

APPENDIX A

AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE



THE GREEN LIGHT PLAN

BUILDING BETTER ROADS FOR
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

February 17, 2010

**STATE PROJECT NO. 700-17-0221
FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. IM-1709(507)
CITY-PARISH PROJECT NO. 09-CS-US-0041
PECUE LANE/I-10 INTERCHANGE
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH**

RE: Solicitation of Views

Early in the planning stages of transportation project, views from federal, state, and local agencies, organizations, and individuals are solicited. The special expertise of these groups can assist us with the early identification of possible adverse economic, social or environmental effect of concerns. Your assistance in this regard will be appreciated.

Due to the earliness of this request for your views, very limited data concerning the proposed project exists. We have, however, attached a sketch map showing the general location of the project, along with a preliminary project description.

Please review the attached information and furnish us with your views and comments by March 22, 2010. Please reference the State Project Number in your reply. Replies should be addressed to:

CSRS, Inc.
Attn: Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road
Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Thanks,
Sincerely,



Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
Green Light Program Project Manager

cc: Mr. Brian Kendrick, P.E., LDOTD
Mr. Brad Ponder, P.E., GLP

Enclosures: Preliminary Project Description
Vicinity Map

CSRS
PBS&J
GOTECH
NEEL-SCHAFFER
COMPLIANCE CONSULTANTS • JONES-WALKER
JOHN C. DOIRON • RAMPART RESOURCES • SSA CONSULTANTS

CSRS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
PH 225-769-0546
<http://greenlight.csronline.com>

PRELIMINARY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**STATE PROJECT NO. 700-17-0221
FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. IM-1709(507)
CITY-PARISH PROJECT NO. 09-CS-US-0041
PECUE LANE/I-10 INTERCHANGE
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH**

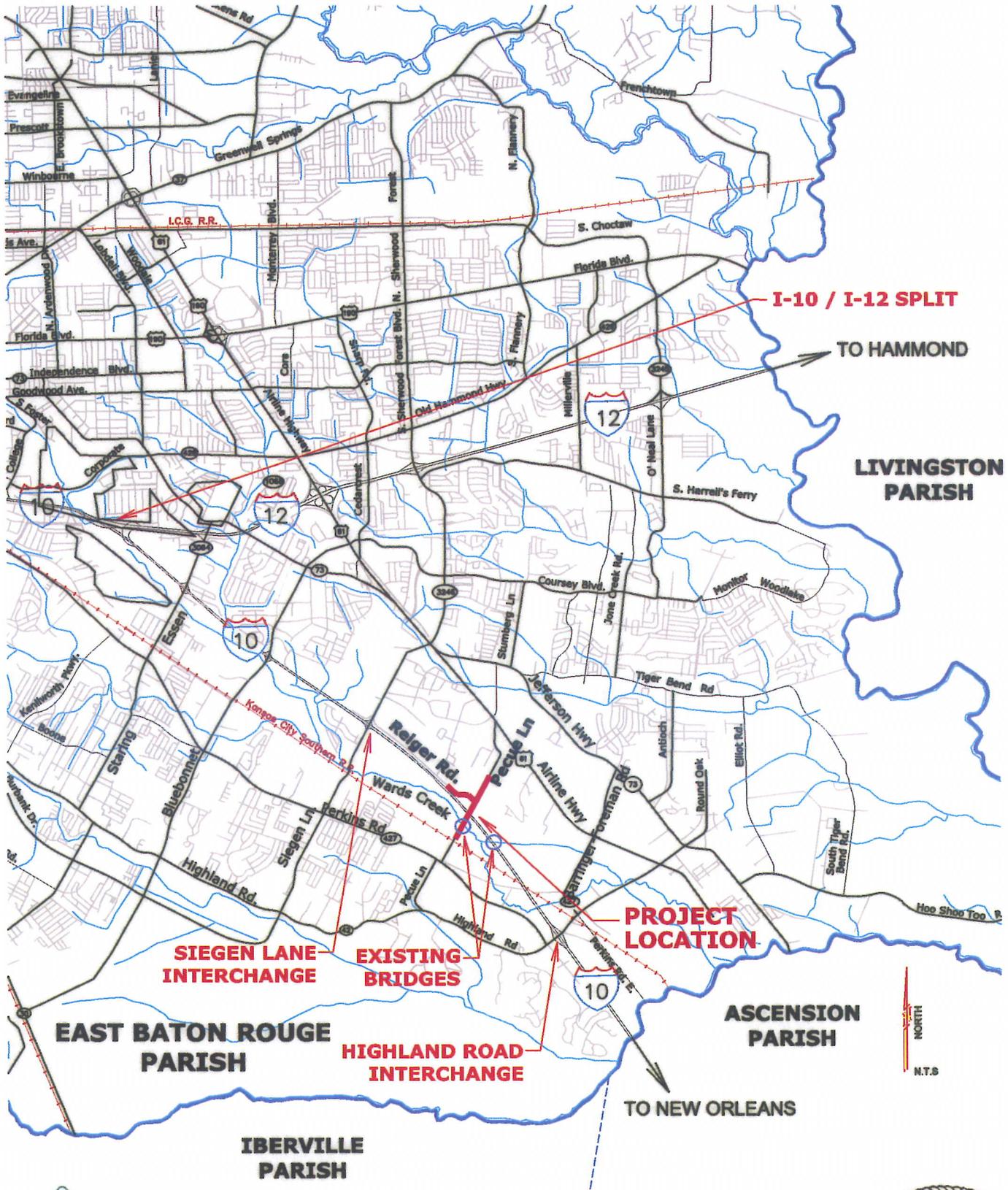
The City of Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge Parish, as part of the Green Light Plan Transportation and Street Improvements Program, are proposing to convert the existing two-lane Pecue Lane overpass at Interstate 10 (I-10) into a new interchange. This new interchange will provide access to both eastbound and westbound lanes of I-10. The elevations and widths of the new Pecue Lane/I-10 interchange will require widening existing Pecue Lane to the south towards Kansas City Southern Railroad and to the north towards Airline Highway (US 61). The elevations and widths of the new Pecue Lane/I-10 interchange may also require the existing Pecue Lane and I-10 bridges over Wards Creek to either be replaced or modified. Reiger Road may also be extended to Pecue Lane as a part of the final Pecue Lane/I-10 interchange design.

