U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program
City of Morgan City
Morgan City, Louisiana
Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment
NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-34

PHMSA Approval:

SHELBY MATTHEW FULLER

Digitally signed by SHELBY MATTHEW FULLER
Date: 2024.04.11 19:35:54 -04'00'

PHMSA Office of Planning and Analytics
Environmental Policy and Justice Division
Matt Fuller
Matt.Fuller@dot.gov

City of Morgan City
Hannah Roy
h.roy@cityofmc.com

Overview:

The purpose of this Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment (Tier 2) is to: (1) document the proposed action (the Project) and the need for the action; (2) identify existing conditions; (3) assess the social, economic, and environmental effects using appropriate tools and agency coordination to comply with local, state, and federal environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances; (4) document applicable mitigation commitments that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential effects; and (5) seek comments from the public. This Tier 2 analysis informs the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety administration's (PHMSA) assessment as to whether the Project is consistent with the impacts described in the Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Assessment for the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program.[1]

As part of this Tier 2, PHMSA is soliciting public comments through a public comment period. This Tier 2 is available on PHMSA's website where comments can be submitted to the contact noted below. PHMSA will accept public comments for 30 days on this Tier 2. PHMSA will consider comments received and incorporate them in the decision-making process. Consultation with appropriate agencies on related processes, regulations, and permits is ongoing. Please submit all comments to: PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov and reference NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-34 in your response.

At the conclusion of the EA process, PHMSA will either issue a "Finding of No Significant Impact," further supplement this EA with additional analysis or mitigation measures or prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

I. Project Description/Proposed Action

Project Title	City of Morgan City
Project Location	City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Project Description/Proposed Action:

The City of Morgan City proposes to replace 11.9 miles of existing, undetectable polyvinyl chloride (PVC) natural gas mains with four-inch polyethylene (PE) coiled pipe. Additionally, the project requires the replacement of associated service pipes with one-inch PE coiled pipe. Repairing the natural gas distribution system would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves (to allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers), necessary road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services would receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anode less risers, meters and regulators (if necessary) as a part of the system repairs. The project includes installing approximately 62,832 linear feet (LF) of buried four-inch PE gas mains, 53,300 LF of buried one-inch PE service lines, 675 residential meters and regulators, and 100 each of four-inch isolation valves. All of the existing gas pipes to be replaced are currently within the existing rights-of-way with the replacement pipe remaining in the same footprint. It is intended that no additional right-of-way or easements would be acquired for this project. All proposed gas pipe installation would be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilled which would be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. Existing Pipelines would be abandoned in place after utility services have been moved to the new pipelines. Abandonment of the existing pipeline (versus excavation and removal) would minimize ground disturbance and facilitate the replacement process in a more efficient manner. PHMSA has specific requirements for gas and hazardous liquid pipeline abandonment, found in 49 CRF 192.727 and 195.402(c)(10). These requirements include disconnecting pipelines from all sources and supplies of gas, purging all combustibles and sealing the facilities left in place. By complying with PHMSA requirements for purging and sealing abandoned pipelines, the City of Morgan City

[1] https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/11/09/2022-24378/pipeline-safety-notice-of-availability-of-the-tier-1-nationwide-environmental-assessment-for-the

would ensure that the abandoned pipelines pose no risk to safety in their abandoned state.

The project has been separated into four (4) segments: the Park Road Community, the Lake Palourde Drive Community, the Victor II Boulevard Community, and the Hickory Street Community. See Appendix A, Project Maps, for maps of the project areas.

In addition to pipeline replacement activities, specialized equipment would be purchased to detect leaks more efficiently, quickly, and safely. Specifically, a HEATH Remote Methane Leak Detector – Complete System (RMLD-CS) and a Zero Emissions Vacuum and Compressor (ZEVAC) Blowdown Recovery System. The HEATH RMLD-CS is a highly advanced technology, capable of detecting methane leaks from a remote distance, thus creating a safer survey in areas that may be difficult to reach such as busy roadways, fenced-off areas and other places that are hard to access. The ZEVAC is a gas recovery machine that eliminates methane escape during maintenance and inspections. The ZEVAC equipment reduces risk by capturing, recycling and reusing greenhouse gasses and preventing them from being released into the atmosphere during routine maintenance and purging of lines, ultimately eliminating the need for venting and flaring.

No Action:

The No Action alternative, as required under NEPA, serves as a baseline, and is used to compare impacts resulting from the Proposed Action. Under the No Action alternative, PHMSA would not fund this pipeline replacement project. Additionally, PHMSA would not be able to reduce the inventory of methane leaks and reduce safety risks by replacing pipe prone to leakage. Under this alternative, the City of Morgan City would continue to use other leak prone pipeline material and conduct repairs or replacements in the future using non-federal sources of funding, and potentially on an emergency basis, when a pipeline fails. Impacts and benefits associated with replacing the leak prone pipeline within the Morgan City with updated material would not be seen in the near term. The safety risks and methane leaks would persist. The replacement pipeline activities would either not be taken or they would be undertaken at a later, uncertain date. Even if pipe replacement were to happen at some point in the future, environmental mitigation measures during such a replacement would be unknown. Furthermore, existing economic losses, and increased risk associated with prolonged gas leaks would continue. No equipment would be purchased to assist the City of Morgan City in leak detection or methane capture.

Need for Project:

This project would allow the City of Morgan City to replace the existing, undetectable PVC natural gas mains with four-inch PE coiled pipe and replace the service pipe with one-inch PE coiled pipe to improve operator and consumer safety. The repairs would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves, necessary road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains, which would allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers. By replacing the PVC mains, which are brittle pipes with potentially leaking joints, a reduction of lost and unaccounted for gas would occur. The overall needs addressed by this project would include (1) improving upon the safe delivery of energy by reducing the likelihood of incidents, as well as methane leaks; (2) avoiding or minimizing economic losses caused by pipeline failures; and (3) protecting the environment and reducing climate impacts by detecting leaks and remediating aged and failing pipelines and pipes prone to leakage.

Description of the Environmental Setting of the Project Area:

Morgan City is highly developed and consists mostly of urban development and dense residential neighborhoods with flat topography (elevations ranging from 0 to 15 feet). Historic aerial imagery via Google

Earth Pro© Time Series revealed very little change has occurred in the level of development in a nearly four-decade span starting in 1985. The City is surrounded by a flood protection system comprised of levees, floodwalls, and floodgates, to protect the City from coastal flooding and water pumping stations are strategically located throughout the City's perimeter to drain surface waters out of the City and into either Lake Palourde to the north and east or the Atchafalaya River to the west and south of the City.

II. Resource Review

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Is the project located in an area designated by the EPA as non-attainment or maintenance status for one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)?	No, based on review of the EPA Greenbook.[2]
Will the construction activities produce emissions that exceed de minimis thresholds (tons per year) described in the initial Tier 2 EA worksheet?	N/A
Will mitigation measures be used to capture blowdown[3]?	Yes, all methane would be captured using Zero Emissions Vacuum and Compressor (ZEVAC) equipment.
Does the system have the capability to reduce pressure on the segments to be replaced? If yes, what is the lowest psi your system can reach prior to venting?	No
Will project proponent commit to reducing pressure on the line to this psi prior to venting? Please calculate venting emissions based on this commitment and also provide comparison figure of venting emissions volume without pressure reduction/drawdown using calculation methods identified in the initial Tier 2 EA worksheet.	A ZEVAC Blowdown Recovery System would be purchased and used as part of this grant as part of the City's dedication towards net zero emissions. Therefore, no methane emissions would result from the project.
Estimate the current leak rate per mile based on the type of pipeline material. Based on mileage of replacement and new pipeline material, estimate the total reduction of methane.	The existing leak rate is 4,200 kg/year. Replacement would result in a leak rate of 634 kg/year or a reduction of 3,566 kg/yr. [4]
Conclusion: The project area is located in an area designated by the EPA as in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).	

[2] https://www.epa.gov/green-book/green-book-national-area-and-county-level-multi-pollutant-information

[3] Blowdown refers to the venting of natural gas in current facilities, in order to begin rehabilitation, repair, or replacement activities.

[4] Leak rates are based on Pre-1990 Installation emission factors found in *Table 1 Average methane emission factors for natural gas pipelines (adopted from EPA GHG Inventory, Annex 3.6, Table 3.62)* in the November 9, 2022, PHMSA: Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program Programmatic Environmental Assessment, Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Analysis.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, existing and planned pipeline activities, including construction and maintenance activities, would continue unchanged. The project proponent would continue to use leak prone pipe material. Under the No Action alternative, PHMSA estimates that 4,200 kg of methane would be released each year from the existing pipelines within the project area. The total methane emissions within the project area were extrapolated over 20 years to represent the continuation of methane release under the No Action alternative. This amounts to 83,996 kg of methane over a 20-year time frame. See Appendix B for the methane leak rate calculations.

Proposed Action:

The Proposed Action alternative would result in minor air quality impacts associated with construction activities. Pipeline blowdowns are typically necessary to ensure that construction and maintenance work can be conducted safely on depressurized natural gas facilities and pipelines. However, a ZEVAC Blowdown Recovery System would be purchased and used as part of the project. The ZEVAC equipment captures, recycles and reuses gas and prevents it from being released into the atmosphere, eliminating the need for venting and flaring. Therefore, no methane would be emitted during construction. As described in the Tier 1 EA, methane leaks from natural gas distribution pipelines increase with age. Replacing leak prone pipe with newer, more durable materials would reduce leaks and methane emissions. The purchase of leak detectors would also assist in identifying leaks in the future. Based on the current leak rate of the existing pipe within the project area, this project would reduce overall emissions by approximately 3,566 kg of methane per year. This amounts to a reduction of about 71,324 kg of methane over a 20-year time frame. See Appendix B for the methane reduction calculations. Therefore, it is PHMSA's assessment that the proposed project would provide a net positive benefit to air quality from the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and no indirect or cumulative impacts would result from the Proposed Action.

Mitigation Measures:

The City of Morgan City shall implement the following mitigation measures:

- Use on-road and non-road vehicles efficiently by minimizing speeds and vehicle use;
- Minimize excavation to the greatest extent practical;
- Use cleaner, newer, non-road equipment as practicable;
- Minimize all vehicle idling and conform with local idling regulations;
- Ensure that all vehicles and equipment are in proper operating condition;
- On-road and non-road engines must meet EPA exhaust emission standards (40 CFR Parts 85, 86, and 89);
- Cover open-bodied trucks while transporting materials;
- Water, or use other approved dust suppressants at construction sites and on unpaved roadways, as necessary;
- Minimize the area of soil disturbance to those necessary for construction;
- Minimize construction site traffic by the use of offsite parking and shuttle buses, as necessary;
- Utilize ZEVAC equipment to capture, recycle and reuse gas during construction to prevent the need for venting.

Water Resources	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Are there water resources within the project area, such as wetlands, streams, rivers, or floodplains? If so, would the project temporarily or permanently impact wetlands or waterways?	Yes, according to United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps and information provided by the City of Morgan City.
Under the Clean Water Act, is a Section 401 State certification potentially required? If yes, describe anticipated permit and how project proponent will ensure permit compliance.	No.
Under the Clean Water Act, is a USACE Section 404 Permit required for the discharge of dredge and fill material? If yes, describe anticipated permit and how project proponent will ensure permit compliance.	No.
Under the Clean Water Act, is an EPA or State Section 402 permit required for the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States? Is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required?	Yes, construction activities are anticipated to exceed soil disturbance thresholds and a 402 permit would be required, prior to land disturbance activities.
Will work activities take place within a FEMA designated floodplain? If so, describe any permanent or temporary impacts and the required coordination efforts with state or local floodplain regulatory agencies.	Yes, according to FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer.[5]
Will the proposed project activities potentially occur within a coastal zone[6] or affect any coastal use or natural resource of the coastal zone, requiring a Consistency Determination and Certification?	Yes, Morgan City is within the Louisiana Coastal Zone and activities within the coastal zone are managed by the DNR's Office of Coastal Management.

Conclusion:

PHMSA reviewed NWI maps and information provided by the City of Morgan City to assist in identifying aquatic features including wetlands, streams, and other water resources in or near the project area. According to NWI maps, a tributary is located near the eastern boundary of the Hickory Street community segment project area on the west side of Veterans Boulevard. This tributary continues south into the project area for the Victor II Boulevard community segment. Two other tributaries are within the Victor II Boulevard community segment; one on the northern boundary of the project area, adjacent to Marguerite Street and the other is near the central portion of this segment, north of Brasher Avenue. Lake Palourde is located to the north of the Lake Palourde Community and a canal/tributary runs along the eastern boundary of this segment. Wetlands can be found on both the west side and the east side of the Lake Palourde Community. According to NWI maps, approximately half of the Park Road community is considered a wetland; however, it is noted that this area is fully developed but does appear to be surrounded by forested wetlands.

Information provided by the City of Morgan City shows that an on-site review was conducted, and the project area was assessed for wetlands. Two areas were identified in the Victor II Boulevard community segment

[5] FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer (arcgis.com)

[6] The term "coastal zone" means the coastal waters (including the lands therein and thereunder) and the adjacent shorelands (including the waters therein and thereunder), strongly influenced by each other and in proximity to the shorelines of the several coastal states, and includes islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches.)

during the site assessment as potentially containing wetlands and were investigated for indicators of hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology. Sampling points were taken within drainage channels leading to nearby water pumping stations that discharge into Lake Palourde. Two additional areas were identified in the Hickory Street community segment within drainage channels as potentially containing wetlands. The sampling points have wetland hydrology, and the channels maintain water of sufficient quantity and duration to support wetland vegetation; therefore, these areas would likely be considered wetlands. The USFWS NWI map does not indicate these drainage channels as wetland or tributary features; however, based upon the site conditions, they were identified as palustrine wetlands. The immediate surrounding lands in these areas are mowed and maintained regularly throughout the growing season, significantly reducing the establishment of wetland vegetation beyond the slopes of the channels. Additionally, the channels are approximately three to seven feet below the surrounding ground elevation. It is noted that the hydrology within the City is heavily manipulated, channelized, and restricted to the stormwater surface and subsurface drainage system, which includes water pumping stations strategically located around the perimeter of Morgan City. This pumping system works in conjunction with the City's flood protection system of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. See Appendix B, Water Resources for additional information.

The FEMA FIRM Panels 22101C0377F, 22101C0379F, and 22101C0385F show the entire Site in a Zone AE area with varying elevations ranging from one foot to 15 feet. The Site is within a flood protection system comprised of levees, floodwalls, floodgates, and water pumping stations that are strategically located through the City's perimeter to drain surface waters out of the City.

Morgan City is within the Louisiana coastal zone management area and activities within the coastal zone are managed by the DNR's Office of Coastal Management.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, the existing pipeline will remain in the current location and normal maintenance activities would continue. Depending on the location of the activities, the work could be near an aquatic resource where the City of Morgan City would need to take precautions to avoid adverse impacts to these sensitive areas. Due to Morgan City being surrounded by and protected by a levee system, coordination with the St. Mary Levee District and the US Army Corps of Engineers may be necessary for maintenance work. Additionally, because the project area is in a special flood hazard area, prior coordination with the local Floodplain Manager may be required.

Proposed Action:

The proposed action includes main and service pipeline replacements in Morgan City where the hydrology has been heavily manipulated, channelized, and restricted to the stormwater surface and subsurface drainage system, which includes water pumping stations strategically located around the perimeter of Morgan City. The pumping system works in conjunction with the City's flood protection system of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. Work is proposed in and around drainageways for the installation of natural gas mains and service lines. Main lines that would be replaced as part of the proposed action cross drainageways, which may contain areas of wetlands. This includes pipelined that would be replaced on Fig Street and Hickory Street in the Hickory Street community segment, and along Victor II Boulevard, in the Victor II Boulevard community segment. The pipeline in these areas would be installed by directional boring methods, and therefore, the aquatic resources, including wetlands, would not be directly impacted by the project. Entry and exit pits would be excavated within previously disturbed soils and appropriate buffers would be established between the disturbed areas and any aquatic features. Additionally, best management practices would be implemented as needed (e.g. silt fences,

straw bales, etc.) to ensure no soils migrate into adjacent waters or drainageways. No service lines identified for replacement would cross any aquatic resources.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires a permit before new construction or development begins within any special flood hazard area to ensure that project development projects meet the requirements of the NFIP program and the local community's floodplain management ordinances. The proposed pipeline replacement is not considered new construction or development as pipes would be installed in existing, previously impacted ROW and all areas will be restored to their existing contours and condition. These activities would not affect the flood-holding capacity of the 100-year floodplain or cause any adverse impacts to the special flood hazard areas. There could be temporary impacts from bore pits and trenching activities; however, all areas would be restored to pre-construction contours and conditions and there will be no permanent impacts. To ensure compliance with local floodplain ordinances, the City of Morgan City should coordinate with the local floodplain administrator to inquire and obtain any necessary permits, prior to beginning work.

Because the proposed work is adjacent to the Morgan City levee, the City of Morgan City must coordinate and obtain a levee permit from the St. Mary Levee District. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) both review applications submitted to the St. Mary Levee District. Prior to St. Mary's Levee District issuing a permit, both agencies must review the proposed pipeline replacement work and issue a "no objection" letter prior to the issuance of a permit. This level of review from the USACE and CPRA will ensure that the pipeline replacement work will have no adverse effect on the structural integrity of the levee or adjacent coastal areas. There will be no direct impact to water resources, all work will occur within the existing ROW, and all areas will be restored to their original contours and conditions. Based on PHMSA's assessment, the project is not a listed activity[7] and will not have any reasonably foreseeable coastal effects to Louisiana's Coastal Zone Management Area. The pipeline installation and abandonment of the existing pipeline is not anticipated to cause any reasonably foreseeable indirect effects or cumulative effects to water resources. Therefore, it is PHMSA's assessment that there would be no adverse impacts to water resources.

Mitigation Measures:

Because the project involves work near the Morgan City levee, the City of Morgan City shall coordinate with the St. Mary Levee District to obtain the appropriate construction permit.

The City of Morgan City shall avoid staging in wetlands or floodplains and all preconstruction contours shall be restored with natural areas reseeded or repaved as soon as practical. Best Management Practices shall be used during construction to control sediment and erosion and prevent pollutants from entering adjacent waterways.

The City of Morgan City shall coordinate with the local floodplain administrator to obtain any necessary permits for conducting work in special flood hazard areas, prior to the commencement of work.

The City of Morgan City shall avoid any direct impacts to open waters, drainageways or wetlands by using directional bore methods, maintaining appropriate distances from the edge of any water resources for entrance and exit pits and tie-ins.

The City of Morgan City shall adhere to their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) ensuring consistency with the standards of Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water General Permits & Requirements. A Clean Water Act, Section 402 permit shall be obtained prior to the commencement

[7] la.pdf (noaa.gov)

of work.

