

Draft Environmental Assessment

**Vermilion Parish Detention Center
Flood Protection Project,
Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, LA**

Vermilion Parish, Louisiana
HMGP 1603-0237

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FEMA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABA	Architectural Barriers Act
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as Amended
AI	Agency Interest
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BMP	Best Management Practices
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene
CBRS	Coastal Barrier Resources System
C-CAP	Coastal Change Analysis Program
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLOMR	Conditional Letter of Map Revision
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	Cubic Yard
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DOT	Department of Transportation
DOTD	Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GOHSEP	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
GPD	Gallons per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GSA	General Services Administration
H&H	Hydrology and Hydraulics
HMGF	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HP	Horse Power
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
LDEQ EDMS	LDEQ Electronic Document Management System
LDEQ LUST	LDEQ Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
LDEQ VRP	LDEQ Voluntary Remediation Program Database
LDNR	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
LDWF	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
LPDES	Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
LF	Linear Feet
LNHP	Louisiana Natural Heritage Program
MG/KG	Milligram per Kilogram
MG/L	Milligram per Liter
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program

NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
R.S.	(Louisiana Code) Revised Statute
SDP	Storm Drain Pipe
SF	Square Foot/Feet
SONRIS	Strategic Online Natural Resources Information System
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Authority

Hurricane Katrina, a Category 4 hurricane with a storm surge above normal high tide levels, moved across the Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama gulf coasts on August 29, 2005. Maximum sustained winds at landfall were estimated at 140 miles per hour. President Bush declared a major disaster for the State of Louisiana due to damages from Hurricane Katrina and signed a disaster declaration (FEMA-1603-DR-LA) on August 29, 2005, authorizing the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide federal assistance in designated areas of Louisiana. FEMA is administering this disaster assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), PL 93-288, as amended. Section 404 of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Program to provide funds to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

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 of 1969, as implemented by the regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). The EA determines if the proposed construction of a concrete flood wall/earthen berm for flood protection at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center in Abbeville, Louisiana 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 Project Location

Vermilion Parish is located in Southwest Louisiana. It is a total of approximately 1,538 square miles, comprised of approximately 1,174 square miles of land and 365 square miles of water. It is bordered to the north by Lafayette, Acadia, and Jefferson Davis Parishes, to the east by Iberia Parish, to the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and to the west by Cameron Parish. The city of Abbeville is located in the northeast part of Vermilion Parish. Abbeville is the parish's largest municipality and is the location of major parish government facilities, with approximately 11,854 people, according to 2005-2009 U.S. Census Bureau estimated figures. The Vermilion Parish Detention Center is located at 14202 Savoy Road, Abbeville, Louisiana, (29.946824, -92.09229), approximately three (3) miles southeast of the city of Abbeville, Louisiana, approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the Town of Erath, Louisiana, and approximately twelve (12) miles northwest of Vermilion Bay on the Gulf of Mexico (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The proposed project is located within Section 40, Township 13S, Range 4E and Section 47, Township 12S, Range 4E.

Figure 1: Proposed Project Site Location in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

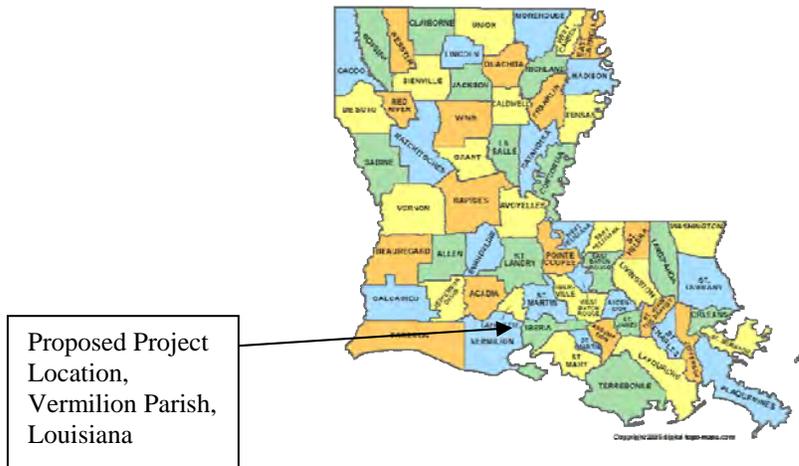
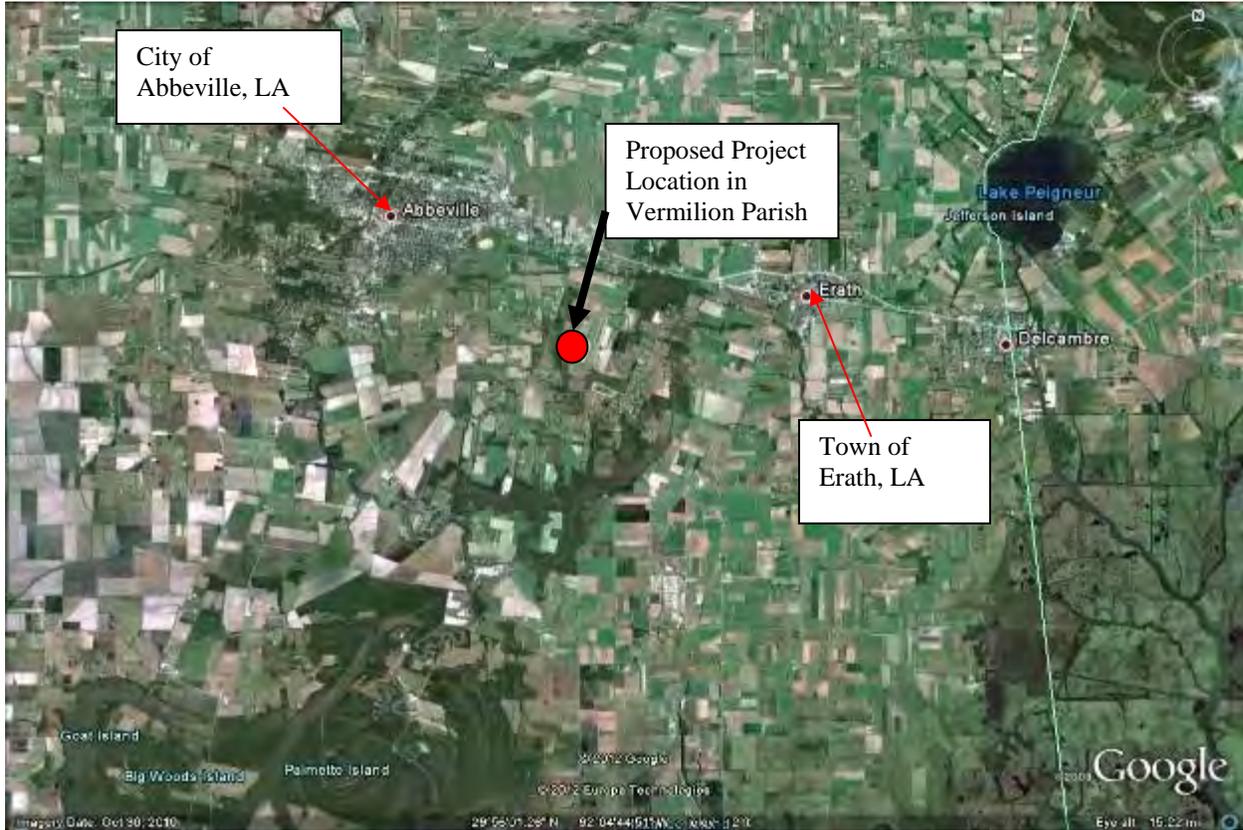


Figure 2: Proposed Project Site Location near Abbeville, Louisiana

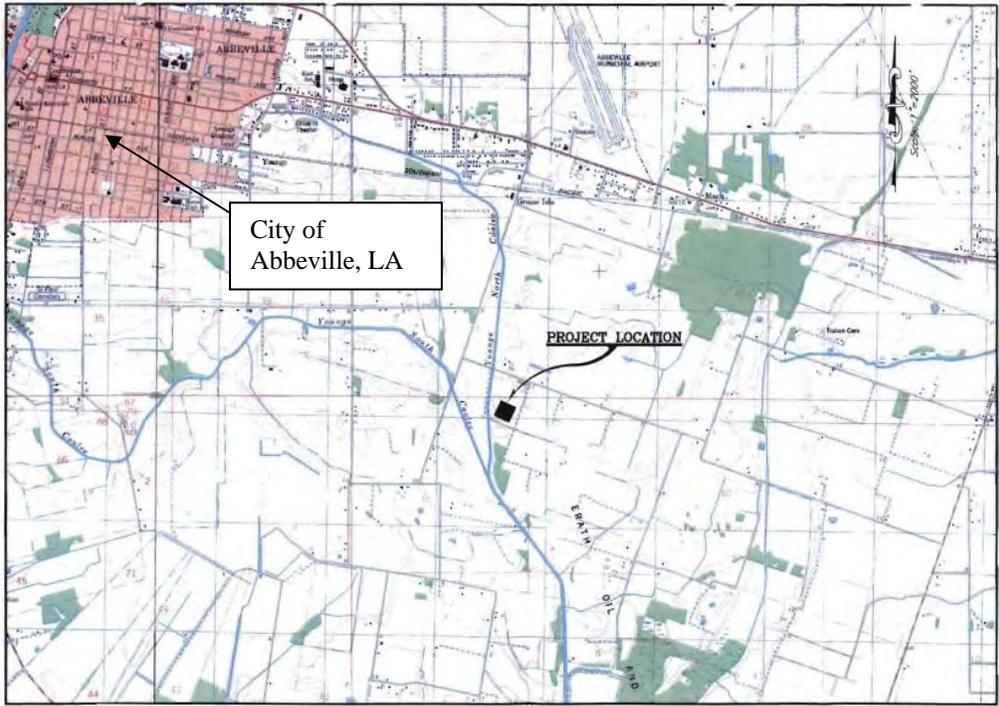


Figure 3: Aerial View of the Proposed Project Site Location near Abbeville, Louisiana



2.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this project is to provide protection from floodwaters for the Vermilion Parish Detention Center during future hurricanes and other severe storm events. There is a need to provide this protection because the inmates housed at the facility and the Vermilion Parish law enforcement employees who are charged with overseeing the inmates are not able to leave the area on their own before a hurricane or other severe storm event and must remain at the facility, or be relocated to another detention facility at high cost to the parish.

3.0 ALTERNATIVES

3.1 Alternative 1 - No Action

Under this alternative, Vermilion Parish would not engage in flood protection activities at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center to reduce the risk of flooding at the site. Consequently, the Vermilion Parish Detention Center would continue to be at risk for flooding during severe storms, tropical storms, and hurricanes. During flooding events, the entire facility would have to be evacuated. Vermilion Parish would incur the high costs of evacuating and relocating the 150 inmates and all of the law enforcement personnel to other facilities.

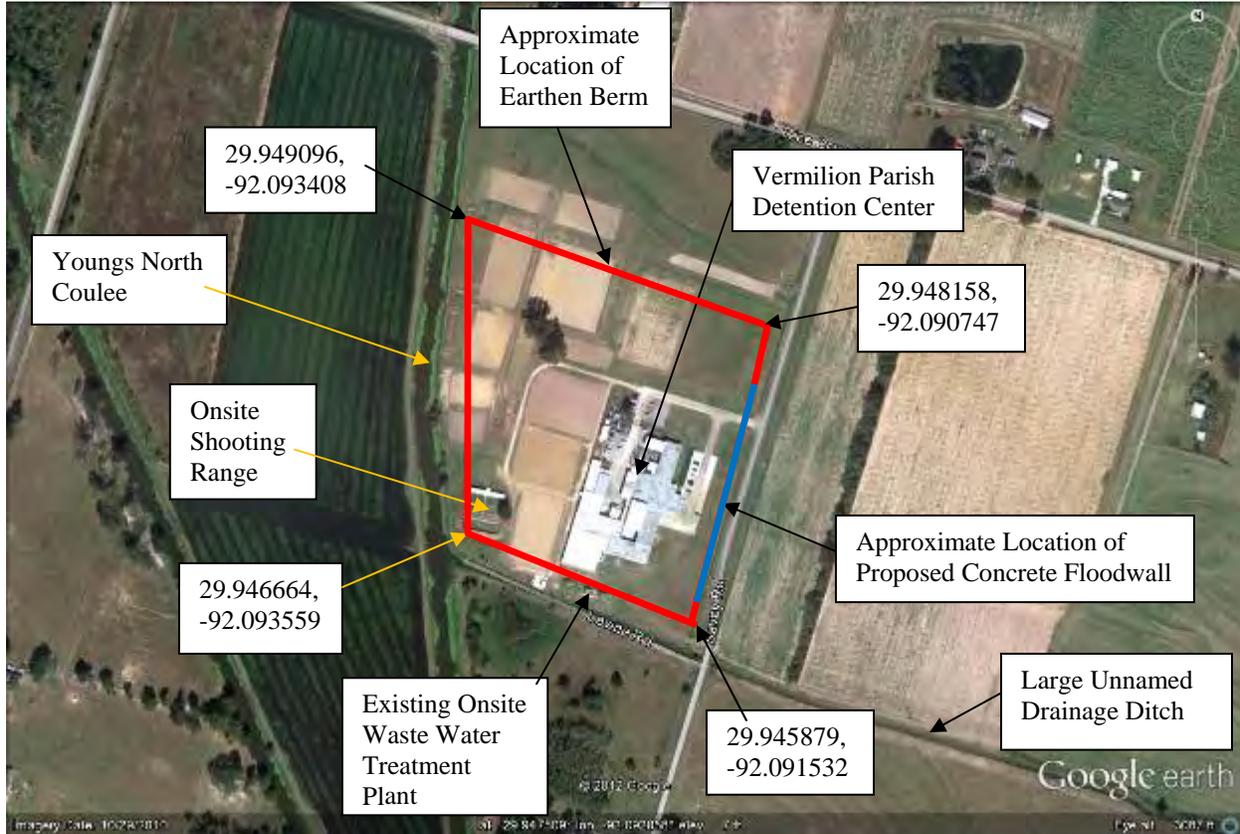
3.2 Alternative 2 – Construction of the ring earthen berm/flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (Proposed Action)

The scope of work for the proposed action indicates the construction of an approximately 3,200 linear foot (LF) ring levee, consisting of 2,633 LF of earthen berm and 566 LF of concrete floodwall around the perimeter of the Vermilion Parish Detention Center in order to protect the facility from future flooding. The concrete floodwall section would be installed along the east side of the property between the existing parking lot and Savoy Road. The remaining portions of the structure would consist of an earthen berm. The ring earthen berm/concrete floodwall would enclose approximately 15.5 acres of land. Table 1 depicts the approximate locations of the corners of the ring structure. See Figure 4 for an aerial view of the location of proposed earthen berm/concrete floodwall, along with several existing site features having environmental significance for the proposed project work. The proposed earthen berm is depicted with red lines and proposed concrete floodwall is depicted with a blue line.

Table 1: Location of the Proposed Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall

Location #	Location Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude
1	Northwest Corner	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.949096	-92.093408
2	Northeast Corner	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.948158	-92.090747
3	Southeast Corner	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.945879	-92.091532
4	Southwest Corner	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.946664	-92.093559

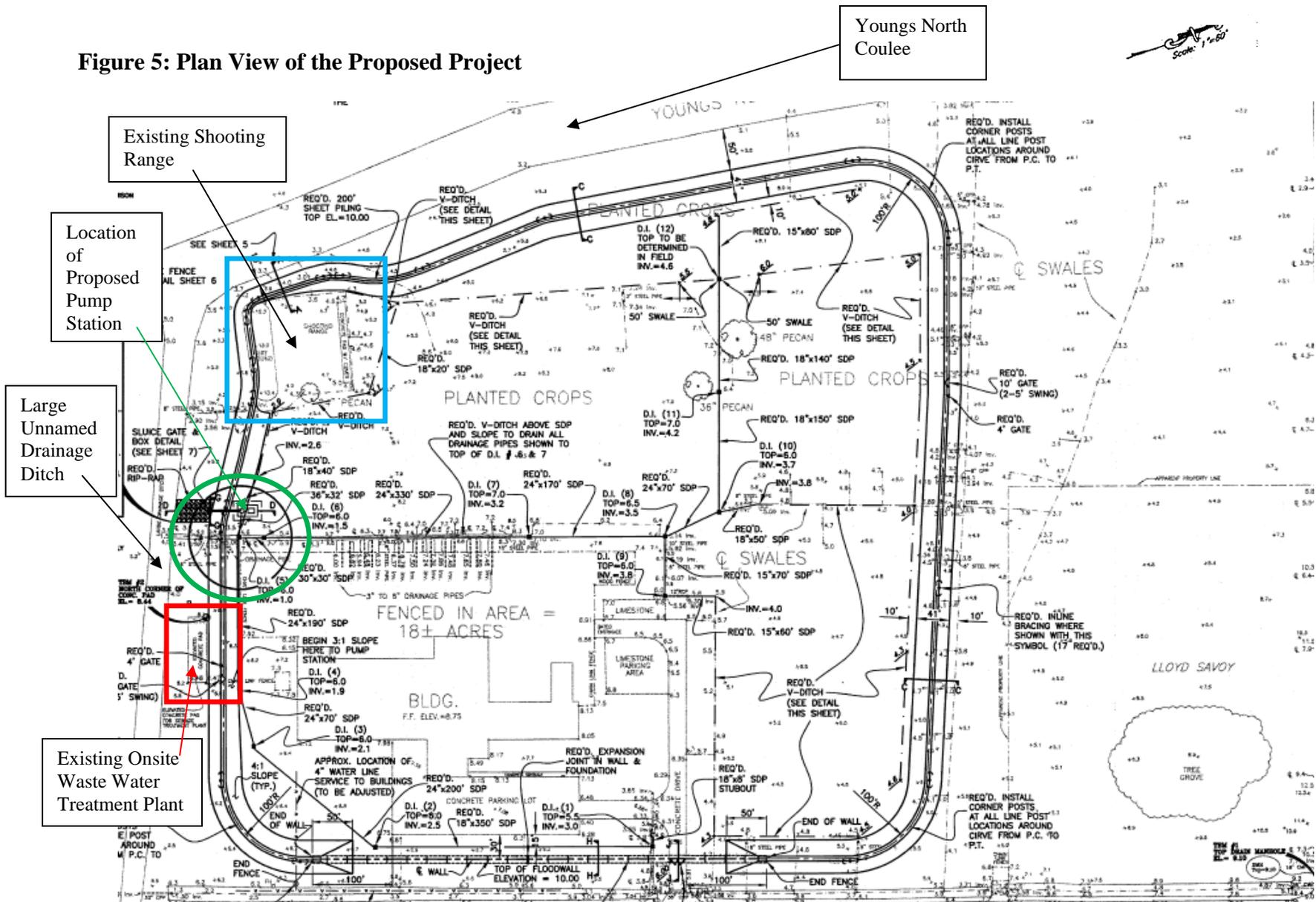
Figure 4: Proposed Flood Protection Project at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center



The Vermilion Parish Detention Center is an approximately 48,000 square foot (SF) facility constructed in 1981 on approximately 18 acres of land owned by the Vermilion Parish Police Jury. Some of the land is planted with agricultural crops in small garden-type plots. The Detention Center has the capacity to house 150 inmates (including up to eight (8) females) and is usually filled to capacity. The facility also houses the Vermilion Parish Sheriff's Office. FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation staff met with the applicant at the proposed project site on March 6, 2012. Site photographs taken during this site visit are presented in Appendix A. See Figure 5 for a Plan View of the proposed project.

The proposed project would provide flood protection to ten (10) feet above mean sea level (msl). This exceeds the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) for the proposed project area, which is nine (9) feet above msl, and includes one (1) foot of freeboard. See Section 4.2.1 for additional discussion and analysis of freeboard and its relation to flood risk. The proposed project would greatly reduce the risk of future flooding at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center, thereby preventing the disruption of services and displacement costs associated with hurricanes and other flood events, as well as protect the well being of the surrounding community. The ground elevations at the project site vary from approximately three (3) to eight (8) feet above msl, with an average elevation of approximately 5.0 feet above msl. The first floor elevation of the Vermilion Parish Detention Center is 8.75 feet above msl.

Figure 5: Plan View of the Proposed Project



The project site has an existing waste water treatment plant (WWTP), which is located between the south wall of the structure and the large unnamed drainage ditch (see Figures 4 and 5). Based on design drawings, upon completion of the proposed concrete floodwall/earthen berm, the WWTP would be located on the flood side (outside of the levee). See Section 4.2.2 for more information regarding the regulations governing the existing WWTP and the discharges from its existing outfall.

The proposed project site currently has numerous drainage ditches which drain either into Youngs North Coulee, located west of the facility, or into the large unnamed drainage ditch located south of the proposed site (see Figure 4). A V-shaped ditch, which would be sloped 2:1 and excavated to varying depths as required, would be installed on the property inside the proposed concrete floodwall/earthen berm to aid in draining stormwater to the pump station. Two (2) 8-inch steel discharge pipes would be installed to discharge stormwater from the V-shaped ditch into the large unnamed drainage ditch located south of the property. Two (2) 50-foot swales would also be installed. The proposed project would require the installation of twelve (12) catch basins, 210 LF of 15-inch storm drain pipe (SDP), 710 LF of 18-inch SDP, 1,030 LF of 24-inch SDP, 30 LF of 30-inch SDP, and 32 LF of 36-inch SDP. Approximately 40 LF of the existing 4-inch water main would be adjusted to a depth below the proposed concrete floodwall. Approximately 200 LF of new 6-inch water main would be installed along Savoy Road and a new top drain manhole would be installed at the intersection of Savoy Road and Rice Cove Road, northeast of the Vermilion Parish Detention Center.

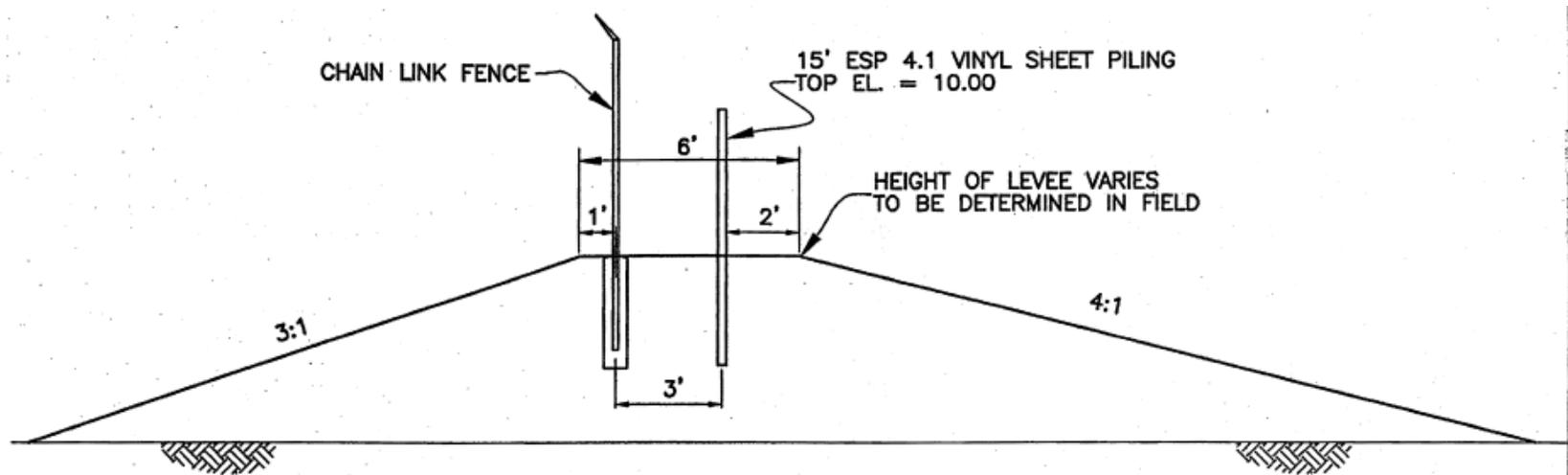
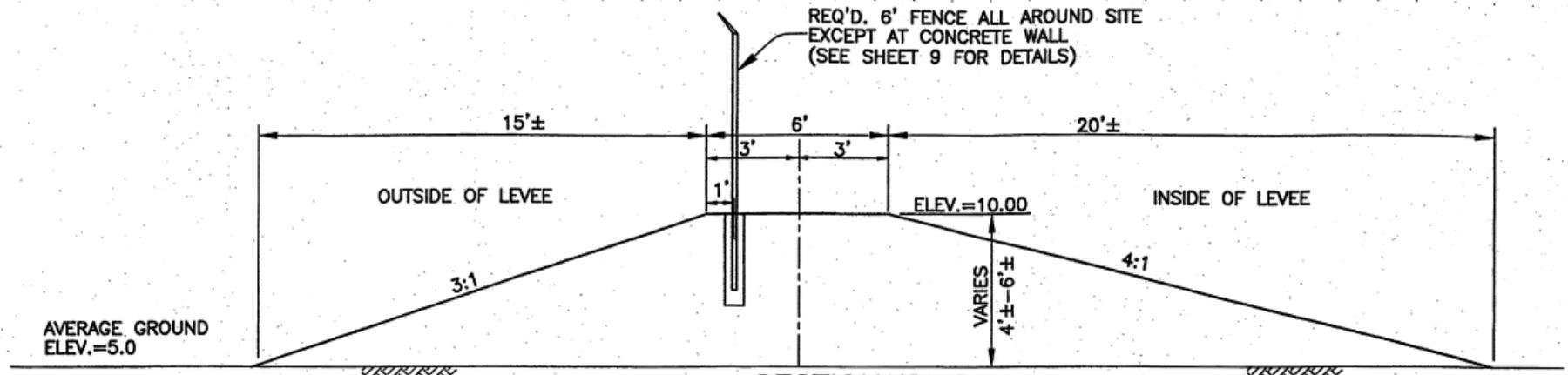
Approximately 1,200 cubic yards (CY) of structural excavation would be required for the concrete floodwall. An estimate of 200 CY of soil would be excavated for general excavation and another 800 CY of soil would be excavated for the V-shaped ditch. Approximately 26,000 CY of borrow (vehicular measurement) would be required for the embankment.