The preliminary purpose and need for the project is to provide an additional interchange with I-10; to mitigate traffic congestion on I-10 and the local roadway network; and to provide enhanced mobility for the commerce needs of the surrounding area.

Alternatives to the project, including a "no-build" alternative, will be developed and analyzed. Each alternative will be looked at to see how the design may impact wetlands; threatened and endangered species; cultural resources; business and residential relocations; community; environmental justice; noise; air; and contamination concerns will all be considered when developing the alternatives.

A public meeting will be held during the environmental process for this project. Other public involvement activities may include agency meetings, an additional public meeting and/or a public hearing.

In addition to your comments on the project in general, we respectfully request your comments on the preliminary purpose and need, screening methodology, range of alternatives, and planned coordination efforts. This information will be helpful in the development of the Environmental Assessment for this proposed project.



BUILDING BETTER ROADS FOR EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

STATE PROJECT NO. 700-17-0221
FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. IM-1709(507)
CITY-PARISH PROJECT NO. 09-CS-US-0041
PECUE LANE/I-10 INTERCHANGE
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH



VICINITY MAP

Amie Haggemacher

From: Balthazar, Earl A CIV <Earl.A.Balthazar@uscg.mil>
Sent: Thursday, August 06, 2015 8:43 AM
To: Kerry Oriol
Subject: RE: Pecue Lane/I-10 - State Project No. H.004101
Attachments: Bridge Project Questionnaire - 2009.doc

Good Morning,

In order for us to fully evaluate the proposed project and determine the appropriate Coast Guard bridge permit action necessary for this project, additional information about the area is needed. I am enclosing a copy of a Bridge Project Questionnaire that should be filled out on this proposed bridge. Answer to the best of your ability on 8 1/2 x 11 inch sheets with a site location map and provide pictures of the bridge location. Please forward the information concerning your bridge project to our office so that a determination can be made. Also, if you are representing another party/owner of the land on both sides of the waterway we need a letter granting you permission to act on their behalf.

Are there Federal Funds for this project?

Earl A. Balthazar Jr.
Bridge Transportation Assistant, USCG (dpb),
500 Poydras Street,
New Orleans, LA. 70130-3310
Office: 504-671-2132
FAX: 504-671-2133
d8dpball@uscg.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: Kerry Oriol [mailto:kerryoriol@providenceeng.com]
Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2015 9:51 AM
To: D08-DG-District-DPB
Cc: Robert Williams; Ponder, Brad
Subject: Pecue Lane/I-10 - State Project No. H.004101

Good Morning,

The following email represents a general inquiry into whether the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge (City-Parish) will be required to obtain a USCG Bridge Permit for the replacement of the Pecue Lane Ward Creek Bridge in East Baton Rouge Parish. It should be noted that the USACE does not consider Ward Creek navigable, however, it is a creek that receives stormwater runoff from a fairly large drainage basin.

General Project Information -

The City-Parish, as part of the Green Light Plan Transportation and Street Improvements Program (GLP), is proposing to create a new interchange off of I-10 at Pecue Lane in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. In addition to lane widening and entrance/exit ramps on I-10, the project proposes to replace the current two-lane overpass bridge and the Pecue Lane/Ward Creek Bridge; only the Ward Creek bridge crosses a waterway.

As part of the Environmental Assessment under preparation for this project, a Solicitation of Views letter was sent to your office back in 2010; no response was received. Since that time, and many alternatives later, the City-Parish and Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development have agreed upon a preferred alternative and the project is moving toward completing environmental documentation. The preferred alternative proposes to replace the existing two lane concrete girder span bridge (10' lanes, no shoulder) with a six lane concrete girder span bridge with 12' travel lanes, no shoulder.