Groundwater and Hazardous Materials/Waste	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Does the project have potential to encounter and impact groundwater? If yes, describe potential impacts from construction activities.	No. While the majority of the City's elevation is between 0-15 feet above sea level, the project's activities are confined to replacing existing pipelines located approximately 2-3 feet from the edge of road pavement and roughly 3-5 feet deep, within the constructed and elevated roadside shoulders. It is unlikely groundwater would be encountered.
Will the project require boring or directional drilling that may require pits containing mud and inadvertent return fluids? If yes, describe measures that will be taken during construction activities to prevent impacts to groundwater resources.	Yes. Directional drilling construction methods would require entrance and exit pits. Sediment barriers, such as silt fences or sediment basins, would be installed to trap sediments and prevent their entry into adjacent water bodies.
Will the project potentially involve a site(s) contaminated by hazardous waste? Is there any indication that the pipeline was ever used to convey coal gas? If yes, PHMSA will work with the project proponent for required studies.	No. There is no indication that the pipeline was ever used to convey coal gas.
Does the project have the potential to encounter or disturb lead pipes or asbestos?	No. The existing natural gas pipelines are comprised of four-inch and one-inch PVC pipes and not lead pipes, nor is there a record of encountering asbestos.
Conclusion: PHMSA reviewed EPA's NEPAssist website to identify any brownfields properties, hazardous waste sites, and superfund sites. Hazardous waste information is identified in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo), which is a national program that includes an inventory of all generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste that are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies.[8] It is noted that the presence of a hazardous waste site does not indicate an identified environmental concern. Two sites were identified in the Hickory Street community segment, PSC Industrial Outsourcing, a RCRA facility with no violations recorded and Guarisco Clinic of Chiropractic, a RCRA facility with no violations recorded. In the Victor II Boulevard community segment, nineteen sites were identified; however, none of the sites have reported violations and are mainly RCRA facilities with small or very small quantity generators. Two RCRA sites were identified in the Lake Palourde Drive community segment, AA Tank Cleaning Service, Inc, and Tiger Marine, Inc. There were no brownfield properties or superfund sites identified in the project area. PHMSA obtained a custom soil report for the project area from the USDA, NRCS's web soil survey which	

[8] RCRAInfo Overview | US EPA

indicates that the project area is comprised of poorly drained soils. It is noted that the project area is an urban residential area where ground disturbance activities have already occurred and there are very few areas, if any, that remain in a natural state. Therefore, while the soils report provides valuable information, the soils have been disturbed and likely contain fill material brought in as a suitable base for construction.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, the vintage PVC pipelines would remain in their current location and ongoing and routine maintenance activities would occur. Pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. While there are no adverse impacts to groundwater anticipated by the No Action alternative, increased methane emissions are likely to occur if the leak prone pipes remain (EPA, PRO Fact Sheet No. 402[9]) and the risk of failure is higher among these types of pipes. Therefore, under the no action alternative, PHMSA anticipates an increased risk for the release of methane, both as leaks and during a pipeline failure, which could then result in ground disturbances from construction activities, potentially impacting groundwater.

Proposed Action:

Pipeline replacement activities would occur within the existing ROW and are not expected to exceed three to five feet in depth. All the existing gas lines would be abandoned, in accordance with PHMSA requirements, and would be purged of natural gas and sealed on each end. The new gas lines would be installed by open trenching and directional drilling with excavation for entry and exit pits. All excavated trench materials would be stored on site and used to back fill, unless otherwise deemed unsuitable. In these cases, unsuitable soils would be hauled offsite, and the trench would be backfilled with clean soils. All disturbed areas would be re-seeded or paved (as appropriate) and restored to preexisting conditions. While most of the City's elevation is between zero to fifteen feet above sea level, the project's activities are confined to replacing existing pipelines located approximately two to three feet from the edge of road pavement and roughly three to five feet deep, within the constructed and elevated roadside shoulders. It is unlikely groundwater would be encountered as work is within existing, elevated ROW. Should groundwater be intercepted by construction activities, dewatering may be necessary during construction. In these cases, groundwater would be kept to just below the work area so that the proposed work to be completed would not be compromised. PHMSA's assessment is that there would be no adverse impacts to groundwater associated with the project. Additionally, there are no hazardous waste or brownfield, or superfund sites identified in the areas where work would occur that could be potentially impacted by the Proposed Action alternative. While there are identified sites that contain, store or dispose of hazardous materials, these are not within the construction areas as work is limited to existing ROW and no RCRA sites will be impacted by the proposed project. PHMSA has not identified any indirect or cumulative effects to groundwater or hazardous materials.

Mitigation Measures:

In the event of a release of hazardous materials/waste into the environment during construction, the City of Morgan City shall notify the appropriate emergency response agencies, potentially impacted residents, and regulatory agencies of the release or exposure.

Soils

[9] Insert Gas Main Flexible Liners at https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-06/documents/insertgasmainflexibleliners.pdf#:~:text=Methane%20emissions%20reductions%20come%20from%20lower%20leakage%20rates,pipe%20and%20external%20corrosion%20in%20unprotected%20steel%20piping.

Will all bare soils be stabilized using methods identified in the initial Tier 2 EA worksheet? Will additional measures be required?	Yes. The project would require the implementation of erosion and sediment controls, including silt fencing, check dams, and covering all bare areas. Additionally, all impacted areas would be restored to pre-construction contours and permanently stabilized with appropriate materials.
Will the project require unique impacts related to soils?	No.

Conclusion:

PHMSA reviewed the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey which indicates that the project area is comprised mainly of Harahan clay and Schriever clay. These are both hydric soils and poorly drained. [10] The project area is protected by levees and are artificially drained by pumps and contains heavily disturbed and developed areas. Fill material was brought in previously to raise elevations for levee work, and to create a suitable base for roads, utility and residential development.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, the existing pipes would remain in their current location and soils would remain in their current state and condition. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. Some soil disturbance would occur during emergency repairs and the affected areas would be restored upon completion. Under either scenario, no adverse impacts to soils would be anticipated under the No Action alternative.

Proposed Action:

The new gas lines would be installed at a depth of three to five feet below grade. All disturbed areas would be re-seeded or paved (as appropriate) and restored to pre-existing conditions. Best management practices would be used to contain soils and control the migration of sediments offsite. Therefore, PHMSA's assessment is that there would be no adverse impact to soils resulting from the Proposed Action alternative. Additionally, there are no indirect or cumulative impacts anticipated as all areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions.

Mitigation Measures:

The City of Morgan City shall utilize best management practices, as appropriate, to control sediment and erosion during construction which may include silt fencing, check dams, and promptly covering all bare areas. All impacted areas shall be restored to pre-construction conditions.

Biological Resources	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Based on review of IPaC and NOAA Fisheries database, are there any federally threatened or endangered species and/or critical habitat potentially occurring within the geographic range of the project area? If no, no further analysis is required.	Yes, based on review of the USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) and NOAA Fisheries website. Additionally, Louisiana state resources were inventoried to identify potential state listed species.

[10] https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm

Will the project impact any areas in or adjacent to habitat for Federally, listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat? If no, provide justification and avoidance measures. If yes, PHMSA will work with the project proponent to conduct necessary consultation with resource agencies.	No.

Conclusion:

The project area is developed and comprised of residential areas. PHMSA reviewed information provided by the City of Morgan City, which contained a species list obtained through the USFWS's IPaC website. The West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) was the only federally listed (threatened) species, potentially occurring within the project boundary, based on the project's location. Additionally, the alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*) and the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus)* were identified as proposed threatened and candidate species that could potentially occur in the project area. There is no designated critical habitat within the project area. Additionally, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries database was reviewed to assist in identifying potential state protected species occurring in the St. Mary's Parish.[11] It was noted that during a site visit conducted by the City of Morgan City's consultant, two bald eagles were observed perched in a tall bald cypress tree on the shore of Lake Palourde, but no active or inactive nests were identified nearby. See Appendix F, Biological Resources, for additional information.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, existing conditions would remain, and normal maintenance activities would occur. The project area is in an urbanized environment and therefore has very limited biological resources present. Additionally, the project area does not contain suitable habitat for listed species, therefore no impacts to biological resources would occur under the No Action alternative.

Proposed Action:

The project area is in an urbanized environment where pipeline replacement activities would occur within existing ROW and easements. The replacement mains would be installed by directional boring and open trenching methods. All open water and drainage ways would be directional bored and therefore no impacts to aquatic species would be impacted. Because work would occur within ROW that has been previously impacted (pipeline laid in the ground near the location where new pipes would be laid and subsequently paved), and is a maintained transportation corridor, the immediate project area has very limited biological resources present. During a field visit on September 29, 2023, consultants for the City of Morgan City observed two mature bald eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) near the northwest area of the City. Bald eagles are under the protection of both the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The two eagles were perched in the tall pine trees on the shore of Lake Palourde and field staff searched nearby trees for signs of nests, but none were found. It was noted by City of Morgan personnel that there used to be a nest in the area near the sighting of the eagles, but a recent spring storm had felled several pines in the area including the tree containing the nest. Lake Palourde is approximately 0.5 mile from the closest pipeline replacement site. Activities from this project would not affect bald eagles, ospreys, or other aquatic birds protected under BGEPA and MBTA.

[11] https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/page/rare-species-and-natural-communities-by-parish

Therefore, in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act,[12] PHMSA's assessment is that the project would have no effect to the West Indian manatee. Under Section 7(a)(4) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), federal agencies must confer with the USFWS if their action would jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species. The alligator snapping turtle is proposed for listing and the project is unlikely to jeopardize this species existence. As a candidate species, the monarch butterfly receives no statutory protection under the ESA. Furthermore, PHMSA's assessment is that the project would have no adverse impacts to state listed species or other biological resources and that there are no indirect or cumulative impacts anticipated because of the Proposed Action alternative.
Mitigation Measures: There are no biological resource impacts, therefore no mitigative measures are necessary.

Cultural Resources	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Does the project include any ground disturbing activities, modifications to buildings or structures, or construction or installation of any new aboveground components?	Yes. The existing pipelines would be replaced in the same location and the disturbed area would be restored to pre-construction contours and permanently stabilized with appropriate materials.
Is the project located within a previously identified local, state, or National Register historic district or adjacent to any locally or nationally recognized historic properties? This information can be gathered from the local government and/or State Historic Preservation Office.[13]	No. The Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation's (LDHP) and the National Register of Historic Places did not document any known historic structures within or adjacent to the project site.
Does the project or any part of the project take place on tribal lands or land where a tribal cultural interest may exist?[14]	The following tribes may have an interest in the project: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.
Are there any nearby properties or resources that either appear to be or are documented to have been constructed more than 45 years ago?[15] Does there appear to be a group of properties of similar age, design, or method of construction? Any designed landscapes such as a park or cemetery? Please provide photographs to show the context of the project area and adjacent properties.	Yes. While there are properties within the project site that have been constructed more than 45 years ago, project activities would be limited to replacing existing mains located within the previous disturbed rights-of-way 2-3 feet from the edge of the roadway and service lines that lead to the homes that use natural gas.
Has the entire area and depth of construction for the	Yes.

[12] 50 CFR § 402.02

[13] Many SHPOs have an online system at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/state-historic-preservation-offices.htm that can tell you previously identified historic properties in your project area. The National Register list at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm can also be accessed online.

[14] The SHPO may have information on areas of tribal interest, or a good source is the HUD TDAT website at https://egis.hud.gov/TDAT/.

[15] Local tax and property records or historic maps may indicate dates of construction.

project been previously disturbed by the original installation or other activities? If so, provide any documentation of prior ground disturbances.	
Will project implementation require removal or disturbance of any stone or brick sidewalk, roadway, or landscape materials or other old or unique features? Please provide photos of the project area that include the roadway and sidewalk materials in the project and staging areas.	No.

Conclusion:

PHMSA must consider the impact of projects for which they provide funding on historic and archeological properties in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW and adjacent parcels where the pipeline and service line replacements will take place within existing utility easements. The APE encompasses various areas around the City and extends from 29.72079, -91.20408 to the north to 29.69266, -91.16776 to the south. The APE includes the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking and extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 5 feet. Any potential visual effects from gas meter replacements would be limited, and the Undertaking does not have the potential to cause audible effects after the completion of construction. See Appendix G, Cultural Resources, for a map of the APE.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, existing conditions would remain, and normal maintenance activities would occur. These activities could result in ground disturbance that might affect historic resources. However, no federal funding would be applied and therefore Section 106 would not be required.

Proposed Action:

PHMSA staff identified properties based on available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office. PHMSA staff also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for the NRHP.

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search in the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) and Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW and the replacement of service lines and gas meters within existing utility easements, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline that work and could experience diminished integrity because of the Undertaking. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources Map database was reviewed for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter

of a mile of the APE. Several surveys were conducted within one quarter of a mile of the APE (Table 1); however, no archaeological sites were identified within the one quarter of a mile search radius.

No known archaeological sites or registered historic properties were identified within one quarter of a mile of the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified within the APE. Due to the limited scope of work, likelihood of disturbed context within the APE, and the lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE, a Phase I archaeological survey is not recommended at this time. All ground disturbing work is subject to Louisiana state burial laws -- Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R.S. 25:931-943).

Based on PHMSA's assessment, there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE. While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging would be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts. Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA's assessment is that the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

A letter was sent on March 22, 2024, to the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) outlining the Section 106 process, including a description of the undertaking, delineation and justification of the APE, identification of historic properties and an evaluation and proposed finding of no historic properties affected. PHMSA has requested comments on the Section 106 process, identification of historic properties, and proposed finding within 30 days. PHMSA sought to identify potential consulting parties that may be interested in the Undertaking and its effects on historic properties; however, no historical societies or additional consulting parties with a potential interest in the Undertaking were identified. See Appendix G, Cultural Resources, for more information.

PHMSA also sent letters on March 14, 2024, to the following federally recognized tribes with a potential interest in the project area, inviting them to participate in consultation:

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
- Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
- Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

The letter to the tribes initiated Section 106 consultation to determine if there were any historic properties of cultural or religious significance to the tribes, to determine of the tribes would like to be consulting parties, to notify the tribes of PHMSA's assessment, and to request concurrence with PHMSA's determination of effect. PHMSA requested comments within 30 days.

Mitigation Measures:

If, during project implementation, a previously undiscovered archaeological or cultural resource that is or could reasonably be a historic property is encountered or a previously known historic property will be affected in an unanticipated manner, all project activities in the vicinity of the discovery will cease and the City of Morgan City will immediately notify PHMSA. This may include discovery of cultural features (e.g., foundations, water wells, trash pits, etc.) and/or artifacts (e.g., pottery, stone tools and flakes, animal bones, etc.) or damage to a historic property that was not anticipated. PHMSA will notify the State Historic Preservation Office and participating

federally recognized tribes and conduct consultation as appropriate in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13. Construction in the area of the discovery must not resume until PHMSA provides further direction.

In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during permitted activities, all work shall halt, and the City of Morgan City shall immediately contact PHMSA as well as the proper authorities in accordance with applicable state statutes to determine if the discovery is subject to a criminal investigation, of Native American origin, or associated with a potential archaeological resource. At all times human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Human remains and associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be photographed, collected, or removed until PHMSA has conducted the appropriate consultation and developed a plan of action. Project activities shall not resume until PHMSA provides further direction.

All work, material, equipment, and staging to remain within the road's existing right-of-way or utility easement or other staging areas as identified in the environmental documentation. If the scope of work changes in any way that may alter the effects to historic properties as described herein, the grant recipient must notify PHMSA, and consultation may be reopened under Section 106.

Staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown. Staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect archaeological features and artifacts.

Section 4(f)	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Are there Section 4(f) properties within or immediately adjacent to the project area? If yes, provide a list of properties or as an attachment.	No.
Will any construction activities occur within the property boundaries of a Section 4(f) property? If so, please detail these activities and indicate if these are temporary or permanent uses of the Section 4(f) property. Further coordination with PHMSA is required for all projects that might impact a Section 4(f) property.	N/A

Conclusion:

Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Act of 1966 as amended (Section 4(f)) (49 U.S.C. § 303(c)); is a federal law that applies to transportation projects that require funding or other approvals by the USDOT. Section 4(f) prohibits the Secretary of Transportation from approving any program or project which requires the use of any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or any land from an historic site of national, state, or local significance unless:

- There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of the land;
- The program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site, resulting from such use.

PHMSA conducted a review of the Project Area to identify potential properties that qualify as Section 4(f). There

are no 4(f) properties in the project area.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no change to existing pipeline infrastructure pursuant to federal funding provided by the Program. Therefore, there would be no use of Section 4(f) property under the No Action alternative.

Proposed Action:

Under the Proposed Action alternative, construction activities would not occur within or adjacent to 4(f) properties. Therefore, there would be no use of Section 4(f) resources.

Mitigation Measures:

There are no 4(f) resources identified in the project area and therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary.

Land Use and Transportation	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Will the full extent of the project boundaries remain within the existing right-of-way or easements? If no, please describe any right-of-way acquisitions or additional easements needed.	Yes. The entire project would occur within existing ROW and easements.
Will the project result in detours, transportation restrictions, or other impacts to normal traffic flow or to existing transportation facilities during construction? Will there be any permanent change to existing transportation facilities? If so, what are the changes, and how would changes affect the public?	Yes. The existing natural gas pipeline would be 2-3 feet from the edge of roadway pavement within the roadside shoulders. No detours would be required; however, construction activities may require the placement of safety cones to create a traffic buffer area around the immediate work area or closure of one lane of traffic with flagger operations to accommodate the placement of any heavy equipment, such as trenchers, needed to remove and lay the piping. This would be a temporary and short-term requirement and would continuously be moved as pipes are laid and the trenches backfilled.
Will the project interrupt or impede emergency response services from fire, police, ambulance or any other emergency or safety response providers? If so, describe any coordination that will occur with emergency response providers?	No

Conclusion:

The project is in Morgan City, where pipeline replacement activities would take place within existing ROW and easements.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, the existing pipes would remain in their current location and no changes to land use would occur. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances or when funding becomes available for pipeline replacement.

Proposed Action:

The pipeline would be installed within the existing infrastructure ROW and easements with all work occurring under paved roadways or along street edges within previously disturbed areas. Any trenching or excavation pits would be backfilled with sand, clean soils, and gravel and paved or seeded daily. The project is replacing/upgrading the existing pipe and would not include new pipeline to serve any additional areas. Additionally, there are no indirect impacts anticipated as land use remains the same.

During construction, there may be short-term impacts to adjacent residences, businesses and normal traffic patterns. Potential impacts include an increase in noise, dust, and transportation accessibility, because of construction and construction staging. The existing natural gas pipeline would be 2-3 feet from the edge of roadway pavement within the roadside shoulders. No detours would be required; however, construction activities may require the placement of safety cones to create a traffic buffer area around the immediate work area or closure of one lane of traffic with flagger operations to accommodate the placement of any heavy equipment, such as trenchers, needed to remove and lay the piping. This would be a temporary and short-term requirement and would continuously be moved as pipes are laid and the trenches backfilled. Therefore, there are no permanent impacts to transportation facilities anticipated. The City of Morgan City would ensure that emergency response services would not be impeded or interrupted during construction. Therefore, because the work consists of the replacement of existing pipelines, would not convert any new areas into a different use and impacts would only occur during construction, PHMSA's assessment is that there would be no impact to land use.