Site improvements would include 100 LF of new wood fencing, with two (2) 6-foot swings gates and a 4-foot swing gate installed at the proposed stormwater pump station. Replacement driveways would be constructed with approximately ten (10) tons of #610 crushed stone base; 18.5 tons of #610 limestone would be used for the pump station. One (1) 20-foot clear, steel, double-hinged flood gate would be installed at the east side entrance of the Detention Center. After completion of the proposed project, 4.5 acres would require hydroseeding.

Most of the length of the proposed earthen berm would be sloped 3:1 on the flood side (outside of the levee) and 4:1 on the landside (inside of the levee); however, on the south wall for approximately 100 feet east of, and approaching the new pump station, the slopes on the land side would be 3:1. The earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be constructed so that the top of the structure is ten (10) feet above msl, one (1) foot above the BFE of nine (9) feet above msl. See Section 4.2.1 for additional floodplain analysis. The proposed ring levee structure would vary in height between approximately four (4) to six (6) feet above the ground surface due to the variations in elevations over the proposed site. The earthen berm would be 15 feet wide \pm on the flood side, 20 feet wide \pm on the landside, and a six (6) foot top surface, for a total width of 40 feet \pm . An erosion control blanket would be installed on all 3:1 slopes inside the earthen berm.

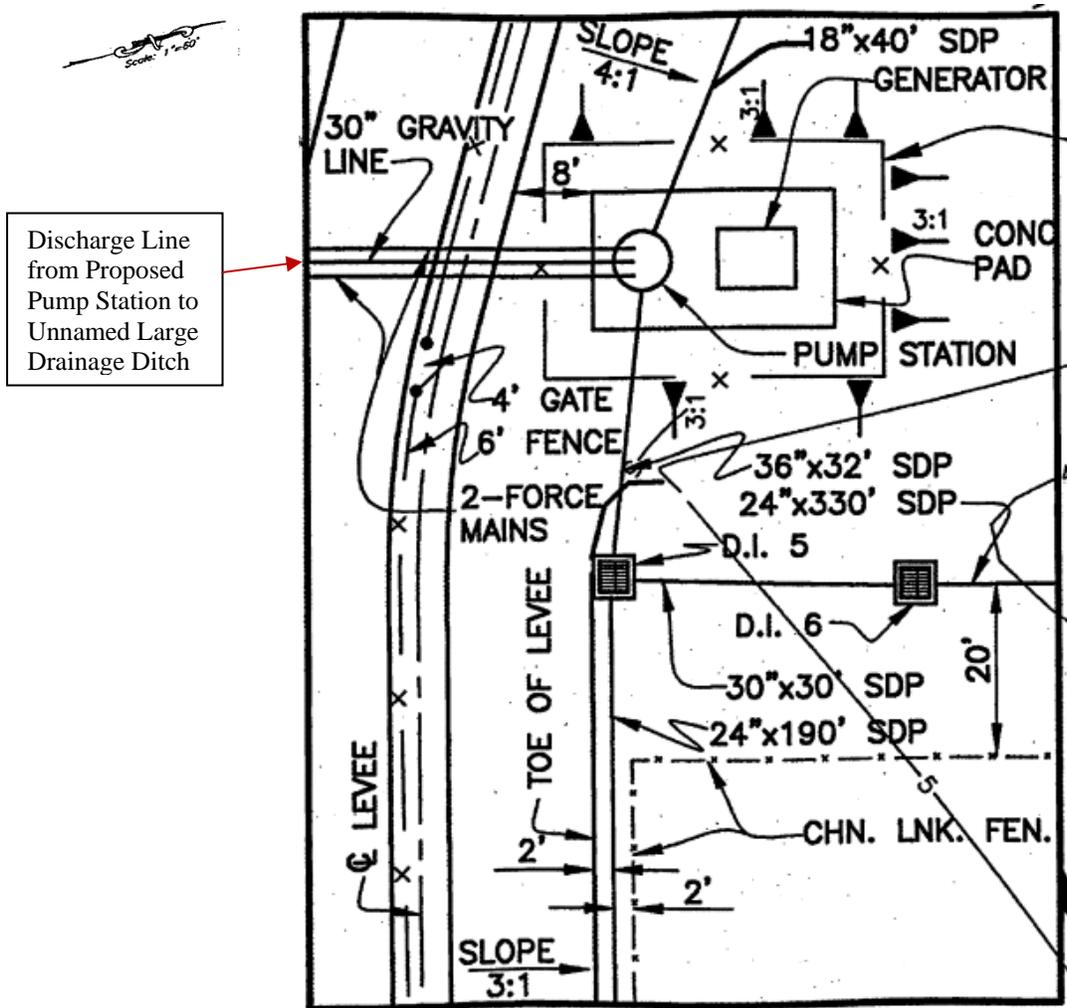
To secure the Detention Center, approximately 2,820 LF of six (6)-foot chain link fencing would be installed within the earthen berm portion of the structure. The chain link fencing would not be installed within the concrete wall portion of the structure. Approximately 200 LF of 15-foot vinyl sheet piling would be installed at the southwest corner of the earthen berm structure. There would be three (3) feet between the chain link fencing described above and the sheet piling. The elevation of the top of the sheet piling would be ten (10) feet above the top of the berm. Section views of the proposed earthen berm are presented in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Section Views of the Proposed Earthen Berm



The proposed design would also include an interior drainage system consisting of an electric low lift pump, an underground storm water collection system, discharge piping, and a generator with an associated fuel tank to ensure continuous pumping of water inside the berm/floodwall protection area in the event of a power outage, as depicted in Figures 5 and 7. The Storm-Water Pump Station assembly would include a wet well and two (2) 14-inch, 15-foot total dynamic head electric Lo-Lift pumps which have 4,000-gallon per minute (GPM) pumping capacity, two (2) 25 horse power (HP) motors, and associated items. The pumps would operate automatically; each one is activated by level sensors located at different turn-on and shut-off elevations. Pump #1 would turn on and shut off at elevations 4.0 feet and 0.5 feet, respectively. Pump #2 would turn on and shut off at elevations 5.0 feet and 2.5 feet, respectively. A 30-inch gravity line would be installed to discharge stormwater from the pump station to the large drainage ditch during flooding events. In low rainfall events the sluice gate which would be installed at the end of 30-inch diameter outfall pipe, would route run-off out the area without the pumps running. By contrast, when flooding occurs, the sluice gate would be closed; the pumping system would then route all stormwater captured inside the ring levee structure to the large drainage ditch. A 330 LF slope swale ditch would be constructed over the storm gravity drain pipe.

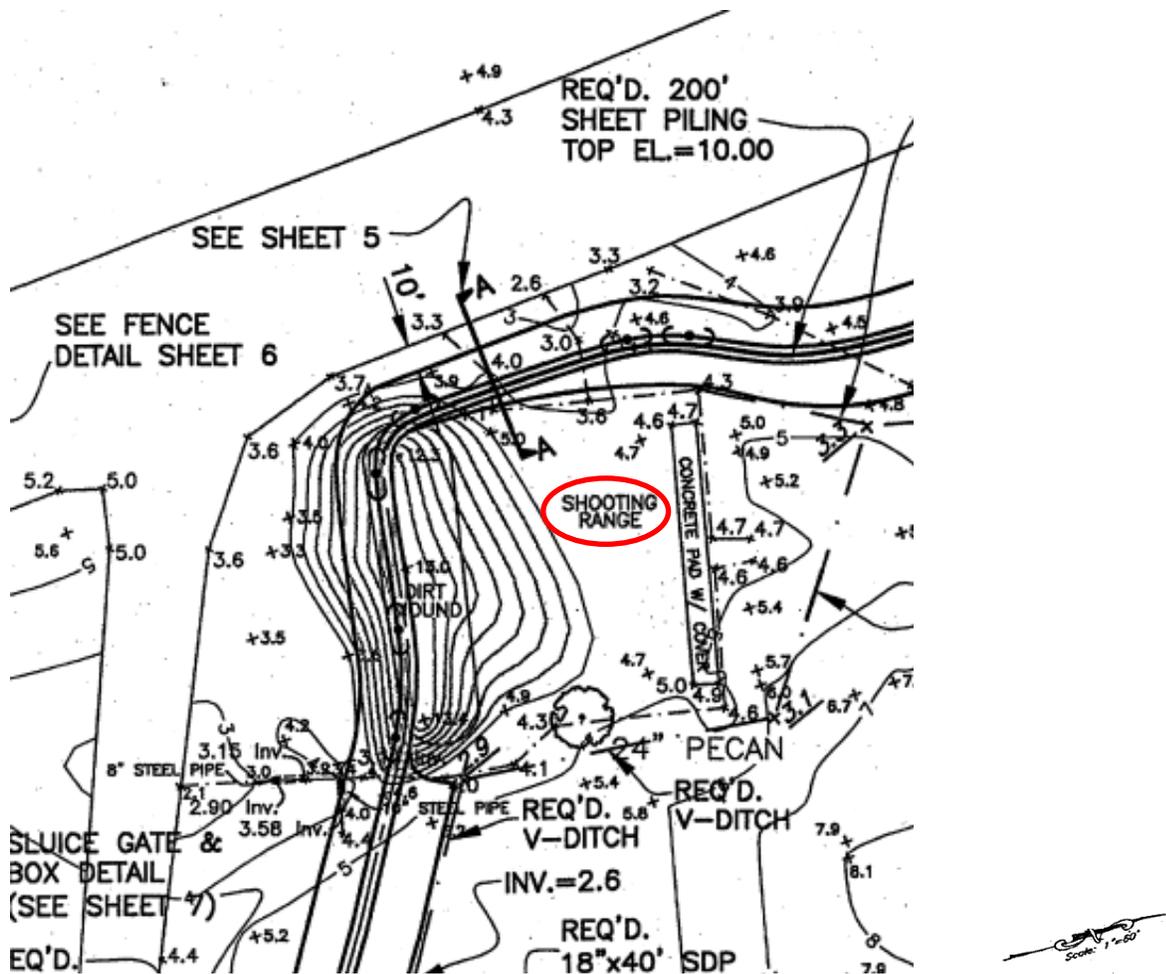
Figure 7: Detail View of the Proposed Pump Station and Generator



According to the applicant's engineering/design contractor, the stormwater discharge velocities would be high enough that rip-rap would need to be installed at the outfall point to alleviate potential erosion into the large unnamed drainage ditch located south of the property from the pump station, (see Figure 5). Approximately 15 tons of Department of Transportation (DOT) of Class 30-Pound Stone Rip-Rap would be used.

There is an active shooting range located at the southwest corner of the property (see Figures 5 and 8). In order to complete the construction of the proposed earthen berm in this location, the existing dirt mound would need to be excavated. Figure 8 depicts a detailed view of the proposed excavation in this location. See Section 4.6 for additional discussion of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed work at the shooting range.

Figure 8: Detail View of the Proposed Work at Existing Shooting Range



3.3 Alternative Eliminated From Further Consideration

The following alternative was considered by Vermilion Parish, but was eliminated from further consideration.

One alternative considered by Vermilion Parish was to demolish the existing slab-on-grade law enforcement center, elevate the property to or above the BFE with fill, and reconstruct a facility of the same size (approximately 48,000 SF) at the same location. The estimated direct cost of this alternative, including demolition, is \$18 million. This alternative project would provide protection from flood waters by elevating the entire site. However, if it would be federally funded, this alternative would be much more costly to American taxpayers than the proposed alternative. In addition, during the construction work, the inmates would need to be relocated to one (1) or more other detention facilities, which may result in overcrowding at those facilities. Relocating inmates to other facilities would also increase the inmate housing costs to Vermilion Parish. According to the parish, housing the inmates at the Detention Center costs \$3.50 per day, while housing the inmates at other facilities costs the parish \$25.39 per day (2009 figures), which could result in tax increases for Vermilion Parish citizens. This alternative has been dismissed because of the increased costs associated with this alternative.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

4.1 Impact Summary

The following matrix summarizes the results of the environmental review process (Table 2). Potential environmental impacts that were found to be negligible are not evaluated further. Resource areas that have the potential for impacts of minor, moderate, or major intensity are further developed in the following sections. Definitions of the impact intensity are described below:

Negligible: The resource area (e.g., geology) would not be affected, or changes would be either non-detectable or if detected, would have effects that would be slight and local. Impacts would be well below regulatory standards, as applicable.

Minor: Changes to the resource would be measurable, although the changes would be small and localized. Impacts would be within or below regulatory standards, as applicable. Mitigation measures would reduce any potential adverse effects.

Moderate: Changes to the resource would be measurable and have both localized and regional scale impacts. Impacts would be within or below regulatory standards, but historical conditions are being altered on a short-term basis. Mitigation measures would be necessary and the measures would reduce any potential adverse effects.

Major: Changes would be readily measurable and would have substantial consequences on a local and regional level. Impacts would exceed regulatory standards. Mitigation measures to offset the adverse effects would be required to reduce impacts, though long-term changes to the resource would be expected.

Table 2: Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences Matrix

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Geology, Soils, and Seismic Hazards	X				<p>Potential for short-term localized increase in soil erosion during construction.</p> <p>The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA)-Subtitle I of Title XV, Section 1539-1549 of PL 97-98, which was published in the Federal Register on June 17, 1994 is applicable. FEMA sent Solicitation of Views requests to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Alexandria, LA Office on 02/01/12 and again on 03/12/12. The second request also included a partially completed AD 1006 Farmland Conversion Rating Form. The NRCS did not respond to either request. FEMA completed the portions of the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form that are to be completed by the Federal Agency for the proposed project site. The points for the site were calculated to be 71 out of a possible 160. Portions of the form that would have been completed by the NRCS would have totaled no more than 100 points, for a total of no more than 171 points for the proposed project site. According to 7 CFR §658.4, sites receiving a total score of less than 260 need not be given further consideration for protection.</p> <p>Louisiana lies in an area of low seismic risk. There are three known subsurface faults in Vermilion Parish and no recorded historical earthquakes in St. James Parish. See Appendix B for maps of Louisiana geologic faults and historical earthquakes. The potential for seismic effects on the proposed concrete floodwall/earthen berg would be taken into account during the soil stability analysis and in construction planning, which would be conducted by a licensed engineer.</p>	<p>Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) email dated 02/13/2012. (See Appendix B)</p> <p>Internet Resource: Earthquakes in Louisiana</p>	<p>The discharge velocities during a storm event would be high enough that rip-rap is required to be installed at the outfall point to alleviate potential erosion. Implement construction Best Management Practices (BMPs); install silt fences/straw bales to reduce sedimentation. Area soils would be covered and/or wetted during construction. If fill is stored on site as part of unit installation or removal, the contractor would be required to appropriately cover it. Construction contractor would be required to obtain applicable Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit, and implement stormwater pollution prevention plan. See also Section 6.0.</p>
Hydrology and Floodplains (Executive Order 11988)		X			<p>Effective DFIRMs for Vermilion Parish dated 1/19/2011 were reviewed for the proposed project site. The site is located within zone AE (EL 9), which is within the 1 percent annual chance flood. See also Section 4.2.1.</p>	<p>Effective DFIRM Panel 22113C 0355F</p>	<p>The project area must be kept cleared so as not to interfere with floodplain functions. Contact the Vermilion Parish Floodplain Administrator to obtain all appropriate permits. See also Sections 4.2.1 and 6.0.</p>

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)	X				<p>No U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-mapped wetlands are present in the proposed project area. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has determined that the property is not wetland subject to USACE jurisdiction.</p> <p>A Solicitation of Views letter has already been issued to Sellers and Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Vermilion Parish Police Jury for this project. Refer to ORM number MVN-2008-03681-SZ/SE, which was issued in January 2009, when contacting the USACE regarding this project. This determination is valid for five (5) years from the date the FEMA SOV response letter unless new information warrants a revision prior to this expiration date.</p>	<p>Response letter from the USACE, dated 02/28/2012. (See Appendix B)</p>	<p>Any changes or modifications to the proposed project will require a revised determination.</p> <p>Off-site locations of activities such as borrow, disposals, haul- and detour roads, and work mobilization site developments may be subject to USACE regulatory requirements.</p> <p>A Department of the Army permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) would be required if the applicant proposes to deposit dredged or fill material into Youngs North Coulee or other Waters of the United States adjacent to the property boundaries. See also Section 6.0.</p>
Surface Water and Water Quality		X			<p>Potential for short-term localized increase in sedimentation during construction.</p> <p>According to LDEQ records, the Vermilion Parish Detention Center has an LDEQ LPDES General Permit for Class II Sanitary Discharges. The site has one outfall location from which the site discharges treated sanitary wastewater. The maximum discharge of treated sanitary wastewater totals less than 25,000 gallons per day (GPD). The site is required to adhere to effluent limitations and monitoring requirements of the permit and report the findings to the LDEQ on quarterly basis. See also Section 4.2.2.</p>	<p>LDEQ email dated 02/13/2012.</p> <p>LDEQ LPDES permit renewal letter (including attachments) dated and 05/11/2001, with renewals on 12/20/2004 and 12/01/2008. (See Appendix B)</p>	<p>Contractor to contact the LDEQ to determine if a LPDES permit is required for the proposed project.</p> <p>Implement construction BMPs, install silt fences/straw bales to reduce sedimentation.</p> <p>See also Sections 4.2.2 and 6.0.</p>
Groundwater	X				<p>Vermilion Parish overlies the Chicot Aquifer system, which is a Sole Source Aquifer. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region VI determined that the project should not have an adverse effect on the quality of the ground water underlying the project site.</p> <p>According to the Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) Strategic Online Natural Resources Information System (SONRIS) database, there is one (1) registered water well located on the proposed project site. This water well is used for drinking water. The LDEQ SONRIS site reports that the well is 122 feet deep and has a 6-inch casing. There are no groundwater areas of concern.</p>	<p>EPA-Region VI correspondence letter dated 02/03/2012. (See Appendix B)</p> <p>LDEQ email dated 02/13/2012. (See Appendix B)</p> <p>LDNR SONRIS Database</p>	<p>The contractor should observe all precautions to protect the groundwater of the region.</p> <p>See also Section 6.0.</p>

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Coastal Resources	X				According to the LDNR, the project is not located within the Louisiana Coastal Zone. A Coastal Use Permit will not be required. The project is not located within the Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS).	LDNR response letter dated 02/06/12. (See Appendix B) Effective DFIRM Panel 22113C 0355F (for CBRS)	
Air Quality	X				During construction, there is potential for short-term localized increase in vehicle emissions and dust particles. The Vermilion Parish airshed is in attainment for all criteria pollutants per the Clean Air Act.	LDEQ email dated 02/13/2012. (See Appendix B)	Vehicle operation times would be kept to a minimum. Area soils would be covered and/or wetted during construction to minimize dust. See also Section 6.0.
Vegetation and Wildlife	X				The proposed project located in an area which is sparsely developed and borders agricultural fields. The developed areas of the project site consist of maintained grassland or paved roadways and driveways. No long-term impacts to existing vegetation and wildlife are anticipated.	USFWS determination of no effect, dated 02/01/2012. (See Appendix B)	
Threatened and Endangered Species (Endangered Species Act Section 7)	X				No impact to federally listed threatened or endangered species is anticipated. No impacts to critical habitats are anticipated. No impacts to state listed rare, threatened, or endangered species or critical habitats are anticipated for the proposed project. No state or federal parks, wildlife refuges, scenic streams, or wildlife management areas are known at the specific site.	USFWS determination of no effect on Federal trust resources, dated 02/01/2012. (See Appendix D) LDWF correspondence letter dated 02/10/12. (See Appendix D)	The applicant would be responsible for contacting the USFWS if there is a change in the scope of work, the project necessitates removal of mature pine trees or if construction activities have not been initiated within one year. If at any time Heritage tracked species are encountered within the project area, contact the Louisiana Natural Heritage Program (LNHP) Data Manager at (225) 765-2643. See also Section 6.0.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (Title 16 United States Code [USC] §§668-668c)	X				The bald eagle is protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, which prohibits anyone, without permission from the Secretary of the Interior, from "taking" bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." Bald eagles are known to occur in Vermilion Parish.	Internet Resource: USFWS Bald Eagle Management Guidelines and Conservation Measures – The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	If a bald eagle or its nest is spotted within 1,500 feet of the project site during the months of October through mid-May, the applicant must cease construction activities and contact LDWF and USFWS immediately. All correspondence must be documented and remain in the project permanent files. See also Section 6.0.

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Cultural Resources (National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] Section 106)	X				A review of this project was conducted in accordance FEMA's Louisiana HMGP Secondary Programmatic Agreement dated January 31, 2011. FEMA has determined that No Historic Properties are affected by the proposed undertaking. SHPO concurrence with this determination was received April 4, 2012. Consultation with affected tribes (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians) was conducted per 36 CFR §800.2(c)(2)(i)(B). The Tribes did not object within the regulatory timeframes; therefore, in accordance with Stipulation III.F(3) & IX.F of Louisiana HMGP Secondary Programmatic Agreement and 36 CFR part 800.5(c)1, FEMA may proceed with funding the undertaking assuming concurrence.	SHPO concurrence letter dated April 4, 2012. (See Appendix B) Internet Resource: FEMA HMGP Programmatic Agreement dated January 31, 2011.	If archaeological artifacts or features (prehistoric or historic) or human remains are discovered during the course of FEMA funded work at the project site, the applicant must ensure that their Contractor stops work in the vicinity of the discovery and takes all reasonable measures to avoid and minimize harm to the discovery. The applicant shall inform the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and FEMA of the discovery, and FEMA would deploy an archaeologist to the location to conduct a site condition assessment. The applicant would not proceed with work until FEMA has completed consultation with the SHPO on the treatment of the discovery. The local Coroner's Office would assess the nature and age of the human skeletal remains. If the Coroner's Office determines that the human skeletal remains are older than 50 years of age, the Louisiana Division of Archaeology would take jurisdiction over the remains. Within twenty-four (24) hours, FEMA would notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (225-342-8170) of the finding. Within seventy-two (72) hours, FEMA would take the lead in working with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and other interested parties, as necessary, to ensure compliance with the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (Revised [R.S.] 8:671 <i>et seq.</i>) and other applicable laws. In addition, the applicant must afford FEMA the opportunity to comply with the "Human Remains Policy" set forth by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). See also Section 6.0.

