

Draft Environmental Assessment

Arthur Johnson Property

Temporary Housing Site

Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana

FEMA-1607-DR-LA

December 19, 2005



FEMA

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

**Draft Environmental Assessment
Hurricane Rita
FEMA 1607-DR-LA
Arthur Johnson Property Emergency Temporary Housing Site
Opelousas, St. Landry Parish**

A. Introduction

On September 24, 2005 Hurricane Rita made landfall just east of Sabine Pass, Texas, near the Louisiana border. The storm was a Category 3 hurricane with sustained winds in excess of 120 mph and storm surge well above normal high tide levels.

President Bush declared a major disaster for Louisiana on September 24, 2005 due to damages from Hurricane Rita and signed a disaster declaration (FEMA-1607-DR-LA) authorizing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide federal assistance in designated areas of Louisiana. FEMA proposes to administer this federal disaster assistance per the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 USC 5121-5206, as amended (Stafford Act). Section 408 of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Individual Assistance Program to provide emergency temporary housing for disaster victims whose homes are uninhabitable.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508), and FEMA's regulations implementing NEPA (44 CFR 10.9). The purpose of this EA is to analyze potential impacts of temporary and transient emergency group housing for disaster victims as part of an expedited review process. FEMA will use the findings in this EA to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

B. Purpose and Need

Catastrophic damage from Hurricane Rita has resulted in an extraordinary demand for housing assistance in south-central Louisiana. The total population for St. Landry Parish in 1999 was 87,700 people. As of December 6, 2005, approximately 11,800 requests for Federal assistance have been received for the Parish. Approximately 4,500 have been from homeowners requesting funds for repairs, rental assistance, temporary housing, and housing replacement and 65 have been for mobile homes or travel trailers. The specific housing request number for Opelousas is not available at this time. The purpose of this action is to help satisfy some of the local housing demand.

C. Environmental Review Process

In order to meet the urgent needs of disaster victims in need of temporary housing, FEMA has implemented an expedited environmental review process. The purpose of this document is to assist FEMA in fulfilling its environmental review responsibilities under NEPA and serve as a vehicle to document compliance under other applicable environmental laws. Laws and Executive Orders addressed through this EA include: the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice), and Farmland Protection Policy Act. Expedited agency consultation consisted of establishing a programmatic agreement with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and an expedited review process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Other resource areas or issues evaluated in this EA include noise, visual resources, traffic, socioeconomics, safety and security, and hazardous and toxic waste.

The scope of FEMA's environmental review includes evaluating project alternatives, characterizing the affected environment, identifying potential environmental impacts, and outlining ways to reduce or minimize adverse affects. This EA examines the site-specific environmental impacts associated with building a proposed FEMA group housing park on land to be leased by the General Services Administration for this purpose.

This EA was prepared based on a site evaluation conducted on December 2, 2005, document research, and agency information. An electronic version of the Draft EA will be provided to interested agencies prior to and during the public comment period. The public participation period will be brief, as necessitated by the emergency circumstances. Agency coordination and consultation will be deemed complete at the end of the public comment period. FEMA believes that this process will allow for sufficient action analysis and meet the goal of providing timely federal assistance to disaster victims.

D. Site Selection and Alternatives Analysis

NEPA requires investigation and evaluation of reasonable project alternatives as part of the project environmental review process. Federally assisted housing options, including hotel/rental assistance and locating a travel trailer or mobile home on a private site or in an existing park, are being exhausted first for those requesting housing assistance in St. Landry Parish. Accordingly, a remaining alternative is to build a group housing site where the above options do not satisfy the demand.

In order to expedite the group housing site selection process, FEMA's contractors initially review available aerial photos and maps, conduct site reconnaissance field surveys, and contact state and local officials to identify potential sites. Factors considered in choosing a site include: demand for temporary housing in that area, site topography, property owner willingness, cost, past land use, if it is already planned for development, access to existing utilities, engineering feasibility, and environmental/cultural resource sensitivities. FEMA continues to evaluate alternative sites in St.

Landry Parish, and other parishes within south-central Louisiana. Although various alternatives have been and continue to be identified, the extraordinary amount of needed housing have limited this EA to analysis of one suitable site alternative at this time. The Arthur Johnson Property site was selected for further analysis because it meets specific site selection criteria.