PHMSA considered the cumulative effects of this action with ongoing and planned transportation related construction projects that could cumulatively impact land use and transportation. Should any other construction projects occur at the dame time as pipeline replacement activities, all municipalities and businesses must abide by the same requirements and coordinate with the appropriate authorities regarding any disruptions to normal traffic patterns. Through this coordination, the overall cumulative effects of multiple projects occurring would be minimized by planning and scheduling efforts with responsible agency oversight.

Mitigation Measures:

The City of Morgan City shall maintain traffic flows to the extent possible and use traffic control measures to assist traffic negotiating through construction areas, as needed.

The City of Morgan City shall coordinate with state and local agencies regarding routing adjustments during construction and will notify any potentially impacted residents, business owners, and/or emergency service entities.

The City of Morgan City shall have a traffic control plan in place, prior to construction.

The City of Morgan City is responsible for abiding by all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Noise and Vibration	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Will the project construction occur for longer than a month at a single project location?	No. The project is expected to be performed in a "rolling" fashion, meaning a specific length of trenching would be excavated, and new piping laid, with the trench being backfilled, before the construction team "rolls" forward to where they left off, to repeat the process. Each evening, the construction team would be at a new position from where they started that morning.
Will the project location be in proximity (less than 50-ft.) to noise sensitive receivers (residences, schools, houses of worship, etc.)? If so, what measures will be taken to reduce noise and vibration impacts to sensitive receptors?	Yes. The City of Morgan City would use equipment that generates lower vibration and employs sound-dampening technology, where possible; train workers on proper work practices to minimize the risk of vibration and noise hazards, such as reducing the duration of exposure; strategically place acoustic barriers and enclosures around noisy machinery to contain and reduce the spread of sound waves; and conduct work during a schedule when there are less sensitive receptors in the area, such as during the day when most residents are at work.
Will the project require high-noise and vibration inducing construction methods? If so, please specify.	No.
Will the project comply with state and local ordinances? If so, identify applicable ordinances and limitations on noise/vibration times or sound levels.	Yes. Morgan City Code of Ordinances Chapter 38 Environment, Article II Noise, Section 31: The creation of any unreasonably loud, disturbing, or unnecessary noise in the city is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity, and duration as to be detrimental to the life, health, peaceful enjoyment of one's property or home, rest, comfort, repose, or undisturbed peace and quiet of any individual citizen is prohibited. Section 32: Acts declared to be unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary. Section 33: Unnecessary loud playing, use or operation of a device for entertainment purposes prohibited; penalty.
Will construction activities require large bulldozers, hoe ram, or other vibratory equipment within 20 ft of a structure?	No
Conclusion: The ambient noise in the project area consists of a combination of environmental noise from road traffic, construction, industry, the built environment, population density and other sources. There are several sensitive noise receptors (residences, schools, etc.) located adjacent to the streets where work would occur.	

No Action:

Under the No Action, the project would not move forward and the pipelines along the designated streets in the project area would not be replaced at this time, and likely would not be replaced all at once. It is likely that these pipelines would be repaired or replaced due to a leak under emergency conditions. If replacement or repairs occur under emergency conditions, noise from construction equipment would add to that of the current ambient noise and would be of a shorter duration.

Proposed Action:

Pipeline replacement activities would result in temporary construction noise impacts resulting from trenching and horizontal drilling activities. Excavators, drill rigs, dump trucks, skid steers, rollers, pavers, and other similar construction equipment would be used to excavate a trench, lay pipe, compact soils and re-pave the affected areas. Sensitive noise receptors are likely to experience temporary noise impacts while outdoors in the vicinity of the work; however, PHMSA has determined that the noise impacts would be minor and temporary and no adverse vibration impacts would result from the proposed work. The project construction activities would occur in a "rolling" fashion, meaning a specific length of trenching would be excavated, and new piping laid, with the trench being backfilled, before the construction team "rolls" forward to where they left off, to repeat the process. Each evening, the construction team would be at a new position from where they started that morning. Morgan City Code of Ordinances Chapter 38 Environment, Article II Noise, Section 31 states that "*The creation of any unreasonably loud, disturbing or unnecessary noise in the city is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity and duration as to be detrimental to the life, health, peaceful enjoyment of one's property or home, rest, comfort, repose, or undisturbed peace and quiet of any individual citizen is prohibited.*" All noise ordinances would be followed. While there would be a temporary increase in noise due to construction equipment, PHMSA's assessment is that these impacts would be minor and temporary. Adhering to state and local noise ordinances would ensure the project does not cause cumulatively more than minor adverse noise or vibration impacts.

Mitigation Measures:

The City of Morgan City shall adhere to Morgan City noise ordinances, limit activities to occur during normal weekday business hours, conduct proper maintenance of equipment mufflers, and strategically place acoustic barriers and enclosures around noisy machinery to contain and reduce the spread of sound waves.

Environmental Justice	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Using the EPA EJScreen or census data[16], is the project located in an area of minority and/or low-income individuals as defined by USDOT Order 5610.2(c)? If so, provide demographic data for minority and/or low-income individuals within ½ mile from the project area as a percentage of the total population.	Based on review of socioeconomic data using EPAs EJScreen tool, the population residing within the general project area contains 48% low income and 38% minority populations.

Will the project displace existing residents or workers from their homes and communities? If so, what is the expected duration?	No
Will the project require service disruptions to homes and communities? If so, what is the expected communication and outreach plan to the residents and the duration of the outages?	Yes. Repairing the natural gas distribution system would include the installation of 100 four-inch PE ball valves, which would allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers. Service to customers would be temporarily interrupted during the short time it would take to install the valves.
Are there populations with Limited English Proficiency located in the project area? If so, what measures will be taken to provide communications in other languages?	Yes. Based upon information obtained from the USEPA EJ Screen report, only 9% of the City's population has limited English Speaking Households. Community notifications would be published in Spanish, French, and Vietnamese as these are the main non-English languages spoken in Morgan City.

Conclusion:

Executive Order (E.O.) 14096—"Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All" was enacted on April 21, 2023. E.O. 14096 on environmental justice does not rescind E.O. 12898 – "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," which has been in effect since February 11, 1994, and is currently implemented through DOT Order 5610.2C. This implementation will continue until further guidance is provided regarding the implementation of the new E.O. 14096 on environmental justice.

PHMSA reviewed socioeconomic data using the EPAs EJScreen and found the population residing within the project area contains 48 percent low income and 38 percent minority populations. The percentage of these populations is above/below the St. Mary Parish average of 47 percent low income and 44 percent minority populations. See Appendix H, Environmental Justice, for socioeconomic data.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, existing and planned pipeline activities, including construction and maintenance activities, would continue unchanged. The City of Morgan City would continue to use leak prone pipe material that could lead to safety incidents and service disruptions. Additionally, if a pipeline segment is not repaired or replaced prior to failure, it is likely to be associated with even more emissions under the No Action alternative. Thus, emissions benefits to the community associated with repairing or replacing existing pipelines with updated material would not be achieved and the incident risks and leaks would remain. There may be some degree of air pollution associated with construction activities for maintenance and repairs of existing pipelines under the No Action alternative, either through planned repair or replacement efforts or unplanned, emergency repairs or replacements.

Proposed Action:

The Proposed Action alternative would result in an overall reduction in GHG emissions. Construction activities would result in minor temporary air quality impacts, including the intentional venting of existing distribution lines prior to replacement. Noise impacts associated with construction are anticipated to be minor. Traffic impacts would be temporary and only minor disruptions or delays would occur. However, removal of leak prone

pipe would reduce leaks and the potential for incidents, resulting in an increase in pipeline safety across the system while also improving operation and reliability. Repairing the natural gas distribution system would include the installation of 100 four-inch PE ball valves, which would allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers. Service to customers would be temporarily interrupted during the short time it would take to install the valves. Community notifications would be provided prior to any disruptions and would be published in Spanish, French, and Vietnamese as these are the main non-English languages spoken in Morgan City. Therefore, consistent with Executive Order 12898 and DOT Order 5610.2(c), PHMSA has determined the project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority or low-income populations, or other underserved and disadvantaged communities. The project would have an overall beneficial effect on environmental justice populations and would not result in indirect or cumulative impacts.

Mitigation Measures:

The City of Morgan City shall provide advanced notification of service disruptions and construction schedule to all affected parties including residents and businesses adjacent to the project area.

Safety	
Question	**Information and Justification**
Has a risk profile been developed to describe the condition of the current infrastructure and potential safety concerns?	Yes, the City of Morgan City Gas Department has developed a risk profile to describe the condition of the current infrastructure and potential safety concerns. This is described in Chapter 3 of the Distribution Integrity Management Plan (DIMP), version 2021. This profile is also reviewed annually, as Chapter 8 of the DIMP describes.
Has a public awareness program been developed and implemented that follows the guidance provided by the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice (RP) 1162?	Yes, the City of Morgan City has developed and implemented a public awareness program that follows the guidance provided by the API RP 1162. An annual audit is conducted to ensure the program's continued compliance and make any changes needed/required.
Does the project area include pipes prone to leakage?	Yes, Chapter 4 of the DIMP identifies that the "PVC Piping has glued joints subject to leakage and no tracer wires make it unable to locate with locating equipment."
Will construction safety methods and procedures to protect human health and prevent/minimize hazardous materials releases during construction, including personal protection, workplace monitoring and site-specific health and safety plans, be utilized? If yes, document measures and reference appropriate safety plans.	Yes, construction safety methods and procedures to protect human health and prevent/minimize hazardous materials releases during construction, including personal protection, workplace monitoring and site-specific health and safety plans, would be utilized. The safety methods and procedures are noted in the City of Morgan City Operation and Maintenance Manual and Chapter 11 of the DIMP.
Has an assessment of the project been performed to analyze the risk and benefits of implementation?	Yes, an assessment was completed utilizing the Safety Risk Profile of the system, evaluating project outputs, reviewing all safety inspection reports, conducting field inspections, and following recommendations

	from Chapter 11 of the DIMP.

Conclusion:

The proposed project would replace vintage plastic pipes. Pipelines that are known to leak based on the material include cast iron, bare steel, wrought iron, and historic plastics with known issues (PIPES Act of 2020). PHMSA establishes safety regulations for all pipelines (49 CFR Parts 190-199). In 2011, following major natural gas pipeline incidents, DOT and PHMSA issued a Call to Action to accelerate the repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the highest-risk pipeline infrastructure. Among other factors, pipeline age and material are significant risk indicators. Pipelines constructed of cast and wrought iron, as well as bare steel, are among the pipelines that pose the highest risk. This is reflected in the City of Morgan City's DIMP plan. PHMSA continues to encourage legacy pipeline repair or replacement to increase the safety of these segments of the gas distribution systems. Pipeline incidents can result in death, injury, property damage, and environmental damage.

No Action:

Under the No Action alternative, the existing pipes would remain in their current location, state, and condition. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. Safety risks resulting from existing leak prone pipes remaining in place would persist until the existing leak-prone pipes are replaced.

Proposed Action:

The proposed project is necessary to replace leak prone pipes. The City of Morgan City Gas Department has developed a risk profile to describe the condition of the current infrastructure and potential safety concerns. This is described in Chapter 3 of the Distribution Integrity Management Plan (DIMP), version 2021. Chapter 4 of the DIMP identifies that the "PVC Piping has glued joints subject to leakage and no tracer wires make it unable to locate with locating equipment." The project would reduce the risk profile of existing pipeline systems prone to methane leakage and would also benefit disadvantaged communities with the safe provision of natural gas. The project responds to the need to address the potentially unsafe condition of the natural gas distribution system of pipelines. The replacement of pipelines would be conducted in accordance with industry best practices and would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, including those for safety.

The abandonment of the existing pipeline would be conducted in accordance with PHMSA requirements found in 49 CRF 192.727 and 195.402(c)(10). These requirements include disconnecting pipelines from all sources and supplies of gas, purging all combustibles and sealing the facilities left in place. These requirements for purging and sealing abandoned pipelines would ensure that the abandoned pipelines are properly purged and cleaned and pose no risk to safety in their abandoned state. Therefore, PHMSA's assessment is that this replacement project would improve the overall safety of the City of Morgan City's infrastructure.

Mitigation Measures:

The City of Morgan City shall ensure their DIMP procedures are updated as necessary, the work is constructed in accordance with industry best practices and the project will comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, including those for safety.

The City of Morgan City shall use standard construction safety methods and procedures; and conduct regular safety audits of crews performing work in the field and subsequent follow-up reporting and/or training, as required.

III. Public Involvement

On November 9, 2022, PHMSA published a Federal Register notice (87 FR 67748) with a 30-day comment period soliciting comments on the "Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Assessment for the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program." During the 30-day comment period, PHMSA received one comment letter from the APGA on various aspects of the program and air quality related analysis in the EA on December 9, 2022. This APGA letter is available for public review at the Docket No: PHMSA-2022-0123[17]. PHMSA reviewed the comment letter and determined the comments were not substantial and did not warrant further analysis. One comment provided by the APGA indicated that the majority of construction methods used for pipe replacements would be replacement by open trenching and that some may want to abandon the existing pipe rather than removing it for replacement. Any departures from methods described in the Tier 1 EA will require additional documentation from the project proponent, as reflected in this Tier 2.

As part of this Tier 2, PHMSA is soliciting public comments through a public comment period. This Tier 2 is available on PHMSA's website where comments can be submitted to the contact noted below. PHMSA will accept public comments for 30 days on this Tier 2. PHMSA will consider comments received and incorporate them in the decision-making process. Consultation with appropriate agencies on related processes, regulations, and permits is ongoing. Please submit all comments to: PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov and reference NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-34 in your response.

[17] https://www.regulations.gov/document/PHMSA-2022-0123-0002/comment

Appendix A

Project Maps

APPENDIX B
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE
LOUISIANA FEET

0 0.5
SCALE IN MILES

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

APPENDIX B
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE
LOUISIANA FEET

0 0.5
SCALE IN MILES

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

Overall Project Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 100,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

Overall Project Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 30,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Maxar, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

Project Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 7,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

Project Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 7,500
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

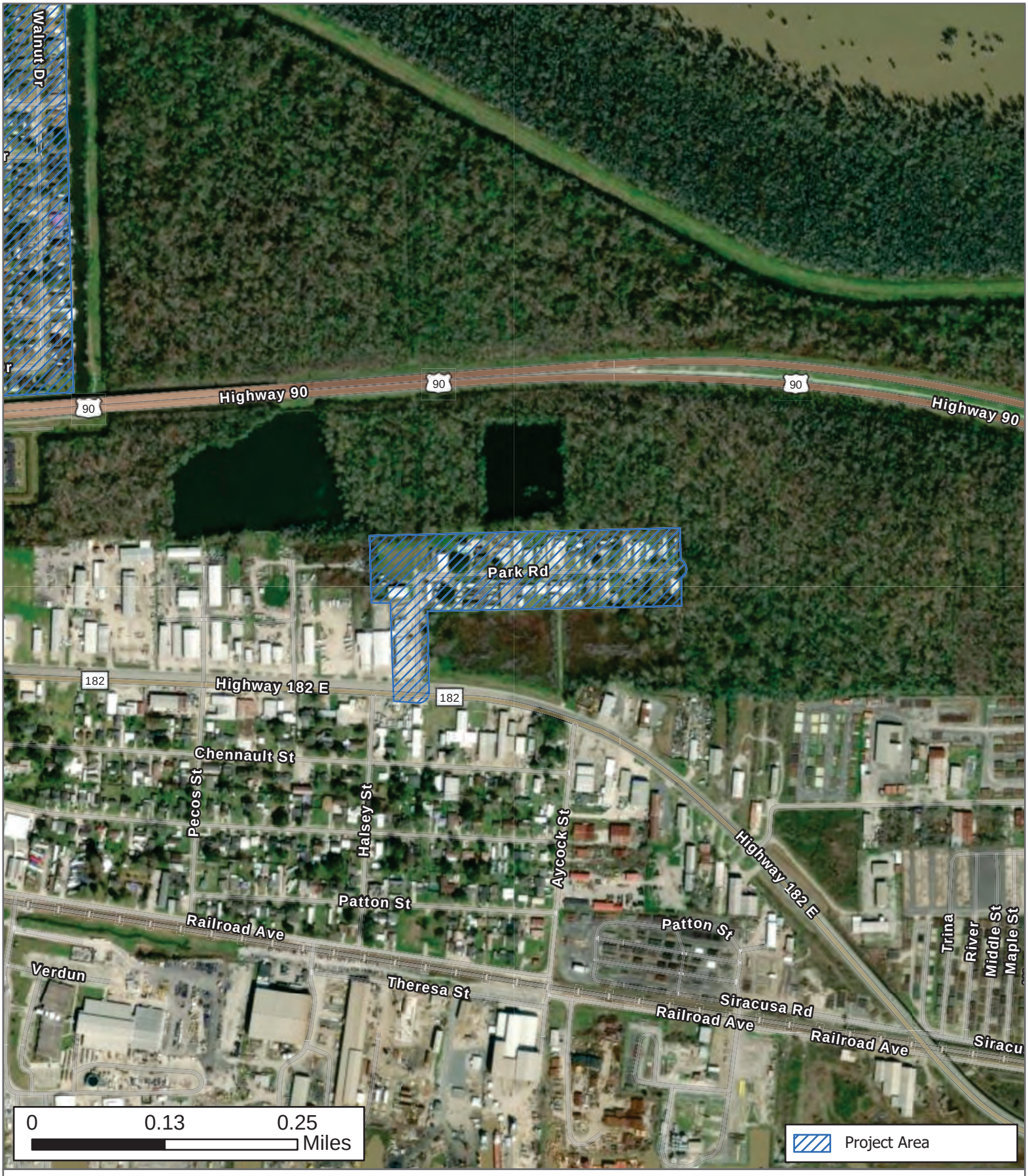
Project Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 8,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

Project Map



Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 7,500
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

Appendix B

Methane Calculations

Table 1 Average methane emission factors for natural gas pipelines (adapted from EPA GHG Inventory, Annex 3.6, Table 3.6-2)

Pipeline Material	Pre-1990 Installation (kg/mile)	1990-2020 Installation (kg/mile)	Average Rate (kg/mile/year)
Cast Iron	4,597.40	1,157.30	2,877.35
Unprotected steel	2,122.30	861.3	1,491.80
Protected steel	59.1	96.7	77.90
Plastic	190.9	28.8	109.85

Table 2. No Action Leak Rate

Pipeline Material Type	Average Rate (kg/mile/year)	Miles	Current Methane Leak Rate (kg/year)
Cast Iron	4,597.40	0	0
Unprotected steel	2,122.30	0	0
Protected steel	59.1	0	0
Plastic	190.9	22	4,200
Total Annual Methane Leak Rate			4,200
20-year Methane Emissions			83,996

Table 3. Proposed Action Leak Rate

Pipeline Material Type	Average Rate (kg/mile/year)	Miles	New Methane Leak Rate (kg/year)
Plastic	28.8	22	634
Year 1 Methane Reduction			3,566
Annual Methane Reduction			3,566
20-year Methane Reduction			71,324

Equation 1 was used to estimate blowdown emissions in MCF, assuming a pipeline diameter (d) and pressure (P) described in Table 3.