Attached is a google earth file showing the preferred alternative right-of-way and the location of the bridge, the overall project study area map, and several photos of the existing bridge.

Please advise what additional information is required to make an assessment of the necessity for bridge permitting.

Thank you,

Kerry

Kerry Oriol
Project Manager
Cell: (228) 304-0690
Email: kerryoriol@providenceeng.com



BRIDGE PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE
CTRL# 15-0332
Pecan Lane Ward Creek, Baton Rouge, LA

Please provide the following information:

A. NAVIGATION DATA:

1. Name of Waterway: _____

1a. Mileage along waterway measured from mouth or confluence _____

1b. Tributary of: _____

2. Geographic Location: _____

(Road Number, City, County, State) and (**Latitude and Longitude in NAD 83 form**)

3. Township, section and range, if applicable: _____

4. Tidally influenced at proposed bridge site? Yes ____ No ____ .

Range of tide: _____

Tidal data source: _____

5. Depth and width of waterway at proposed bridge site:

	Depths	Widths
At Mean High Tide	_____	_____.
At Mean Low Tide	_____	_____.

6. Character of present vessel traffic on waterway. If none , so state: None _____.
Canoe _____ Rowboat _____ Small Motorboat _____ Cabin Cruiser _____ .
Houseboat _____ Pontoon Boat _____ Sailboat .

6a. Provide vertical clearance requirement for largest vessel using the waterway: ____.

6b. Provide photograph of each type of vessel using the waterway.

7. Are these waters used to transport interstate or foreign commerce?

Yes ____ No ____ .

- 7a. Are these waters susceptible to use in their natural condition or by reasonable improvement as a means to support interstate or foreign commerce?
Yes _____ No _____ .
- 7b. Any planned waterway improvements to permit larger vessels to navigate (to your knowledge)? _____ If so, what are they? _____

8. Any natural or manmade obstructions, bridges, dams, weirs, etc. downstream or upstream? Yes _____ No _____ .
- 8a. If yes, provide upstream/downstream location with relation to the proposed bridge. _____
- 8b. If bridges are located upstream or downstream, provide vertical clearance at mean high water and mean low water and horizontal clearance normal to the axis of the channel. _____
- 8c. Provide a photograph of the bridge from the waterway showing channel spans.
9. Will the structure replace an existing bridge? Yes _____ No _____ .
- 9a. Provide permit number and issuing agencies of permits for bridge(s) to be replaced. _____
- 9b. Provide vertical clearance at mean high water and mean low water and horizontal clearance normal to the axis of the channel for the proposed bridge.

10. List names and addresses of persons whose property adjoins bridge right-of-way.

11. List names and addresses/location of marinas, marine repair facilities, public boat ramps, private piers/docks along the waterway within 1/2 mile of the bridge site.

12. Attach location map and plans for the proposed bridge; including vertical clearances above mean high water and mean low water and horizontal clearance normal to axis of the waterway.
13. Attach three (3) photographs taken at the proposed bridge site: one looking upstream, one looking downstream, and one looking along the alignment centerline across the bridge site.

Name of applicant: _____
Name of agent completing questionnaire: _____
Name of agent's firm: _____
Agent's telephone number: _____
Address for correspondence: _____

Applicant's telephone number: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____

**PLEASE NOTE: MISSING INFORMATION AND REQUIRED SIGNATURES WILL
DELAY PROCESSING**

Attachments: Location Map
Bridge Plans
Photographs

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

(318) 473-7795
Fax: (318) 473-7750

February 24, 2010

Mr. Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
CSRS, Inc.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

RE: **SPN # 700-17-0221**
F.A.P. # IM-1709(507)
City-Parish Project # 09-CS-US-0041
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments regarding the above referenced project.

NRCS has no comment at the present time; however, as the project moves forward, and if federal funds are utilized, a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating may be necessary as required by the Farmland Protection Policy Act, PL 97-98 7 U.S.C. 4207.

Should you have questions regarding the above comments, please feel free to contact Sam Willis, District Conservationist, in our Denham Springs Field Office, at phone number (225) 664-1430 Ext. 3.

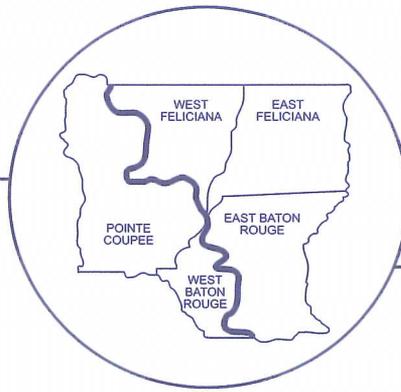
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bradley A. Sticker".