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898)/Socioeconomics	X				<p>According to the American Census, Data for year 2005-2009 (5-year estimates), the percentage of families in Abbeville, LA below the poverty level is 25.0%. This figure for the U.S. as a whole is 9.9%. The median per capita income Abbeville, LA is \$17,156. This figure for the U.S. as a whole is \$27,041. The year 2005-2009 estimates demographic census data for Abbeville, LA are as follows: White: 53.1%, African American: 39.9%, Hispanic: 2.1%, and Asian: 4.2%. The comparable census demographic for the U.S. as a whole are: White: 74.5%, African American: 12.4%, Hispanic: 15.1%, and Asian: 4.4%. The proposed work has no potential to adversely impact any population.</p>	<p>Internet Resource: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Data for Abbeville, Louisiana</p>	
Noise		X			<p>During the construction period there will be a short-term increase in noise levels. Vermilion Parish does not have any specific noise ordinances. City of Abbeville noise ordinances prohibit the erection (including excavating), demolition, alteration, or repair of any building in any residential district or section between the hours of 6 P.M. and 7 A.M. except in the case of urgent necessity. See also Section 4.3.</p>	<p>Internet Resources: Vermilion Parish, Louisiana – Code of Ordinances City of Abbeville, Louisiana Code of Ordinances Chapter 13, Sec. 13-16. - Noise (b)(8) and (b)(9)</p>	<p>Although the Vermilion Parish Detention Center site is not located within the City of Abbeville proper, it is recommended that work schedule at the site follow the City of Abbeville Code of Ordinances for noise. According to these ordinances, the following noise reduction measures should be considered: using a 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., Monday through Friday, construction schedule. See also Sections 4.3 and 6.0.</p>

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Public Safety and Access/Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as Amended (ADA)		X			Based on information obtained during the site visit, should the Detention Center need to be evacuated due to a fire or other event, a staging area/area of rescue of sufficient size is available for student and faculty assembly on the property, inside the proposed flood concrete wall/earthen berm. In addition, the proposed earthen berm has been designed to be sloped in such a way to allow for persons in wheelchairs or having other special needs to be evacuated over the berm, should this be required. Under the Proposed Action, construction activities could present safety risks to those performing the activities. To alert motorists and pedestrians of project activities, appropriate signage and barriers would be on site prior to and during construction activities. The construction of earthen berm/concrete floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center is not likely to result in adverse effects to the safety of the residents of Vermilion Parish. See also Section 4.4.	Internet Resource: Architectural Barriers Act (ABA)	The contractor would place fencing around the work area perimeters to protect nearby residents from vehicular traffic. To minimize worker and public health and safety risks from project construction and closure, all construction and closure work would be done using qualified personnel trained in the proper use of construction equipment, including all appropriate safety precautions. Additionally, all activities would be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with the standards specified in OSHA regulations and the USACE safety manual. The contractor would post appropriate signage and fencing to minimize potential adverse public safety concerns. See also Sections 4.4 and 6.0.
Traffic and Transportation		X			Traffic volumes along the respective work areas would increase temporarily during work activities. Surface traffic on the affected areas of Savoy Road would be impacted by construction work on or near these streets. See also Section 4.5.		Appropriate signage and barriers should be in place prior to construction activities in order to alert pedestrians and motorists of project activities and traffic pattern changes. The contractor would implement traffic control measures, as necessary. See also Sections 4.5 and 6.0.

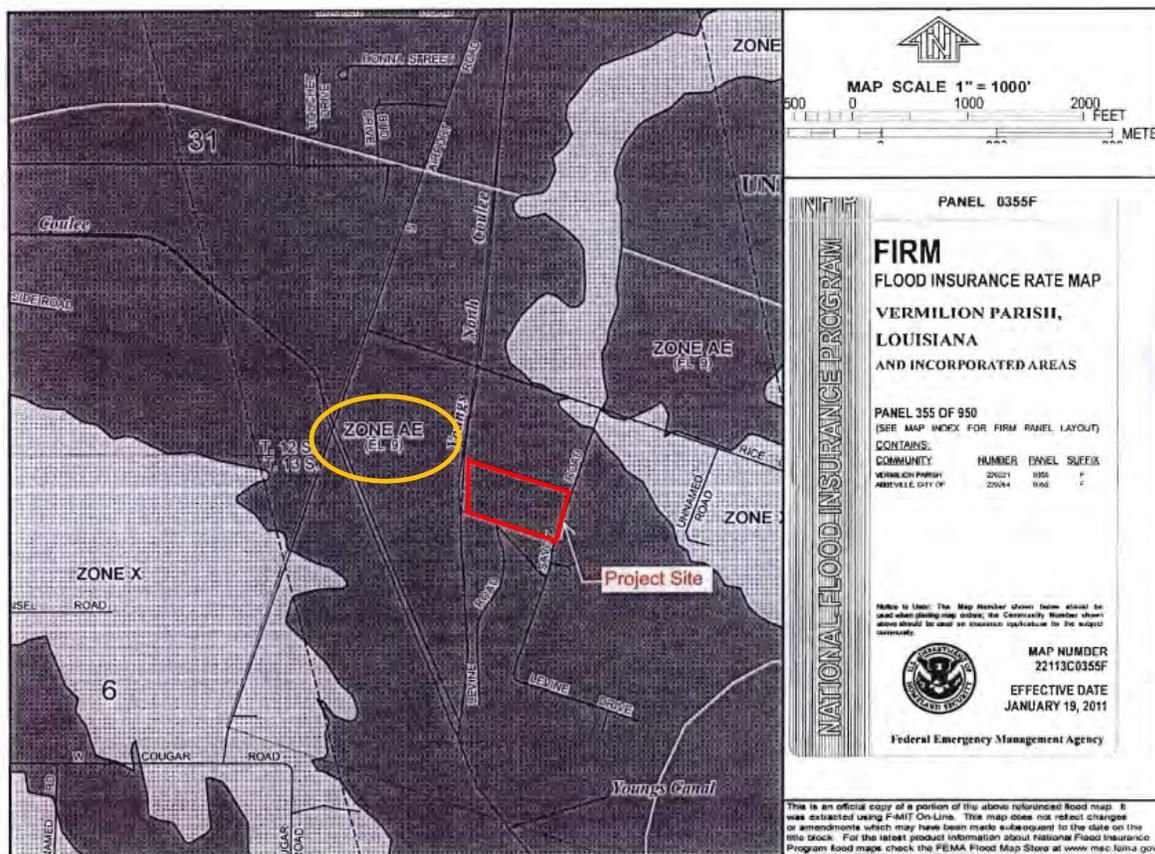
Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Hazardous Materials and Toxic Wastes		X			<p>EPA and LDEQ hazardous materials database searches queried for the project work areas. No sites of concern were identified by the database search within the proposed project work areas.</p> <p>The project site previously had four (4) underground storage tanks (USTs); however, these were removed in 1999. Confirmation samples were collected around the tank pits and were analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX), and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs) associated with gasoline and diesel fuels. The results of the sampling were found to be satisfactory. The USTs and excavated soils were removed and disposed of at an approved offsite facility. (See Appendix B).</p> <p>The Vermilion Parish Detention Center has an active shooting range at the southwest corner of the property. The proposed construction plans indicate that excavation would be required in the area of the shooting range dirt mound. The LDEQ has stated that "A potential focus of environmental concern exists at the location of the shooting range where expended lead bullets (and subsequent leaching into soils) may be found. Details concerning floodwall construction in relation to the shooting range should be examined to determine any environmental impacts."</p> <p>See Section 4.6.</p> <p>The LDNR SONRIS database was queried for the project work areas. There are no registered oil/gas wells or oil/gas fields located within or near the project area.</p>	<p>Internet Resources: EPA Envirofacts Database EPA EnviroMapper EPA Brownfields Database LDEQ Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) LDEQ Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) Database LDEQ Louisiana State Brownfields Database LDNR SONRIS Database LDEQ Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Database LDEQ Authorized Debris Sites Database LDEQ Environmental Regulations, Title 33, Part V, Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Materials Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment – Corrective Action at Outdoor Shooting Ranges Guidance Document</p> <p>Email from the LDEQ dated 02/13/2012. (See Appendix B)</p>	<p>If hazardous materials are unexpectedly encountered in the project area during the proposed construction operations, appropriate measures for the proper assessment, remediation, management and disposal of the contamination would be initiated in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The contractor would be required to take appropriate measures to prevent, minimize, and control the spill of hazardous materials in the construction area.</p> <p>BMPs should be implemented when excavating and disposing of soils from the shooting range area to prevent erosion of shooting range soils into the large drainage canal and Youngs North Bayou and to prevent soil migration to other areas of the project site. See also Sections 4.6 and 6.0.</p>

4.2 Water Resources

4.2.1 Hydrology and Floodplains

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) requires federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. Vermilion Parish enrolled in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on May 31, 1977. Preliminary DFIRMs were produced for Vermilion Parish, dated February 29, 2009. The Parish has adopted these DFIRMs and they became effective on January 19, 2011. The proposed project is located within zones AE (EL 9), which is the 100-year or 1.0 percent annual chance flood, according to effective DFIRM panel 22113C 0355F, with an effective date of January 19, 2011 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Project Effective DFIRM 22113C 0355F



Alternative 1- No Action: The No Action alternative would have no effect on floodplains.

Alternative 2 – Construction of the ring earthen berm/flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (Proposed Action): The proposed project is located in Zone AE (EL 9). To comply with Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, FEMA is required to follow the procedure outlined in 44 CFR Part 9 to assure that alternatives to the proposed action have been considered. This process, also known as the "Eight Step Planning Process," has been applied to

this mitigation project and is described in Appendix C. The proposed action must be coordinated with the local floodplain manager as well as comply with local floodplain ordinances. For the purposes of this study, there are no practical alternatives to the proposed action.

After evaluating alternatives, including impacts to the floodplain, Vermilion Parish determined that the proposed project is the most practical alternative. Using the Eight-Step Process, FEMA has determined that there is no practicable alternative to constructing the proposed earthen berm/concrete floodwall within the 100-year floodplain because:

1. The entire proposed project area and surrounding community lies within the 100-year or 500-year floodplain. There are no practical locations outside of the 100-year or 500-year floodplain that Vermilion Parish could utilize for the proposed project. Review of the Vermilion Parish effective DFIRM indicates that there are no suitable FEMA-mapped X zones (areas outside the 100- or 500-year floodplain) in the proposed project vicinity.
2. A “no action” plan would not provide a feasible solution to the needs and requirements of the parish toward providing for the safety of the inmates and the parish law enforcement employees who are required to remain at the facility to oversee the inmates during an approaching natural disaster.

The applicant initially planned to submit to FEMA a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) for the proposed project, which could result in the proposed levee becoming an accredited levee, if the proposed levee met all FEMA requirements. By definition, an accredited levee system is a system that FEMA has determined can be shown on a DFIRM as providing a 1-percent-annual-chance or greater level of flood protection. This determination is based on the submittal of data and documentation required by 44 CFR 65.10. The applicant has declined to submit the CLOMR; therefore, the proposed levee need not fulfill all the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10; however, to be able to meet the flood protection requirements of the applicant, the earthen berm/concrete floodwall should be designed to be at an elevation to at least the BFE, and should include a factor of safety known as freeboard as follows:

1. At least one (1) foot above the BFE, i.e., 1 foot above the flood elevation having a 1.0 percent annual chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (100-year event);
or
2. The stillwater flood elevation associated with the 0.2 percent annual chance of being equaled or exceed in any given year (500-year event).

Freeboard, as defined in CFR 44 Part 59.1, is a factor of safety, usually defined in feet above the BFE, which tends to compensate for many unknown factors that could contribute to the experiencing of actual flood heights greater the flood height calculated for a selected size flood, such as wave action and the hydrological effect of development within the watershed.

The flood protection structure, as designed, would be built to an elevation of ten (10) feet above msl, which is one (1) foot above the BFE of 9 feet above msl, stipulation one above. Based on Hydrology & Hydraulics (H&H) study provided by the applicant’s design engineer, dated September 2011 and Revised November 2011, the proposed project would provide protection

against the 10-year and 100-year flooding events and prevent flooding of the Detention Center structure. According to the H&H study the maximum flooded elevation during the peak of the 100-year flood event was estimated to be 6.0 feet above msl, which is over 2.0 feet below the finished floor elevation of 8.75 feet above msl. A copy of the H&H study is presented in Appendix C.

The construction of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall would result in added fill within the floodplain; however, the amount of fill relative to the area of the floodplain is minimal. Flood flows would be minimally impeded and redirected by construction of the proposed flood control structure. In addition, during a flooding event, water that would normally occupy the area within the flood control structure, which is approximately 15.5 acres, would be pumped outside of, and away from, the flood control structure into the large drainage ditch south of the Detention Center property. According to the applicant's engineering/design contractor, the discharge velocities would be high enough that rip-rap would be installed at the outfall point to alleviate potential erosion. However, according to the applicant's engineering/design contractor's hydrology and hydraulic study, the construction of the floodwall would have minimal potential to impact the area immediately surrounding the Detention Center structure and the floodplain in general.

Implementing the proposed action is not likely to encourage further development in the floodplain near or adjacent to the Vermilion Parish Detention Center as the flood protection would only be provided to the proposed project site. The construction of the floodwall would be coordinated and comply with the local floodplain administrator. All required permits would be obtained and kept for permanent documentation.

If the applicant does not implement the proposed action; the Vermilion Parish Detention Center structure would continue to be at risk for flood damage. If the applicant elects to demolish the existing slab-on-grade law enforcement center and elevate the site location to or above the BFE with fill, and reconstruct a facility of the same size at the same location, Alternative 3 would provide protection from flood waters by elevating the entire site; however, this alternative would add even more structural fill within the 100-year floodplain than the proposed alternative. Elevating the structure on fill may potentially increase flood waters during hurricanes or other severe storm events in the surrounding areas and cause more severe flooding in those areas.

4.2.2 Surface Water and Water Quality

As discussed in Section 3.2, the proposed project site currently has numerous drainage ditches which drain either into Youngs North Coulee, which is located west of the facility, or into the large unnamed drainage ditch located south of the proposed site, (see Figure 4). Youngs North Coulee and the unnamed large drainage ditch, which drains into Youngs North Coulee, are the primary drainage receptors of surface water from the project site (Figure 10). Youngs North Canal drains into Youngs South Coulee, which drains into Youngs Canal, and finally into the Vermilion River (Figure 11). The Vermilion River drains into the Vermilion Bay and ultimately into the Gulf of Mexico (Figure 12).

Figure 10: Proposed Site Drainage Map

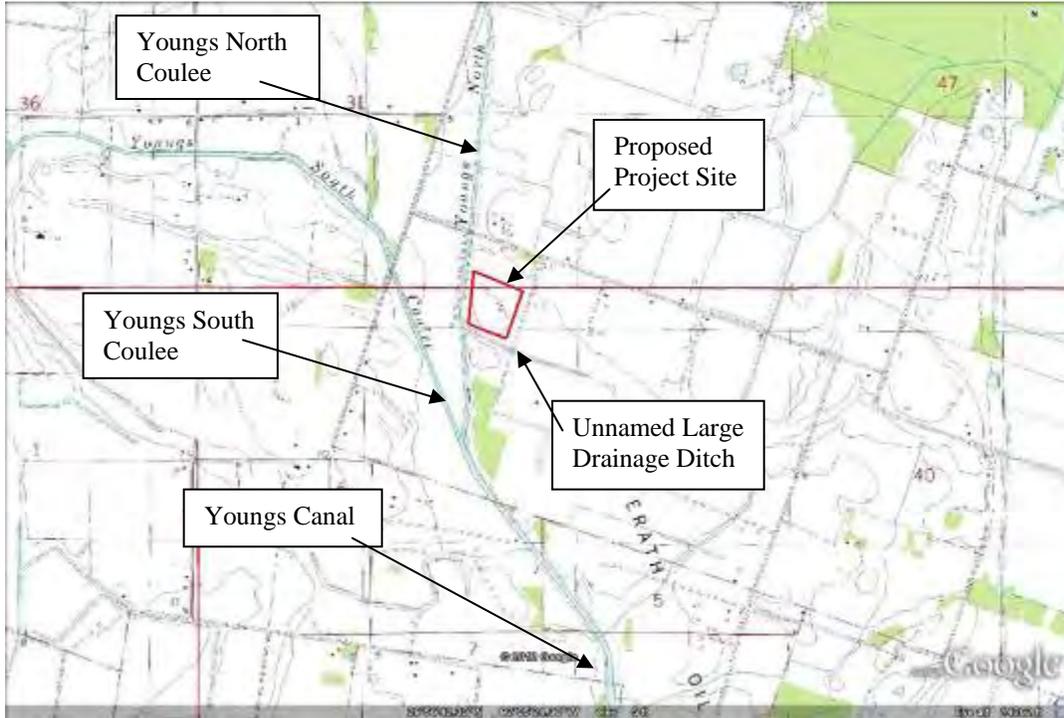


Figure 11: Drainage Map for the Proposed Project Vicinity

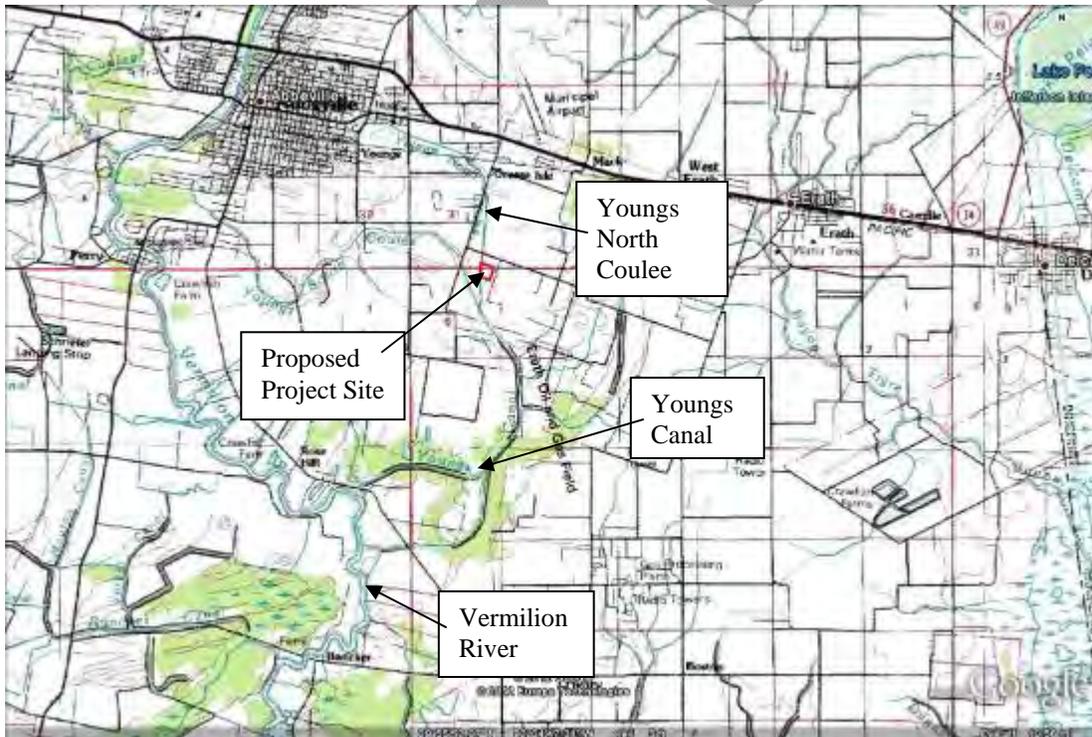


Figure 12: Drainage Map for Southeastern Vermilion Parish



According to LDEQ records, the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (LDEQ Agency Interest [AI] # 78884) has a LPDES General Permit (Number LAG541010) for Class II Sanitary Discharges, which was renewed on December 8, 2008. The Detention Center’s on-site WWTP, (see Figures 4 and 5) has one outfall location from which the Vermilion Parish Detention Center discharges treated sanitary wastewater. The maximum allowed discharge of treated sanitary wastewater totals less than 25,000 gallons per day (GPD) “to an unnamed roadside ditch, thence into Youngs South Coulee in segment 060802 of the Vermilion-Teche River Basin”. Although the WWTP would not be upgraded or replaced as part of this proposed project, the top of the sewage lift station would be adjusted as required. A copy of the LDEQ renewal notice and pertinent pages of the LPDES permit are presented in Appendix B.

According to the conditions of the site’s LPDES General Permit, all sanitary discharges from the Vermilion Parish Detention Center WWTP are required to adhere to site-specific, permit-specified, effluent limitations for the following parameters: flow in GPD, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, pH, and fecal coliform colonies. The site must adhere to at least quarterly discharge monitoring and reporting requirements. The results of the site’s quarterly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) submitted to the LDEQ are available for public review on the LDEQ website at:

<http://edms.deq.louisiana.gov/app/doc/querydef.aspx>. Alternatively, paper copies or electronic records on a CD may be obtained from the LDEQ Custodian of Records by completing an LDEQ Public Records Request Form, which is located at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=TaJ0WoccRjI%3d&tabid=2231>.

Alternative 1- No Action: The No Action alternative would not change site drainage or have an effect on the surface water quality of the area.

Alternative 2 – Construction of the ring earthen berm/flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (Proposed Action): During construction there is the potential to impact surface waters through minor erosion and sedimentation. In order to minimize impacts to waters of the U.S., the contractor is required to implement BMPs that meet the LDEQ permitting specifications for storm water discharge regulated under Section 402 of the CWA. This includes designing the proposed project with specific construction measures to reduce or eliminate run-off impacts. Any adverse effects to water quality associated with the construction of the projects would be short term and minimized by the measures described above.

4.3 Noise

Noise is generally described as unwanted sound. The area immediately surrounding the facility is rural, with mainly agricultural fields and sparse residential development. The closest noise receptors to the project site are approximately 1,500 feet from the Vermilion Parish Detention Center, including several residential structures located north and southeast of the Detention Center. Noise levels within and adjacent to the project area would increase during construction activities as a result of construction equipment and vehicular activity.

Alternative 1- No Action: The No Action alternative would have no effect on noise in the project area.

Alternative 2 – Construction of the ring earthen berm/flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (Proposed Action): Construction of the flood wall would result in an increase in noise. The increase is expected to be temporary and would not affect any sensitive receptors. According to City of Abbeville Code of Ordinances, the following noise reduction measures should be considered: using a 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., Monday through Friday, construction schedule.

4.4 Public Safety and Access

Facilities that are federally funded must comply with accessibility standards under the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA). The ABA applies to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with federal funds. Several agencies maintain ABA standards, which are being revised according to guidelines the Board jointly updated under the ABA and the ADA. The General Services Administration (GSA) updated its ABA standards, which apply to most facilities covered by the ABA (except postal, residential, and military facilities). Per Section F202.2 of the ABA Standards which covers additions to existing structures, each addition to an existing building or facility shall comply with the requirements for new construction.

In addition, construction activities could present safety risks to those performing the activities and any other persons who attempt to enter the site during construction activities.

Alternative 1- No Action: The No Action alternative would have no effect on site accessibility.

Alternative 2 – Construction of the ring earthen berm/flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (Proposed Action): Based on information obtained during the site visit and the size of the inmate and Vermilion Parish law enforcement employee population, should the Detention Center need to be evacuated due to a fire or other event, a staging area/area of rescue of sufficient size is available for inmate, visitor, and law enforcement employee assembly on the property, inside the proposed concrete flood wall/earthen berm. The earthen berm has been designed to be sloped in such a way to allow for persons in wheelchairs or having other special needs to be evacuated over the berm, should this be required. In addition, two (2) 5-foot double swing gates, one (1) 4-foot single swing gates, and two (2) 10-foot double swing gates would be installed within the 6-foot chain link fencing along the earthen berm to allow for evacuation over the berm, if required (see Figure 6).

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, construction activities could present safety risks to those performing the activities. To minimize risks to safety and human health, all construction activities would be performed using qualified personnel trained in all appropriate safety precautions, including the proper use of the appropriate equipment. Additionally, all activities would be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with the standards specified in OSHA regulations. To alert motorists and pedestrians of project activities, appropriate signage and barriers would be on site prior to and during construction activities. Approximately 2,800 LF of temporary construction fencing for the entire site would be installed during construction activities. The construction of earthen berm/concrete flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center is not likely to result in adverse effects to the safety of the residents of Vermilion Parish.