$$E_{blowdown} = V \times \frac{P_{pipe} + P_{atm}}{P_{atm}} \qquad (1)$$

Where the pipeline volume (V) is calculated by multiplying the cross-sectional area of the pipe by the length of pipeline (L):

$$V = \pi \times \frac{d^2}{4} \times L \qquad (2)$$

Table 4 Proposed Action - Methane Blowdown

Inputs	Pipe Section
Diameter (inches)	
Blowdown Pressure	
Length of Blowdown (feet)	
Blowdown (MCF)	
Blowdown (kg)	

Appendix C

Water Resources

NEPAssist, NWI

March 18, 2024

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:36,112

0 0.28 0.55 1.1 mi

0 0.42 0.85 1.7 km

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team, wetlands_team@fws.gov, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare,

NEPAssist, NWI

March 18, 2024

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:36,112

0 0.28 0.55 1.1 mi

0 0.42 0.85 1.7 km

NEPAssist, NWI Hickory Street Community

March 18, 2024

Wetlands

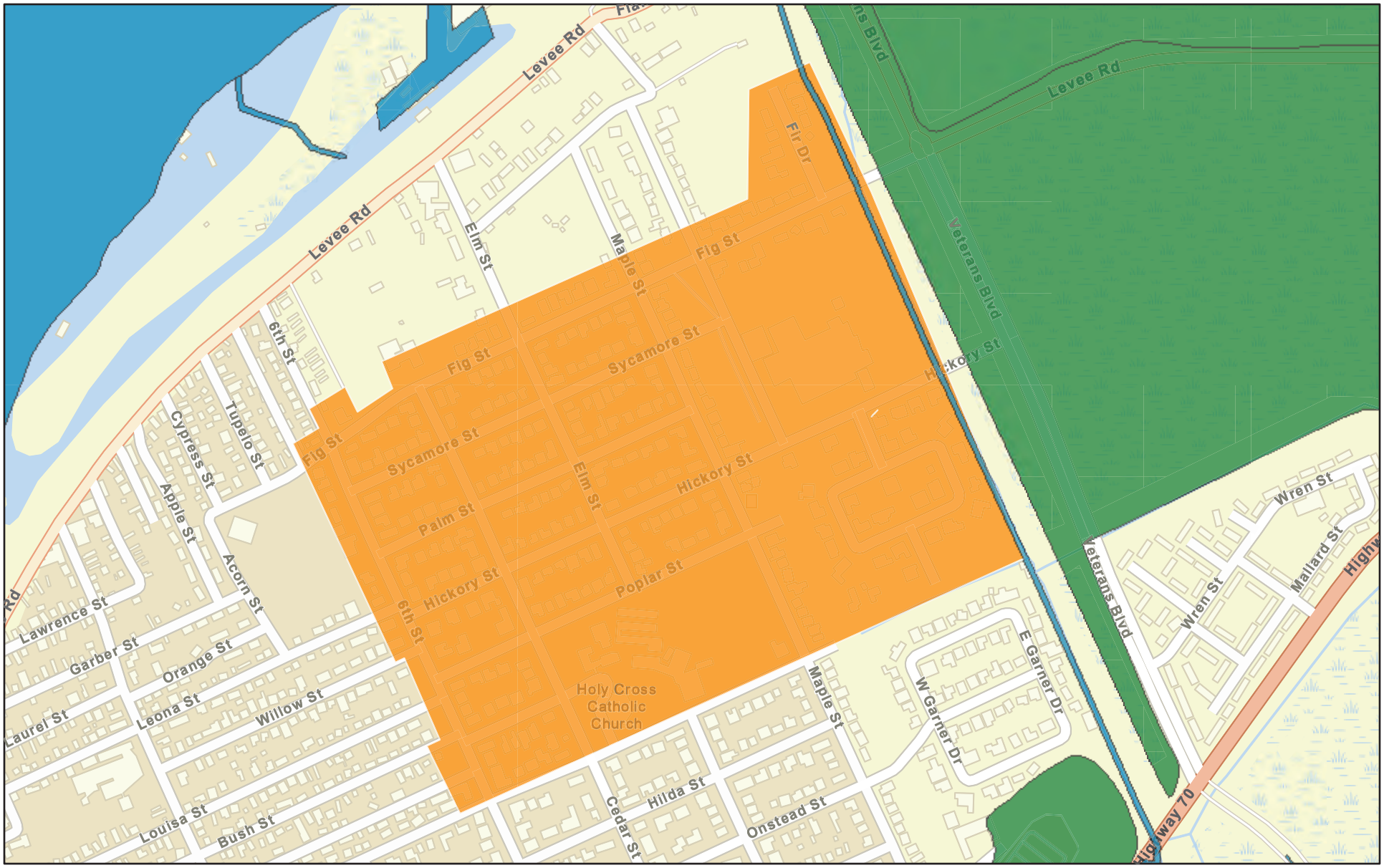
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

NEPAssist, NWI Hickory Street Community



March 18, 2024

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

NEPAssist, NWI Lake Palourde Drive Community

March 18, 2024

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

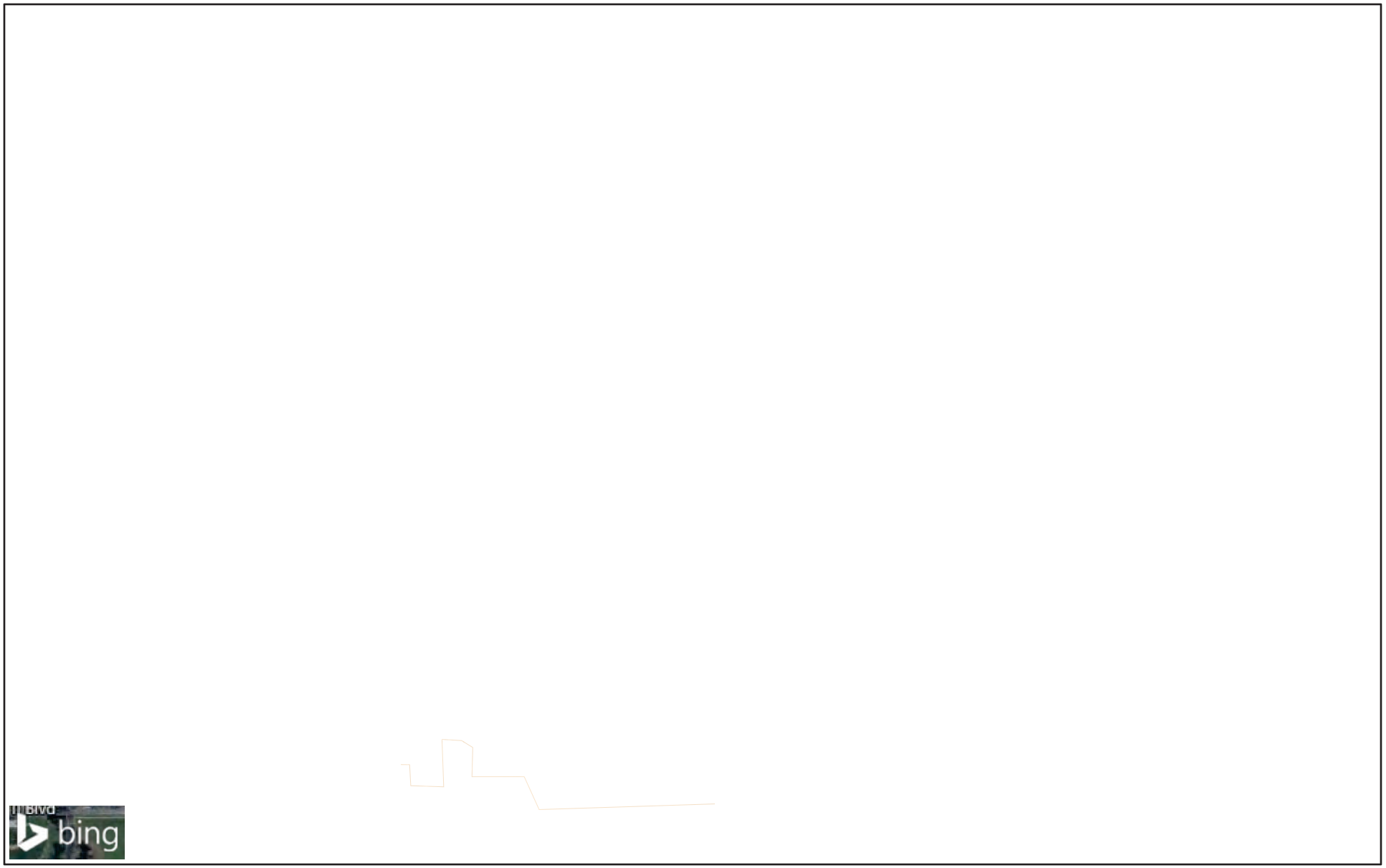
1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team, wetlands_team@fws.gov, Esri Community Maps Contributors, ©

NEPAssist, NWI Lake Palourde Drive Community



March 18, 2024

Wetlands

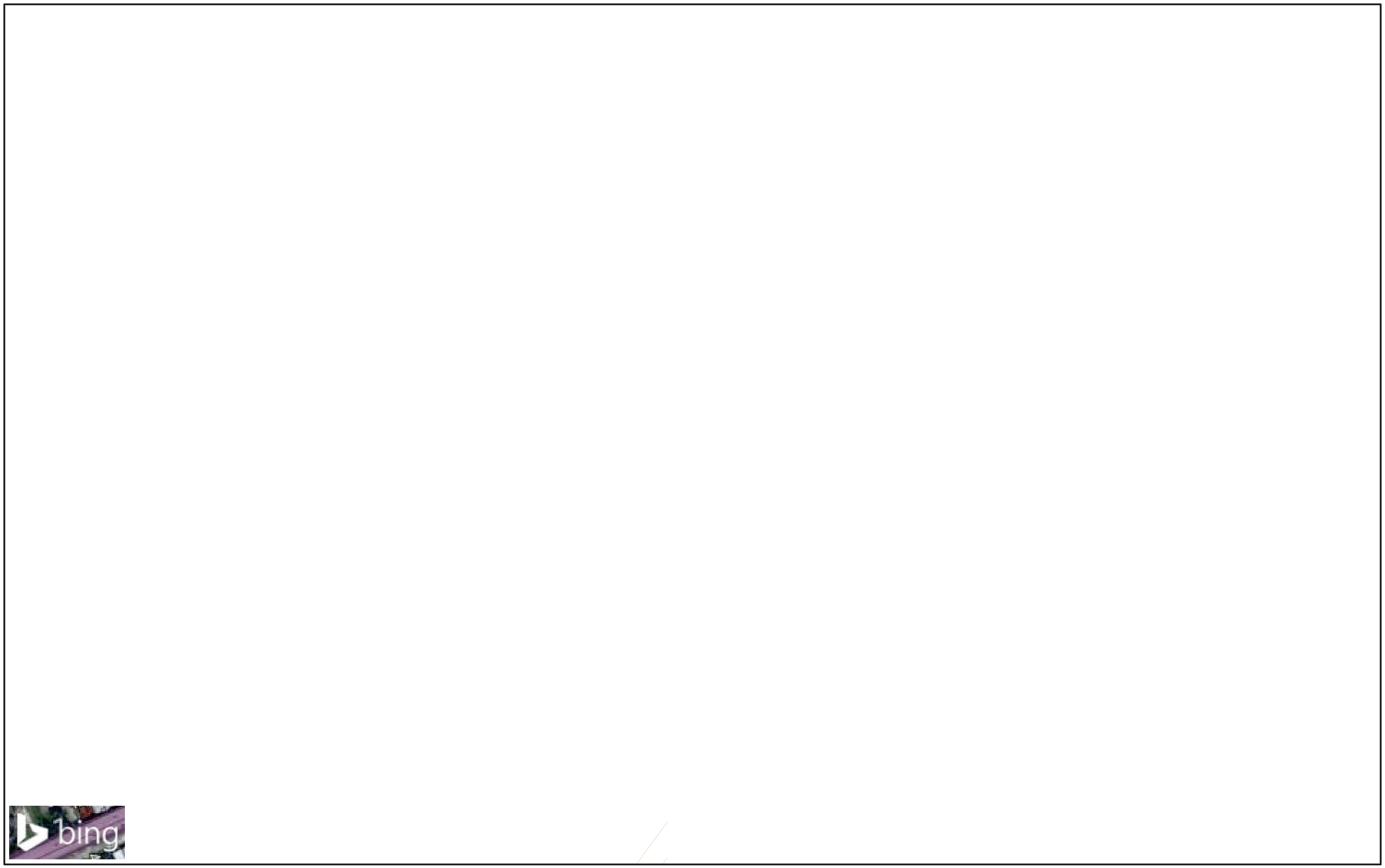
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

NEPAssist, NWI Victor II Boulevard Community



March 18, 2024

Wetlands

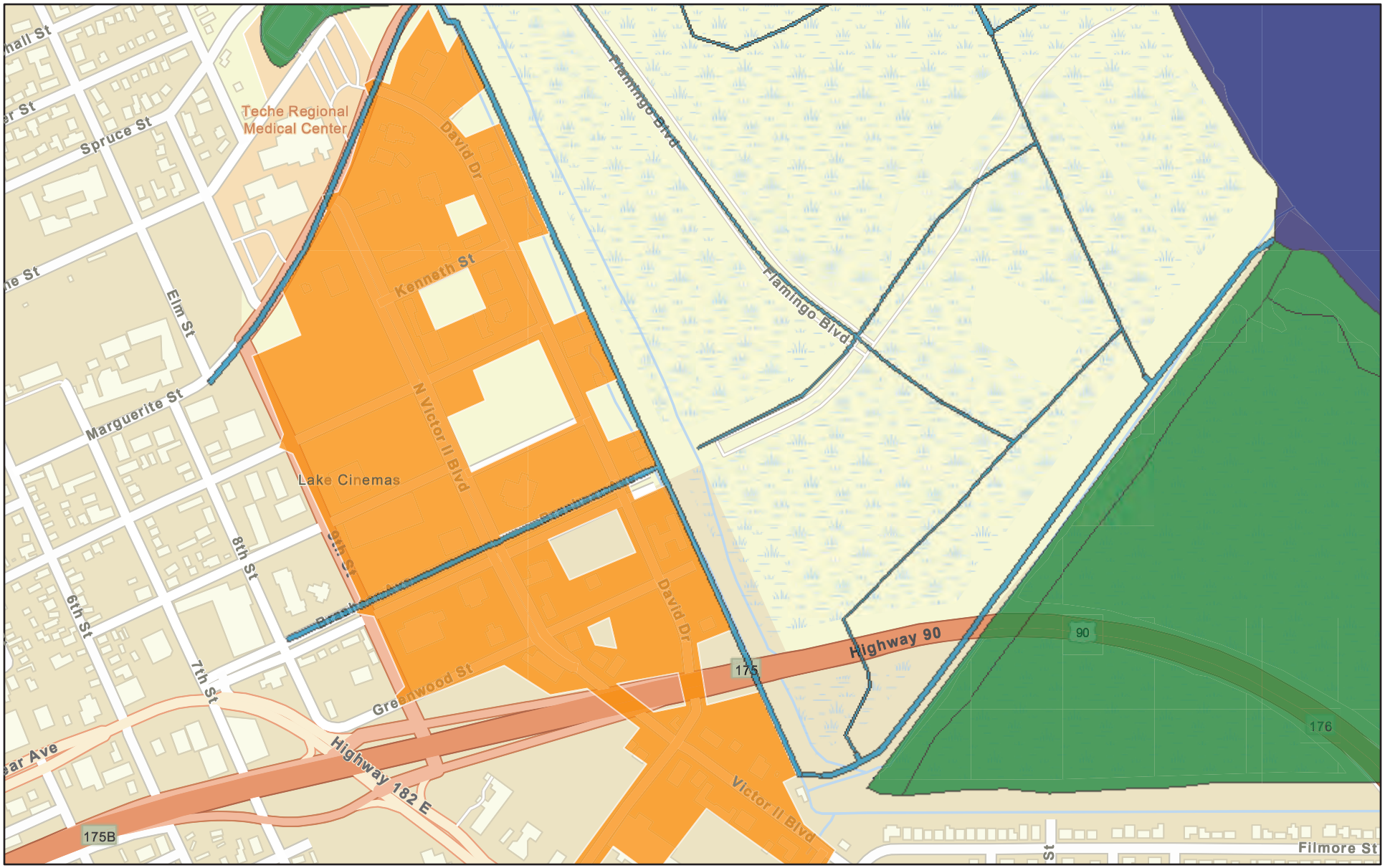
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

NEPAssist, NWI Victor II Boulevard Community



March 18, 2024

Wetlands

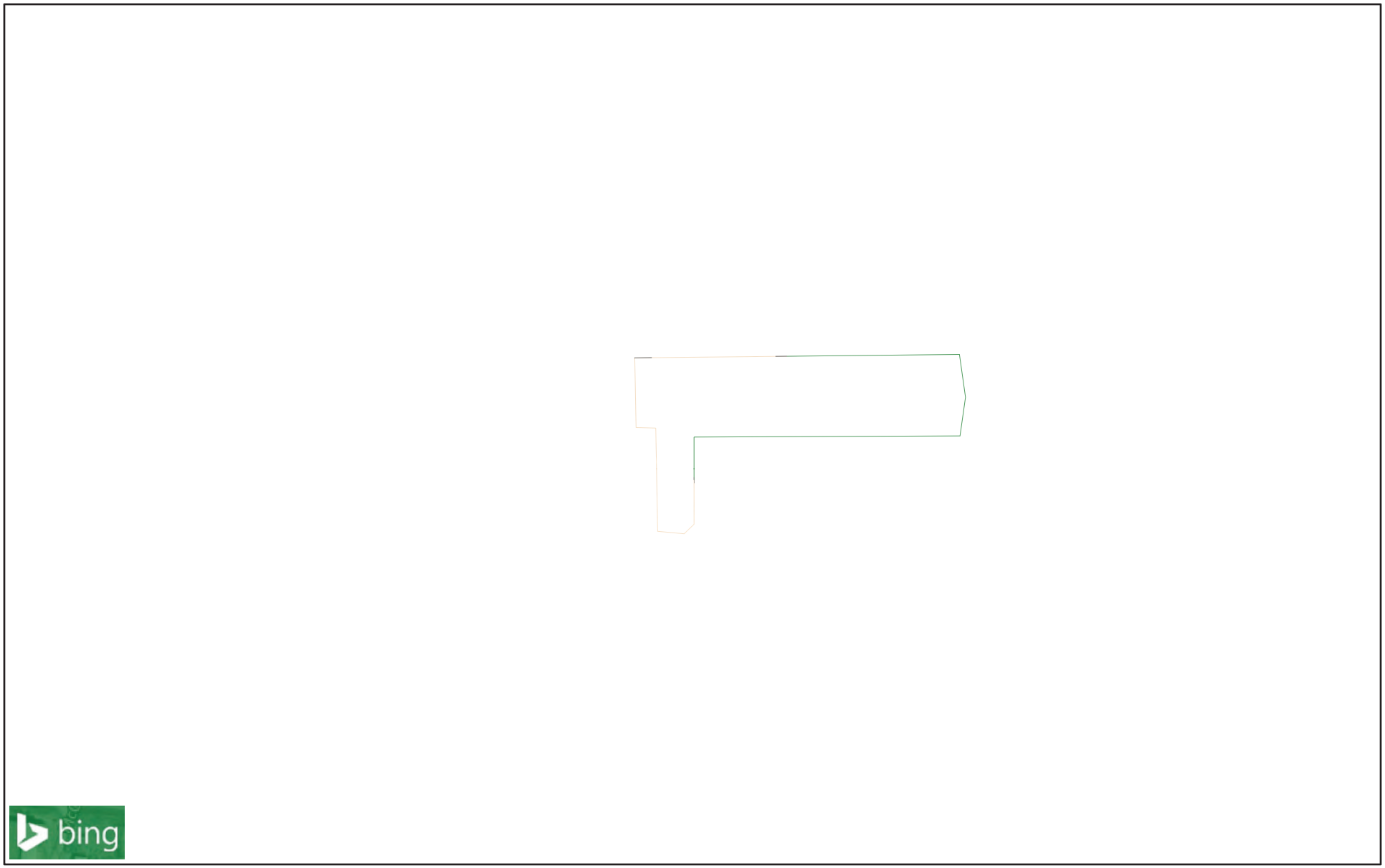
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