E. Project Location

The proposed site, known as the Arthur Johnson Property, is located approximately 7000 feet west of Interstate 49 and north of the City of Opelousas at 428 Compress Road in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. The site is bounded on the north by Compress Road; on the west by a church and parochial school; on the south by forested pastureland; and on the east by active horse pasture (Figures 1 and 2).

F. Site Description

The rectangular lot consists of approximately 15 acres of undeveloped, mowed-grass field and existing mobile homes. The lot is divided into three parcels, each taking approximately equal portions of the entire site. The northernmost parcel is a small mobile home park consisting of seven mobile homes and one cinder-block utility shed. The middle third of the site is regularly mowed turf grass, and has a small stand of planted loblolly pines (*Pinus taeda*) on the westernmost side. The southernmost third is overgrown with native grasses and shrubs, and has trees only along the boundary. The existing main ingress/egress is located off Compress Road. Land use throughout the area is rural/agricultural in nature and sparsely populated (Figure 3).

G. Project Description

The project description is based on preliminary site design completed on December 15, 2005 (Fluor 2005).

The proposed action would involve the construction of a mobile home park (hereafter “the Park”) which would accommodate approximately 40 additional mobile homes (Figure 4) in the southern portion of the site. None of the existing mobile homes or structures are proposed to be removed. The construction footprint is proposed to include a 14-foot-wide gravel road through the site, including the southern undeveloped portion of the site, for a total of approximately 5 acres of proposed disturbance. At this time, occupancy is not expected to exceed 18 months. In a letter dated November 22, 2005, the Parish President, Donald Menard, indicated that exploration of placing additional mobile homes was approved and authorized.

Based on the site design the following features would be included with this temporary housing site:

- Tree and scrub brush removal via clearing and grubbing.
- The City of Opelousas underground water main in the right-of-way located along Compress Road would be used to provide potable water for this site. New lines and hydrants would be installed for the new mobile home sites.

- Waste water from this proposed site would be collected in an underground gravity sewer system and effluent would flow by gravity to one new waste water package treatment plant located in the southern portion of the site.
- Four Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) complying trailers are required.
- Electric service is available along Compress Road and through the existing mobile homes via overhead electrical lines. The existing overhead lines would be extended underground to the proposed mobile homes.
- Storm water drainage would be sloped to adjacent drainage ditches to provide positive drainage within the site.
- The on-site 14-foot-wide gravel surface road would be located approximately 900 linear feet north of Compress Road.
- A safety fence would be installed and maintained around the Park perimeter.

When the temporary housing need has ended, FEMA expects that the mobile homes would be transported from the site to suitable locations elsewhere (to be determined on a case-by-case basis). The Park would then be seeded and restored to previous conditions, to the extent practicable, and/or used by the landowner in a manner consistent with the parish zoning classification.

H. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

Table 1 summarizes the results of the environmental review process. 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 Section I. 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 1. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences Matrix

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Geology and Soils	X				Potential for localized increase in soil erosion during construction.	LAPDES stormwater construction permit to be obtained by construction contractor.	Implement construction BMPs, install silt fences/straw bales to reduce sedimentation. Area soils would be wetted during construction to minimize wind erosion. If fill is stored on site, the contractor would be required to cover it appropriately.
Hydrology and Floodplains (Executive Order 11988)	X				Project area is not located in a 100-year floodplain per the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Zone C 220165 0175B, revised May 3, 1982. No impacts anticipated.		
Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)	X				No wetlands were observed at the project site during the site reconnaissance. The area is not mapped on USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps. No impacts anticipated.		
Coastal Zone Management	X				Project site is located within the boundaries of the Coastal Zone. The project would avoid wetlands and is well above any tidal influence. Project would be compatible with the general consistency authorization agreement.	Communication with Department of Natural Resources (DNR), 09/21/05. Joint permit not required.	
Water Quality	X				Potential for localized increase in sedimentation during construction. Due to small size of site and lack of jurisdictional water features within the project footprint, impacts anticipated to be minimal. See Section I.	LAPDES stormwater construction permits and all necessary LDEQ permits for wastewater treatment plant and storm water runoff to be obtained by construction contractor.	Contractor to implement requirements of LAPDES for stormwater construction permit, and shall meet LDEQ water quality requirements for wastewater treatment plant and storm water runoff. Implement construction BMPs, install silt fences/straw bales to reduce sedimentation.