Bradley A. Sticker, P.E.
State Conservation Engineer

cc: Sam Willis, District Conservationist, NRCS, Denham Springs, Louisiana

CAPITAL AREA GROUND WATER



CONSERVATION COMMISSION

3535 S. Sherwood Forest Blvd., Suite 129
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70816-2255
Telephone (225) 293-7370

February 25, 2010

CSRS, Inc.
Attn: Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Re: State Project No. 700-17-0221
F.A.P. No. IM-1709(507)
City-Parish Project No. 09-CS-US-0041
East Baton Rouge Parish

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

Concerning the referenced project, we anticipate no adverse effects on the ground-water resources resulting from the project.

Sincerely,

Don C. Dial
Director

CDS _____ MBS _____
 RJR _____ CJP _____

MAR 01 2010

_____ *Shaun*
Project No. _____
File Name _____



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS TX 75202-2733

February 25, 2010 CDS _____ MBS _____
 RJR _____ CJP _____

CSRS, Inc,
ATTN: Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Rd.
Ste. 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

MAR 01 2010

_____ *Shaun*
Project No. _____
File Name _____

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

We have received your February 17, 2010, letter requesting our evaluation of the potential environmental impacts which might result from the following project:

STP No. 700-17-0221
FAP No. IM-1709(507)
Project No. 09-CS-US-0041
Pecue Lane.I-10 Interchange
East Baton Rouge, Louisiana

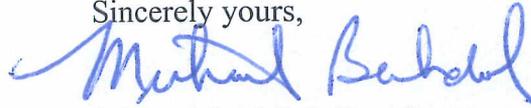
The project, proposed for financial assistance through the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development is located on the Southern Hills aquifer system which has been designated a sole source aquifer by the EPA. Based on the information provided for the project, we have determined that the project, as proposed, should not have an adverse effect on the quality of the ground water underlying the project 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.

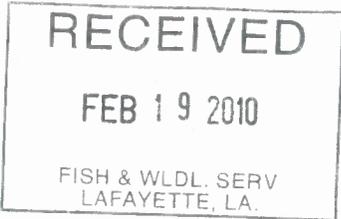
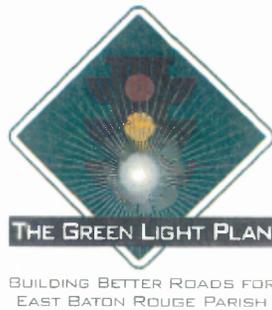
If you have any questions on this letter or the sole source aquifer program please contact me at (214) 665-7133.

Sincerely yours,



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

cc: Howard Fielding, LDEQ
Noel Ardoin, LDOTD



February 17, 2010

**STATE PROJECT NO. 700-17-0221
FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. IM-1709(507)
CITY-PARISH PROJECT NO. 09-CS-US-0041
PECUE LANE/I-10 INTERCHANGE
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH**

RE: Solicitation of Views

Early in the planning stages of transportation project, views from federal, state, and local agencies, organizations, and individuals are solicited. The special expertise of these groups can assist us with the early identification of possible adverse economic, social or environmental effect of concerns. Your assistance in this regard will be appreciated.

Due to the earliness of this request for your views, very limited data concerning the proposed project exists. We have, however, attached a sketch map showing the general location of the project, along with a preliminary project description.

Please review the attached information and furnish us with your views and comments by March 22, 2010. Please reference the State Project Number in your reply. Replies should be addressed to:

CSRS, Inc.
Attn: Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road
Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Thanks,
Sincerely,

Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
Green Light Program Project Manager

cc: Mr. Brian Kendrick, P.E., LDOTD
Mr. Brad Ponder, P.E., GLP

Enclosures: Preliminary Project Description
Vicinity Map

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.

Debrah A. Lulea March 2, 2010
Acting Supervisor **Date**
Louisiana Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

ROBERT J. BARHAM
SECRETARY
JIMMY L. ANTHONY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Date March 4, 2010
Name Shaun Sherrow
Company CSRS, Inc.
Street Address 6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
City, State, Zip Baton Rouge, LA 70808
Project State Project No. 700-17-0221
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
Project ID 502010
Invoice Number 10030402

Personnel of the Habitat Section of the Coastal & Nongame 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 Gary Lester, Coordinator
Natural Heritage Program



BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

ROBERT J. BARHAM
SECRETARY
JIMMY L. ANTHONY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

INVOICE

RETURN THIS COPY OF INVOICE WITH PAYMENT

Date March 4, 2010
Invoice Number 10030402
Project State Project No. 700-17-0221
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange

Name Shaun Sherrow
Company CSRS, Inc.
Street Address 6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
City, State, Zip Baton Rouge, LA 70808
Number of Quads Reviewed 1
Total Due \$20.00

Payment should be made to "Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries" within 30 days of the date of this invoice. Please include the invoice number on your check and return a copy of this invoice with your remittance to the following address:

Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
Attn: Nancy Hunter
P.O. Box 80399
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-0399

Should you have any questions regarding this invoice, for review of the Louisiana Natural Heritage database for information on known sensitive elements at a charge of \$20.00 per quad reviewed, please contact LNHP at (225) 765-2357.



BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

ROBERT J. BARHAM
SECRETARY
JIMMY L. ANTHONY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

INVOICE

RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

Date March 4, 2010
Invoice Number 10030402
Project State Project No. 700-17-0221
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
Name Shaun Sherrow
Company CSRS, Inc.
Street Address 6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
City, State, Zip Baton Rouge, LA 70808
Number of Quads Reviewed 1
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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
P.O. BOX 98000
BATON ROUGE, LA 70896-9000



Shaun Sherrow
CSRS, Inc.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

70896984238 0043 

BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR



KRISTY H. NICHOLS
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana
Department of Social Services
Office of Management & Finance
Division of Support Services

March 15, 2010

Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
Green Light Program Project Manager
CSRS Program Management
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

RE: State Project No. 700-17-0221
Federal Aid Project No. IM-1709(507)
City-Parish Project No. 09-CS-US-0041
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
East Baton Rouge Parish

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter soliciting views for the captioned project. Please be advised that the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) does not have an office in the above mentioned area; therefore, DSS has no comment on the matter.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, you may contact me at (225) 342-4368 or veronica.brown@la.gov.

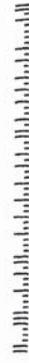
Sincerely,


Veronica "Vicki" Brown
State Leasing Manager

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE
Division of Fiscal Services/Support Services
P.O. Box 3496
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-3496



7080634236 C043





BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

P.O. Box 94245
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9245
www.dotd.la.gov
225-274-4354



SHERRI LEBAS
INTERIM SECRETARY

March 15, 2010

STATE PROJECT NO.: 700-17-0221
F.A.P. NO.: IM – 1709(507)
NAME: CITY-PARISH PROJECT NO. 09-CS-US-0041, PECUE LANE/I-10 INTERCHANGE
PARISH: EAST BATON ROUGE

Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
CSRS
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Subject: Solicitation of Views

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

Enclosed are copies of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for East Baton Rouge Parish indicating the proposed project areas.

During and after the project, consideration must be given for the occurrence of a base flood inundation. At this time, consideration should also be given to the responsibility for clearing debris and keeping the area cleared so as not to interfere with its function.

In order to assure compliance with East Baton Rouge Parish requirements for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and so that appropriate permits are obtained, please contact the floodplain administrator for East Baton Rouge Parish. The contact person is: Mr. Jim Ferguson, P.O. Box 1471, Baton Rouge, LA, 70821, and telephone no. 225-389-3196.

We thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. If you need additional information, please contact our office, (225) 274-4354.

Sincerely,

Susan Veillon, CFM
Floodplain Management Program Coordinator

pc: Mr. Jim Ferguson



MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'

500 0 1000 2000



FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 335 OF 360
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	220058	0335	E

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



MAP NUMBER
22033C0335E
EFFECTIVE DATE
MAY 2, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO
STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

PO BOX 94245
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804-9245

Floodplain Management
Section 64/071

SHAUN SHERROW, P.E.
CSRS
6767 PERKINS ROAD
BATON ROUGE, LA 70808



RESORTED
FIRST CLASS

0.7 1M
0004234138 MAR 16 2010
MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 70802

PRINTED BOWERS
\$ 00.357

A-FIN31 70808





FEMA

March 17, 2010

Mr. Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
CSRS, Inc.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Re: Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
State Project: 700-14-0221

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

We are in receipt the captioned projects submitted to this office.

As the community of East Baton Rouge Parish is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), these projects must be reviewed by the appropriate Floodplain Administrator in the community to ensure compliance with their Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

As Federal funds are being used for this project, Executive Order 11988 must be followed part of the project involved encroachments into the floodplain on Flood Insurance Rate Map 22033C0335E for East Baton Rouge Parish. Please consult with Jim Ferguson, Floodplain Administrator, at (225) 389-3186.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Diana B. Herrera".

Diana B. Herrera, CFM
Natural Hazards
Program Specialist

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



FEMA

FORT WORTH TX 761

18 MAR 2010 PM



PP *****
Mailed From 76209
03/18/2010
031A 0003230055

7080814228





BUILDING BETTER ROADS FOR
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

February 17, 2010

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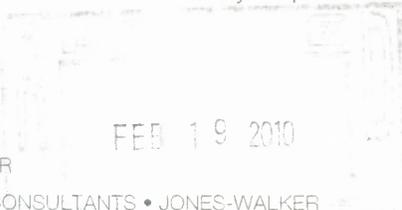
Thanks,
Sincerely,

Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
Green Light Program Project Manager

No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. This effect determination could change should new information come to our attention.
Scott Hutcheson 3-18-10
Scott Hutcheson Date
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Mr. Brian Kendrick, P.E., LDOTD
Mr. Brad Ponder, P.E., GLP

Enclosures: Preliminary Project Description
Vicinity Map



CSRS
PBS&J
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COMPLIANCE CONSULTANTS • JONES-WALKER
JOHN C. DOIRON • RAMPART RESOURCES • SSA CONSULTANTS

CSRS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
PH 225-769-0546
<http://greenlight.csronline.com>

****Important Notice****

Please note that we are now accepting Section 106 review requests via e-mail. All requests, fewer than 10 MB, can be sent to Section106@crt.state.la.us
Please include all maps as attachments.