NEPAssist, NWI Park Road Community



March 18, 2024

Wetlands

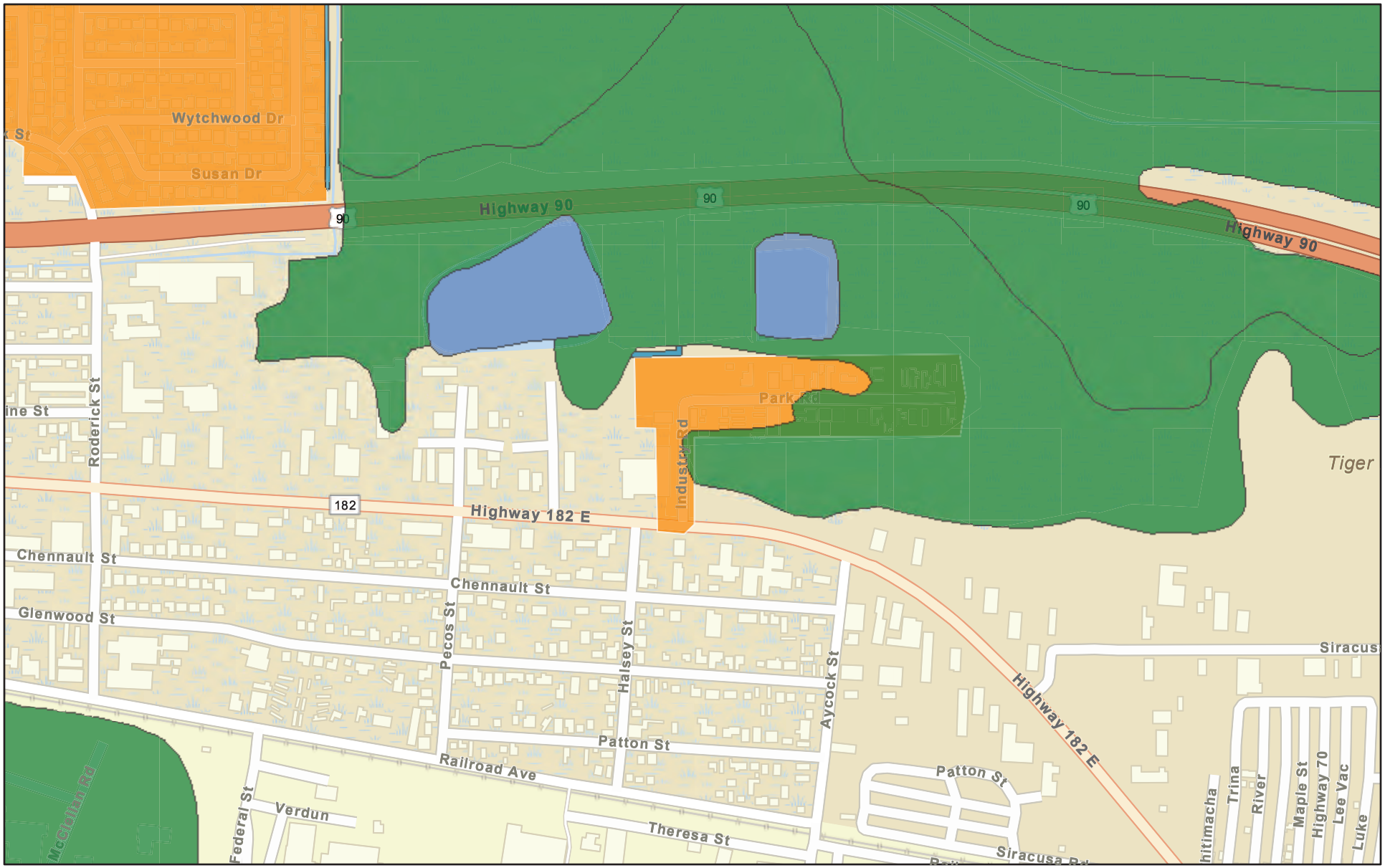
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

NEPAssist, NWI Park Road Community



March 18, 2024

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team, wetlands_team@fws.gov, Esri Community Maps Contributors, ©

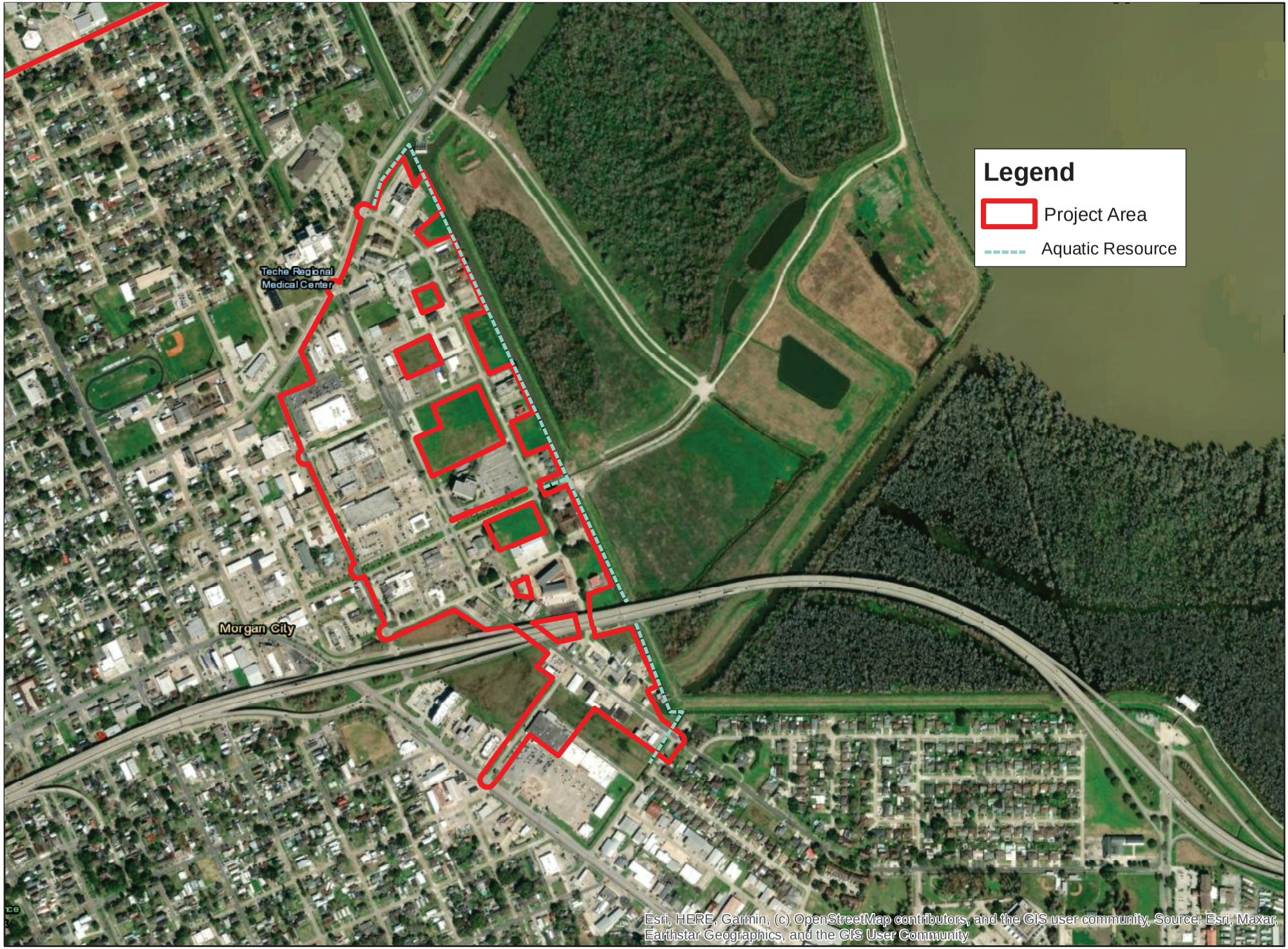
City of Morgan City- Water Resources

Hickory Street Community

N
W E
S

310 155 0 310 Meters

City of Morgan City- Water Resources



Victor II Boulevard Community

N W E S

490 245 0 490 Meters

City of Morgan City- Water Resources

Lake Palourde Drive & Park Road Communities

* Note: Wetlands likely to be present outside Project Areas

N W E S

620 310 0 620 Meters

AQUATIC RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY AND MODERNIZATION TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MORGAN CITY, ST. MARY PARISH, LOUISIANA

EnSafe Project Number:
0888836278

Prepared for:

City of Morgan City
512 First Street
Morgan City, LA 70380

Issue Date: October 13, 2023

220 Athens Way, Suite 410
Nashville, Tennessee 37228
615-255-9300 | 800-588-7962
www.ensafe.com

ENSAFE

creative thinking. custom solutions. ®

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EnSafe was retained to conduct an Aquatic Resources Assessment along approximately 11.9 miles of existing buried four-inch natural gas pipeline located with the city limits of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. The wetland delineation was conducted according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) *1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region, Version 2.0* for wetlands. USACE *Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-05* and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Office of Coastal Management's *Coastal Use Guidelines* and *Hydrologic Modification Impact Analysis* were used for making hydrologic determinations.

Standard and historical resources were used to document past and current uses of the Site and anticipated conditions related to aquatic resources prior to conducting the September 29, 2023, onsite field assessment. The following table summarizes the conditions identified as part of this assessment.

Type of Feature	Identified During the Assessment
Jurisdictional wetlands	No
Non-jurisdictional wetlands	Yes
Jurisdictional streams	No
Non-jurisdictional conveyances/upland drainage	Yes

EnSafe's staff performed the aquatic resources assessment in conformance with the scope of the *1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-05*, *Coastal Use Guidelines* and *Hydrologic Modification Impact Analysis*. This assessment revealed no jurisdictional wetlands or other Waters of the United States and four non-jurisdictional wetlands on the Site.

The summary presented above is general in nature and should not be considered apart from the entire text of the report, which contains qualifications, considerations, and subject Site details mentioned herein. Details of findings and conclusions are elaborated upon in this report. This report has been reviewed for its completeness and accuracy.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an Aquatic Resources Assessment along approximately 11.9 miles of existing buried four-inch natural gas pipeline located with the city limits of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana (Site). The Site location and representative photographs of the Site are presented in Appendix A. The Site is highly developed and consists mostly of urban development and residential neighborhoods. The assessment included all areas of the Site with the goal of identifying aquatic resources that may be impacted by project activities within the Site and requiring a permit.

The purpose of the assessment was to determine the presence and approximate extent of Waters of the State under authority of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Delineated features and corresponding information from the data forms are presented in Section 3 and summarized in Section 4. The assessment covers areas located in the Louisiana Principal Meridian based upon a search of the Public Land Survey System at the following townships, range, and sections as shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Public Land Survey System Information for Morgan City

Township	Range	Section
16 South	13 East	06
16 South	13 East	07
16 South	12 East	01
16 South	12 East	02
15 South	12 East	Fractional 34

2.0 INITIAL REVIEW

Prior to conducting field activities, the project area was assessed via online resources to identify potential jurisdictional features requiring field verification. Sources evaluated, included the following and are shown in Appendix B:

- US Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Map, 2020 Morgan City Quadrangle
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey
- US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Map
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
- Historical Aerial Imagery (1985 to Present)
- Louisiana Office of Coastal Management Coastal Use Permit Requirements and Activities Exempt from Coastal Use Permitting

2.1 USGS Topographic Map

Based on the USGS dataset, the Site is in the Lake Palourde watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC] 080903020301) of the Lower Mississippi Region (HUC 08). The 2020 Morgan City, Louisiana

topographic quadrangle indicates the Site is flat with elevations ranging from 0 to 15 feet, with a flood protection system comprised of levees, floodwalls, and floodgates, to protect the City from coastal flooding. Water pumping stations are strategically located through the City's perimeter to drain surface waters out of the City and into either Lake Palourde to the north and east or the Atchafalaya River to the west and south of the City.

2.2 NRCS Web Soil Survey

Information obtained from the NRCS Web Soil Survey dataset indicated the Site's soils are classified as having hydric components. With urban development and heavily channelized drainage systems, these soils are unable to support the typical vegetation of the past. Soil types are listed in Table 2 and discussed in more detail below.

Table 2. Soil types at the Site from the NRCS Web Soil Survey

Soil Series	Percent of Site	Acreage	Hydric Rating	MLRA
Harahan clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	33.3 %	1,125.2	Yes	131
Schriever clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	34.1 %	12	Yes	131
Additional Map Units in Morgan City, LA (Appendix D)	32.6 %	2241.7	N/A	131

The hydric Harahan series consist of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in moderately thick firm clayey alluvium overlying fluid clayey sediments with slopes ranging from 0 to 1 percent. These soils, within the Site, are protected from flooding by levees, are artificially drained by pumps, and used mainly for urban land or recreation. In the past, these soils were on broad backswamp positions on the lower Mississippi River flood plain and the native vegetation was bottomland hardwoods. The Major Land Resource Area is the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium (MLRA 131).

The hydric Schriever series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey alluvium with dominant slopes than 1 percent but can range up to 3 percent. These soils, within the Site, are protected from flooding by levees, are artificially drained by pumps, and used mainly for urban land or recreation. Schriever soils are saturated in the layers between 0 and 0.5 foot during the months of December through April in normal years, and moist in the subsoil layers below that. Some pedons are continuously saturated in the substratum layers between 60 and 80 inches. Schriever soils are typically flooded for brief to very long durations during most years, unless protected by levees. The Major Land Resource Area is the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium (MLRA

131). The map units making up the remainder of Morgan City are listed in Appendix B. As these soils are not within the Site's 11.9 mile-area of impacts, no discussion of these map units is necessary.

2.3 National Wetland Inventory Map

The USFWS NWI indicates no wetland features within the Site which is comprised of four areas of pipeline replacement as these areas are inside the flood protection system. Outside of the flood protection system to the northeast is Lake Palourde and to the west and south is the Atchafalaya River. On August 29, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of the Army issued a final rule to amend the final "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule, published in the *Federal Register* on January 18, 2023. The conforming rule, "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'; Conforming," became effective on September 8, 2023, which identified jurisdictional wetlands as those that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The surface waters and wetlands identified within the Site are not jurisdictional under this revised definition as the levees prevent a continuous surface connection to jurisdictional waters.

2.4 FEMA FIRM

The FEMA FIRM Panels 22101C0377F, 22101C0379F, and 22101C0385F show the entire Site in a Zone AE area with varying elevations ranging from one foot to 15 feet. The Site is within a flood protection system comprised of levees, floodwalls, floodgates, and water pumping stations that are strategically located through the City's perimeter to drain surface waters out of the City. The purpose of this project is to replace existing natural gas pipelines with upgraded pipelines in the same location and reusing the excavated soils to backfill the trenches. This trenching/backfill activity will not increase the percentage of impervious surfaces and therefore will not impact the level of the floodplain.

2.5 Historical Aerial Imagery

Aerial imagery via Google Earth Pro© Time Series is first available in 1985, although the quality of the photography in 1985 is poor. Reviewing historic maps approximately every 10 years revealed very little change has occurred in the level of development in the nearly four-decade span. This is to be expected as the City is bounded by water on nearly every side, except along U.S. 90 which runs west-east through the City.

2.6 Louisiana Office of Coastal Management Coastal Use Permit Requirements

The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Coastal Use Permit (CUP) Self Determination portal was accessed to determine the need for a CUP. Selecting a point within Morgan City generated

an initial determination a CUP was required. However, based on the 2021 Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 43, Part I, Chapter 7, Subchapter C, §723(B) Activities Not Requiring Permits, a permit is not required for existing and currently serviceable structures. Section 1(vi) include "*Activities which do not have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters*", Section 2 involves "*Activities on lands 5 feet or more above sea level or within fastlands*", and Section 4-a covers "*Normal repairs and the rehabilitation, replacement, or maintenance of existing structures shall not require a coastal use permit*" provided subsections (i) through (iv) are met. Replacement of the existing natural gas pipelines is exempted based on all three of these statements.

3.0 ONSITE EVALUATION

An onsite wetland delineation and hydrological determination was conducted in the field on September 29, 2023, by Ms. Joyce Barkley, EnSafe Inc, who has nearly 30 years of wetland delineation and research experience, and Mr. Titaer Carter, Morgan City Utility Staff, who is familiar with the locations of the natural gas pipeline within the existing rights-of-way. The wetland delineation was conducted according to the USACE *1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region, Version 2.0* for wetlands. USACE *Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-05* and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Office of Coastal Management's *Coastal Use Guidelines* and *Hydrologic Modification Impact Analysis* were used for the hydrologic determination.

3.1 Wetlands

Four areas were identified as potentially containing wetlands and were investigated for indicators of hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology. Sampling points SP-1 and SP-2 are located mid-City within drainage channels leading to nearby water pumping stations that discharge into Lake Palourde. The sampling points have wetland hydrology, and the channels maintain water of sufficient quantity and duration to support wetland vegetation; therefore, they would be classified as palustrine emergent wetlands. The locations of the sampling points are identified on a topographic map and aerial photograph and the results are recorded on wetland determination data forms along with representative photographs of each sampling point in Appendix C.

Sampling points SP-3 and SP-4 are in the northwest quadrant of the City near drainage channels that drain towards the southeast to the water pumping station serving SP-2. The conditions of the drainage channels are similar to SP-1 and SP-2 in terms of size, depth, and limited wetland vegetation establishment beyond the immediate slopes.

The USFWS NWI map does not indicate these drainage channels as having wetland features; however, based upon the three categories of wetland indictors, they are considered palustrine emergent wetlands. The drainage channels' wetland hydrology and vegetation are confined to the immediate slopes of the channels including vegetated bottoms, which are outside the limits of disturbance needed to replace the pipelines. The surrounding lands are mowed and maintained regularly throughout the growing season, significantly reducing the establishment of wetland vegetation beyond the slopes of the channels. Additionally, the channels are approximately three to seven feet below the surrounding ground elevation.