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Air Quality	X				Negligible impact would be anticipated from vehicle exhaust emissions and increased dust during construction. Federal and state air quality attainment levels would not likely be exceeded.	EPA Region 6 designation.	Area soils would be covered and/or wetted during construction to minimize dust. Rock cover for roads and housing pads would be wetted and/or treated periodically with a commercially available product approved for use in residential areas to minimize dust particles.
Vegetation and Wildlife	X				Site is currently a grass field with existing mobile homes onsite. The pasture is suitable for use by fringe species.		Once the temporary housing need has ended, the site would be seeded and restored to previous conditions to the extent practical and/or used by the landowner in a manner consistent with local zoning.
Threatened and Endangered Species (Endangered Species Act Section 7)	X				Four species are listed as Endangered or Threatened in St. Landry Parish. However neither species nor critical habitat is located within or near the project study area.	USFWS concurs that the proposed action will have no effect on Federal trust resources (12/07/05).	
Cultural Resources (National Historic Preservation Act Section 106)	X				Based on background research, there is limited potential for archeological deposits to be present. FEMA has determined that the proposed project would have no adverse effect on historic resources.	The LA SHPO concurred on 12/09/05 the project will have no effect on historic properties.	
Socioeconomics	X				Park occupancy is expected to be about 100 people (40 units x estimated 2.5 people per unit) maximum. See Section I.	In a letter dated 11/22/05, the Parish approved the Site for use as temporary housing.	
Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898)	X				The proposed action is not expected to pose disproportionately high and adverse public health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations. See Section I.		

Resource Area	Impact Intensity				Impact Summary	Agency Coordination / Permits	Mitigation
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major			
Noise	X				During the construction period residents immediately adjacent to the project site would experience an increase in noise levels. Due to the urgency of the situation, construction would likely occur on a 24-hour schedule until the Park is completed. Construction noise impacts would be short-term and limited to the duration of construction activities. The vehicles from Park occupants would also increase the level of vehicular noise in the area.		If necessary, the following noise reduction measures should be considered: (1) restricting the 24-hour schedule to the first two weeks of construction; (2) using a 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. construction schedule; (3) completing construction closest to adjoining residents first; and (4) completing noisier activities during the day if a 24-hour schedule is used.
Safety and Security	X				No impact anticipated.		The contractor would place fencing around the site perimeter to protect residents from trespassers. The contractor would post appropriate signage and fencing to minimize potential adverse public safety concerns.
Hazardous Materials and Toxic Wastes	X				A search of hazardous materials databases was completed on 12/3/05 and is available upon request. The approximate 15-acre parcel identified for the Park and adjacent areas does not have any registered underground storage tanks, generators or incidents. No environmental conditions of concern were observed on site. No files at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality on this site.		
Traffic and Transportation	X				Traffic volumes on Compress Road and local roads would increase during Park construction and occupancy. The existing infrastructure would be able to accommodate these increases without impacting local traffic.	In a letter dated 11/22/05, the Parish approved the Site for use as temporary housing.	

I. Additional Impact Analysis

Water Quality

The project site is located in the eastern headwaters of the Bayou Teche watershed that drains into the Gulf. The Bayou Teche watershed has several water bodies that have exceeded the total maximum daily load (TMDL) for a number of criteria pollutants, in particular, nutrients, mercury, oil and grease, organic enrichment, and siltation.

Waste water from this proposed site would be collected in an underground gravity sewer system and effluent would flow by gravity to one new waste water package treatment plant located in the southern portion of the site. The Park's package treatment plant is expected to treat approximately 35,000 gallons per day. Appropriate permits would be obtained prior to construction, and impacts to local water resources (i.e., Bayou Little Teche and surrounding bayous) are anticipated to be negligible and temporary in nature.

Socioeconomics

The project site is located in the City of Opelousas of St. Landry Parish. In 2000 the project area zip code had approximately 43,336 residents, about 17,500 housing units, and the median household income was estimated at about \$20,977. Approximately 28 percent of local families lived below the poverty level.