4.5 Traffic and Transportation

The proposed site is located in a sparsely developed, light to moderate traffic volume area.

Alternative 1- No Action: The No Action alternative would have no effect on traffic.

Alternative 2 – Construction of the ring earthen berm/flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (Proposed Action): Construction at the proposed project site would have a temporary effect on traffic by increasing the number of heavy machinery vehicles on Savoy Road. Construction traffic should be closely monitored and controlled as appropriate. All construction activities would be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with OSHA requirements.

Surface traffic within the Detention Center campus would be impacted during the construction of the proposed earthen berm/concrete flood wall. The contractor would implement traffic control measures as necessary. During construction activities, the specific construction site(s) would be fenced off to discourage trespassers.

4.6 Hazardous Materials and Toxic Wastes

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 or disposed of or otherwise managed". EPA and LDEQ hazardous materials database searches queried for the project work areas.

The project site previously had four (4) underground storage tanks (USTs); however, these were removed in 1999. Confirmation samples were collected around the tank pits and were analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs) associated with gasoline and diesel fuels. The results of the confirmation sampling were found to be satisfactory by the LDEQ. The USTs and excavated soils were disposed of at an offsite facility approved by the LDEQ to accept these types of waste material. The report of the UST removal is presented in Appendix B.

Alternative 1- No Action: The No Action alternative would have no effect on hazardous materials.

Alternative 2 – Construction of the ring earthen berm/flood wall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center (Proposed Action): The Vermilion Parish Detention Center has an existing shooting range at the southwest corner of the property. The LDEQ has stated that "a potential focus of environmental concern exists at the location of the shooting range where expended lead bullets (and subsequent leaching into soils) may be found. Details concerning floodwall construction in relation to the shooting range should be examined to determine any environmental impacts."

Based on information obtained from Colonel Kirk Firth, the facility warden, the existing shooting range located at the southwest corner of the property is required for the Sheriff's Office personnel to maintain their shooting skills. Therefore, if major excavation of the shooting range is required, the applicant would require that the shooting range be reconstructed in place or relocated to another site on the property.

The proposed mitigation action would entail excavation in the area of the existing shooting range dirt mound. The following procedures shall be followed for removal of shooting range soils:

1. BMPs discussed in Section 4.2.2 to reduce or eliminate stormwater run-off and soil erosion into the large drainage ditch and/or Youngs North Bayou should be in place prior to, during, and after excavation in the shooting range area for as long as bare soil exists in this area.
2. Prior to excavation in the existing shooting range, the soil (including the soil to be excavated and the soil that would remain onsite) should be sampled prior to excavation with a bias in the sampling locations to areas with suspected high levels of lead

contamination. The first six (6) inches of soil should be collected at each sampling location. Background onsite or off-site soil samples in areas that are presumably not contaminated should also be collected by the same method for comparison, (see Table 3).

3. Analyze the soils to be disposed of off-site to determine if there are levels of leachable lead above the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (EPA SW-846 Method 1311 Revision 0, November 1990) (TCLP) limit of five (5) milligram/liter (mg/L) and/or 400 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) of total lead by EPA Method 6010B. For soils that would remain at the existing location, analyze soil samples for total lead concentration. See Table 3 for lead concentration-based soil management requirements for excavated soil to be disposed of and for soils that would remain onsite.
4. All soils excavated from the shooting range area must be segregated from all other excavated soils. All stockpiles of shooting range excavated soil should be stored on 6-mil impermeable plastic to prevent leaching of lead onto other areas of the project site. The stockpiles should be covered with weighted plastic sheeting to prevent wind and/or rain erosion and migration to other areas of the project site or to off-site locations. These stockpiles should be removed from the project site within 72 hours of their creation. After the removal of the stockpiles, confirmation soils samples should be collected of the surface soil to determine that no contamination has been transferred to the stockpile location.
5. Any proposed soil treatment options should meet the requirements the LDEQ Hazardous Waste Regulations, Chapter 33, Part V. To determine if a proposed treatment option would be acceptable, contact the LDEQ Enforcement Division, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, and UST Enforcement Section by phone at (225) 219-3715, by fax at (225) 219-3708, or by email at: deqenforcement@LA.GOV.
6. For all required solid and hazardous waste permit and manifest forms, contact the LDEQ Waste Permits Division by phone at (225) 219-3070 or by fax at (225) 219-3309 or online at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2586/Default.aspx>.
7. All coordination, sampling and analysis forms, and permits and manifest forms pertaining to these activities should be documented and copies forwarded to the state and FEMA as part of the permanent project files.

Table 3: Lead Concentration-Based Soil Management Requirements

Relative Lead Concentration in Excavated Soil	Management Requirements	Treatment Options
For Soils to be Disposed Off-Site, OR Used for Shooting Range Reconstruction, OR Relocating the Shooting Range to Another Location Onsite		
TCLP leachate extract exceeds regulatory limit of five (5) mg/L	Excavated soil must be managed as hazardous waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil must be disposed of at hazardous waste facility that is licensed to accept such wastes, OR; • Soil may be treated in order to stabilize the lead and render the entire mixture non-hazardous to allow for disposal as a solid waste at the local landfill, OR; • Soil may be reused to reconstruct the shooting range dirt mound after construction of the earthen berm is completed, OR; • Soil may be transported to another area of the site for use ONLY for constructing a relocated shooting range dirt mound onsite.
TCLP leachate extract exceeds 1.1 mg/L	Excavated soil must be managed as a solid waste.	Soil may be treated to stabilize the lead, reducing the opportunity for lead to leach out and contaminate groundwater, either at the solid waste landfill or onsite if the soil is allowed to remain on the proposed project site.
TCLP leachate is less than 1.0 mg/L	No specific requirements for low level contaminated soil.	No treatment is necessary.
For Soils Remaining at the Existing Shooting Range Location after Excavation Activities are Completed		
Total lead concentration exceeds 400 mg/kg	Bare soils must be managed as solid waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposed soil remaining after the dirt mound is excavated in the shooting range area should be covered with plastic on a temporary basis during construction activities to prevent wind and rain erosion of soils to other locations on the project site or the adjacent water bodies. • After construction is completed, the exposed soil should be covered with mulch or seeded with grass to prevent erosion to other parts of the proposed project site or into the adjacent large unnamed drainage ditch and/or Youngs North Bayou.
Total lead concentration is at or below 400 mg/kg	No specific management requirements.	No treatment necessary.
Total lead concentrations are below background levels.	No specific management requirements.	No treatment necessary.

5.0 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 Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Gustav, and Ike in Vermilion Parish resulted in either wind or flood damage to many structures. There have been other projects to repair other structures to pre-disaster condition with upgrades to codes and standards. In addition, a concrete flood wall was constructed at the Dozier Elementary School in Erath,

Louisiana; this flood wall project was completed in January 2010. An earthen berm/flood wall similar to the proposed project is being constructed or has been completed at the Seventh Ward Elementary School in Abbeville, Louisiana and an earthen berm/flood wall similar to the proposed project is planned for the Forked Island/East Broussard Elementary School in Abbeville, Louisiana. Several drainage improvement projects have also been proposed for various floodprone areas of Vermilion Parish.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) Land Cover Atlas, from 1996 to 2006, the percent of developed land parish wide in Vermilion has increased from 2.15% to 2.17%, and the percentage of impervious surface area has increased from 0.68% to 0.69%. Within the same timeframe, the percentage of forested land parish-wide has decreased from 4.38% to 4.13%, and the percentage of Vermilion Parish that is wetland has decreased from 35.43% to 35.10%. In 1996, Vermilion Parish had 564.26 square miles of agricultural land. In 2006, Vermilion Parish had 565.88 square miles of agricultural land, for a net gain of 1.62 square miles of land (+0.29% change) used for agriculture.

The cumulative impact to the natural resources within Vermilion Parish would be small and not likely to adversely affect the Parish as a whole. The human environment of Vermilion Parish would be impacted by reducing the flood hazards within the Vermilion Parish Detention Center area, while not significantly affecting the flood hazards in the surrounding area.

6.0 CONDITIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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

- The discharge velocities during a storm event would be high enough that rip-rap is required to be installed at the outfall point to alleviate potential erosion.
- LDEQ has stormwater general permits for construction areas equal to or greater than one acre. It is recommended that the LDEQ Water Permit Division be contacted at (225) 219-3181 to determine whether the proposed improvements require one of these permits. The contractor is required to implement BMPs that meet the LDEQ permitting specifications for storm water discharge regulated under Section 402 of the CWA.
- A Department of the Army permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) would be required if the applicant proposes to deposit dredged or fill material into Youngs North Coulee or other Waters of the United States adjacent to the property boundaries.
- Any changes or modifications to the proposed project would require a revised USACE determination. Off-site locations of activities such as borrow, disposals, haul-and detour-roads and work mobilization site developments may be subject to the Department of the Army regulatory requirements and may have an impact to a Department of Army project.

- 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.
- The proposed mitigation action would entail excavation of the existing shooting range dirt mound. The following procedures should be followed for removal of shooting range soils:
 1. BMPs to reduce or eliminate stormwater run-off and soil erosion into the large drainage ditch and/or Youngs North Bayou should be in place prior to, during, and after excavation in the shooting range area for as long as bare soil exists in this area.
 2. The soil to be excavated should be sampled prior to excavation with a bias in the sampling locations to areas with suspected high levels of lead contamination. The first six (6) inches of soil should be collected at each sampling location.
 3. Prior to excavation of the ditch, sample and analyze the soil to determine if there are levels of leachable lead above the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (EPA SW-846 Method 1311 Revision 0, November 1990) (TCLP) limit of five (5) milligram/liter (mg/L) and/or 400 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) of total lead by EPA Method 6010B. For soils that would remain at the existing location, analyze soil samples for total lead concentration.
 4. All soils excavated from the shooting range area must be segregated from all other excavated soils. All stockpiles of shooting range excavated soil should be stored on 6-mil impermeable plastic to prevent leaching of lead onto other areas of the proposed project site. The stockpiles should be covered with weighted plastic sheeting to prevent wind and/or rain erosion and migration to other areas of the project site or to off-site locations. These stockpiles should be removed from the project site within 72 hours of their creation. After the removal of the stockpiles, confirmation soils samples should be collected of the surface soil to determine that no contamination has been transferred to the stockpile location.
 5. Any proposed soil treatment options should meet the requirements the LDEQ Hazardous Waste Regulations, Chapter 33, Part V. To determine if a proposed treatment option would be acceptable, contact the LDEQ Enforcement Division, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, and UST Enforcement Section by phone at (225) 219-3715, by fax at (225) 219-3708, or by email at: deqenforcement@LA.GOV.
 6. For all required solid and hazardous waste permits and manifests, contact the LDEQ Waste Permits Division by phone at (225) 219-3070 or by fax at (225) 219-3309 or online at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2586/Default.aspx>.

7. All coordination, sampling and analysis forms, and permits and manifest forms pertaining to these activities should be documented and copies forwarded to the state and FEMA as part of the permanent project files.
- The applicant would be responsible for contacting the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) if there is a change in the scope of work, the project necessitates removal of mature pine trees or if construction activities have not been initiated within one year. If at any time Heritage tracked species are encountered within the project area, contact the Louisiana Natural Heritage Program (LNHP) Data Manager at (225) 765-2643.
 - If a bald eagle or its nest is spotted within 1,500 feet of the project site during the months of October through mid-May, the applicant must cease construction activities and contact Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the USFWS immediately. All correspondence must be documented and remain in the project permanent files.
 - Construction traffic should be closely monitored and controlled as appropriate. All construction activities would be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with OSHA requirements. To alert motorists and pedestrians of project activities, appropriate signage and barriers would be on site prior to and during construction activities. During construction activities, the construction site(s) would be fenced off to discourage trespassers.
 - If archaeological artifacts or features (prehistoric or historic) are discovered during the course of FEMA funded work at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center, the applicant must ensure that their Contractor stops work in the vicinity of the discovery and takes all reasonable measures to avoid and minimize harm to the discovery. The applicant shall inform GOHSEP and FEMA of the discovery and FEMA will deploy an archaeologist to the location to conduct a site condition assessment. The applicant would not proceed with work until FEMA has completed consultation with the SHPO on the treatment of the discovery.
 - In addition, if human remains are discovered during the course of FEMA funded work, the applicant and the applicant's Contractor are responsible for immediately halting work within the vicinity of the human remains finding. The applicant will immediately notify GOHSEP, FEMA, the local Police Department, and the local Coroner's Office of the discovery. The local Coroner's Office will assess the nature and age of the human skeletal remains. If the Coroner's Office determines that the human skeletal remains are older than 50 years of age, the Louisiana Division of Archaeology will take jurisdiction over the remains. Within twenty-four (24) hours, FEMA will notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (225-342-8170) of the finding. Within seventy-two (72) hours, FEMA will take the lead in working with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and other interested parties, as necessary, to ensure compliance with the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R.S. 8:671 *et seq.*) and other applicable laws. In addition, the applicant must afford FEMA the opportunity to comply with the "Human Remains Policy" set forth by the ACHP.

- Any change to the approved scope of work will require reevaluation under Section 106.
- 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.

Failure to comply with these conditions may make part or all of these projects ineligible for FEMA funding.

7.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The public will be invited to comment on the proposed action. A legal notice was published in the following newspapers: The *Abbeville Meridional* from June 5 to June 8 and June 10, 2012. Additionally the Environmental Assessment was made available at the Vermilion Parish Library (Abbeville Branch) from June 5 to June 19, 2012. The Environmental Assessment was published on FEMA's and the Parish's official websites. A copy of the Public Notice is attached in Appendix D.

8.0 AGENCY COORDINATION

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
 Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
 Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR)
 Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF)
 Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH)
 USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
 Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office/r (SHPO)
 Tribal Historic Preservation Office/r and/or cultural offices

9.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Tiffany Spann-Winfield, Deputy Environmental Liaison Officer
 Federal Emergency Management Agency, Louisiana Recovery Office

Laurel Rohrer, CHMM, REM, CFM Environmental Specialist
 URS – Contractor Support to FEMA
 Federal Emergency Management Agency, Louisiana Recovery Office

Melanie Pitts, Environmental Specialist
 Federal Emergency Management Agency, Louisiana Recovery Office

LeSchina Holmes – Lead Environmental Protection Specialist
 Federal Emergency Management Agency, Louisiana Recovery Office

Jason A. Emery, M.A. R.P.A. - Lead Historic Preservation Specialist
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Louisiana Recovery Office

Michael Wilder, Historic Preservation Specialist/Archaeologist
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Louisiana Recovery Office

Daniell Digiuseppe, Historic Preservation Specialist/Historic Structures-Architect
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Louisiana Recovery Office

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Draft

APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1 – View of the rear of the Vermilion Parish Detention Center, looking east.



Photo 2 – View of the onsite shooting range, looking south.



Photo 3 – View of the dirt mound at the site shooting range, looking east.



Photo 4 – View of the southwest corner of the shooting range and the adjacent Youngs North Coulee, looking north.



Photo 5 – View of the rear of the shooting range, looking north. This photograph also depicts a typical onsite drainage ditch. This ditch drains into the large unnamed drainage ditch located south of the property.



Photo 6 – View of the project location, looking southeast. The Detention Center appears in the background.



Photo 7 – View of one of the onsite drainage ditches that drains into Youngs North Coulee, looking east.



Photo 8 – View of Youngs North Coulee, looking north.



Photo 9 – View of Youngs North Coulee, looking south. Part of the Detention Center shooting range dirt mound appears at the left center of the photograph.



Photo 10 – View of the south wall of the Detention Center and the facility waste water treatment plant, looking east. The large unnamed drainage ditch is located to the right of site equipment and waste water treatment plant.



Photo 11 – View of the large unnamed drainage ditch located south of the property, looking east. The Detention Center waste water treatment plant and the south wall of the Detention Center are visible to the left of the drainage ditch.



Photo 12 – View of structures located north of the proposed project site, looking north.



Photo 13 – View of the confluence of the large unnamed drainage ditch and Youngs North Coulee at the southwest corner of the proposed project property, looking west.

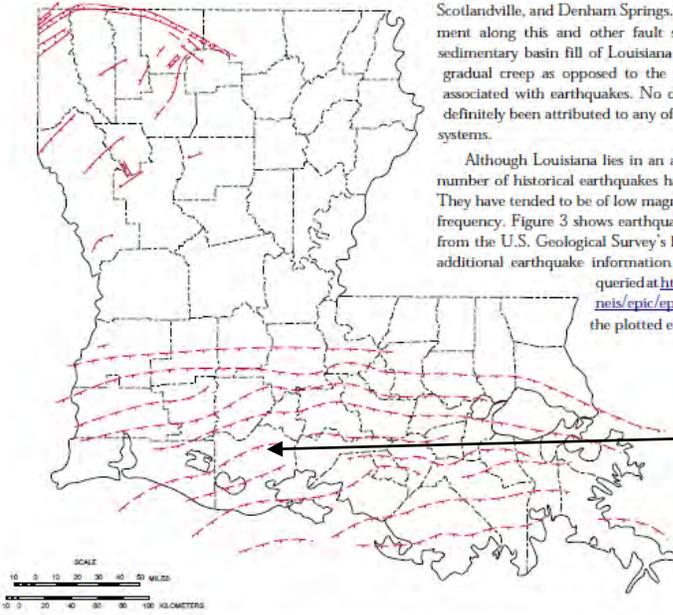


Photo 14 – View of a drainage pipe which drains surface water from the project site into Youngs North Coulee, looking west.

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APPENDIX B

AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE



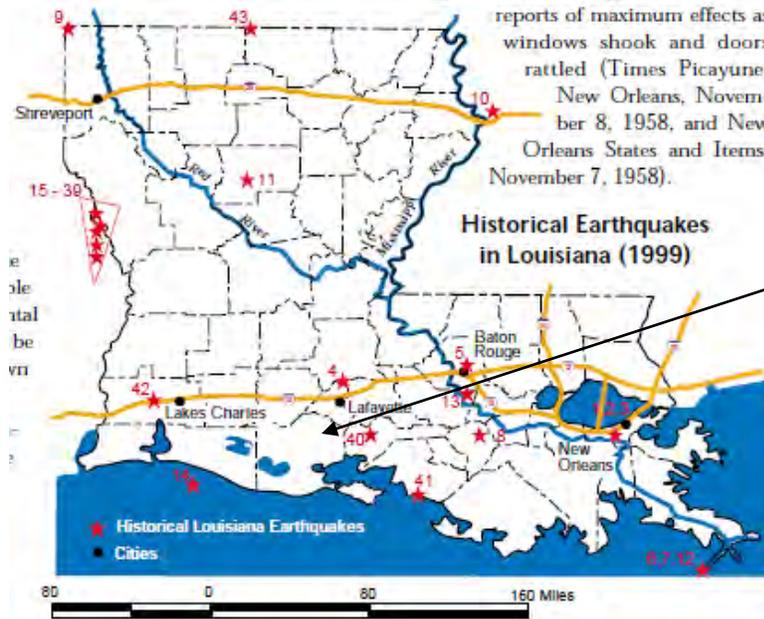
Scotlandville, and Denham Springs. So far as is known, movement along this and other fault systems within the thick sedimentary basin fill of Louisiana is related to a process of gradual creep as opposed to the sudden breaking of rock associated with earthquakes. No detected earthquakes have definitely been attributed to any of the specific mapped fault systems.

Although Louisiana lies in an area of low seismic risk, a number of historical earthquakes have occurred in our state. They have tended to be of low magnitude and occur with low frequency. Figure 3 shows earthquake locations in Louisiana from the U.S. Geological Survey's historical record (this and additional earthquake information is accessible and can be queried at http://www.mec.cr.usgs.gov/neis/epic/epic_rect.html). Table 2 lists the plotted earthquakes.

Approximate Proposed Project Location

Figure 2. Generalized subsurface faults in Louisiana. North Louisiana faults are from Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies and American Association of Petroleum Geologists (1972; used with permission). The dashed lines in south Louisiana, rather than representing discrete faults, mark the approximate northernmost edges of different zones of growth faults having different ages of formation (from Murray 1961; used with permission of the author).

Geologic Faults in Louisiana



reports of maximum effects as windows shook and doors rattled (Times Picayune, New Orleans, November 8, 1958, and New Orleans States and Items, November 7, 1958).

Approximate Proposed Project Location

Figure 3. Historical felt earthquake locations in and around Louisiana, from the U.S. Geological Survey's historical record (http://www.mec.cr.usgs.gov/neis/epic/epic_rect.html).

Historical Earthquake Locations in Louisiana

Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)

From: Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)
Sent: Monday, March 12, 2012 9:26 AM
To: 'Kevn.Norton@la.usda.gov'
Subject: FW: SOV Request for HMGP Project 1603-0237 Vermilion Parish Construction of Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center
Attachments: Consultation SOW.docx; AD 1006 NEMIS 1603-0237.pdf

Mr. Norton,

FEMA has not yet received a response from your office in regard to our SOV dated February 1, 2012. I am resending our initial consultation letter with updated information and a partially completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form.

Laurel Rohrer, CFM, CHMM, REM (CTR)

URS Corporation, Contractor
NEPA Environmental Specialist - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Federal Emergency Management Agency
1500 Main Street, Room 2044
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Office: (225) 267-2596
Cell: (540) 842-3300
Email: laurel.rohrer@associates.dhs.gov

From: Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)
Sent: Wednesday, February 01, 2012 2:51 PM
To: 'Beth.Dixon@LA.gov'; 'Jamie.Phillippe@LA.gov'; 'Mick.Tamara@epamail.epa.gov'; 'cmichon@wlf.la.gov'; 'Amy.E.Powell@usace.army.mil'; 'Kevn.Norton@la.usda.gov'; 'Karl.Morgan@la.gov'
Subject: SOV Request for HMGP Project 1603-0237 Vermilion Parish Construction of Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center

Agency

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management

FEMA-DR 1603/1607 LA
1 Seine Ct, 4th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70114



February 1, 2012

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. Section 406 of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Program to provide funds to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

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

On August 29, 2005, storm surge caused by Hurricane Katrina inundated large portions of southeast Louisiana causing extensive flood damage to structures in Vermilion Parish. The proposed flood protection project would occur at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center in Abbeville, LA.

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) 762-2353, emailed to Laurel.Rohrer@associates.dhs.gov or mailed to the attention of Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Department, at the address above.

For questions regarding this matter, please contact Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Specialist at (504) 762-2205.

LeSchina Holmes
Lead Environmental Protection Specialist

Distribution: USACE, USEPA, LDWF, LDEQ, LDNR, NRCS

Laurel Rohrer, CFM, CHMM, REM (CTR)

URS Corporation, Contractor

NEPA Environmental Specialist - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Federal Emergency Management Agency

4th Floor, Room 4049, FEMA Louisiana Recovery Office

1 Seine Court

New Orleans, LA 70114

Office: (504) 762-2205

Cell: (540) 842-3300

Fax: (504) 762-2323

Email: laurel.rohrer@associates.dhs.gov

To Whom It May Concern:

The proposed project is to construct a ring earthen berm/concrete wall around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center to protect the structure and its occupants from floodwaters.

Damage Description:

On August 29, 2005, storm surge caused by Hurricane Katrina inundated large portions of Louisiana causing extensive flood and wind damage to structures in Vermilion Parish. The construction of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center would prevent and/or mitigate potential flood damage from future storms. The Vermilion Parish Detention Center is located at 14202 Savoy Road, Abbeville, LA, between Abbeville and Erath, LA. The Detention Center houses approximately 150 inmates and has approximately 30 employees. In September 2005 during Hurricane Rita, the flood waters during the event came within 2 inches of the building's finished floor elevation.