Also, we will be phasing out the practice of providing a hard copy response to review requests in order to expedite the Section 106 process. Please include an e-mail address in all future correspondence so that we may provide responses via email.

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
P. O. Box 44247
BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4247



CSRS, Inc
Attn: Shaun Sherrow, PE
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

70808\$4238 C043





Office of the Planning Commission

City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge
Post Office Box 1471, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
or

1755 Florida Street, 3rd Floor, Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone (225) 389-3144 Fax (225) 389-5342

Troy L. Bunch, FASLA
Planning Director

March 22, 2010

Mr. Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

This letter is in response to the request for a Solicitation of Views for State Project Number 700-17-0221 (Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange).

The City of Baton Rouge – Parish of East Baton Rouge Planning Commission is responsible for implementing the Horizon Plan, the City-Parish's 20-year Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan. The Horizon Plan consists of seven elements that outline Goals, Objectives, and Action Items for implementation. There are several Goals and objectives that relate to roadway improvements within the City-Parish.

Action Item T3.B of the Horizon Plan seeks to “evaluate planned roadway improvements to determine traffic impacts on capacity and traffic flow.” The Horizon Plan supports the enhancement of roadways throughout the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge to relieve congestion, and improve circulation.

The proposed project at Pecue Lane/I-10 interchange is a part of the Green Light Plan Transportation and Street Improvements Program. While the purpose of the project is to mitigate traffic congestion and enhance mobility, the surrounding physical environment will be impacted. Potential concerns include the following:

- Residential properties and a water well site affected on west side of Pecue Lane north of I-10.
- Potential conflict with Wards Creek right of way on south side of interchange.
- Rights of way for Rieger Road extension are mostly in place on both sides of Pecue Lane.
- Potential conflict with high voltage utility right of way on east side of interchange.
- Wetland areas lining both sides of Wards Creek and adjacent to south side of Interstate.

These areas should be considered during the environmental process for this project and included in any subsequent analysis.

Please contact our office if you have questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Troy L. Bunch, FASLA
Planning Director

TLB/LJL/klp

c: Ellen A. Miller, Assistant Planning Director
Ryan Holcomb, Planning Project Coordinator
C. Lael Holton, Manager, Advance Planning and Research



BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF CONSERVATION

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY
JAMES H. WELSH
COMMISSIONER OF CONSERVATION

March 24, 2010

TO: CSRS, Inc.
Attn: Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

RE: Solicitation of Views
State Project No. 700-17-0221
Federal Aid Project No. IM-1709 (507)
City-Parish Project No. 09-CS-US-0041
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

In response to your letter dated February 17, 2010, concerning the referenced matter, please be advised that the Office of Conservation collects and maintains many types of information regarding oil and gas exploration, production, distribution, and other data relative to the petroleum industry as well as related and non-related injection well information, surface mining and ground water information and other natural resource related data. Most information concerning oil, gas and injection wells for any given area of the state, including the subject area of your letter can be obtained through records search via the SONRIS data access application available at:

<http://www.dnr.state.la.us/CONS/Conserv.ssi>

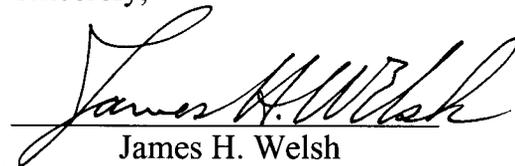
A review of our computer records for the referenced project area indicates no active and producing oil and gas wells located in the project area. However, we have identified one injection well (Dalton Laborde SWD No. 004, Serial No. 189576) site located within the area affected by the project. Furthermore, the LADOTD database indicates that there are several registered water wells near the project area. Due care should be taken to locate any other water wells installed in the area before registration was required.

The Office of Conservation maintains records of all activities within its jurisdiction in paper, microfilm or electronic format. These records may be accessed during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, except on State holidays or emergencies that require the Office to be closed. Please call 225-342-5540 for specific contact information or for directions to the Office of Conservation, located in the LaSalle Building, 617 North Third Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. For pipelines and other underground hazards, please contact Louisiana One Call at 1-800-272-3020 prior to commencing operations. Should you need to direct your inquiry to any of our Divisions, you may use the following contact information:

<u>Division</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone No.</u>	<u>E-mail Address</u>
Engineering	Jeff Wells	225-342-5638	jeff.wells@la.gov
Pipeline	Steven Giambrone	225-342-2989	steven.giambrone@la.gov
Injection & Mining	Laurence Bland	225-342-5515	laurence.bland@la.gov
Geological	Mike Kline	225-342-3335	mike.kline@la.gov
Ground Water	Tony Duplechin	225-342-5528	tony.duplechin@la.gov

If you have difficulty in accessing the data via the referenced website because of computer related issues, you may obtain assistance from our technical support section by selecting "Help" on the SONRIS tool bar and submitting an email describing your problems and including a telephone number where you may be reached.