With the establishment of the Park, up to approximately 100 residents would be temporarily relocating to Opelousas from other areas in the Parish. Since most of the potential Park residents would originate from St. Landry Parish including Opelousas, existing public services, such as schools, fire and police services, child care, and medical services would be adequate. In a letter dated November 22, 2005, the Parish President, Donald Menard, indicated that exploration of placing additional mobile homes was approved and authorized.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order (EO) 12898 requires that each Federal agency identify and address the effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. The function of the EO is to avoid disproportionately high and adverse public health or environmental impacts to the target populations. Further, EO 12898 also tasks Federal agencies to ensure that public notifications regarding environmental issues are concise, understandable, and readily accessible.

At the time of the 2000 Census, the population of Opelousas zip code 70570 was about 57 percent African American, and 42 percent caucasian. Approximately 28 percent of families and 33 percent of individuals were living below the poverty level. In comparison to St. Landry Parish, the 70570 zip code had a higher percentage of minority residents and families below poverty. As compared to the state as a whole, the percentage of African Americans and other minority groups was higher, as was the percentage of families living in poverty (Table 2) (Census 2000).

Table 2: Minority and Low Income Populations Summary Statistics

Subject	Opelousas Zip code 70570	St. Landry Parish	Louisiana
Demographics			
Caucasian	42%	56%	64%
African American	57%	42%	33%
Other (non-white)	2%	2%	3%
Families below poverty	28%	24.7%	15%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The proposed action is not expected to pose disproportionately high and adverse public health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations. The availability of Federal assistance, including temporary housing for displaced individuals, is consistent with EO 12898. All forms of FEMA disaster housing assistance are available to any affected household that meets the conditions of eligibility and demographics are not among the eligibility requirements.

The specific demographics of Park occupants are not available at this time because specific individuals or families are in the process of being identified for this park. However, the demographic makeup of the future Park residents is expected to be similar to the community as a whole. Further, the availability of temporary housing would result in a positive impact to displaced individuals, regardless of whether they are minority and/or low income.

J. Public Involvement

Public involvement is being performed in compliance with NEPA, FEMA's regulations implementing NEPA at 44 CFR 10.9(c), and Executive Orders 12898, 11988, and 11990. A Public Notice is being published in *The Lafayette Daily Advertiser* newspaper. Due to the emergency nature of this action, the public comment period will be brief – December 19, 2005 through December 21, 2005. Written comments on the Draft EA can be faxed to FEMA's Joint Field Office in Baton Rouge at (225) 346-5848; and verbal comments will be accepted at (225) 376 5137 and TTY for hearing or speech-impaired at 800-462-7585; between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. The Draft EA can be viewed and downloaded from FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/ehp/docs.shtm>. Comments via email can be sent to EAComments@dhs.gov. The Draft EA is also available for public review at the Opelousas-Eunice Public Library, 212 East Grolee Street, Opelousas, LA 70571, and the FEMA Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) located at the Old Kroger Store, 1638 East Cresswell Lane, Opelousas, LA 70570. The DRC hours are 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Saturday.

If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA and FONSI will become final and the initial Public Notice will also serve as the final Public Notice. Substantive comments will be addressed as appropriate in the Final documents.

K. References

Breaux, Pam. State Historic Preservation Officer. "Concurrence Letter," December 9, 2005.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community Panel 220165 0175B, 1982.

Fluor Enterprises. Site Design for Arthur Johnson Site Temporary Housing Site. December 15, 2005.

Menard, Donald. Letter from Parish President. November 22, 2005.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census). 2000. American Factfinder.
<http://www.census.gov>. Website accessed December 2, 2005.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Letter of No Effect. December 7, 2005.

U.S. Department of the Interior. 2005. The National Map. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory Map, <http://nationalmap.gov/>. Website accessed December 2, 2005.

U.S. Geological Survey. www.Topozone.com. Opelousas, LA Quadrangle Base Map, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic-Bathymetric). Website accessed December 2, 2005.

L. Figures

Figure 1: Project Location

Figure 2: Site Location

Figure 3: Photographs

Figure 4: Preliminary Site Design

Figure 1. Project Location using www.mapquest.com.