Scope of Work:

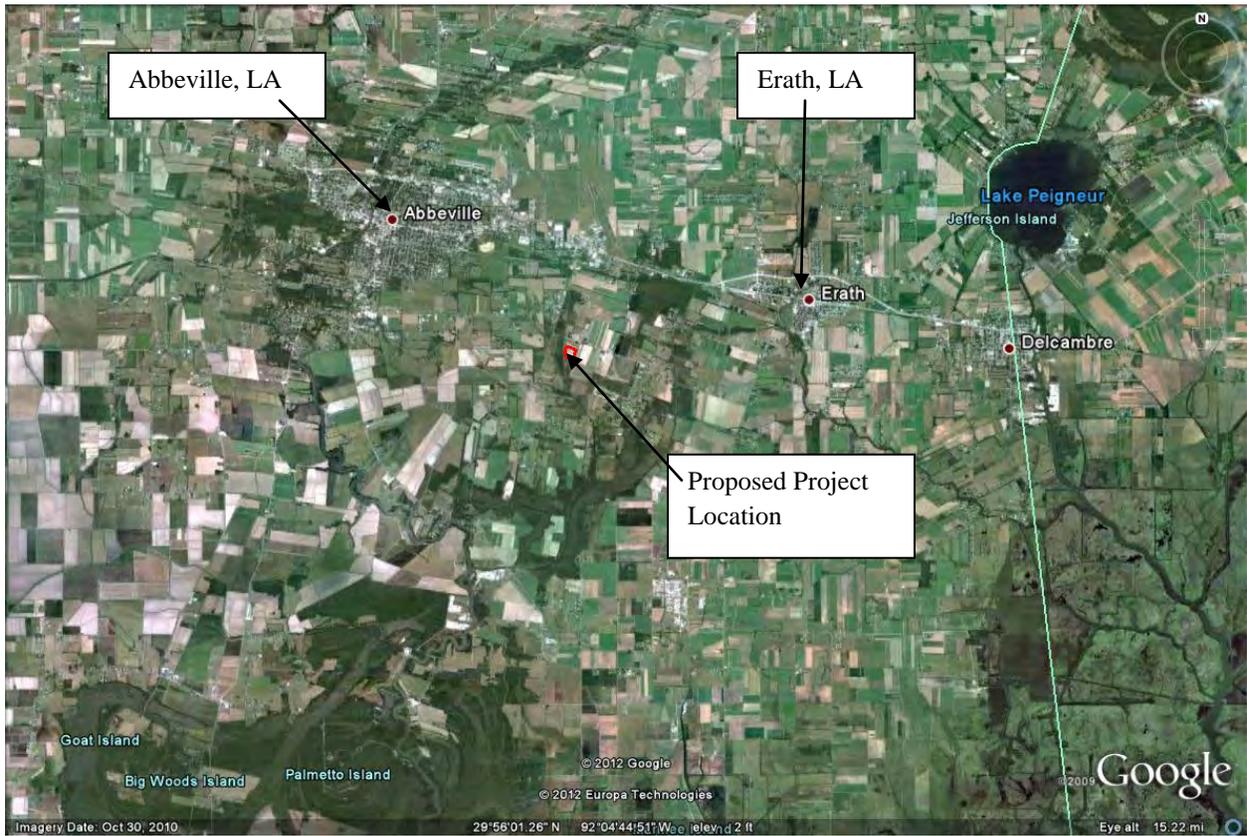
The scope of work for the proposed action indicates the construction of approximately 2,634 linear feet of earthen berm and 566 linear feet of concrete flood wall around the perimeter of the Detention Center in order to protect the facility from future flooding. The total acreage enclosed would be approximately 15.5 acres. The proposed earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be sloped 3:1 on the flood side and 4:1 on the landside. The earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be built so that the top of the structure is 10 feet above mean sea level (msl), and would vary in height due to the variations in elevations over the proposed site. The proposed design would also include an interior drainage system consisting of an electric low lift pump, an underground storm water collection system, discharge piping, and a generator to ensure continuous pumping of water of the berm/floodwall protection area in the event of a power outage. The proposed project would provide protection to one (1) foot above the Base Flood Elevation for the proposed project area, (which is 9 feet above msl), and would greatly reduce the risk of future flooding, thereby preventing the disruption of services and displacement costs associated with hurricanes and other flood events, as well as protect the well being of the surrounding community. It should be noted that excavation activities in the location of the existing shooting range dirt mound would be required as part of the proposed project. Portions of proposed project site are planted with crops in small garden-type plots with vegetables. These crops provide food for the inmates housed at the Detention Center. The corners of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall are approximately located at:

Site #	Site Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude
1	Detention Center Flood Protection - Northwest	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.949096	-92.093408
2	Detention Center Flood Protection - Northeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.948158	-92.090747
3	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.945879	-92.091532
4	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southwest	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.946664	-92.093559

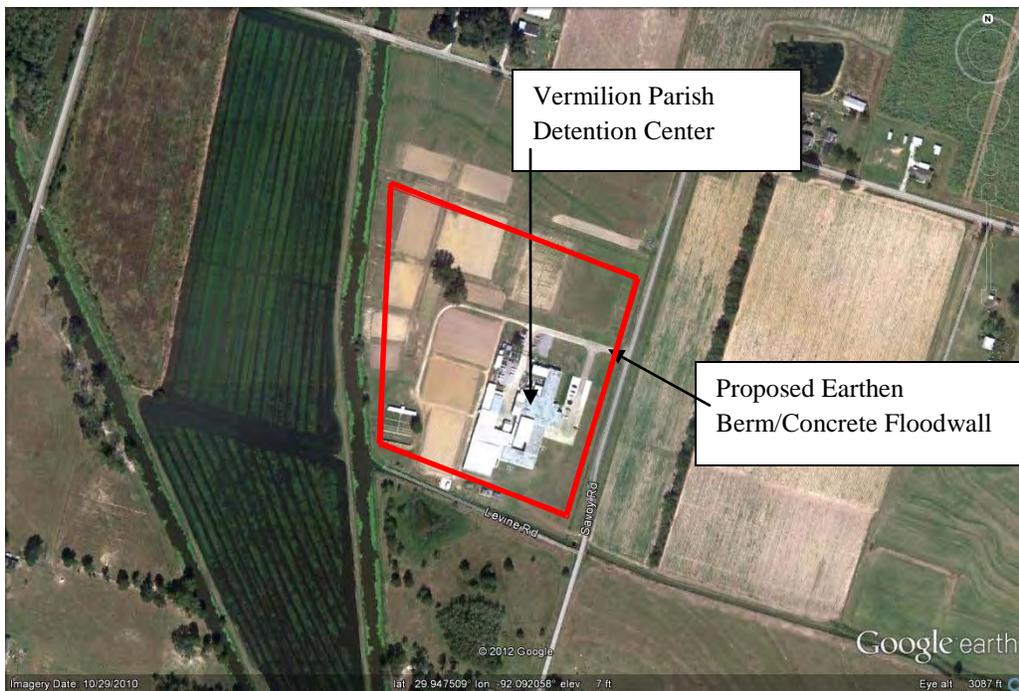
The attached figures depict the site location and an approximate schematic of the proposed project. In addition, construction plan and section views are provided for your review.

FEMA will be preparing an environmental assessment for the proposed project.

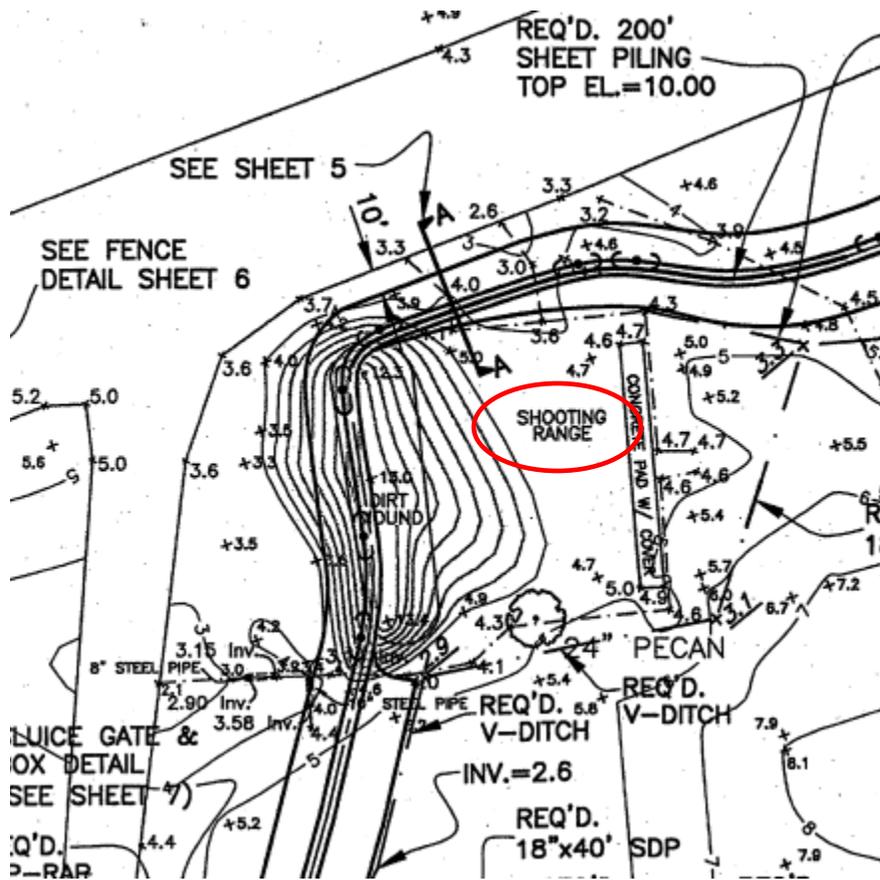
Proposed Project Location in Vermilion Parish



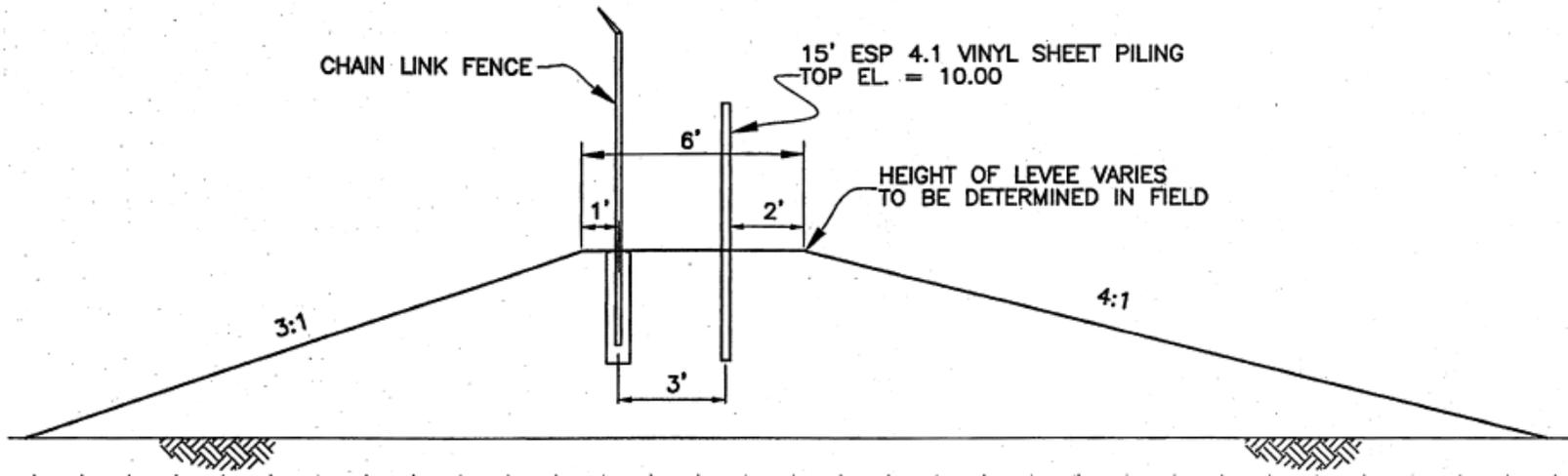
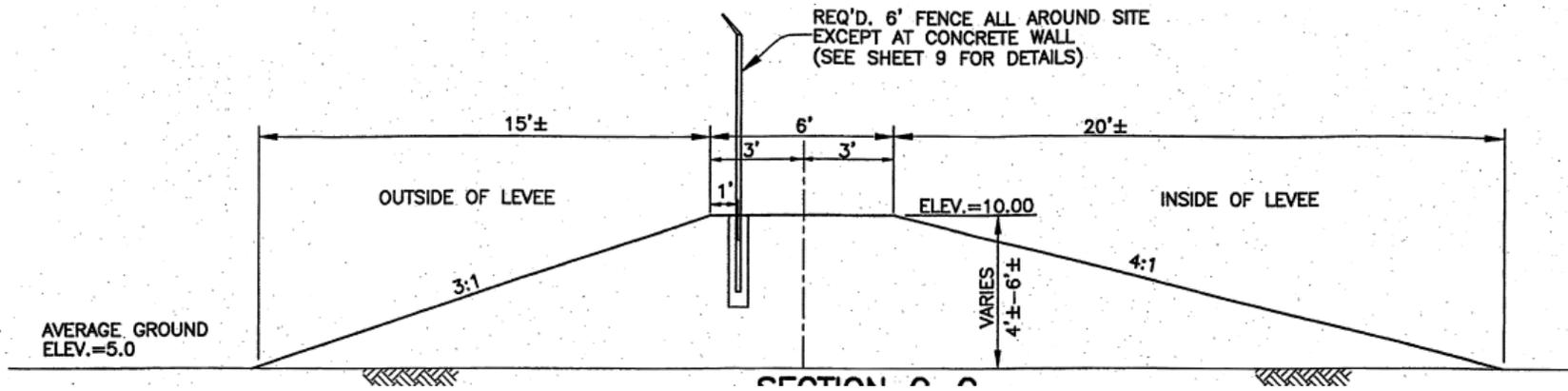
Proposed Ring Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center



Plan View of the Drainage Outfall at Existing Shooting Range



Section Views of the Proposed Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall



FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i>	Date Of Land Evaluation Request
Name Of Project	Federal Agency Involved
Proposed Land Use	County And State

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

PART III <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i>	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site				

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

PART V <i>(To be completed by NRCS)</i> Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted <i>(Scale of 0 to 100 Points)</i>				
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PART VI <i>(To be completed by Federal Agency)</i> Site Assessment Criteria <i>(These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))</i>	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use					
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use					
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed					
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government					
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area					
6. Distance To Urban Support Services					
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average					
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland					
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services					
10. On-Farm Investments					
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services					
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use					
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160				

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

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

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total points assigned Site A = $\frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144$ points for Site "A."

Maximum points possible 200

Site Assessment Scoring for the Twelve Factors Used in FPPA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urban uses include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State and local policies and programs to protect farmland include:

State Policies and Programs to Protect Farmland

1. Tax Relief:

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

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

B. Income Tax Credits

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

C. Estate and Inheritance Tax Benefits

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

2. "Right to farm" laws:

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

3. Agricultural Districting:

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

4. Land Use Controls: Agricultural Zoning.

Types of Agricultural Zoning Ordinances include:

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

Additional Zoning techniques include:

- A. Sliding Scale: This method looks at zoning according to the total size of the parcel owned. For example, the number of dwelling units per a given number of acres may change from county to county according to the existing land acreage to dwelling unit ratio of surrounding parcels of land within the specific area.
- B. Point System or Numerical Approach: Approaches land use permits on a case by case basis.

LESA: The LESA system (Land Evaluation-Site Assessment) is used as a tool to help assess options for land use on an evaluation of productivity weighed against commitment to urban development.
- C. Conditional Use: Based upon the evaluation on a case by case basis by the Board of Zoning Adjustment. Also may include the method of using special land use permits.

5. Development Rights:

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

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

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

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

7. Voluntary State Programs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Mandatory State Programs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Facilities which could promote nonagricultural use include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point scoring is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specific points are outlined as follows:

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

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

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

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

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (3) More than 90 percent | (4) 10 point(s) |
| (5) 90 to 20 percent | (6) 9 to 1 points |
| (7) less than 20 percent | (8) 0 points |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)

From: Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)
Sent: Wednesday, February 01, 2012 2:51 PM
To: 'Beth.Dixon@LA.gov'; 'Jamie.Phillippe@LA.gov'; 'Mick.Tamara@epamail.epa.gov'; 'cmichon@wlf.la.gov'; 'Amy.E.Powell@usace.army.mil'; 'Kevn.Norton@la.usda.gov'; 'Karl.Morgan@la.gov'
Subject: SOV Request for HMGP Project 1603-0237 Vermilion Parish Construction of Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center
Attachments: Consultation SOW.docx

Agency

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management

FEMA-DR 1603/1607 LA
1 Seine Ct, 4th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70114



February 1, 2012

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. Section 406 of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Program to provide funds to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration.

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

On August 29, 2005, storm surge caused by Hurricane Katrina inundated large portions of southeast Louisiana causing extensive flood damage to structures in Vermilion Parish. The proposed flood protection project would occur at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center in Abbeville, LA.

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) 762-2353, emailed to Laurel.Rohrer@associates.dhs.gov or mailed to the attention of Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Department, at the address above.

For questions regarding this matter, please contact Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Specialist at (504) 762-2205.

LeSchina Holmes
Lead Environmental Protection Specialist

Distribution: USACE, USEPA, LDWF, LDEQ, LDNR, NRCS

Laurel Rohrer, CFM, CHMM, REM (CTR)

URS Corporation, Contractor

NEPA Environmental Specialist - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Federal Emergency Management Agency

4th Floor, Room 4049, FEMA Louisiana Recovery Office

1 Seine Court

New Orleans, LA 70114

Office: (504) 762-2205

Cell: (540) 842-3300

Fax: (504) 762-2323

Email: laurel.rohrer@associates.dhs.gov

To Whom It May Concern:

The proposed project is to construct a ring earthen berm/concrete wall around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center to protect the structure and its occupants from floodwaters.

Damage Description:

On August 29, 2005, storm surge caused by Hurricane Katrina inundated large portions of Louisiana causing extensive flood and wind damage to structures in Vermilion Parish. The construction of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center would prevent and/or mitigate potential flood damage from future storms. The Vermilion Parish Detention Center is located at 14202 Savoy Road, Abbeville, LA, between Abbeville and Erath, LA. The Detention Center houses approximately 150 inmates and has approximately 30 employees. In September 2005 during Hurricane Rita, the flood waters during the event came within 2 inches of the building's finished floor elevation.

Scope of Work:

The scope of work for the proposed action indicates the construction of approximately 2,300 linear feet of earthen berms and 900 linear feet of concrete flood wall around the perimeter of the Detention Center in order to protect the facility from future flooding. The proposed earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be sloped 3:1 on the flood side and 4:1 on the landside. The earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be built so that the top of the structure is 10 feet above mean sea level (msl), and would vary in height due to the variations in elevations over the proposed site. The proposed design would also include an interior drainage system consisting of an electric low lift pump, an underground storm water collection system, discharge piping, and a generator to ensure continuous pumping of water of the berm/floodwall protection area in the event of a power outage. The proposed project would provide protection to the Base Flood Elevation for the proposed project area, (which is 9 feet above msl), and would greatly reduce the risk of future flooding, thereby preventing the disruption of services and displacement costs associated with hurricanes and other flood events, as well as protect the well being of the surrounding community. It should be noted that the proposed surface water drainage outfall will be constructed at the location of the existing shooting range. The corners of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall are approximately located at:

Site #	Site Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude
1	Detention Center Flood Protection - Northwest	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.948761	-92.093281
2	Detention Center Flood Protection - Northeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.947966	-92.090917
3	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.945951	-92.091708
4	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southwest	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.946593	-92.093519

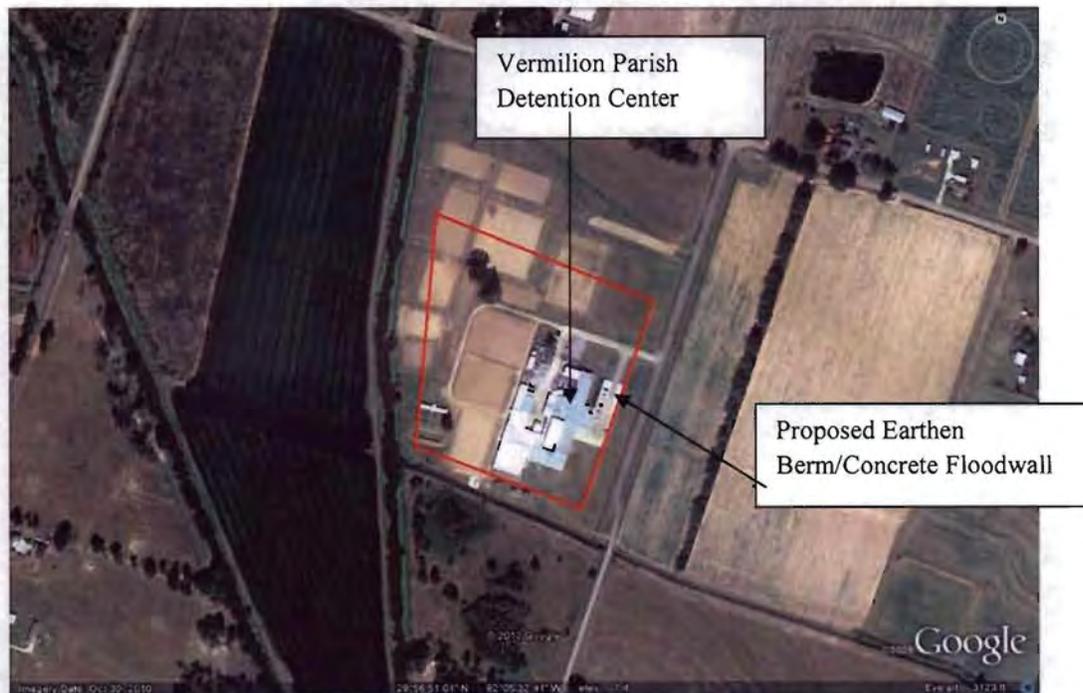
The attached figures depict the site location, an approximate schematic of the proposed project, a wetland map of the proposed project area. In addition, construction plan and section views are provided for your review.

FEMA will be preparing an environmental assessment for the proposed project.