Sincerely,



James H. Welsh
AR Commissioner of Conservation

JHW:MBK

Sherrow, Shaun

From: Diane Hewitt [Diane.Hewitt@LA.GOV]
Sent: Thursday, April 01, 2010 2:18 PM
To: Sherrow, Shaun
Subject: DEQ SOV: 700-17-0221 0340 Pecue Lane I-10 Interchange

April 1, 2010

Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
Green Light Program Proj. Mgr.
6767 Perkins Rd., Ste. 200
Baton Rouge, LA 708080
sherrow@csrsonline.com

RE:
700-17-0221 0340 Pecue Lane I-10 Interchange
LaDOTD funding
East Baton Rouge Parish

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

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

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

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

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

4/1/2010

Currently, East Baton Rouge Parish is classified as nonattainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

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

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (225) 219-4079 or by email at diane.hewitt@la.gov. Permitting questions should be directed to the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-3181.

Sincerely,

Diane Hewitt
Performance Management
LDEQ/Community and Industry Relations
Business and Community Outreach Division
Office of the Secretary
P.O. Box 4301 (602 N. 5th Street)
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4301
Phone: 225-219-4079
Fx: 225-325-8208
E-mail: diane.hewitt@la.gov



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

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

SCANNED

OCT 27 2010

October 25, 2010

Operations Division
Special Projects and Policy Team

SUBJECT: EA - Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange Project
(Federal Aid Project No. IM-1709(507)
(State Project No. 700-17-0221)
(City/Parish Project No. 09-CS-US-0041)

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Mr. Wes Bollinger
5304 Flanders Dr., Suite A
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808-4348

Mr. Bollinger:

As was indicated in the October 4, 2010, letter from CSRS Program Management, a Department of the Army (DA) permit is likely to be required to complete the multiple activities identified as the Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange Project. Therefore, we accept the request to become a cooperating agency in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment that incorporates all of the project components. Should a DA permit be necessary, only the least damaging, practicable project design may be permitted. To that effect, we recommend that the project consultants evaluate project designs that avoid impacts to waters of the U.S, including wetlands.

Any correspondence and/or other communication should be directed to Mr. Brian Breaux (OD-S) who will be the Corps' regulatory point of contact regarding the subject proposal. He can be reached at (504) 862-1938 or by e-mail at brian.w.breaux@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

James A. Barlow
Chief, Special Projects and Policy Team

Copy Furnished:

CSRS, Inc.
Shaun Sparrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808



Office of the Planning Commission

City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge
Post Office Box 1471, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
or
1755 Florida Street, 3rd Floor, Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone (225) 389-3144 Fax (225) 389-5342

Troy L. Bunch, FASLA
Planning Director

SCANNED

NOV 03 2010

November 1, 2010

Mr. Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Dear Mr. Sherrow:

This letter is in response to the request for a Solicitation of Views for State Project Number 700-17-0221 (Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange).

The City of Baton Rouge – Parish of East Baton Rouge Planning Commission is responsible for implementing the Horizon Plan, the City-Parish's 20-year Comprehensive Land Use and Development Plan. The Horizon Plan consists of seven elements that outline Goals, Objectives, and Action Items for implementation. There are several Goals and objectives that relate to public participation and involvement within the City-Parish.

Action Items LU5.D and H5.A of the Horizon Plan both seek to “encourage public participation by neighborhood organizations and citizens.” The Horizon Plan supports public involvement in improvement projects, especially those that may have a significant impact on the community.

Enclosed, please find comments from this office dated March 22, 2010 about this project.

Please contact our office if you have questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Troy L. Bunch, FASLA
Planning Director

TLB/LJL/ks

Enclosure

c: Ellen A. Miller, Assistant Planning Director
Ryan Holcomb, Planning Project Coordinator
C. Lael Holton, Manager, Advance Planning and Research



Office of the Planning Commission

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Troy L. Bunch, FASLA
Planning Director

March 22, 2010

Mr. Shaun Sherrow, P.E.
6767 Perkins Road, Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

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These areas should be considered during the environmental process for this project and included in any subsequent analysis.

Please contact our office if you have questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Troy L. Bunch, FASLA
Planning Director

TLB/LJL/klp

c: Ellen A. Miller, Assistant Planning Director
Ryan Holcomb, Planning Project Coordinator
C. Lael Holton, Manager, Advance Planning and Research



July 13, 2015

Kerry Oriel
1201 Main Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

RE: Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange – E. Baton Rouge Parish, LA
Providence Project No. 653-002; State Project No. H.004104

Dear Kerry Oriel:

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

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

The project map and narrative submitted with your request indicates that the proposed construction areas are within urban built-up areas and therefore are exempt from the rules and regulations of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA)—Subtitle I of Title XV, Section 1539-1549. Enclosed is our completed form AD 1006. Furthermore, we do not predict impacts to NRCS work in the vicinity.