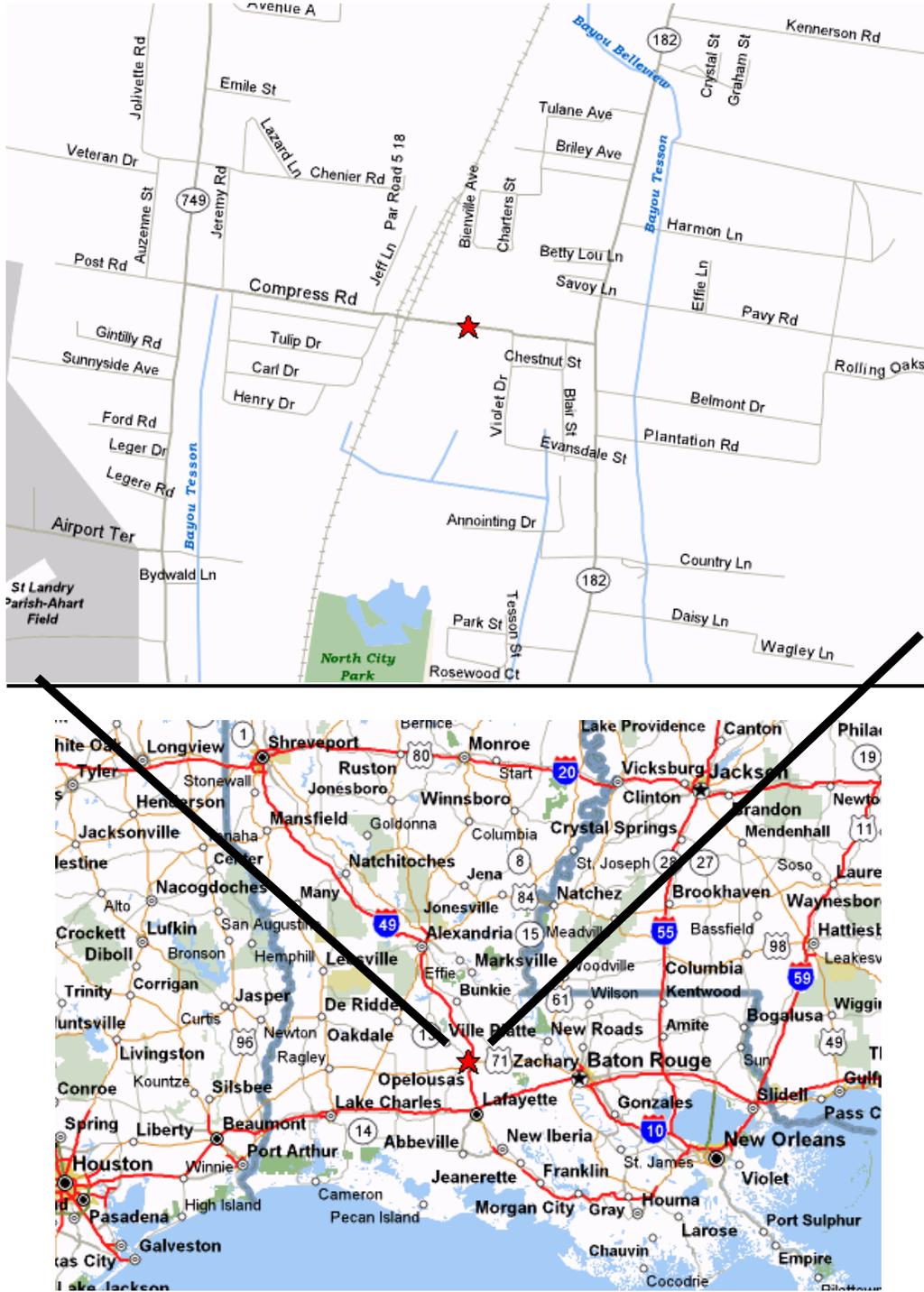


Figure 2. Site location on Opelousas, Louisiana USGS topographic quadrangle.