Proposed Project Location in Vermilion Parish



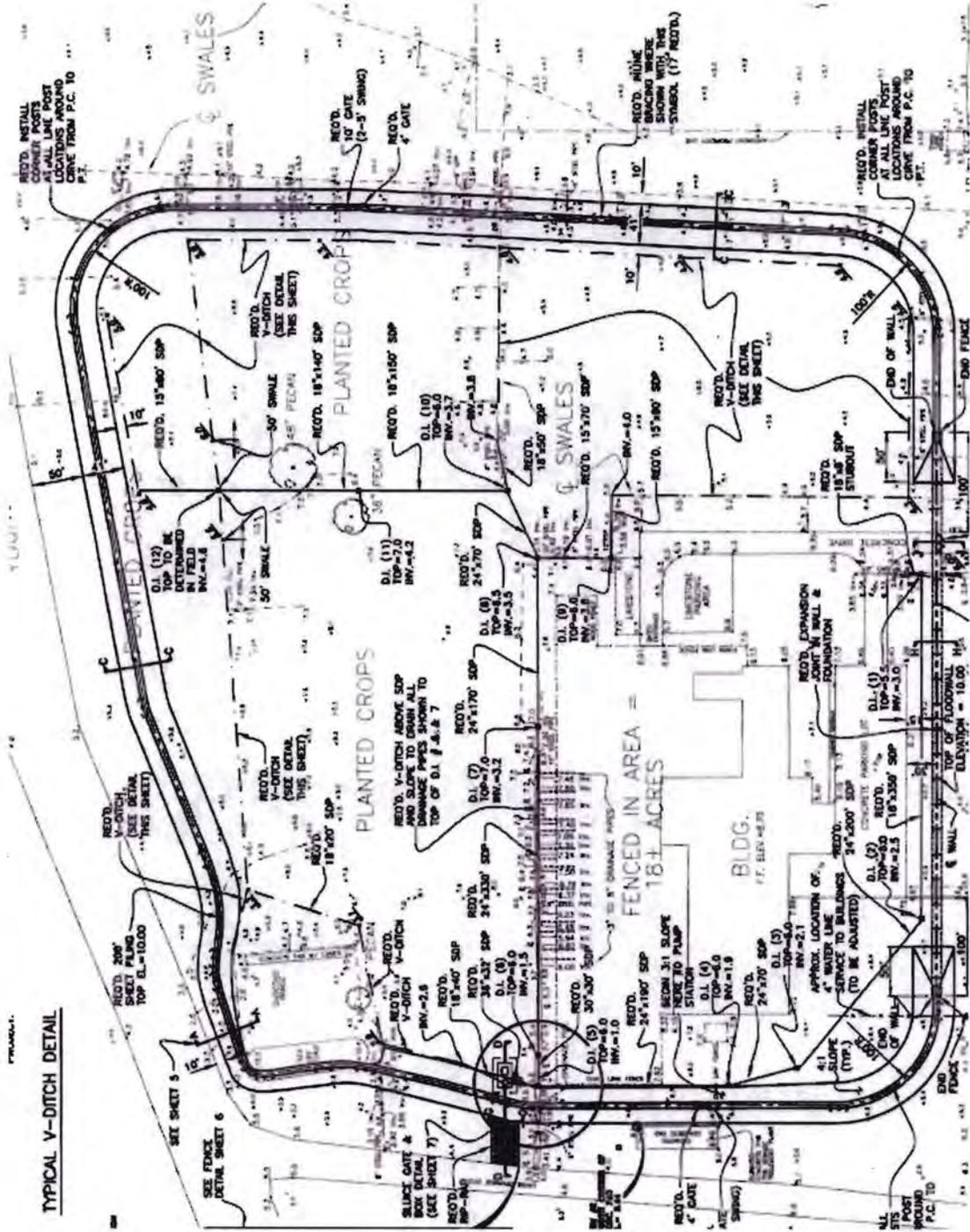
Proposed Ring Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center



Wetland Map for the Proposed Project

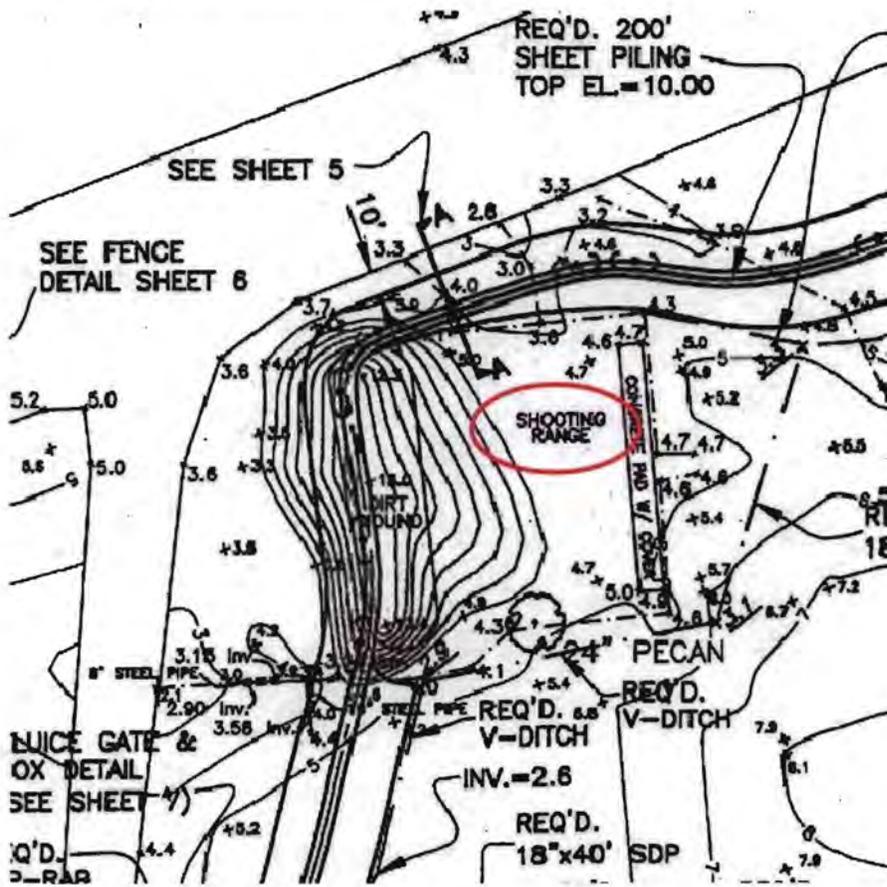


Plan View of the Proposed Project

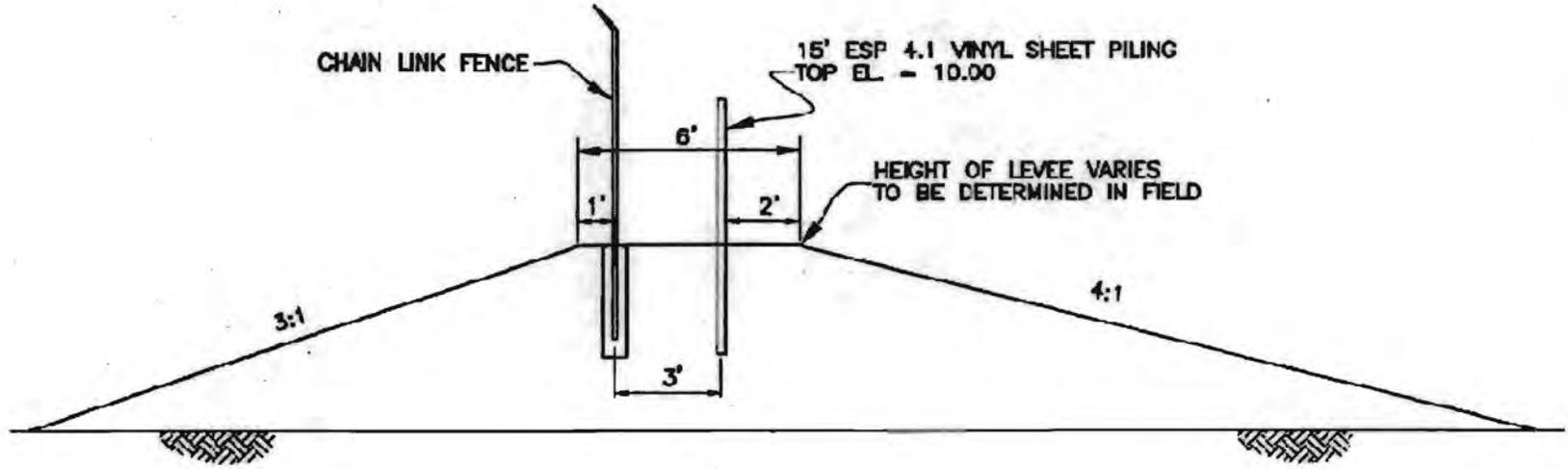
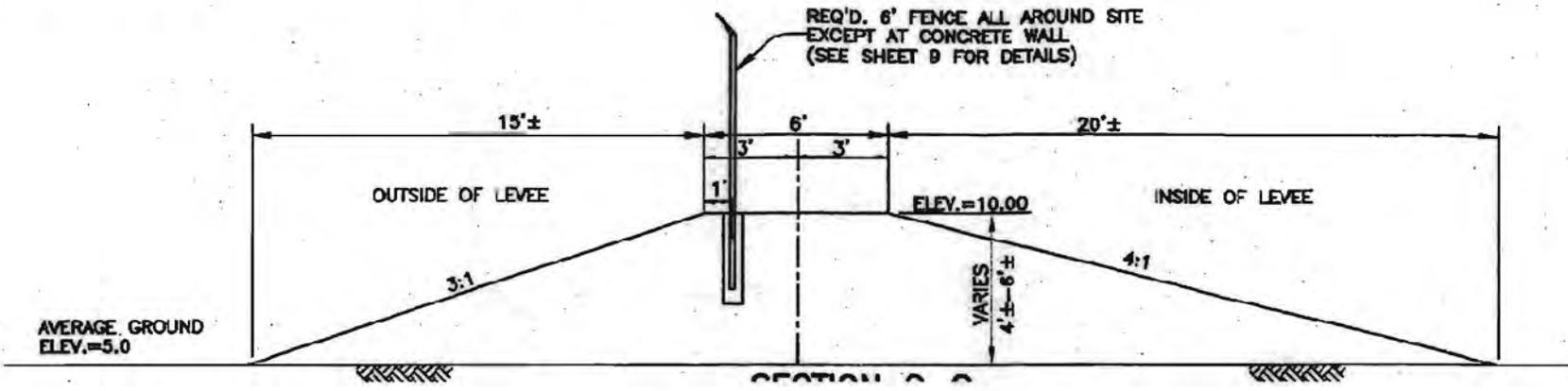


TYPICAL V-DITCH DETAIL

Plan View of the Drainage Outfall at Existing Shooting Range



Section Views of the Proposed Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall



Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)

From: Beth Altazan-Dixon [Beth.Dixon@LA.GOV]
Sent: Monday, February 13, 2012 3:35 PM
To: Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)
Subject: DEQ SOV 120201/0310 Vermilion Parish Detention Center-construction of earthen berm-concrete floodwall

February 13, 2012

Laurel Rohrer
Federal Emergency Management Agency
1 Seine Court, 4th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70114
laurel.rohrer@associates.fema.dhs.gov

RE: 120201/0310 Vermilion Parish Detention Center-construction of earthen berm-concrete floodwall
FEMA Funding
Vermilion Parish

Dear Ms. Rohrer:

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

It is understood by LDEQ that FEMA will be preparing an environmental assessment of the proposed project. A potential focus of environmental concern exists at the location of the shooting range where expended lead bullets (and subsequent leaching into soils) may be found. Details concerning floodwall construction in relation to the shooting range should be examined to determine any environmental impacts.

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

- Please take any necessary steps to obtain and/or update all necessary approvals and environmental permits regarding this proposed project.
- If your project results in a discharge to waters of the state, submittal of a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) application may be necessary.
- If the project results in a discharge of wastewater to an existing wastewater treatment system, that wastewater treatment system may need to modify its LPDES permit before accepting the additional wastewater.
- All precautions should be observed to control nonpoint source pollution from construction activities. LDEQ has stormwater general permits for construction areas equal to or greater than one acre. It is recommended that you contact the LDEQ Water Permits Division at (225) 219-3181 to determine if your proposed project requires a permit.
- If your project will include a sanitary wastewater treatment facility, a Sewage Sludge and Biosolids Use or Disposal Permit application or Notice of Intent must be submitted no later than June 1, 2011. Additional information may be obtained on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2296/Default.aspx> or by contacting the LDEQ Water Permits Division at (225) 219- 3181.
- If any of the proposed work is located in wetlands or other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, you should contact the Corps directly regarding permitting issues. If a Corps permit is required, part of the application process may involve a water quality certification from LDEQ.
- All precautions should be observed to protect the groundwater of the region.
- Please be advised that water softeners generate wastewaters that may require special limitations depending on local water quality considerations. Therefore if your water system improvements include water softeners, you are advised to contact the LDEQ Water Permits to determine if special water quality-based limitations will be necessary.

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

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

Please send all future requests to my attention. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (225) 219-3958 or by email at beth.dixon@la.gov.

Sincerely,



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



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

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Operations Division
Operations Manager,
Completed Works

FEB 28 2012

Ms. Laurel Rohrer
Federal Emergency Management Agency
1 Seine Court
4th Floor, Room 4049
New Orleans, Louisiana 70114

Dear Ms. Rohrer:

This is in response to your Solicitation of Views request dated February 1, 2012, concerning the Construction of Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center Project, at Abbeville, Louisiana, in Vermilion Parish.

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

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

Please note that a Solicitation of Views letter has already been issued to Sellers and Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Vermilion Parish Police Jury for this project. ORM number MVN-2008-03681-SZ/SE was issued in January 2009.

Based on review of recent maps, aerial photography, and soils data, we have determined that this property is not in a wetland subject to Corps of Engineers' jurisdiction. However, a Department of Army permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required if you propose to deposit dredged or fill material into Young's North Coulee or other waters of the United States adjacent to the property boundaries.

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

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.

Please contact Mr. Robert Heffner, of our Regulatory Branch by telephone at (504) 862-2274, 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-2008-03681-SZ/SE. This will allow us to more easily locate records of previous correspondence, and thus provide a quicker response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karen L. Oberlies".

Karen L. Oberlies
Solicitation of Views Manager



State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT

02/06/2012

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY - FEMA
1 SEINE CT., 4TH FLOOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70114

RE: P20120135, Solicitation of Views

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY - FEMA

Description: Proposed construction of an earthen berm (2,300') and concrete floodwall (900') around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center. No dredge or fill will be required for this project.

Location: 14202 Savoy Road Abbeville, LA. Lat. 29° 56' 55.54"N, Long. 92° 05' 35.81"W.

Vermilion Parish, LA

Dear Laurel Rohrer:

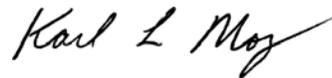
We have received your Solicitation of Views for the above referenced project, which has been found to be outside the Louisiana Coastal Zone. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of LA R.S. 49:214.25.E, a Coastal Use Permit will not be required.

This determination is valid for two (2) years from the date of this letter. If the proposed activity is not initiated within this 2-year period, this determination will expire and the applicant will be required to submit a new application.

This determination has been made on the basis of information provided by your application. If it is later established that you furnished erroneous data, you may be directed to alter or modify your plans, to remove structures you have installed, and/or to restore the work area to pre-project conditions at your own expense. If it is established that you knowingly furnished erroneous data, you could also be subject to legal action.

The drawings submitted with your referenced application are attached hereto and made a part of the record. If you have any questions regarding this authorization, please contact our office at (225) 342-7591 or (800) 267-4019.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Karl L. Morgan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Karl L. Morgan
Administrator

Karl L. Morgan/sg

Attachments

Final Plats:

1) [P20120135](#) [Final Plats](#) [02/02/2012](#)

cc: Pete Serio, COE w/plats
Dave Butler, LDWF w/plats
Jessica Diez, OCM w/plats
Charlie Mestayer, CMD/FI w/plats

PREPARED BY [Signature]
 DATE 2/3/12

DATE PRINTED: 02/03/2012

CMD - PERMIT CODING FORM

P20120135 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY - FEMA VERMILION
 CUPNO APPLICANT NAME REVIEWER PARISH (ES)
 02/02/2012 02/03/2012 SECTION QUAD #
 DATERECD ACKNOWL
 STATE CONCERN LOCAL IN OUT CZ IN OUT CP
 PGP 1 2 NOT PGP
 29° - 56' - 56. " 92° - 5' - 36. " LATITUDE LONGITUDE
 WELL# 14 APPLICANT TYPE STATUS 181

REVISION #	REVISION ISSUE DATE	EXEMPT	MAJOR MINOR	CUBIC YARDS	DREDGE	RIG	PIPELINE	MISC	H2O BLOCK	DEVELOP
7			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MINOR					99		

YES NO FIELD AREA 5
 YES NO FIELD INVESTIGATION REQUESTED AMENDED YES NO EXTENDED
 YES NO FOLLOW-UP REQUESTED FINAL DETERMINATION (S) (SEPARATE BY COMMAS) 50V/0CZ
 ON-HOLD DATE OFF-HOLD DATE PUBLIC NOTICE DATE PDRAFT DATE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 ISSUE DATE COMMENCE DATE WITHDRAWN DATE PUBLIC HEARING DATE PUBLIC NOTICE TYPE APPEAL DATE

X-REFERENCE

Proposed construction of an earthen berm (2,300') and concrete floodwall (900') around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center.

COMMENTS



BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

ROBERT J. BARHAM
SECRETARY
JIMMY L. ANTHONY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Date February 10, 2012

Name Laurel Pohrer

Company FEMA

Street Address 1 Seine Ct

City, State, Zip New Orleans, LA 70114

Project HMGP Project 1603-0237
Vermilion Parish Construction of Earthen Ber/Concrete Floodwall
Vermilion Parish Detention Center

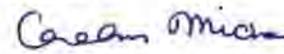
Project ID 632012

Invoice Number 12021008

Personnel of the Habitat Section of the Coastal & Non-Game Resources Division have reviewed the preliminary data for the captioned project. After careful review of our database, no impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species or critical habitats are anticipated for the proposed project. No state or federal parks, wildlife refuges, scenic streams, or wildlife management areas are known at the specified site within Louisiana's boundaries.

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

Sincerely,

for 
Amity Bass, Coordinator
Natural Heritage Program

Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)

From: Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)
Sent: Wednesday, February 01, 2012 2:42 PM
To: 'Seth_Bordelon@fws.gov'
Subject: HMGP Project 1603-0237 Vermilion Parish - Construction of Earthen Berm/Floodwall
Attachments: 1603-0237 Vermilion Parish Floodwall Project USFWS Consultation letter.doc

Mr. Bordelon,

Vermilion Parish is requesting HMGP funding to construct a flood wall/berm around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center in Abbeville, LA. The attached scope of work and aerial maps correspond to the proposed project.

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) 762-2353, emailed to Laurel.Rohrer@associates.dhs.gov or mailed to the attention of Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Department, at the address above.

For questions regarding this matter, please contact Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Specialist at (504) 762-2205.

Laurel Rohrer, CFM, CHMM, REM (CTR)

URS Corporation, Contractor

NEPA Environmental Specialist - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Federal Emergency Management Agency

4th Floor, Room 4049, FEMA Louisiana Recovery Office

1 Seine Court

New Orleans, LA 70114

Office: (504) 762-2205

Cell: (504) 842-3300

Fax: (504) 762-2323

Email: laurel.rohrer@associates.dhs.gov



FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DR-1603-LA
1 Seine Court, 4th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70114
504-762-2000
504-762-2353 (Fax)

February 1, 2012

Mr. Seth Bordelon
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Ste. 400
Lafayette, LA 70506

Subject: State of Louisiana
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana
Vermilion Parish Detention Center Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall Construction Project
NEMIS # 1603-0237 FEMA-1603-DR-LA

Dear Mr. Bordelon:

FEMA is considering providing Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding for the attached project in relation to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (FEMA-1603/1607-DR-LA). Please review the following project, located at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center, 14202 Savoy Road, Abbeville, LA, for effects to all federal trust resources. We would appreciate your comments on this project within thirty days. If we do not receive comments from you within this time period, we will assume that you have no concerns or issues with the proposed project. If appropriate, FEMA will condition funding approval or funding continuance based on the applicant's obtaining applicable permits from your office.

Please contact Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Specialist by phone at (540) 842-3300 (cell) or (504) 762-2205 (office), by mail at 1 Seine Court, 4th Floor, New Orleans, LA 70114, or by email at laurel.rohrer@associates.dhs.gov with any questions.

Sincerely,

LeSchina Holmes
Lead Environmental Protection Specialist
FEMA 1603/1607-DR-LA

Attachments: Project Description
Project Location Maps
Project Wetland Map
Project Plan and Section Views

Mr. Bordelon,

The proposed project is to construct a ring earthen berm/concrete wall around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center to protect the structure and its occupants from floodwaters.

Damage Description:

On August 29, 2005, storm surge caused by Hurricane Katrina inundated large portions of Louisiana causing extensive flood and wind damage to structures in Vermilion Parish. The construction of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center would prevent and/or mitigate potential flood damage from future storms. The Vermilion Parish Detention Center is located at 14202 Savoy Road, Abbeville, LA, between Abbeville and Erath, LA. The Detention Center houses approximately 150 inmates and has approximately 30 employees. In September 2005 during Hurricane Rita, the flood waters during the event came within 2 inches of the building's finished floor elevation.

Scope of Work:

The scope of work for the proposed action indicates the construction of approximately 2,300 linear feet of earthen berms and 900 linear feet of concrete flood wall around the perimeter of the Detention Center in order to protect the facility from future flooding. The proposed earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be sloped 3:1 on the flood side and 4:1 on the landside. The earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be built so that the top of the structure is 10 feet above mean sea level (msl), and would vary in height due to the variations in elevations over the proposed site. The proposed design would also include an interior drainage system consisting of an electric low lift pump, an underground storm water collection system, discharge piping, and a generator to ensure continuous pumping of water of the berm/floodwall protection area in the event of a power outage. The proposed project would provide protection to the Base Flood Elevation for the proposed project area, (which is 9 feet above msl), and would greatly reduce the risk of future flooding, thereby preventing the disruption of services and displacement costs associated with hurricanes and other flood events, as well as protect the well being of the surrounding community. It should be noted that the proposed surface water drainage outfall will be constructed at the location of the existing shooting range. The corners of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall are approximately located at:

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2	Detention Center Flood Protection - Northeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.947966	-92.090917
3	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.945951	-92.091708
4	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southwest	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.946593	-92.093519

The attached figures depict the site location, an approximate schematic of the proposed project, a wetland map of the proposed project area. In addition, construction plan and section views are provided for your review.

FEMA will be preparing an environmental assessment for the proposed project.

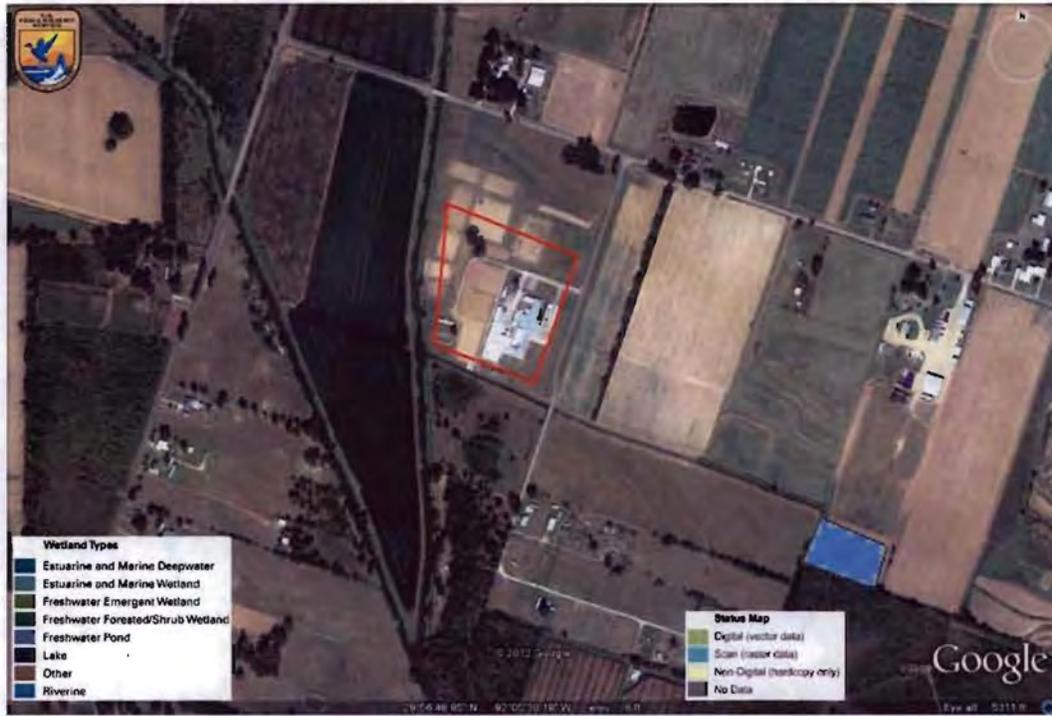
Proposed Project Location in Vermilion Parish