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

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

Respectfully,



(ACTING FOR)
Kevin D. Norton
State Conservationist

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency) Date Of Land Evaluation Request *7/13/15*

Name Of Project *Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange* Federal Agency Involved *FHWA*

Proposed Land Use *transportation* County And State *East Baton Rouge Parish, LA*

PART II (To be completed by NRCS) Date Request Received By NRCS *7/13/15*

Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? *Yes* *No* Acres Irrigated _____ Average Farm Size _____
(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).

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 (To be completed by Federal Agency)	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) 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	0.001			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				

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

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))	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	0	0	0	0

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

Site Selected: _____ Date Of Selection _____ Was A Local Site Assessment Used? *Yes* *No*

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:

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

Site Assessment Scoring for the Twelve Factors Used in FPPA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urban uses include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State and local policies and programs to protect farmland include:

State Policies and Programs to Protect Farmland

1. Tax Relief:

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

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

B. Income Tax Credits

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

C. Estate and Inheritance Tax Benefits

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

2. "Right to farm" laws:

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

3. Agricultural Districting:

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

4. Land Use Controls: Agricultural Zoning.

Types of Agricultural Zoning Ordinances include:

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

Additional Zoning techniques include:

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

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

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

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

5. Development Rights:

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

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

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

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

7. Voluntary State Programs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Mandatory State Programs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Facilities which could promote nonagricultural use include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point scoring is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specific points are outlined as follows:

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

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

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

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

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

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

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

- (1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (2) More than 90 percent | (3) 15 points |
| (4) 90 to 20 percent | (5) 14 to 1 point(s). |
| (6) Less than 20 percent | (7) 0 points |
- (2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (3) More than 90 percent | (4) 10 point(s) |
| (5) 90 to 20 percent | (6) 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



Department of Development

Subdivision Engineering

City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge

P.O. Box 1471
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
(225) 389-3198

October 23, 2015

Brad Ponder, P.E.
CSRS, Inc
6767 Perkins Rd. Suite 200
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Re: State Project No. 700-17-0221
Federal Aid Project No. IM-1709(507)
City-Parish Project No. 09-CS-US-0041
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
East Baton Rouge Parish

Dear Mr. Ponder:

This letter is provided to formally document that our department is aware of the solicitation of views for the above referenced project. Considering the nature and location of the project, it is our opinion that the proposed construction work, as described in the preliminary project description, will not have an adverse impact on the existing flood plain or environment provided the improvements, and all associated drainage structures are properly engineered.

Sincerely,

Marlon Lemond, CFM
Floodplain Manager



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

RENNIE S. BURAS, II
DEPUTY SECRETARY

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

26 January 2016

Noel Ardoin
Environmental Engineer
Dept of Transportation and Development
PO Box 94245
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9245

Re: Draft Report
La Division of Archaeology Report No. 22-5151
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Pecue Lane Improvements, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana
State Project H.004104

Dear Ms. Ardoin:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 19 January 2016 and two copies of the above referenced report. We have completed our review of this report and have no comments to offer.

We concur that no historic properties will be impacted by this project. Our office has no further concerns for this project.

We look forward to receiving two bound copies of the final report, along with a pdf of the report. If you have any questions please contact Chip McGimsey at the Division of Archaeology by email at cmcgimsey@crt.la.gov or by phone at 225-219-4598.

Sincerely,

Phil Boggan
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

PB/cm



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**

FHWA Louisiana Division Office

5304 Flanders Drive, Suite A
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808
(225) 757-7600
(225) 757-7601 Fax

December 9, 2015

In Reply Refer To:
HDA-LA

Sherri H. LeBas, P.E.
Secretary
Louisiana Department of Transportation
and Development
Baton Rouge, LA

Subject: FAP: H004104, S.P.: H.004104
Pecue Lane/I-10 Interchange
East Baton Rouge Parish

Attention: Mr. Robert Lott, DOTD Environmental Section

Dear Ms. LeBas:

We have determined under provisions of Section 144(h) of Title 23 U.S. Code that a USCG permit is not needed for the subject project since the waterway is not used and is not susceptible to use in its natural condition or by reasonable improvements as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce and is non-tidal, or if tidal is used only by recreational boating, fishing, and other small vessels less than 21 feet in length. The enclosed pictures are of I-10 crossing Wards Creek in the vicinity of Pecue Lane. By copy of this letter we are requesting that the USCG concur in our determination under provision of Title 23 U.S.C. Section 144(h).

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Robert Mahoney at 757-7624.

Sincerely yours,

Carl M. Highsmith
Project Delivery Team Leader

Enclosures: (4)

cc: Ms. Noel Ardoin, LDOTD
Ms. Traci Johnson, LDOTD
Mr. David Frank
Chief, Bridge Administration Branch
U.S. Coast Guard