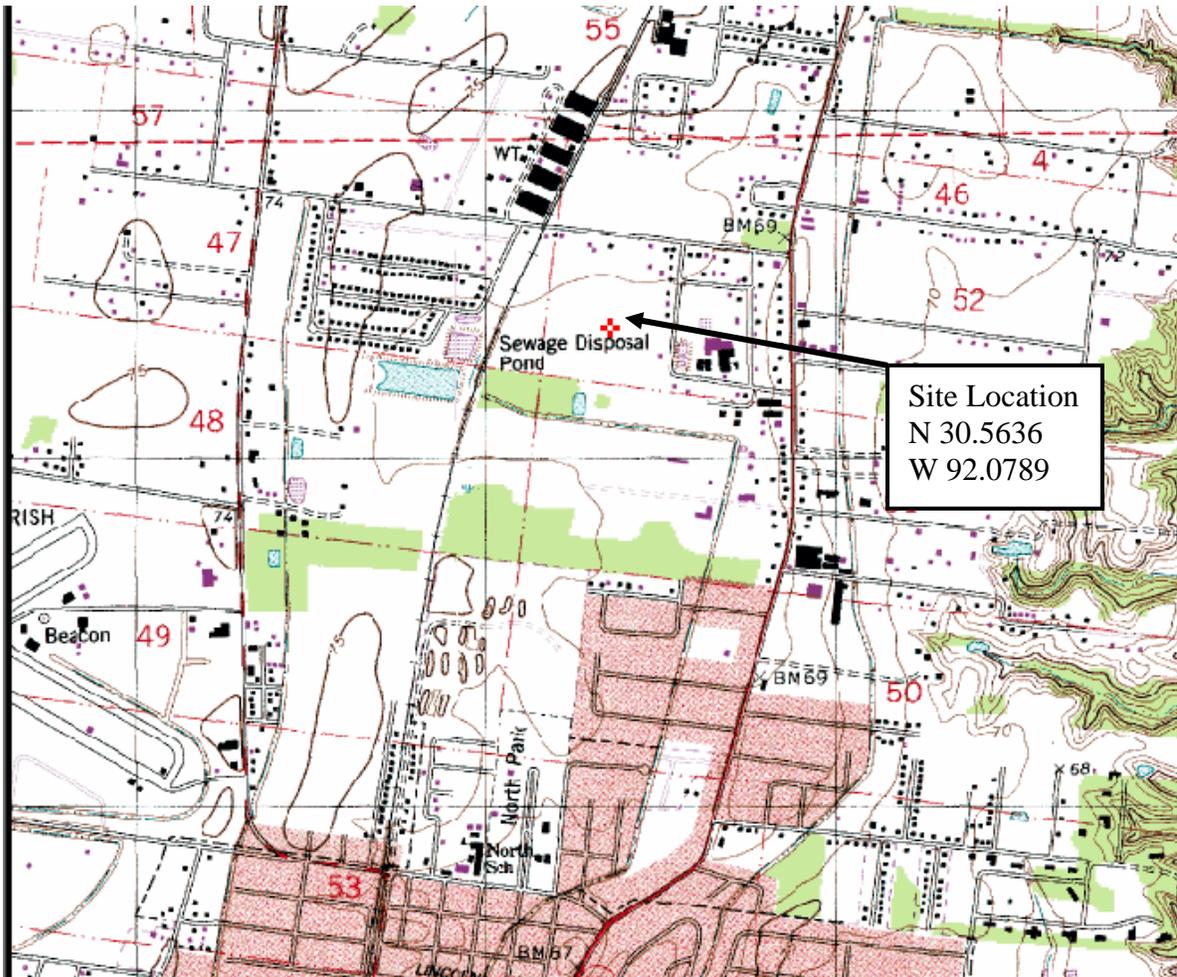
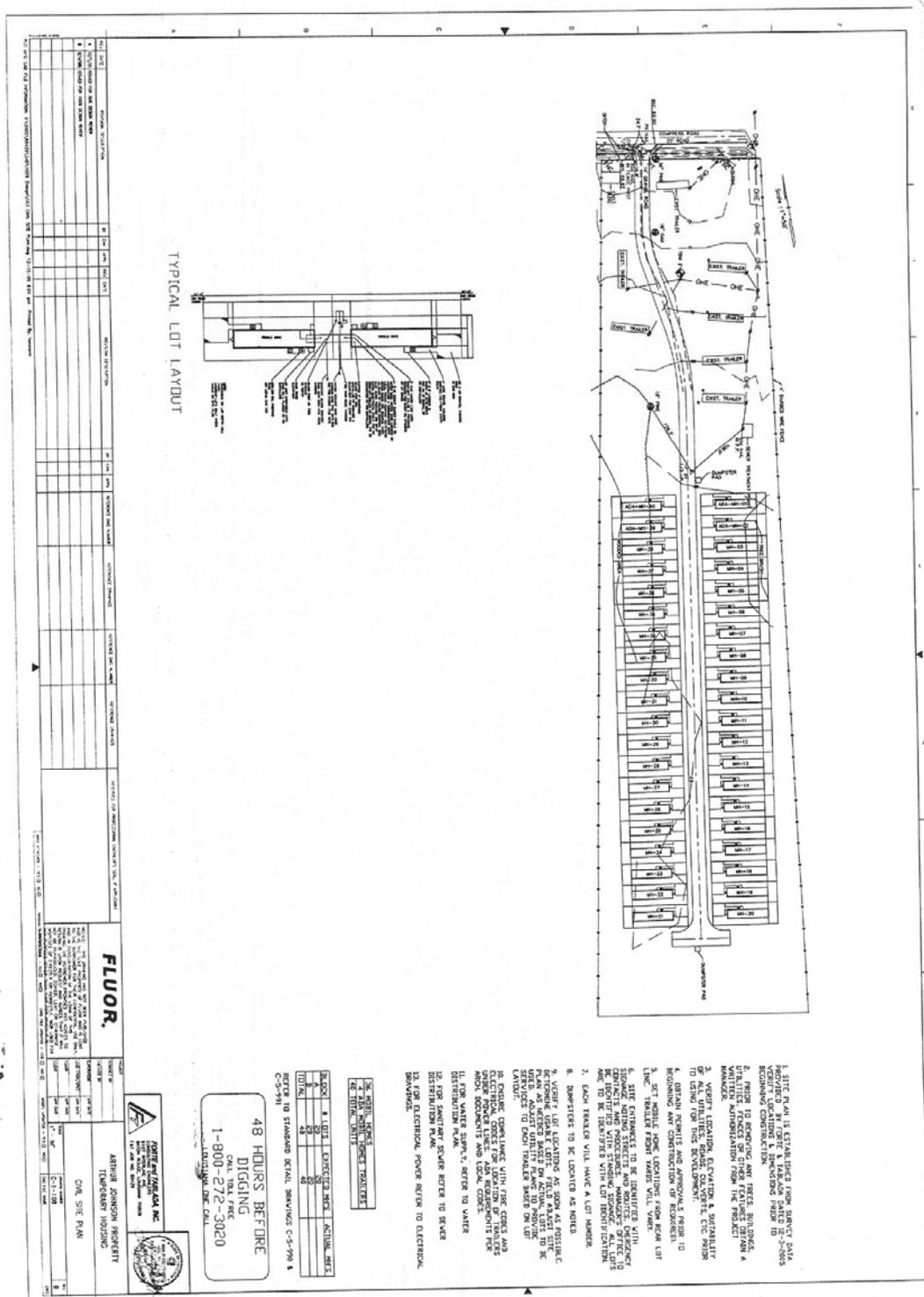