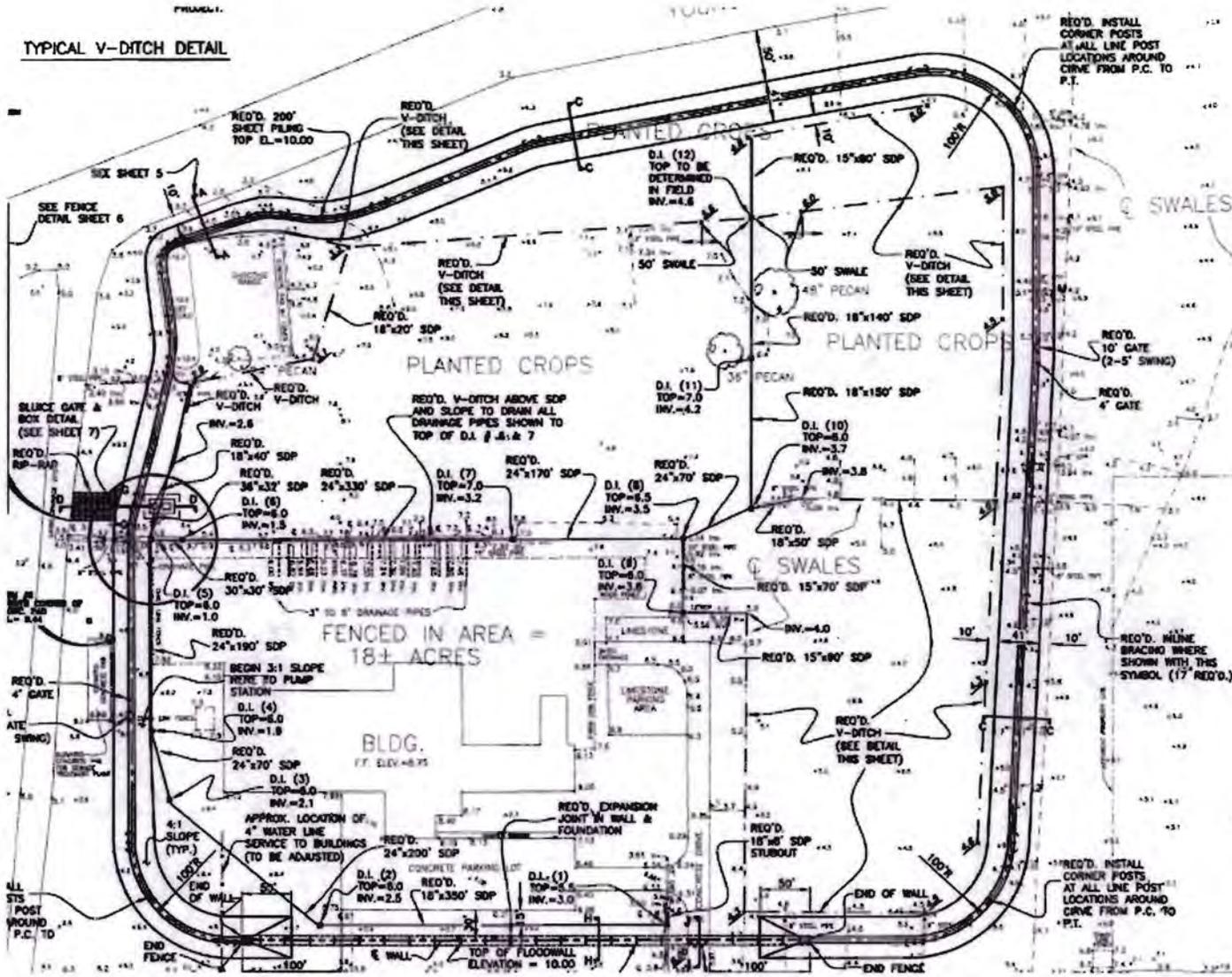
Proposed Ring Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center



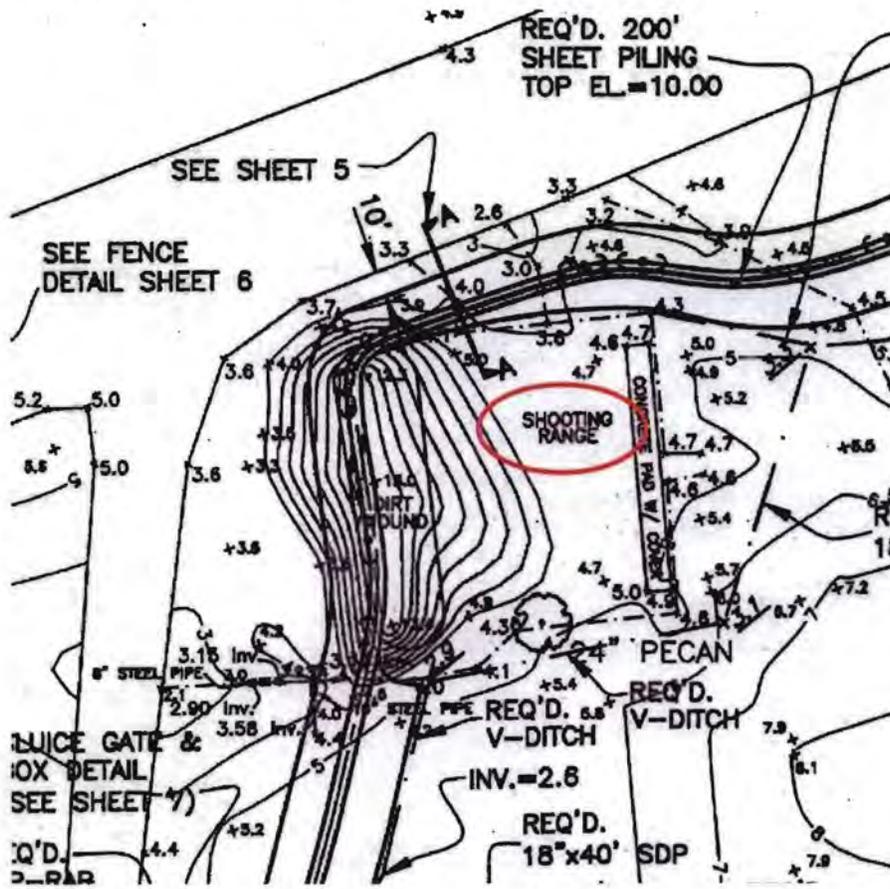
Wetland Map for the Proposed Project



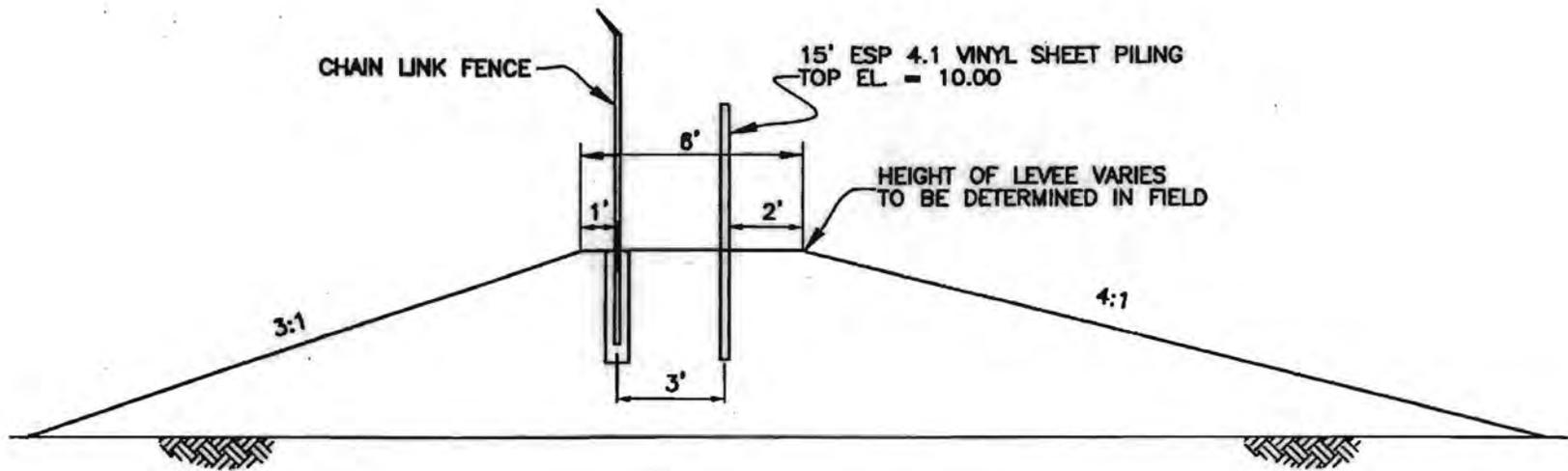
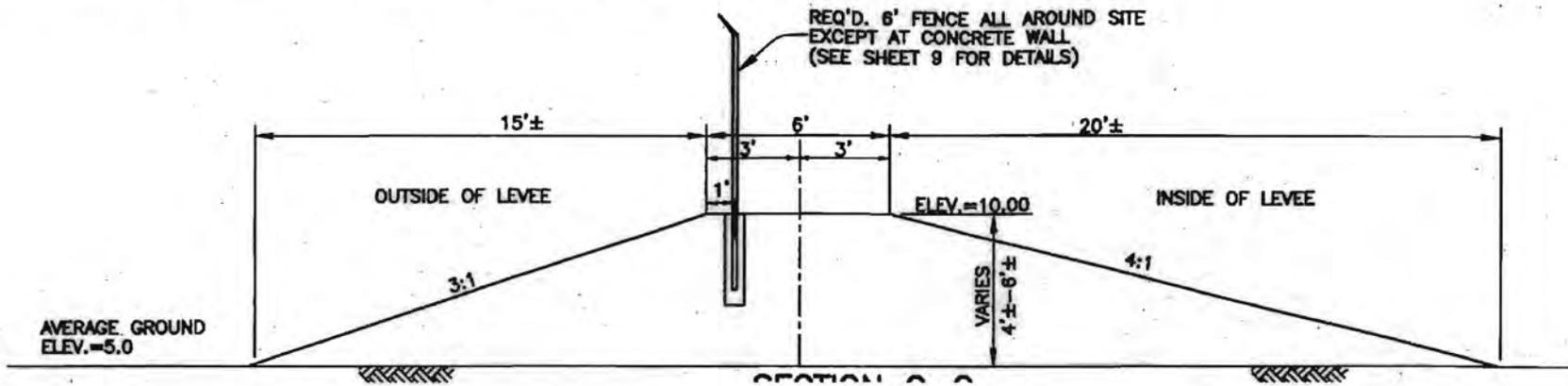
Plan View of the Proposed Project



Plan View of the Drainage Outfall at Existing Shooting Range



Section Views of the Proposed Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall



CHAIN LINK FENCE

15' ESP 4.1 VINYL SHEET PILING
TOP EL. = 10.00

HEIGHT OF LEVEE VARIES
TO BE DETERMINED IN FIELD

3:1

4:1

3'

6'

1'

2'

AVERAGE GROUND
ELEV. = 5.0

ELEV. = 10.00

VARIES
4'±-6'±

OUTSIDE OF LEVEE

INSIDE OF LEVEE

3:1

4:1

15'±

20'±

SECTION C-C

received
2/1/12



FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DR-1603-LA
1 Seine Court, 4th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70114
504-762-2000
504-762-2353 (Fax)

February 1, 2012

Mr. Seth Bordelon
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Ste. 400
Lafayette, LA 70506

Subject: State of Louisiana
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana
Vermilion Parish Detention Center Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall Construction Project
NEMIS # 1603-0237 FEMA-1603-DR-LA

Dear Mr. Bordelon:

FEMA is considering providing Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding for the attached project in relation to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (FEMA-1603/1607-DR-LA). Please review the following project, located at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center, 14202 Savoy Road, Abbeville, LA, for effects to all federal trust resources. We would appreciate your comments on this project within thirty days. If we do not receive comments from you within this time period, we will assume that you have no concerns or issues with the proposed project. If appropriate, FEMA will condition funding approval or funding continuance based on the applicant's obtaining applicable permits from your office.

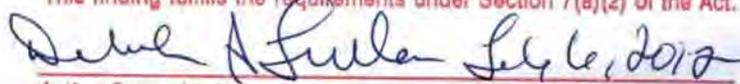
Please contact Laurel Rohrer, Environmental Specialist by phone at (540) 842-3300 (cell) or (504) 762-2205 (office), by mail at 1 Seine Court, 4th Floor, New Orleans, LA 70114, or by email at laurel.rohrer@associates.dhs.gov with any questions.

Sincerely,

LeSchina Holmes
Lead Environmental Protection Specialist
FEMA 1603/1607-DR-LA

Attachments: Project Description
Project Location Maps
Project Wetland Map
Project Plan and Section Views

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


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

Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)

From: Rohrer, Laurel (CTR)
Sent: Wednesday, February 01, 2012 2:39 PM
To: 'Bechdol.michael@epa.gov'
Subject: SOV SSA request for HMGP 1603-0237 Vermilion Parish, LA Construction of Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall
Attachments: 1603-0237 EPA SSA Consultation SOW.docx

Mr. Bechdol,

FEMA is considering providing Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding for the attached project in relation to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (FEMA-1603/1607-DR-LA). FEMA has determined that the project overlies the Chicot Aquifer System, which has been designated as a Sole Source Aquifer. Please review the attached project description to determine whether the proposed project would have any adverse effect on the quality of the ground water underlying the site. The applicant is the Vermilion Parish, Louisiana Government. The proposed scope of work is to construct a flood wall/berm around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center in Abbeville, Louisiana. FEMA will be writing an EA for this project. Please call me at (540) 842-3300 if you have any questions with this project. Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter.

Laurel Rohrer, CFM, CHMM, REM (CTR)

URS Corporation, Contractor

NEPA Environmental Specialist - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Federal Emergency Management Agency

4th Floor, Room 4049, FEMA Louisiana Recovery Office

1 Seine Court

New Orleans, LA 70114

Office: (504) 762-2205

Cell: (540) 842-3300

Fax: (504) 762-2323

Email: laurel.rohrer@associates.dhs.gov

Mr. Bechdol:

The proposed project is to construct a ring earthen berm/concrete wall around the Vermilion Parish Detention Center to protect the structure and its occupants from floodwaters.

Damage Description:

On August 29, 2005, storm surge caused by Hurricane Katrina inundated large portions of Louisiana causing extensive flood and wind damage to structures in Vermilion Parish. The construction of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center would prevent and/or mitigate potential flood damage from future storms. The Vermilion Parish Detention Center is located at 14202 Savoy Road, Abbeville, LA, between Abbeville and Erath, LA. The Detention Center houses approximately 150 inmates and has approximately 30 employees. In September 2005 during Hurricane Rita, the flood waters during the event came within 2 inches of the building's finished floor elevation.

Scope of Work:

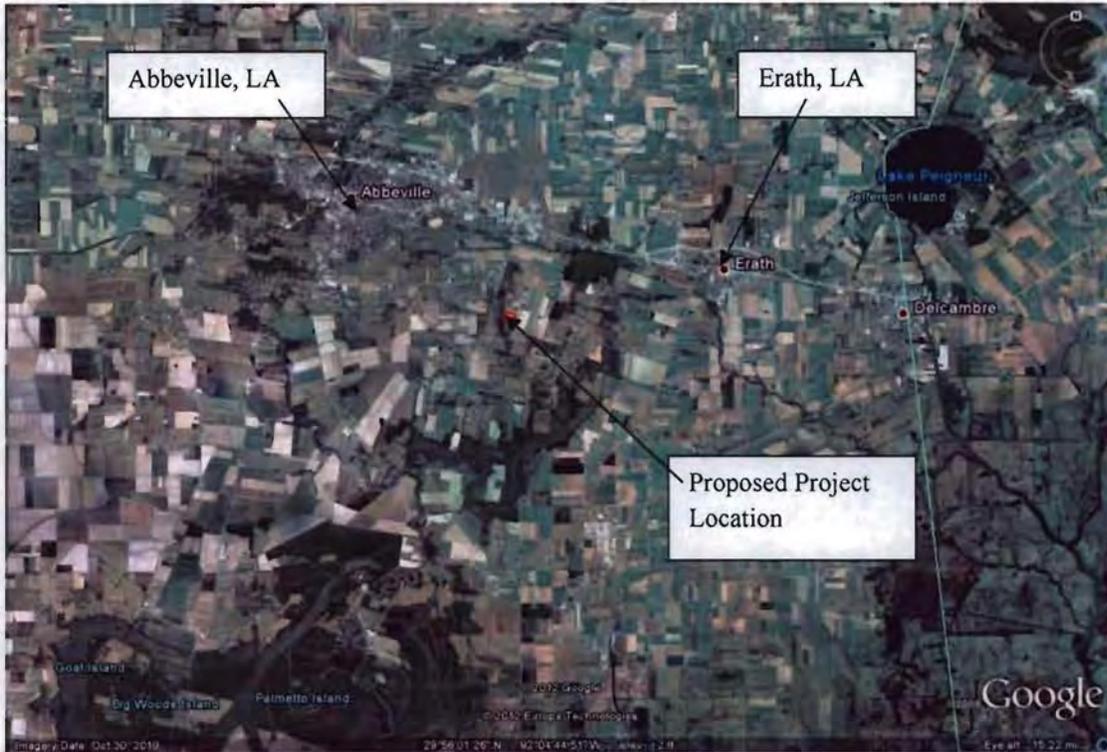
The scope of work for the proposed action indicates the construction of approximately 2,300 linear feet of earthen berms and 900 linear feet of concrete flood wall around the perimeter of the Detention Center in order to protect the facility from future flooding. The proposed earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be sloped 3:1 on the flood side and 4:1 on the landside. The earthen berm/concrete floodwall would be built so that the top of the structure is 10 feet above mean sea level (msl), and would vary in height due to the variations in elevations over the proposed site. The proposed design would also include an interior drainage system consisting of an electric low lift pump, an underground storm water collection system, discharge piping, and a generator to ensure continuous pumping of water of the berm/floodwall protection area in the event of a power outage. The proposed project would provide protection to the Base Flood Elevation for the proposed project area, (which is 9 feet above msl), and would greatly reduce the risk of future flooding, thereby preventing the disruption of services and displacement costs associated with hurricanes and other flood events, as well as protect the well being of the surrounding community. It should be noted that the proposed surface water drainage outfall will be constructed at the location of the existing shooting range. The proposed project is located within Section 040, Township 13S, Range 04E. The corners of the earthen berm/concrete floodwall are approximately located at:

Site #	Site Name	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude
1	Detention Center Flood Protection - Northwest	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.948761	-92.093281
2	Detention Center Flood Protection - Northeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.947966	-92.090917
3	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southeast	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.945951	-92.091708
4	Detention Center Flood Protection - Southwest	14202 Savoy Road	Abbeville	29.946593	-92.093519

The attached figures depict the site location and an approximate schematic of the proposed project. In addition, construction plan and section views are provided for your review.

FEMA will be preparing an environmental assessment for the proposed project and has determined that the proposed project site overlies the Chicot Aquifer System, which has been classified as a Sole Source Aquifer. The Phase II project construction costs would be \$1,575,051.00. The Federal share is 100%.

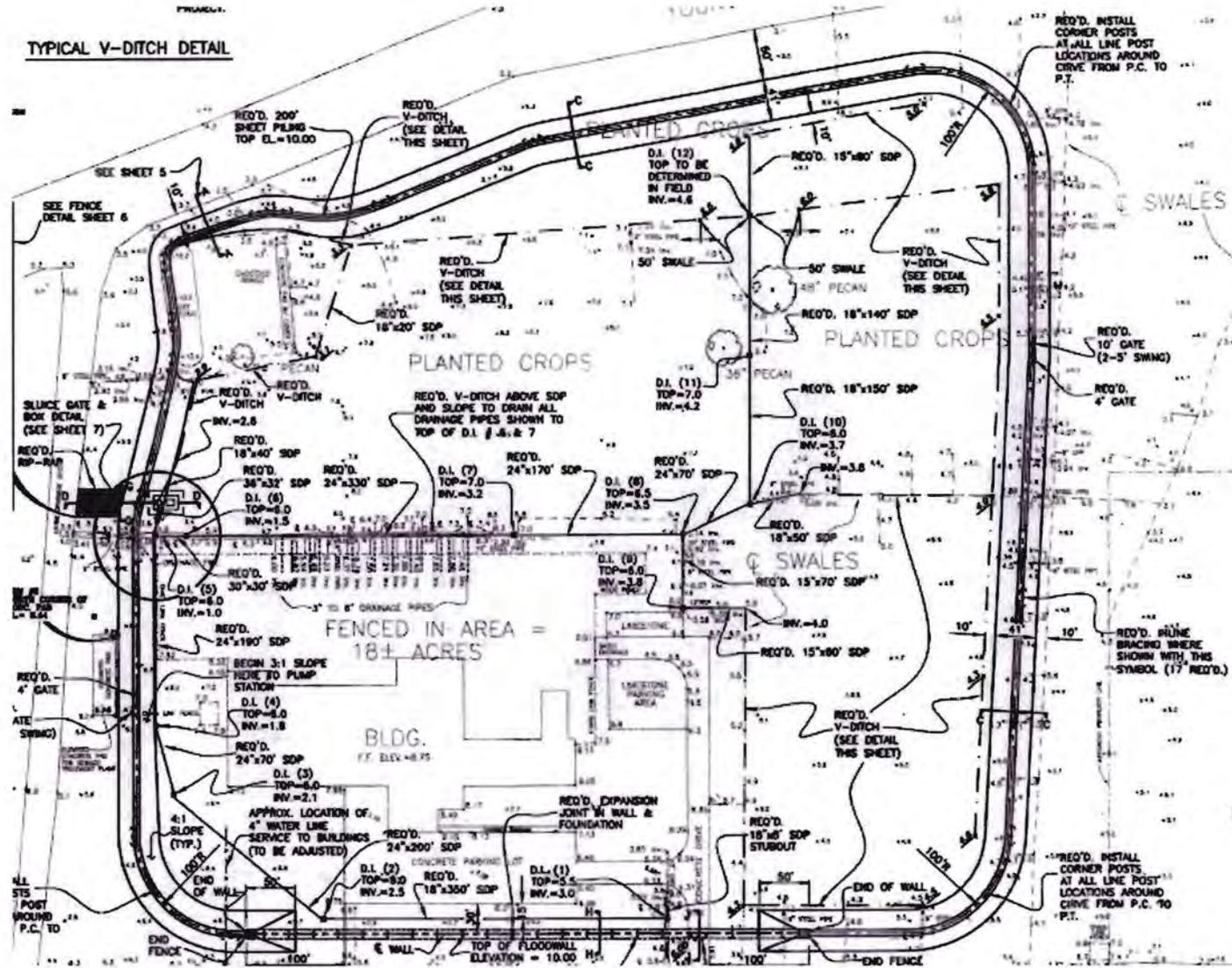
Proposed Project Location in Vermilion Parish



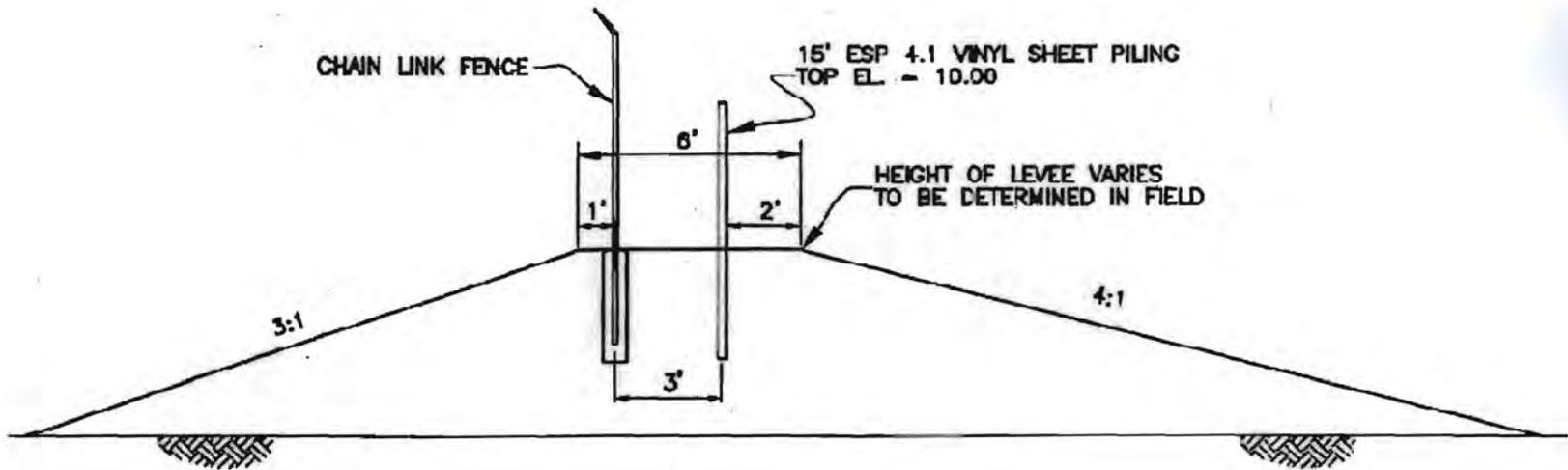
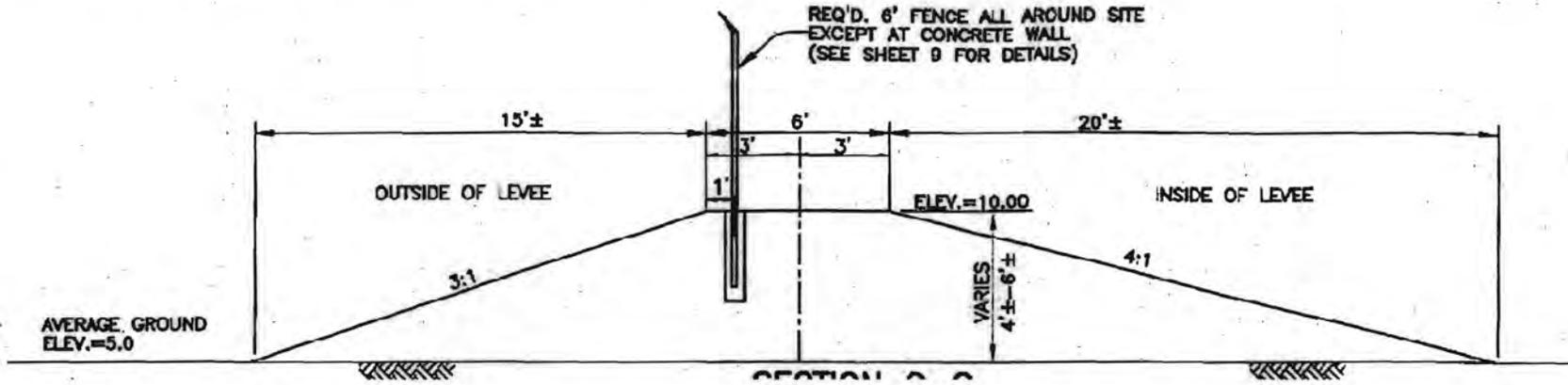
Proposed Ring Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall at the Vermilion Parish Detention Center



Plan View of the Proposed Project



Section Views of the Proposed Earthen Berm/Concrete Floodwall





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS TX 75202-2733

February 3, 2012

Ms. Laurel Rohrer,
CFM, CHMM, REM (CTR)
URS Corporation, Contractor
Federal Emergency Management
Agency
4th Floor, RM. 4049
FEMA Louisiana Recovery Office
1 Seine Court, 4th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70114

Dear Ms. Rohrer:

We have received your February 1, 2012, email requesting our evaluation of the potential environmental impacts which might result from the following project:

**Construct a Flood Wall/Berm
14202 Savoy Road
Vermilion Parish Detention Center
Vermilion Parish
Abbeville, Louisiana**

The project, proposed for financial assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency is located on the Chicot aquifer system which has been designated a sole source aquifer by the EPA. Based on the information provided for the project, we have determined that the project, as proposed, should not have an adverse effect on the quality of the ground water underlying the projects site.