Figure 3. Photographs.



Figure 4. Preliminary Site Design



Attachment 1. Finding of No Significant Impact



FEMA

DRAFT
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
ARTHUR JOHNSON PROPERTY TEMPORARY HOUSING SITE
ST. LANDRY PARISH, LOUISIANA 70085
FEMA-1607-DR-LA

As a result of damages from Hurricane Rita on September 24, 2005, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was authorized under a Presidential disaster declaration (FEMA-1607-DR-LA) to provide Federal assistance to designated disaster areas in south-central Louisiana. Section 408 of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Individual Assistance (IA) Program to provide emergency temporary housing for disaster victims whose homes are uninhabitable. There are insufficient rental units available to house displaced disaster victims. The use of hotel rooms, shelters, or staying with family/friends is only appropriate for a very limited time period. In response to this need, FEMA is proposing to build emergency disaster group housing for residents in St. Landry Parish.

In order to implement its IA Program in a timely and effective manner, FEMA proposed an expedited process to assess the potential environmental impacts of building emergency temporary housing for displaced disaster victims. An Environmental Assessment (EA), dated December 19, 2005 was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and FEMA regulations for NEPA compliance (44 CFR Part 10). The EA's purpose is to analyze and document the proposed alternative's potential environmental impacts, serve as a vehicle to document compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations, and to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The EA is hereby incorporated by reference.

The proposed site, known as Arthur Johnson Property, is located at approximately 7000-feet west of Interstate 49 and north of the City of Opelousas at 428 Compress Road in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, 70570. The site is bounded on the north by Compress Road; on the west by a church and parochial school; on the south by forested pastureland; and on the east by active horse pasture.

FEMA contractors have been tasked with constructing a new mobile home park (hereafter "Park") of approximately 40 units on land to be leased by the General Service Administration. At this time, Park occupancy is expected to not exceed 18 months. Minor clearing and grading are proposed. New utilities would be installed, including connecting potable water and electrical service to existing infrastructure. A gravity flow sanitary sewer system would collect and transport the Park effluent to one package sanitary wastewater treatment plant. Access would be from Compress Road. Site preparation would include clearing and site grading. Geotextile grade fabric and limestone rock would be used for the interior roadway and mobile home pads. The remaining disturbed area would be seeded following grading activities. A safety fence would be installed and maintained around the Park perimeter. When the temporary housing need has ended, FEMA expects that the mobile homes would be hauled from the site, to suitable locations elsewhere (to be determined on case-by-case basis). The Park site would then be seeded and restored to previous conditions, to the extent practicable, and/or used by the landowner in a manner consistent with parish zoning classification.

The public comment period for the draft EA will be December 19-21, 2005 with public notice published in the *The Lafayette Daily Advertiser* and on FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/ehp/docs.shtm>.

FINDINGS

FEMA has made the following determinations from the information contained in the Arthur Johnson Property Temporary Housing Project EA:

The above described action will not result in any significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils; hydrology and floodplains; wetlands and jurisdictional waters of the U.S.; water quality; air quality; vegetation and wildlife; state and federally listed threatened and endangered species; cultural resources; socioeconomics (including minority and low income populations); safety and security; hazardous materials and toxic wastes; and traffic and transportation. The proposed alternative has been reviewed and, to the best of our knowledge, does not have the potential for significant cumulative effects when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions in accordance with 44 CFR Part 10.8 (d)(3)(x).

The following summarizes much of what is outlined in the mitigation column of Table 1 of the EA and areconditions that must be met as part of implementing this proposed action alternative:

1. Construction contractor is required to obtain and comply with all applicable local, parish, state and federal laws, ordinances and permits (or applicable waivers). This may include, but is not limited to, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits, stormwater construction permits (e.g., a Louisiana Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit), Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals permits, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality permits, and meeting codes and standards for utility hookups, housing, and the National Fire Code.
2. Preparing (clearing and grading) of the proposed temporary emergency housing site will require removal of vegetation and may increase short-term soil erosion. Appropriate erosion control measures will be used during construction, including the use of best management practices (e.g., installation of silt fences and straw bales), to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation. If fill is stored on site, the contractor is required to appropriately cover it to prevent erosion.
3. In order to convey stormwater runoff, the contractor will be required to design drainage features so that flows will not flood Park residents or surrounding properties during storm events. The drainage system will be required to meet local and county requirements, including the acquisition of easements if applicable. All permit conditions will be incorporated into the project design and implementation.
4. Area soils would be covered and/or wetted during construction to minimize dust. Rock cover for roads and housing pads would be wetted and/or treated periodically with a commercially available product approved for use in residential areas to minimize dust particles.
5. Once the temporary housing need has ended, the site would be seeded and restored to previous conditions to the extent practical and/or used by the landowner in a manner consistent with local zoning. This may include a requirement to use native species to revegetate the site. Informal consultation with state and federal resource agencies will ensure that the project does not adversely impact regional species diversity.
6. In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, if unanticipated historic or cultural materials are discovered during construction, all construction activities shall immediately cease within 100 feet of the materials until their cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition are determined in consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, FEMA Environmental Liaison Officer and other interested parties.
7. If necessary, the following noise reduction measures should be considered: (1) restricting the 24-hour schedule to the first two weeks of construction; (2) using a 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. construction schedule; (3) completing construction

CONCUR:

Scott Armev
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration

Date