This approval of the proposed project does not relieve the applicant from adhering to other State and Federal requirements, which may apply. This approval is based solely upon the potential impact to the quality of ground water as it relates to the EPA's authority pursuant to Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

If you did not include the Parish/County; a legal description; project location and the latitude and longitude if available, please do so in future Sole Source Aquifer correspondence.

If you have any questions on this letter or the sole source aquifer program please contact me at (214) 665-7133.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Bechdol, Coordinator
Sole Source Aquifer Program
Ground Water/UIC Section

BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR



HAROLD LEGGETT, Ph.D.
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Permit Number: LAG541010
Agency Interest Number: 78884

December 8, 2008

Mr. Michael Bertrand
Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Law Enforcement Center
14202 Savoy Rd
Abbeville, Louisiana 70511-0433

RE: Renewal of Coverage under LPDES General Permit for Class II Sanitary Discharges

Dear Mr. Bertrand:

The Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) Class II Sanitary General Permit previously issued to your facility expired on February 29, 2008. The Class II permit has been reissued with an effective date of July 1, 2008. For eligible facilities, notification of automatic coverage under this new permit is being provided by means of this letter. Pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La R.S. 30:2001 et seq), authorization under the reissued permit, is hereby extended to

Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Law Enforcement Center
14202 Savoy Rd
Abbeville LA 705110433

to discharge treated sanitary wastewater. This permit replaces and cancels the prior version of the permit, which was previously issued to your facility. If you are no longer operating, ownership has changed, or your discharge flow has increased, you are required to provide this information in a letter to this Office so that the appropriate action concerning your permit can be addressed.

Please note that your permit number will remain the same. **To ensure that all correspondence regarding this facility is properly filed into the Department's Electronic Document Management System, you must reference your Agency Interest number AI 78884 and LPDES general permit authorization number LAG541010 on all future correspondence to this Department, including Discharge Monitoring Reports.**

The permittee shall follow the Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements established in Appendix A, which is attached to this permit. Appendix A is facility specific and details which schedule(s) from Part I of the permit will apply to the facility. Please note that any schedule in Part I of the permit that is **NOT** listed in Appendix A shall **NOT APPLY** to this particular facility.

Monitoring results should continue to be reported to the Enforcement Division on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. A copy of the form is attached for your use. **Copies of DMRs should be sent to the Enforcement Division, Office of Environmental Compliance, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4312.**

Your facility will be assessed an Annual Maintenance and Surveillance Fee in the amount of \$264.00, to be invoiced separately by the agency. An Oyster Sanitation Fee will also be assessed to applicable discharges in the following basins: Atchafalaya River, Barataria, Lake Pontchartrain, Mississippi River, and Terrebonne. Annual fee amounts are subject to adjustment at a later date by promulgation of changes in the Louisiana Administrative Code. Pursuant to LAC 33.IX.1309.I, LAC 33.IX.6509.A.1 and LAC 33.I.1701, you must pay any outstanding fees to the Department. Therefore, you are encouraged to verify your facility's fee status by contacting LDEQ's Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division at (225) 219-3863. Any outstanding fees must be remitted via a check to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality within thirty (30) days after the effective date of your permit. Failure to pay the full amount due in the manner and time prescribed could result in enforcement actions as prescribed in the Environmental Quality Act, including, but not limited to revocation or suspension of this permit, and/or a civil penalty.

For all sanitary treatment plants, the plans and specifications must be approved by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, P.O. Box 4489, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4489, (225) 342-7395.

Please be advised that according to LA R.S. 48:385, any direct discharge to a state highway ditch, cross ditch, or right-of-way shall require approval from the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, P.O. Box 94245, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804, (225) 379-1927, and from the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, P.O. Box 4489, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4489, (225) 342-7395.

Should you have any questions concerning the general permit, please feel free to contact Afton Bessix at (225) 219-3096 or Rachel Davis at (225) 219-3081.

Sincerely,



Tom Killeen, Environmental Scientist Manager
Municipal and General Water Permits Section

Attachments: DMR Form and Permit (Parts I-III and Appendices A-C)

cc: Cover Letter and all Attachments

IO-W

**Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services**

APPENDIX A

**Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES)
General Permit LAG541010**

Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Law Enforcement Center
14202 Savoy Rd
Abbeville LA 705110433

In accordance with Part II, Section N, monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) per the schedule specified. A DMR form must be completed for each wastewater discharge point (outfall) listed below. Instructions are provided on the back of the DMR form.

When completing a DMR form, the permittee shall place the discharge number of the corresponding wastewater discharge point in the "Discharge Number" box. The following is a list of the wastewater discharge point(s) from your facility with the assigned discharge number, discharge location, and the final effluent limitations and monitoring requirements:

Discharge Number	Discharge Location	Discharge Description	Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements
Outfall 001	At the point of discharge from the sewage treatment facility	Treated sanitary wastewater	Part I, Section B, Schedule A, Page 4 of 16



State of Louisiana
Department of Environmental Quality



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

MIKE D. McDANIEL, Ph.D.
SECRETARY

DEC 20 2004

Permit Number: **LAG541010**
Agency Interest No.: **78884**

Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Law Enforcement Center
14202 Savoy Rd
Abbeville, LA, 70511

RE: Renewal of Coverage under LPDES General Permit for Sanitary Discharge Class II

Dear Permittee:

The Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) Class II Sanitary General Permit previously issued to your facility expired on August 27, 2002. However, this general permit was administratively continued until the reissuance of the renewed Class II Sanitary General Permit. For eligible facilities, notification of automatic coverage under this new permit is being provided by means of this letter. Pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La R.S. 30:2001 et seq), authorization under the reissued permit, which was finalized on March 1, 2003, is hereby extended to

FACILITY: Vermilion Parish Police Jury - Law Enforcement Center
LOCATION: 14202 Savoy Rd, Abbeville
PARISH: Vermilion

to discharge treated sanitary wastewater. This permit replaces and cancels the prior version of the permit, which was issued to your facility on May 11, 2001. If you are no longer operating, or if ownership has changed, or your discharge flow has increased, you are required to provide this information in a letter to this Office so that the appropriate action concerning your permit can be addressed.

Please note that your permit number remains the same. Future correspondence regarding the permit should reference the permit number, LAG541010, and the Agency Interest (AI) number 78884.

The permittee shall follow the Final Effluent Limitations from Part I, Section B of the permit. Attached is a copy of the reissued permit. The reissued permit may also be found on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/permits/lpdes/lpdesgenpermits.htm>. If fecal coliform limits for designated oyster propagation areas were in effect in your prior permit, these limits will continue as stated in footnotes 4 or 5, as appropriate, on the Final Effluent Limitations page.

Monitoring results will continue to be reported to the Enforcement Division on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form per the appropriate schedule specified in the reissued permit. A copy of the form

Automatic Coverage of LPDES General Permit LAG541010

Page 2

is attached for your use. Copies of DMRs should be sent to the LDEQ Regional Office, which has jurisdiction at the discharge point. Also attached for your use is a copy of the current address list for the Enforcement Division and all of the regional offices.

Permittees will continue to be assessed an Annual Maintenance and Surveillance Fee. An Oyster Sanitation Fee will also be assessed to applicable discharges in the following basins: Atchafalaya River, Barataria, Lake Pontchartrain, Mississippi River, and Terrebonne.

Please note that the State has renumbered the regulations in the Environmental Regulatory Code (ERC). A Renumbering Equivalency Chart for the references to the environmental regulations has been included in this package. Your general permit has several references to an older edition of the ERC. Please use the equivalency chart to find the new regulation numbers.

Should you have any questions concerning the general permit, please feel free to contact Kevin Boesch at (225) 219-3069, Jim Bondy at (225) 219-3052, or Ronda Burtch at (225) 219-3048.

Sincerely,



Tom Killeen, Environmental Scientist Manager
Minor Industrial and Municipal Permits Section

Attachments: DMR Form, Current Address List, Renumbering Equivalency Chart, and Permit (Parts I, II, and III)

C: Cover Letter

Permits Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance

Jim Bondy
Permits Division

C: Cover Letter and all Attachments

IO-W



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Water Discharge Permit

FINAL

GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG540000
Agency Interest Number 90682

Class II Sanitary Discharge General Permit

In accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1987 and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001, et seq.: "The Act") and the Rules effective or promulgated under the authority of the Act, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A and have been approved by the Office to discharge to waters of the State treated sanitary wastewater and/or other accepted wastewater types totaling less than 25,000 gallons per day maximum expected flow in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III of this permit.

This permit becomes effective March 1, 2003

This permit expires five (5) years from the effective date.

Issued this 24th day of February, 2003


Linda Korn Levy
Assistant Secretary

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

Facilities covered by this general permit are those discharging treated sanitary wastewater and/or other accepted wastewater types in quantities less than 25,000 GPD maximum expected flow as calculated using the sewage loading guidelines in the state sanitary code or from an alternative approved data source and which are required to meet a secondary level of treatment. "Accepted wastewater types" include those wastewaters with effluent characteristics which are not significantly different from sanitary wastewaters and which may be successfully treated by biological means to meet effluent limitations. Facilities covered include, but are not limited to, residential subdivisions, trailer parks, on-site residential laundry facilities, coin operated laundromats, restaurants, schools, shopping centers, and office buildings.

All persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in a treated sanitary wastewater discharge as described above are eligible for coverage under this general permit and will become permittees authorized to discharge upon written notification by this Office of coverage under this general permit. Notice of intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit should be made using form WPS-G which may be obtained by calling (225) 765-0036 or on the internet at <http://www.deq.state.la.us/permits/lpdes/index.htm>. Existing dischargers who had coverage under the previous Class II General Sanitary Permit will automatically receive coverage under this new permit, if applicable. Existing dischargers, not covered under the previous Class II General Sanitary Permit, who are eligible for this permit must submit a NOI within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this permit. Proposed facilities desiring coverage under this permit must submit a NOI at least thirty (30) days prior to commencement of discharge. Authorization to discharge for both of these categories (existing and proposed) will only be granted upon written notification by this office. Any permittee covered by an individual permit may request that the individual permit be canceled if the permitted source or activity is also eligible for coverage by this general permit. Upon written acceptance of that request by this Office, the permittee will be covered by this general permit.

This general permit shall not apply to:

1. discharges other than those described above;
2. facilities which do not conform with the regulations set forth in the Louisiana Sanitary Code;
3. facilities which receive unacceptable wastewater types from industrial and/or other sources; and
4. facilities which have been assigned limitations in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan or an approved Waste Load Allocation (from a previous study or from the current updates from the Total Maximum Daily Loads) that are different from those in this permit.
5. sanitary discharges at operations classed as new sources or new dischargers, if the discharge will cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards (LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9).

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with the written notification of coverage under this permit and lasting through the expiration date of this general permit, all permittees covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge treated sanitary wastewater and/or other accepted wastewater totaling less than 25,000 gallons per day maximum expected flow from Outfall 001 (if there is more than one outfall, see the attached Appendix A for the specifics of each outfall) in accordance with the following limitations:

FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS EACH OUTFALL	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
FLOW - gpd	N/A	REPORT	1/3 months	Measure
BOD ₅ mg/L	30	45	1/3 months	Grab
TSS ¹ mg/L	30	45	1/3 months	Grab
OIL & GREASE ² mg/L	N/A	15	1/3 months	Grab
FECAL COLIFORM ^{3&4} COLONIES/100 ml	200	400	1/3 months	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/3 months	Grab

¹ If the treatment unit is an oxidation pond, the monthly average limitation shall be 90 mg/L and the weekly average limitation shall be 135 mg/L.

² Required only for discharges which include food service waste.

³ If chlorination is chosen as a disinfection method, see Part II, Section H.

⁴ If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, fecal coliform limitations will be 14 colonies/100 ml monthly average and 43 colonies/100 ml weekly average. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if these more stringent fecal coliform limitations are required.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oily materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge.



State of Louisiana

Department of Environmental Quality



M.J. "MIKE" FOSTER, JR.
GOVERNOR

MAY 11 2001

J. DALE GIVENS
SECRETARY

log # 39445

CERTIFIED MAIL 7000 1670 0006 6646 9967
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

AI No: 78884 ?

Mr. Michael J. Bertrand
Vermilion Parish Police Jury
Courthouse Building, 100 North State St. - Suite 200
Abbeville, LA 70510

MAIN FILE COPY

RE: Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Sanitary Class II Permit LAG541010

Dear Mr. Bertrand:

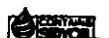
The Office of Environmental Services (Office) has received and reviewed your application for a discharge permit for your correctional facility located on Savoy Rd., Abbeville, Vermilion Parish. This facility has been determined eligible for coverage under our general permitting system. Therefore, pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LA R.S. 30:2001, *et seq.*), the attached Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System general permit number LAG541010 has been issued authorizing

Vermilion Parish Police Jury
Vermilion Parish Law Enforcement Center
Savoy Rd.
Abbeville, LA 70510
Telephone Number: (337) 898-4300

to discharge treated sanitary wastewater totaling less than 25,000 gallons per day (GPD) maximum quantity from your facility to an unnamed roadside ditch; thence into Youngs South Coulee in segment 060802 of the Vermilion-Teche River Basin. Please read the entire permit very carefully to ensure that you thoroughly understand the conditions of the permit. Any future correspondence on this permit should reference the above listed AI number, as well as your permit number.

Your facility will be assessed an Annual Maintenance and Surveillance Fee in the amount of \$200.00. This Office will invoice annually for this fee based upon the state's fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). Invoices for permits issued from July 1 to December 31 will initially be sent in January, after which the permittee will be invoiced every July. Invoices for permits issued from January 1 to June 30 will be sent every July.

LDEQ reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future. Additional limitations and/or restrictions are based upon water quality studies and can indicate the need for advanced wastewater treatment. Water quality studies of similar dischargers and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/L CBOD₅ and 2 mg/L NH₃-N. Prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact



Vermilion Parish Police Jury
Vermilion Parish Law Enforcement Center
RE: LAG541010
Page 2

LDEQ to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

In accordance with **Part I, Section C**, monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) per the schedule specified. A copy of the form to be used is attached. Copies of DMRs should be sent to the Enforcement Division of the Office of Environmental Compliance and the LDEQ Acadiana Regional Office at the addresses indicated in Part I of this permit.

For all sanitary treatment plants, the plans and specifications must be approved by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, 6867 Bluebonnet Rd., Box 7, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70810, (225) 765-5042.

If you have any questions about the issuance of a general permit for this facility, please contact Jeremy Franklin at the address on the first page of this letter or telephone (225) 765-0036.

Sincerely,



Beth Scardina, Environmental Scientist Manager
Municipal and Commercial Waste Unit

jtf

Attachments

c: Cover letter only:

Mr. George Robichaux, Administrator
Department of Health and Hospitals
Office of Public Health
Sewage and Health Impact Unit

David Ferrand
Customer Assistance Center
Environmental Assistance Division

Dennis Strickland
Permits Division

c: Cover letter, fact sheet, and permit:

LDEQ Acadiana Regional Office
Surveillance Division

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (include Facility Name/location if Different)

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)
(17-19)

Form Approved.
OMB No. 2040-0004
Approval expires 05-31-88

ADDRESS

PERMIT NUMBER

DISCHARGE NUMBER

FACILITY LOCATION

MONITORING PERIOD
FROM: YEAR MO DAY TO YEAR MO DAY

Check here if No Discharge

NOTE: Read Instructions before completing this form

PARAMETER (32-37)	(3 Card Only) (48-53) QUANTITY OR LOADING (54-61)			(4 Card Only) (26-27) (28-29) (30-31) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45) (46-53) (54-61)			NO EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-66)	SAMPLE TYPE (68-70)
	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM			
SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
PERMIT REQUIREMENT									
SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
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SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
PERMIT REQUIREMENT									

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

TYPED OR PRINTED

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE

DATE

AREA CODE NUMBER YEAR MO DAY

CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT THE DATA REPORTED HEREON ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. I AM AWARE THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, UNDER FEDERAL LAWS (33 U.S.C. § 1318) and may include fine up to \$10,000 and/or imprisonment for a term of not more than 5 years.

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)



LAG541010

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES
Water Discharge Permit

FINAL

GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG540000

Class II Sanitary Discharge General Permit

In accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1987 and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001, et seq.: "The Act") and the Rules effective or promulgated under the authority of the Act, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A and have been approved by the Office to discharge to waters of the State treated sanitary wastewater and/or other accepted wastewater types totaling less than 25,000 gallons per day maximum expected flow in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, and III of this permit.

This permit becomes effective on the date of issuance.

This permit expires five (5) years from the date of issuance.

Issued this 28th day of August, 1997


Linda Korn Levy, Assistant Secretary
Office of Water Resources



RECEIVED
MAY 10 1999
UNDERGROUND STORAGE
TANK DIVISION

**UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLOSURE INFORMATION
SECTION B-D**

**VERMILION PARISH LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER
14202 SAVOY ROAD
ABBEVILLE, LOUISIANA 70510
(VERMILION PARISH)
FACILITY ID NO: 57-016034
OWNER ID NO: 00831500**

**KOURCO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
JOHN KOURY, JR.
815 CAJUNDOME BOULEVARD
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70506-2307
(318) 269-9114**



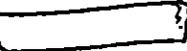
May 6, 1999

RECEIVED

MAY 10 1999

UNDERGROUND STORAGE
TANK DIVISION

Mr. Raul M. Busquet
Program Manager
LDEQ - UST Division
P. O. Box 82178
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2178

Re: Closure of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)
Vermilion Parish Law Enforcement Center
14202 Savoy Road
Abbeville, LA 70510
(Vermilion Parish)
Facility ID No: 57-016034 
Owner ID No: 00831500

Dear Mr. Busquet:

Enclosed is the Underground Storage Tank Closure/Assessment Form and support information pertaining to the closure of two underground storage tanks at the subject facility:

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'John Koury, Jr.' in a cursive style.

John Koury, Jr.
Project Manager

JKJ:ek

Enclosures

cc: Vermilion Parish Police Jury

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLOSURE/ASSESSMENT FORM - PLEASE TYPE**

Please complete and return within sixty (60) days after UST system closure or change-in-service.

Return to: LDEQ - UST DIVISION, Questions: (504) 765-0243 P. O. Box 82178 Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2178	DEQ Facility Number 57-016036 DEQ Owner ID Number 00831500
I. OWNERSHIP OF TANKS	II. LOCATION OF TANKS
IF OWNER'S ADDRESS CHANGED, PLEASE CHECK <input type="checkbox"/> Vermilion Parish Police Jury OWNER NAME (CORPORATION/INDIVIDUAL, ETC.) P. O. Box 430 MAILING ADDRESS Abbeville, Louisiana 70511-0430 CITY STATE ZIP Vermilion Louisiana 70511 PARISH/COUNTY (318) 899-4300 TELEPHONE (INCLUDE AREA CODE) Michael J. Bertrand NAME OF CONTACT PERSON	IF SAME AS SECTION I, PLEASE CHECK <input type="checkbox"/> Vermilion Parish Law Enforcement Center FACILITY NAME OR COMPANY SITE IDENTIFIER 14202 Savoy Road STREET ADDRESS (P. O. BOX NOT ACCEPTABLE) Abbeville, Louisiana 70510 CITY STATE ZIP Vermilion Louisiana 70510 PARISH (318) 898-4433 TELEPHONE (INCLUDE AREA CODE) Keno Leger CONTACT PERSON AT THIS LOCATION

III. TANK INFORMATION (Attach Continuation Sheets If Necessary)						
DEQ ASSIGNED TANK NUMBERS	SIZE OF TANKS (GALLONS)	PRODUCT LAST STORED IN TANK	CHOOSE ONE PER TANK 1 = Removed 2 = Closed-In-Place 3 = Change-In-Service 4 = Removed & Replaced	TANK PROPERLY LABELED? CIRCLE	HIGHEST LEL OR OXYGEN READING LEL Oxygen	DATE OF CLOSURE OR CHANGE-IN-SERVICE
46698	5,000	Gasoline	1	Y N	0.0 20.9	02 / 24 / 99
52769	1,000	Diesel	1	Y N	0.0 20.9	02 / 24 / 99
				Y N		/ /
				Y N		/ /
				Y N		/ /

1 - Indicate the non-regulated substance to be stored in the tank. 3 - Highest reading recorded just before tank removed from excavation.
 2 - A registration form addressing the replacement tank must be completed 4 - Lower Explosive Limit

IV. TANK	V. TANK SLUDGES	VI. TANK WATERS/WASHWATERS
A. Date cleaned 02 / 24 / 99	A. Date disposed/recycled N/A	A. Date disposed/recycled 02 / 24 / 99
B. Date disposed/recycled 02 / 24 / 99 03 / 26 / 99	B. Volume removed N/A cu/yds	B. Volume removed 75 gals
C. Name of disposal site/recycling site Logan Letaire & Waste Management	C. Name of disposal site N/A	C. Name of disposal/recycling site Acadiana Oil & Environmental

VII. CONTAMINATED SOIL	VIII. CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER
A. Date removed N/A	A. Date removed N/A
B. Volume of soil removed N/A cu/yds	B. Volume of groundwater removed N/A gals
C. Name of disposal site N/A	C. Name of disposal site/recycler N/A

IX. CERTIFICATION			
I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.			
Michael J. Bertrand			
PRINT OR TYPE OWNER'S NAME	OWNER'S SIGNATURE	4/30/99	DATE
Ronnie Dennis	<i>Ronnie Dennis</i>	C-0453	4/17/99
PRINT OR TYPE NAME OF CERTIFIED WORKER	SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIED UST WORKER	CERTIFICATE NO.	DATE

FORMS THAT DO NOT INCLUDE THE OWNER'S AND UST WORKER'S SIGNATURES WILL BE REJECTED.

LDEQ RESPONSE - DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE
<input type="checkbox"/> UST system removed from database; no further action required. <input type="checkbox"/> UST system removed from database; additional information required:

Reviewer's Signature	Telephone No. ()	Date / /
Signature of LDEQ Representative	Date / /	Supervisor's Initials