3.2 Vegetation

Site vegetation has been impacted by urban and residential development and other ground disturbance activities, along with regular mowing and maintenance of roadside shoulders. The sampling points were dominated by the herbs *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda grass, FACU) and minor occurrences of *Trifolium repens* (white clover, FACU) and *Plantago major* (broadleaf plantain, FAC). These plants prefer upland or well-drained soils. Species located on the slopes of the canals include *Cyperus odoratus, Phyla lanceolata, and Iris giganticaerule*a, although these plants were not dominant. There were no trees, saplings, or woody vines. SP-1 had one shrub *Ailanthus altissima* (tree of heaven, FACU), an extremely invasive species which was recommended for removal.

3.3 Soils

Sampling point soils have been heavily disturbed throughout the years during the development and construction of Morgan City. The sampling locations, where the pipelines are located, are within two feet of the edge of roadway pavement where it is regularly mowed and maintained by City staff. The soils were indicative of road construction spoils, sand, and gravel which made it difficult to dig a pit and would not have been representative of the true soil characteristics of undisturbed soils. Sample points were approximately 10 feet to 15 feet from the drainage channels and elevated three to seven feet above the water line where wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation did not occur. For these reasons, the soils were not classified using the Munsell Soil Color Chart.

3.4 Hydrology

The hydrology within the City is heavily manipulated, channelized, and restricted to the stormwater surface and subsurface drainage system, which includes water pumping stations strategically located around the perimeter of Morgan City. This pumping system works in conjunction with the City's flood protection system of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. All pipeline replacement areas within the Site that were within 50 feet of a drainage channel were evaluated (four sampling points) and determined that there would be no need to dredge or discharge fill material in the drainage channels.

Soils excavated from trenching/boring activities will be placed off-site on an adjacent upland storage area and reused to backfill the trench once the pipelines are replaced. All four sampling points were 10 feet to 15 feet from the edge of the drainage channels with room for temporary soil storage away from the channels.

4.0 SUMMARY OF AQUATIC FEATURES AND JURISDICTIONAL OPINION

This Assessment determined the existing four-inch pipelines are buried within two to three feet from the edge of the roadway pavement and construction activities within the limits of disturbance are not expected to require encroachment upon the aquatic features found to be 10 to 15 feet away from sampling sites SP-1, SP-2, SP-3, and SP-4. The aquatic features located near these sampling points are drainage channels that carry surface water runoff from urban uplands and lack an Ordinary High-Water Mark. Based on this information and results of the Wetland Determination Data Forms, these channels were classified as non-jurisdictional, man-made drainage conveyances.

Morgan City is within the Louisiana Coastal Zone and activities within the coastal zone are managed by the DNR's Office of Coastal Management. However, based upon the 2021 Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 43, Part I, Chapter 7, Subchapter C, §723, Activities Not Requiring a Coastal Use Permit, this project's activities are exempt since the City is located on fastlands, will not significantly affect coastal waters, and are existing and currently serviceable structures. However, it is EnSafe's recommendation the St. Mary Levee District and City's Floodplain Manager be notified of project activities prior to construction.

5.0 REFERENCES

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, Panels #22101C0377F, 22101C0379F, and 22101C0385F. 2017, April 19.

Google Earth. (website). Aerial imagery. 1985 - 2023. Retrieved from: http://www.earth.google.com

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Office of Coastal Management *Coastal Use Guidelines* https://www.dnr.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/93. Accessed 2023 October 3.

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Office of Coastal Management, *Hydrologic Modification Impact Analysis*. https://www.dnr.louisiana.gov/assets/OCM/permits/NAJ/HMIA.pdf. Accessed 2023 October 3.

National Wetland Inventory Mapper. 2023. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/

Accessed 2023 September 27.

Soil Survey Staff. 2019. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Web Soil Survey https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm. Accessed 2023, October 3.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2020. National Wetland Plant List, Version 3.5. Engineer Research and Development Center. Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2005. Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-05, *Ordinary High Water Mark Identification*. Issued 2005, December 7.

— Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region (Version 2.0), ed. J. F. Berkowitz, J. S. Wakeley, R. W. Lichvar, C. V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-10-20. Vicksburg, Mississippi: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. 2010.

U.S Geological Survey. Morgan City, Quadrangle Louisiana – St. Mary Parish [map] 1:24,000 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic). 2020.

Appendix A

Project Site Location

and

Representative Photographs

APPENDIX B
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

LEGEND

EXISTING PIPELINE TO BE REPLACED

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE
LOUISIANA FEET

0 0.5
SCALE IN MILES

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

APPENDIX B
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

LEGEND

EXISTING PIPELINE TO BE REPLACED

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE
LOUISIANA FEET

0 0.5

SCALE IN MILES

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

PHOTO NO. 1 DESCRIPTION:	Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, City Hall and Court House (c. 1905) at the intersection of Everett Street and First Street. The City's Main Street Program designation was officially recognized in 1997, encompassing a 19-block area. From Everett Street facing east.

PHOTO NO. 2 DESCRIPTION:	Morgan City Post Office (c. 1931) located on First Street directly across from City Hall and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The architecture is an example of American Neoclassic influence, combining the French beaux-art and English Georgian style. From First Street facing south.

PHOTO NO. 3 DESCRIPTION:	The City of Morgan City, along with support from Drainage District No. 2, St. Mary Parish Government, and St. Mary Levee District, maintain the forced drainage systems to provide protection from the 1% annual storm and ultimately provide FEMA-accredited levee protection system for the residents of Morgan City. From Marguerite Street facing east.

PHOTO NO. 4 DESCRIPTION:	The Maple Street water tower is one of four in Morgan City and is maintained by the City's Utility services office. Maple Street is a representative example of the City's flat topography typical of Morgan City. From Maple Street facing northeast.

PHOTO NO. 5 DESCRIPTION:	Fir Drive in the northwest quadrant of Morgan City. The street is a representative example of the City's flat topography typical of Morgan City. From Fir Drive facing west.

PHOTO NO. 6 DESCRIPTION:	EJ "Lionel" Grizzaffi Bridge (front), carrying US 90, and Long-Allen Bridge (back), carrying LA 182, crossing over the Atchafalaya River. The Southwest Reef Lighthouse is located on the opposite side of the river.

PHOTO NO. 7 DESCRIPTION:	Marina at Lake End Park on the shores of Lake Palourde, north of Morgan City. The park offers a marina, campgrounds, rental cabins, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation, including a small beach. The park and lake are outside of the City's flood protection system and receives drainage water from the water pumping stations. From South Lakeshore Road facing east.

PHOTO NO. 8 DESCRIPTION:	Morgan City's flood protection system is comprised of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. The flood walls were raised from an initial height of 13 feet to approximately 21 feet. From the intersection of Levee Road and Sixth Street facing north.

PHOTO NO. 9 DESCRIPTION:	Example of the City's flood protection system comprised of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. From Justa Street facing west into a densely wooded area along Lake Palourde.

PHOTO NO. 10 DESCRIPTION:	Continuation of the City's flood protection system near Victor II Boulevard. Another water pumping station is located 200 feet west of this location (to left of photograph). From intersection of Victor II Boulevard and Redwood Street facing north.

Appendix B

Supporting Maps and Agency Information

USGS science for a changing world
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map US Topo

MORGAN CITY QUADRANGLE
LOUISIANA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid:Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 15R

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

Imagery......NAIP, July 2019
Roads...... U.S. Census Bureau, 2017
Names......GNIS, 1980 - 2020
Hydrography......National Hydrography Dataset, 2013
Contours......National Elevation Dataset, 2016 - 2018
Boundaries......Multiple sources; see metadata file 2018 - 2019
Public Land Survey System......BLM, 2019
Wetlands......FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1988

MN
GN
0°17´
5 MILS
0°54´
16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2019 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000 - m Square ID
XN
Grid Zone Designation
15R

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 500 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 MILES 1
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.18

LOUISIANA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1 Tiger Island
2 Napoleonville SW
3 Grassy Lake
4 Patterson
5 Amelia
6 Lake Salve
7 Morgan City SW
8 Morgan City SE

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Expressway
Secondary Hwy
Ramp
Local Connector
Local Road
4WD
Interstate Route
US Route
State Route

MORGAN CITY, LA
2020

NSN. 7643016369207
NGA REF NO. USGSX24K30210

Soil Map—St. Mary Parish, Louisiana
(COMC Soil Survey Map)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Mary Parish, Louisiana
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 12, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 19, 2023—Mar 5, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BdA	Baldwin silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	316.7	9.4%
BRA	Barbary muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	193.6	5.7%
CvA	Carville and Hydraquents soils, undulating, flooded	9.0	0.3%
FAA	Fausse soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2.7	0.1%
GaA	Galvez silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	44.7	1.3%
GxA	Uderts and Glenwild soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, smoothed	33.9	1.0%
HRA	Harahan clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1,125.2	33.3%
HYA	Hydraquents, Carville, and Glenwild soils, undulating, flooded	21.8	0.6%
ShA	Schriever clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,153.3	34.1%
SIA	Schriever clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	12.0	0.4%
UB	Urban land	130.6	3.9%
UD	Udorthents, 1 to 20 percent slopes	26.4	0.8%
W	Water	308.9	9.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3,378.9**	**100.0%**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

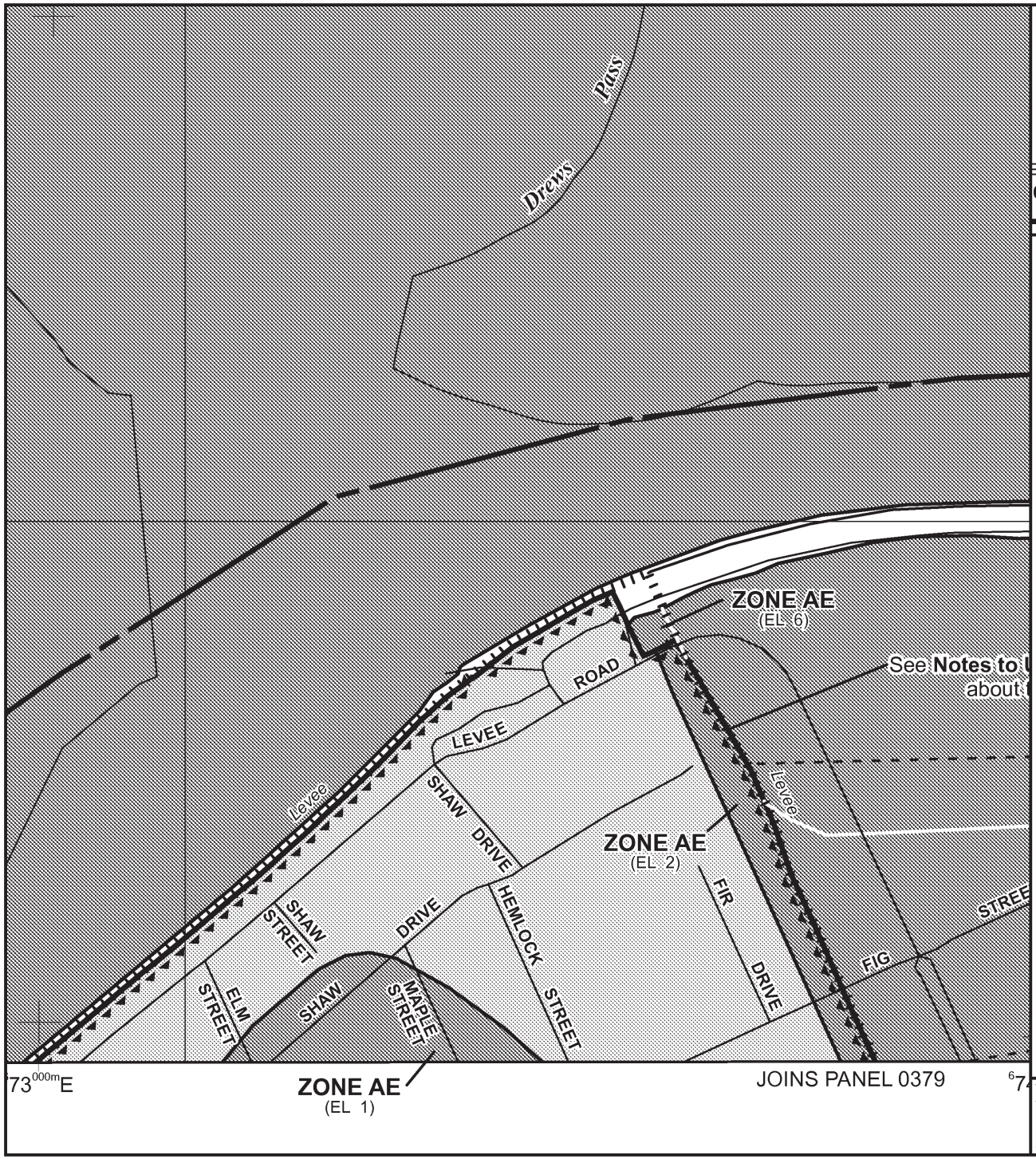
COMC National Wetlands Inventory Map

October 3, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

0 0 150 300 MET

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0377F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

ST. MARY PARISH, LOUISIANA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 377 OF 750

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS :

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
MORGAN CITY, CITY OF	220196	0377	F
ST. MARY PARISH	220192	0377	F

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
22101C0377F

EFFECTIVE DATE
APRIL 19, 2017

Federal Emergency Management Agency

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

0 0 150 300 MET

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0379F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

ST. MARY PARISH, LOUISIANA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 379 OF 750

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS :

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BERWICK, TOWN OF	220194	0379	F
MORGAN CITY, CITY OF	220196	0379	F
ST. MARY PARISH	220192	0379	F

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
22101C0379F

EFFECTIVE DATE
APRIL 19, 2017

Federal Emergency Management Agency

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

0 0 150 300 MET

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0379F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

ST. MARY PARISH, LOUISIANA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 379 OF 750

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS :

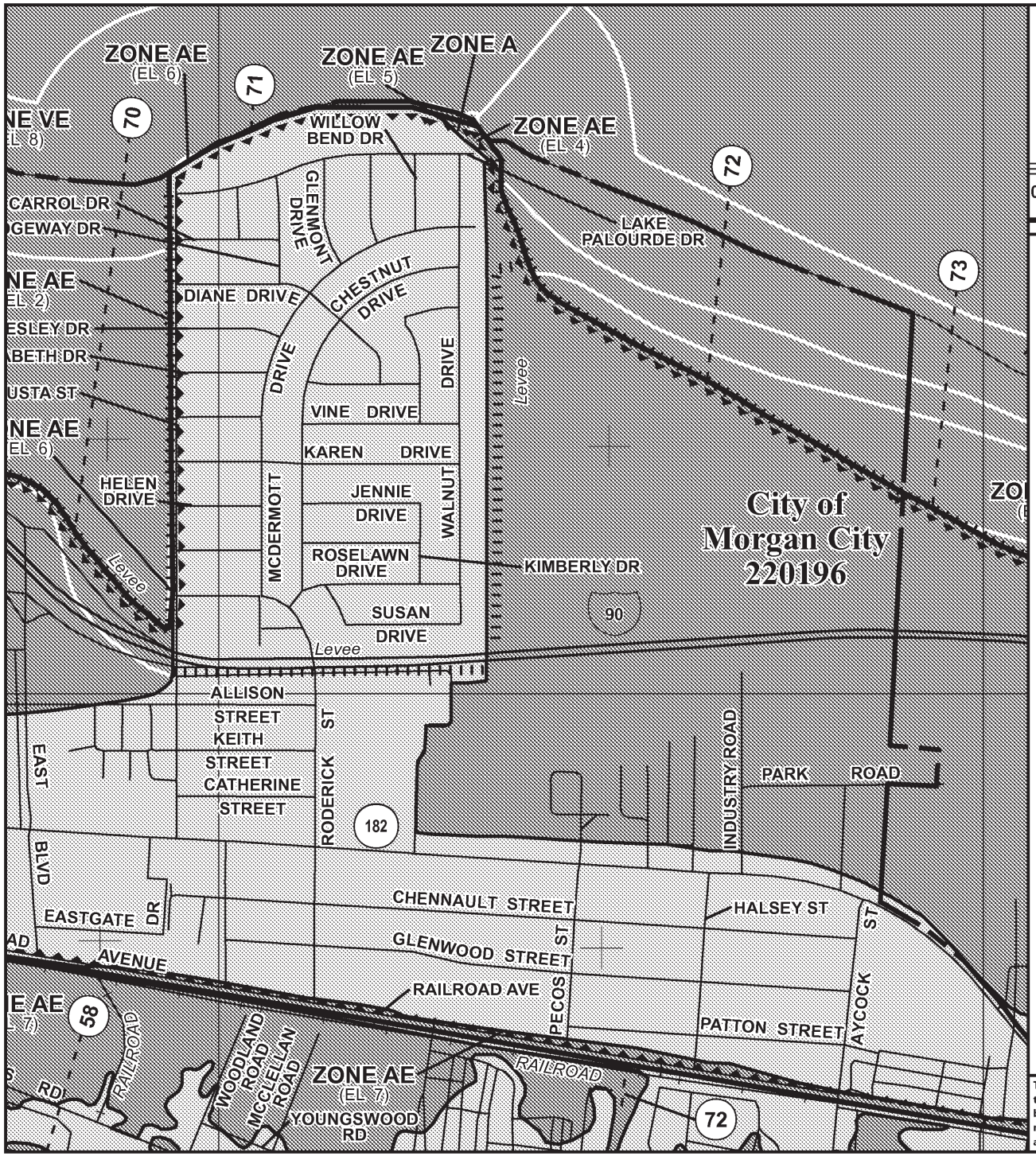
COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BERWICK, TOWN OF	220194	0379	F
MORGAN CITY, CITY OF	220196	0379	F
ST. MARY PARISH	220192	0379	F

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
22101C0379F

EFFECTIVE DATE
APRIL 19, 2017

Federal Emergency Management Agency



MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'

500 0 1000 2000 FEET

0 0 300 600 MET

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0385F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

ST. MARY PARISH,
LOUISIANA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 385 OF 750

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS :

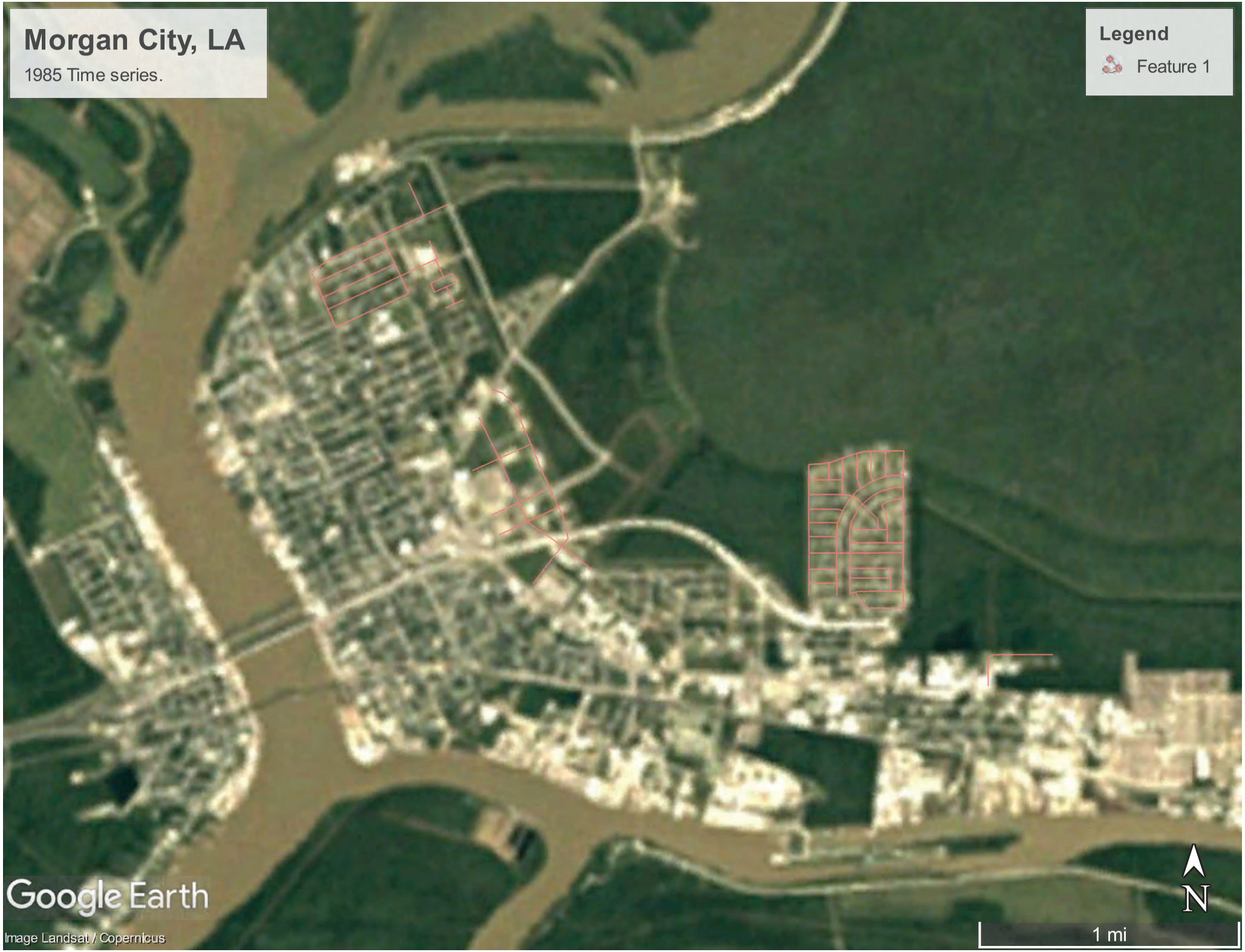
COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
MORGAN CITY, CITY OF	220196	0385	F
ST. MARY PARISH	220192	0385	F

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

MAP NUMBER
22101C0385F

EFFECTIVE DATE
APRIL 19, 2017

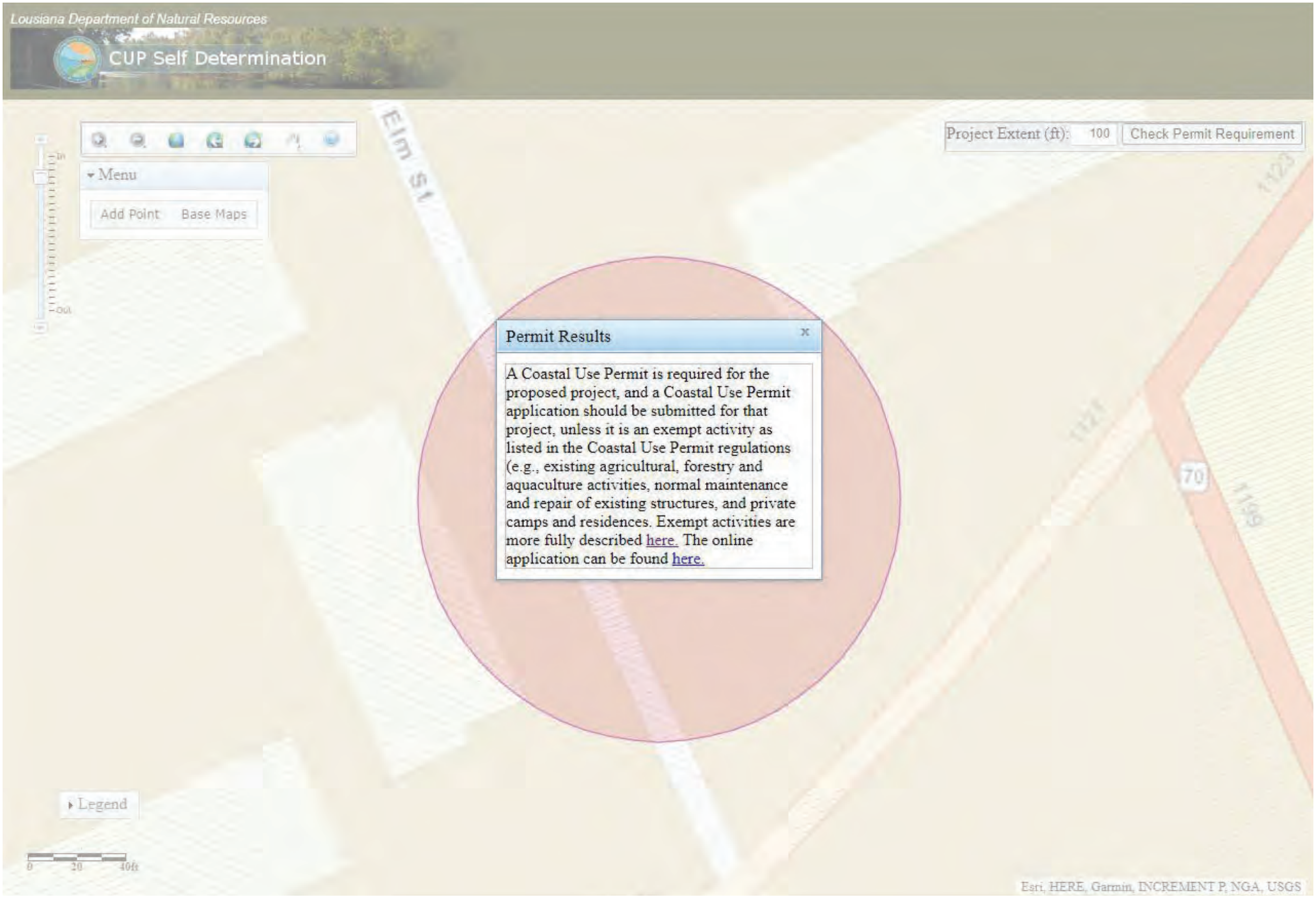
Federal Emergency Management Agency


Morgan City, LA
1985 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
Image Landsat / Copernicus
N
1 mi


Morgan City, LA
1998 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
Image U.S. Geological Survey
N
1 mi


Morgan City, LA
2005 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
Image U.S. Geological Survey
N
1 mi


Morgan City, LA
2014 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
N
1 mi


Lousiana Department of Natural Resources
CUP Self Determination
Project Extent (ft): 100
Check Permit Requirement
Menu
Add Point
Base Maps
Elm St
Permit Results
A Coastal Use Permit is required for the proposed project, and a Coastal Use Permit application should be submitted for that project, unless it is an exempt activity as listed in the Coastal Use Permit regulations (e.g., existing agricultural, forestry and aquaculture activities, normal maintenance and repair of existing structures, and private camps and residences. Exempt activities are more fully described here. The online application can be found here.
Legend
0 20 40ft
Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS

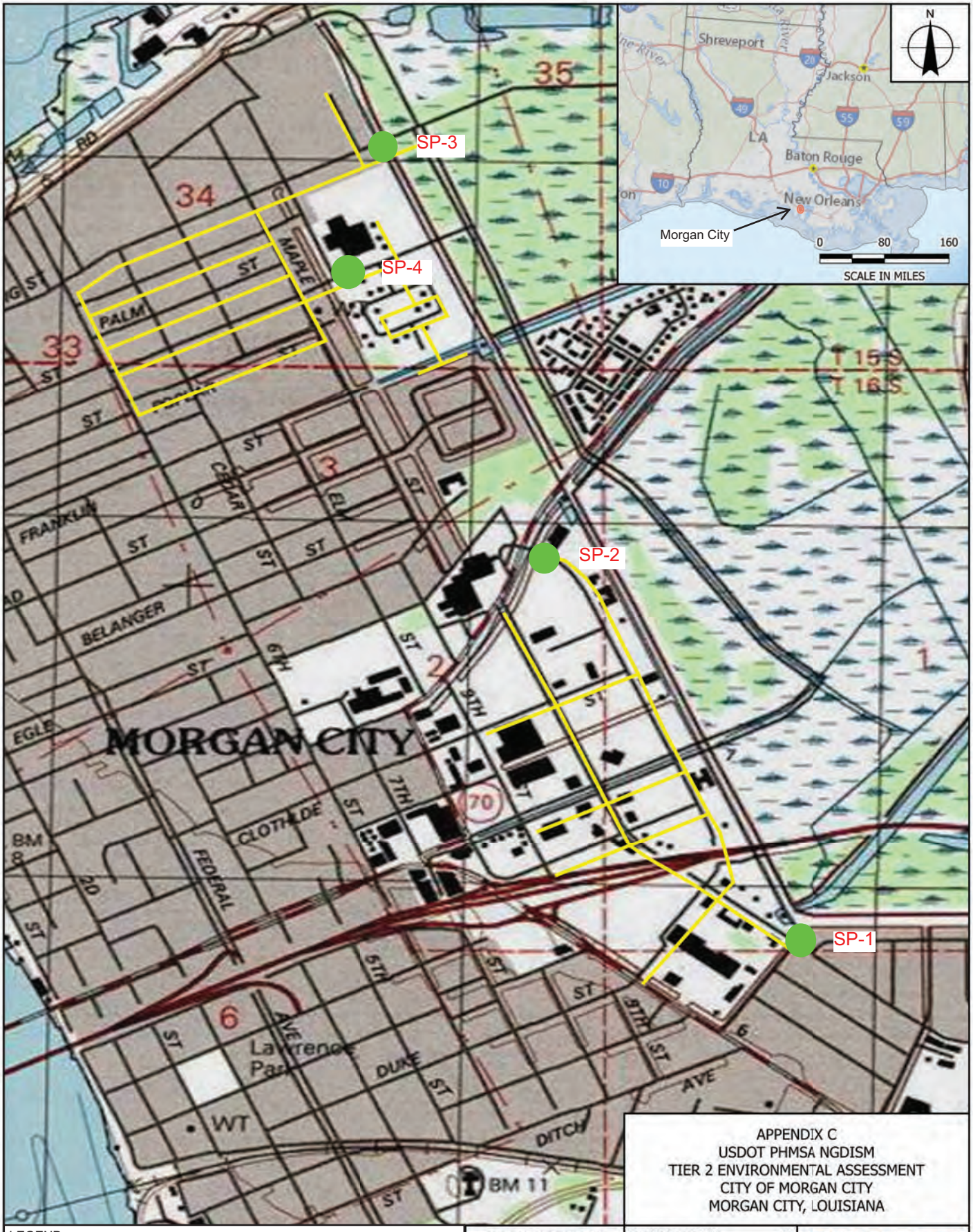
Appendix C

Sampling Point Maps,

Representative Photographs,

and

USACE Wetland Determination Data Forms



LEGEND

EXISTING PIPELINE TO BE REPLACED

SAMPLING POINTS

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE LOUISIANA FEET

0 0.2

Scale in Miles

APPENDIX C
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

APPENDIX C
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

LEGEND
EXISTING PIPELINE TO BE REPLACED
SAMPLING POINTS

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE LOUISIANA FEET
0 0.2
Scale in Miles

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

PHOTO NO. 1 DESCRIPTION:	SP-1. North side of the intersection of Victor II Boulevard at Redwood Street.

PHOTO NO. 2 DESCRIPTION:	SP-1. South side of the intersection of Victor II Boulevard at Redwood Street. Drainage channel is carried under Victor II Boulevard through triple corrugated metal pipes. From intersection facing west.

PHOTO NO. 3 DESCRIPTION:	SP-1. South side of the intersection of Victor II Boulevard at Redwood Street. Drainage channel is carried under Victor II Boulevard through triple corrugated metal pipes. Perpendicular rust pipeline is City water line. Water pumping station can be seen in back at top of photograph. From south side of Victor II Boulevard facing northwest.

PHOTO NO. 4 DESCRIPTION:	SP-1. South side of the intersection of Victor II Boulevard at Redwood Street. Drainage channel contains standing water with barely perceptible flow and has vegetated bottom. Water pumping station is approximately 225 feet from this site. From south side of Victor II Boulevard facing south along Redwood Street.

PHOTO NO. 5 DESCRIPTION:	SP-2. From David Drive facing north. Soils in ditch were saturated but no visible surface water. Drains to the southside of David Drive where there is a drain inlet to subsurface drainage system.

PHOTO NO. 6 DESCRIPTION:	SP-2. West side of Marguerite Street at intersection with David Drive. Surface runoff flows south (to the right) into a drain inlet just outside of photograph. View pulled from Google Maps (March 2022) facing east.

PHOTO NO. 7 DESCRIPTION:	SP-2. Drain inlet receiving surface runoff including flow from ditch shown in Figure 5 at intersection of Marguerite Street and David Drive. From David Drive facing south.

PHOTO NO. 8 DESCRIPTION:	SP-3. Sewer line on Fig Street. Fig Street is in the northwest quadrant of the City between the Atchafalaya River and the heavily wooded area bordering Lake Palourde. Surface runoff flows from this quadrant southeast to the water pumping station approximately 0.5 mile to the south. Work will be above the culvert running under Fig Street. From Fig Street facing southwest.

PHOTO NO. 9 DESCRIPTION:	SP-3. The Morgan City Trail was recently constructed between Fig Street and Marguerite Street (0.75 mile) and parallels the drainage channel. The entire stretch is mowed and maintained regularly.

PHOTO NO. 10 DESCRIPTION:	SP-3. The drainage channel that runs under Fig Street and is paralleled by the Morgan City Trail (left). From Fig Street facing southeast.

PHOTO NO. 11 DESCRIPTION:	SP-3. Drainage channel from the northwest quadrant of the City, running under Fig Street to the water pumping station approximately 0.5 mile south. From Fig Street facing northwest.

PHOTO NO. 12 DESCRIPTION:	SP-4. Drainage channel alongside Morgan City High School on Hickory Street. From Hickory Street facing northwest.

PHOTO NO. 13 DESCRIPTION:	SP-4. From Hickory Street facing south at Maple Street water tower.

PHOTO NO. 14 DESCRIPTION:	SP-4. Morgan City High School is on the left out of view of the photograph. From Hickory Street facing northeast.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: COMC NGDISM Tier 2 EA City/County: Morgan City, St. Mary Sampling Date: 9/29/23

Applicant/Owner: City of Morgan City State: LA Sampling Point: SP-1

Investigator(s): J. Barkley, *T. Carter (City) Section, Township, Range: _____

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): MLRA 131 Lat: 29.699364 Long: -91.193231 Datum: WGS-84

Soil Map Unit Name: Harahan clay (HRA) NWI classification: _____

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

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

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

TEXT HAS BEEN REDACTED

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ✓ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ___ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** Yes ✓ No _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____	

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

Remarks:

Surface water and water table only present in the ditch/canal transported through a culvert. Replacement of the existing pipeline will not place fill materials within the canal and all work is outside the ordinary high water mark.

*T. Carter is a City Utilities employee, familiar with the maintenance and location of the existing pipelines.

VEGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: SP-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2. N/A			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 20')			
1. Ailanthus altissima	5		FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	5 = Total Cover		

50% of total cover: 2.5 20% of total cover: 1.0

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 10')			
1. Cynodon dactylon	70		FACU
2. Cyperus odoratus	10		FACW
3. Phyla lanceolata	8		OBL
4. Colocasia esculenta	6		FACW
5. Echinochloa crus-galli	5		FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	99 = Total Cover		

50% of total cover: 49.5 20% of total cover: 19.8

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	8	x 1 =	8
FACW species	21	x 2 =	42
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	75	x 4 =	150
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	104 (A)		200 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.9

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).

Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.

Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.

Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.

Hydrophytic veg. only found within canal + sides of canal. Pipeline is located 5' away + above canal.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

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

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

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

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ___ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ↘

Remarks:

Pipeline located between sidewalk + road in vegetated buffer area. Soil is gravel + minimal road spoil/topsoil that is difficult to get shovel into and is directly over pipeline.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: COMC NGDISM TIER 2 EA City/County: Morgan City, St. Mary Sampling Date: 9/29/23

Applicant/Owner: City of Morgan City State: LA Sampling Point: SP-2

Investigator(s): J. Barkley, T. Carter (City) Section, Township, Range: _____

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): MLRA 131 Lat: 29.709264 Long: -91.199662 Datum: WGS-84

Soil Map Unit Name: Schriever Clay (ShA) NWI classification: _____

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

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

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ↘	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ↘
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ↘	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ↘	No _____	

Remarks: Natural gas pipeline is buried 2-feet from edge of pavement / road and above the culvert carrying surface runoff that flows to sub-surface drain system to the South. Soil has been disturbed for development of parking and retail businesses

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ↘ Surface Water (A1)
- ↘ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ___ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ↘ No _____

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

Remarks:

Surface water and water table only present in the ditch/canal and transported through a culvert. Replacement of the pipeline will not require fill material to be placed in canal. All work will be outside of the ordinary high water mark.

VEGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: SP-2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 20')			
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 10')			
1. Cynodon dactylon	65		FACU
2. Trifolium repens	25		FACU
3. Iris germanica caerulea	6		OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	96 = Total Cover		

50% of total cover: 48 20% of total cover: 19.2

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2. N/A			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).

Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.

Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.

Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

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

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-2

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

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

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ___ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Pipeline is located within 2 feet of the edge of road pavement in the mowed and maintained right-of-way. This area contains, gas, cable, and water lines that have not been properly marked.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Comc NGDISm TIER2 EA City/County: Morgan City, St. Mary Sampling Date: 9/19/23

Applicant/Owner: City of Morgan City State: LA Sampling Point: SP-3

Investigator(s): J. Barkley, T. Carter (City) Section, Township, Range: _____

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): MLRA 131 Lat: 29.719359 Long: -91.203424 Datum: WGS-84

Soil Map Unit Name: Harahan Clay (HRA) NWI classification: _____

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

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

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ↘
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No _____	

Remarks: Natural gas pipeline is buried 2-feet from edge of roadway pavement and above the culvert carrying surface runoff. This area was recently disturbed (2019) when the area was graded and a pedestrian trail of concrete was constructed.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ↘ Surface Water (A1)
- ↘ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ___ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____	
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____	**Wetland Hydrology Present?** Yes ↘ No _____

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

Remarks:

Surface water and water table only present in the ditch/canal which transports through a culvert. Replacement of the existing pipeline will not require placement of fill material in the canal and all work will be outside of the ordinary highwater mark.

VEGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: SP-3

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. _____			
2. _____			
3. N/A			
4. _____			
5. _____			
6. _____			
	_____ = Total Cover		
50% of total cover: _____	20% of total cover: _____		
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. _____			
2. _____			
3. N/A			
4. _____			
5. _____			
6. _____			
	_____ = Total Cover		
50% of total cover: _____	20% of total cover: _____		
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. _____			
2. _____			
3. N/A			
4. _____			
5. _____			
6. _____			
	_____ = Total Cover		
50% of total cover: _____	20% of total cover: _____		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon dactylon	95		FACU
2. Echinochloa crus-galli	3		FACW
3. Plantago major	2		FAC
4. _____			
5. _____			
6. _____			
7. _____			
8. _____			
9. _____			
10. _____			
11. _____			
	100 = Total Cover		
50% of total cover: 50	20% of total cover: 20		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. _____			
2. _____			
3. N/A			
4. _____			
5. _____			
	_____ = Total Cover		
50% of total cover: _____	20% of total cover: _____		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).

Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.

Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.

Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.

Hydrophytic plants only located within canal approx. 10-15 ft away from pipeline

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

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

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-3

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

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

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ___ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ↘

Remarks:

Pipeline is located within 2-feet of the edge of roadway pavement and sewer manhole. The areas are regularly mowed and maintained as a walking trail (Morgan City Trail) terminated at this sampling site.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: COMC NG-DISM TIER 2 EA City/County: Morgan City, St. Mary Sampling Date: 9/29/23

Applicant/Owner: City of Morgan City State: LA Sampling Point: SP-4

Investigator(s): J. Barkley, *T. Carter (City) Section, Township, Range: _____

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): 0-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): MLRA 131 Lat: 29.715848 Long: -91.204862 Datum: WGS-84

Soil Map Unit Name: Harahan Clay (HRA) NWI classification: _____

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

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

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

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ↘	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ↘
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ↘	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ↘	No _____	

Remarks: Natural gas pipeline is buried 2-feet from edge of roadway pavement before within buffer with sidewalk.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15) **(LRR U)**
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
- ___ Sphagnum moss (D8) **(LRR T, U)**

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____
Water Table Present?	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes _____	No _____	Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No _____

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

Remarks:

Surface water and water table only present in the ditch-canal transported through the culvert. Replacement of the existing pipeline will not require placing fill material in the canal and all work will be outside of the ordinary high water mark.

*T. Carter is a City utilities employee, familiar with maintenance and location of existing pipelines.

VEGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: SP-4

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Sapling Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
6.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. Cynodon dactylon	97		FACU
2. Trifolium repens	3		FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
	100 = Total Cover		

50% of total cover: 50 20% of total cover: 20

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3. N/A			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		

50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).

Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.

Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.

Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

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

SOIL Sampling Point: SP-4

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

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

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR O)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR S)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18) **(outside MLRA 150A,B)**
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(LRR P, S, T)**
- ___ Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) **(MLRA 153B)**
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ↘

Remarks:

Pipeline located between road and sidewalk in a vegetated buffer. The area is regularly mowed and maintained. Soils are typical of road construction spoils and topsoil

St Mary Levee District

3/19/2024, 12:14:07 PM

Project Locations

- Completed Projects
- Proposed Drainage Improvements

Levees

- Morgan City
- Parish Boundary
- Municipalities

1:18,056

0 0.17 0.35 0.7 mi

0 0.28 0.55 1.1 km

Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS

Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS |

2023 ST. MARY LEVEE DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION PERMIT APPLICATION/PROCEDURES

The St. Mary Levee District (SMLD) maintains the levees approximately 126 miles of levees within St. Mary Parish which requires a clear access for the levee inspections and the maintenance of these levees. The system contains the Atchafalaya River, the Wax Lake Outlet, and the Charenton Canal. To insure stability of the system, SMLD monitors and permits all construction work involving changes in the subsurface within 1,500 feet of the Atchafalaya Levees and all construction involving changes in the subsurface within 300 feet of the Hurricane Protection levees.

I. **A St. Mary Levee District Construction Permit is Required for:**

a. Subsurface work within 300 feet of any hurricane protection levee

b. Subsurface work within 1,500 feet of the Atchafalaya River Levee such as Pile driving or pre-drilling, soil borings, water, oil or gas well drillings, directional drilling, any underground tank removal, in-ground swimming pools, residential or commercial new construction, shafts or well, etc.

c. Seismic surveys within 5,000 feet of any levee

d. Demolition work using explosives within 5,000 feet of any levee

e. Any stockpiling of material

f. All crossings over the levee including but not limited to aerial crossings, crossings under the levee, over the levee & ramp crossings:

i. ***For Levee Crossings:*** Any levee crossing that penetrates the levee, including but not limited to pipelines, utility crossings, waterways, and or drainage crossings – ***Applicant must submit*** "as built" drawings certified by a professional engineer registered in Louisiana to this office within thirty days of the completion of the project. The drawings must show the actual location and profile of the pipelines, cables, or conduits, etc. and the cross section of the levee or canal. Certification by a professional engineer that the installation does not exceed the limits shown on the approved plans must also be furnished.

ii. ***For Aerial Crossings:*** The vertical clearance of any non-utility aerial crossing of the levee crown or floodwall is not less than 15 feet under all temperature condition, and that nay utility aerial crossing of the levee crown or floodwall is not less than 18 feet under all temperature conditions if the voltage is 0.0 K.V. – 75.0 K.V.; not less than 20 feet under all temperature conditions if the voltage is 0.76 K.V. – 15.0 K.V.; not less than 22 feet if the voltage is 15.1 K.V.; for voltage exceeding 50.0 K.V. the clearance shall be increased at a rate of 0.4 inches for each 1.0 K.V. of excess.

II. Applicant must submit the following information to the St. Mary Levee District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CORPS) & the Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR):

ST. Mary Levee District (SMLD)
Shelly Scully (985) 380-5500
7327 Hwy 182 East
PO BOX 2079
Morgan City, LA 70381
E-Mail: shelly.scully@smld.org

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CORPS)
Amy Powell – (504) 862-2241 or
Robert Swayze – (504)862-2060 or
Albert Terry – (504) 862-2311
7400 Leake Ave, Rm. 287
New Orleans, LA 70118
E-Mail: MVNLeveePermits@usace.army.mil
Fax: (504) 862-1104

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)
Rick Dugas – (337) 482-0658
PO Box 62027
Lafayette, LA 70596-2027
E-Mail: CPRArequest@la.gov

a. Completed St. Mary Levee District Permit Application
b. Letter of Request- Detailed description of project
c. Survey of property showing the levee right of way line and any and all servitudes.
d. Plans/Specs/Full size construction drawings certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Louisiana as required. Drawings are to be to scale.
e. Vicinity map showing the project location and its relationship to the levee, with distances to the levee crown centerline or and a levee station number nearest to the project. Additional information such as, river mile, street names, subdivision and lot number are required.
f. A Certificate of Liability Insurance naming St. Mary Levee District as additional insured. (Submit to SMLD only)
g. "Terms and Conditions" for the St. Mary Levee District permit must be signed by both the Applicant, who, if is not the Owner of Property certifies that applicant possesses the necessary authority to make the request. (Submit to SMLD only)
h. Permit Fee (Submit to SMLD only)
i. If drainage is impacted show the means proposed for handling intercepted drainage. Drainage onto the levee system is prohibited.
j. Copies of any special geotechnical work or reports that were completed for this project as required.

III. General Permit Information:

a. ***Permit Fee***: Payable by check or money order to the St. Mary Levee District - $100.00/Residential; $100.00 to $1,000.00 /Commercial Construction (Contact SMLD office for details).

b. ***Insurance requirements:*** A Certificate of Liability Insurance naming St. Mary Levee District as additional insured. Surety bonds or their equivalent may be required for long-term facilities or activities.
c. ***Processing time:*** Up to eight (8) weeks- Incomplete applications or omitted material will delay the permitting process.

No pile driving and/or excavations of any kind may be performed when the Mississippi River attains or exceeds +11 ft. NGVD on the Carrollton Gage at New Orleans without prior written documented approval from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Information concerning current river stages may be obtained at www.mvn.usace.army.mil or by calling (504) 862-2461. Note: A St. Mary Levee District access letter is required for any access on or over any levee.

ST. MARY LEVEE DISTRICT
2023 CONSTRUCTION PERMIT APPLICATION

A. NAME & ADDRESS OF APPLICANT: _____ _____ _____ **E-MAIL ADDRESS:**_____		**LOCATION/ADDRESS/COORDINATES OF PROJECT:** _____ _____ _____ **NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED:**_____	
PHONE # & CELL #	**FAX#:**	**DATE:**	**LEVEE SEGMENT:**
B. PROPOSED PROJECT: _____ _____ _____ _____ **COMPLETE ATTACHED "LETTER OF REQUEST" WITH DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY**			
C. APPLICANT IS: _____ INDIVIDUAL _____ CORPORTATION _____ OTHER ___ PARTNERSHIP ___ LIMITED LIABILITY CO.		**D. NAME, ADDRESS, PH# OF LANDOWNER:** _____ _____ _____	
E. CONSTRUCTION PERIOD: FROM: ____/___/ TO: ____/____/		**F. PERMIT FEE: CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO ST. MARY LEVEE DISTRICT** _____ $100 RESIDENTAL $100 - $1000 Commercial CONSTRUCTION _____	
G. INSURANCE COMPANY NAME: _____		**H. INSURANCE CERTIFICATES:** _____ Certificate of Liability Insurance in the amount of $1,000,000 naming SMLD as the additional insured	

APPLICANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL PERMITS REQUIRED BY LAW.

_____ _____
Applicant Print Name Applicant Signature Date

_____ _____
Landowner Print Name Landowner Signature Date

*By signing this application, Applicant also certifies that is has the requisite authority to make this application.

ST MARY LEVEE DISTRICT
2023 LETTER OF REQUEST

DATE: _____

SITE ADDRESS: _____

_____

_____

RE: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

I am requesting a Construction Permit from the St. Mary Levee District to:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Applicant's Signature

_____

Print Name

_____

Phone #

2023 ST. MARY LEVEE DISTRICT
CONSTRUCTION PERMIT "TERMS & CONDITIONS"

Unless expressly excluded, the Permit automatically includes, but is not limited to the following conditions, as if they were fully stated in the Permit:

1. A copy of the permit must be posted on site at all times and available for viewing by the St. Mary Levee District, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration.

2. The area from the toe of the levee on the land side to a point forty (40) feet from the toe of the levee on the water side must be kept clean and free of any trash. Any damage in this area resulting from the Applicant's /Owner's activities must be repaired at the Applicant's/Owner's expense.

3. No pile driving and/or excavations of any kind may be performed when the Mississippi River attains or exceeds +11 ft. NGVD on the Carrollton Gage at New Orleans without prior written documented approval from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Information concerning current river stages may be obtained at www.mvn.usace.army.mil or by calling (504) 862-2461.

4. That no excavation of the levee or berm is undertaken during hurricane season unless the applicant submits plans found acceptable by the Levee District.

5. Applicant/Owner acknowledges that this Permit does not include any clearing or filling on the batture or flood side of the levee unless specified in the application. If clearing or filling is not specified in the application a separate Construction Permit is required for these activities.

6. Should Applicant/Owner for whatever reason cease to maintain operations, the Applicant/Owner must obtain a modification of this Permit which may require that any or all structures and materials in the area of operation be removed at the Applicant's/Owner's expense.

7. Applicant/Owner agrees to hold harmless, indemnify, and defend the St. Mary Levee District and staff against any and all damages which arise from the activities of the Applicant/Owner, or Tenants/Lessees.

8. Should changes in the location or the section of the existing levee and/or waterway, or in the generally prevailing conditions in the vicinity, be required in the future, Applicant/Owner shall make any and all necessary changes to the permitted operation including the removal of all structures and the cessation of all operations, as may be necessary to satisfactorily meet the situation and Applicant/Owner shall bear the cost thereof.

9. If Applicant/Owner is an entity the signatory has full authority to bind the entity.

10. This Permit is issued subject to the St. Mary Levee District's rights and authority granted by Louisiana law, particularly Louisiana Civil Code Article 665and Louisiana Revised Statue 38:225 and Code of Federal Regulations, Title 33, Section 208.10.

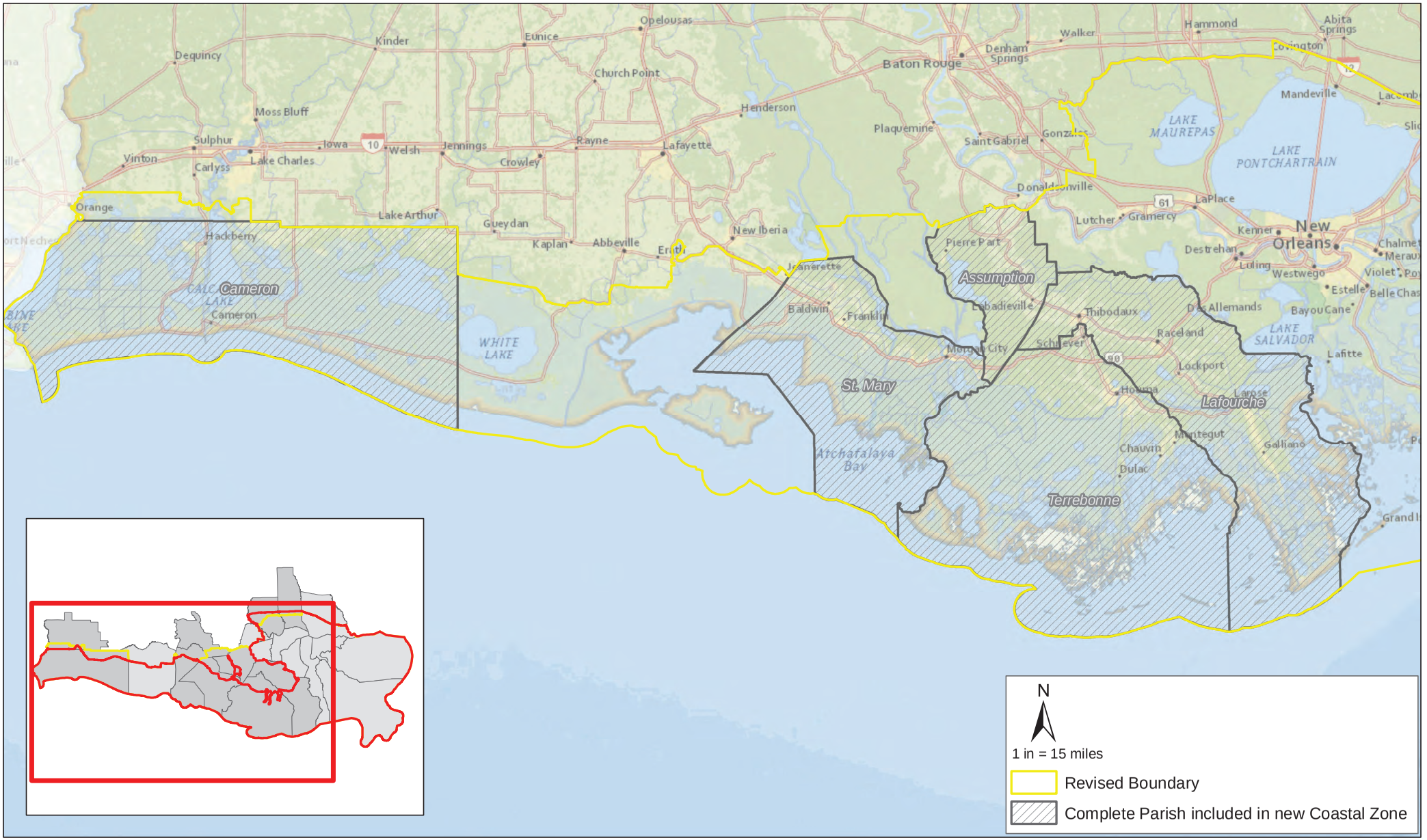
11. Any encroachments onto the levee district right-of-way must be removed at the Applicant's/Owner's expense.

Applicant/Owner by signature below affirm that all information in the Permit Application is true and correct and hereby acknowledges that he/she has read and accepts the Terms and Conditions of this application.

ACCEPTED BY:

Applicant Signature	Date
*Landowner Signature	Date

Complete Parishes now included in the Coastal Zone



LOUISIANA'S LISTED FEDERAL ACTIONS

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The following activities and projects generally can be considered as directly affecting the coastal zone. These activities include:

- Federal agency coastal activities subject to state licenses and permits;
- Development projects in the coastal zone;
- Outer continental shelf activities adjacent to the coastal zone which are not subject to consistency review under other provisions of Section 307 of the CZMA;
- Activities affecting or altering surface runoff quality or quantity in the coastal watershed, and the coastal zone;
- Dredge, fill, development, construction, or waste discharge in or into coastal waters;
- Any other activity which would, if carried on by a private party, require a state or local coastal use permit or in lieu permit under Act 361.
- Acquisition/ disposal of federal property in the coastal zone.

Certain categories of federal actions can generally be considered not to directly affect the coastal zone. These include:

- Radio transmission and maintenance of navigation aids placed or authorized by the U. S. Coast Guard; and
- Any action for which the agency's environmental documentation procedures, established pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the regulations of the Council of Environmental Quality, do not require issuance of an Environmental Impact Statement or environmental assessment.

FEDERAL LICENSES AND PERMITS

Department of Agriculture:

- Permits for waterplants, dams, etc. under 16 USC 497.
- Permits for construction of hotels, etc. on National Forest Service lands under 16 USC 497.

Department of Commerce:

- Permits for activities within Marine Sanctuaries under 33 USC 1401-1444.

Department of Defense – U. S. Army Corps of Engineers:

- Permits and licenses required under Sections 9, 10, 11, and 14 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 . .
- Permits and licenses required under Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1912 (Ocean Dumping) . . .
- Permits and licenses required under Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended (33 USC 1344).
- Permits and/or licenses for construction of artificial islands and fixed structures on the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to Section 4(f) of the OCS Lands Act (43 USC 1334) not otherwise covered in an OCS plan.
- Permits and/or licenses for Port Access Routes pursuant to 43 USC 1333(f).

Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

- Permits and licenses required for siting, construction and operation of nuclear power plants, fuel processing and disposal of nuclear wastes . . .

Environmental Protection Agency:

- Permits and licenses required under Section 402 and 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended.
- Permits and applications under the Clean Air Act of 1974 as amended. . .
- Permits under the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.
- Permits pursuant to· the Resource Recovery· and Conservation Act of 1976.

Department of the Interior:

- Permits for activities within national parks (National Park Service)
- Permits for activities within other lands managed by the Department of the Interior . . .
- Endangered Species permits pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (16 USC 153(a) (Fish and Wildlife Service).

Department of Interior – Bureau of Land Management:

- Permits required for offshore drilling, pipeline corridors, and associated activities pursuant to the OCS Lands Act (43 USC 1334) and 43 USC 931(c) and 20 USC 185.

Department of the Interior – U.S. Geological Survey:

- Plans for exploration, development, and production of OCS gas and oil (Review pursuant to Section 307(c)(3)(B) of the CZMA).
- Permits to drill, rights of use and easements for construction and maintenance of pipeline gatherine and flow lines and associated structures under 43 USC 1334.

Department of Transportation – U. S. Coast Guard:

- Permits for construction or modification of bridges, causeways or pipelines over navigable waters pursuant to 49 USC 1455.
- Permits for deepwater ports under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 USC 1501).

Department of Transportation – Federal Aviation Administration:

- Approval of airport location or alteration.

Department of Transportation – Materials Transportation Bureau, Office of Pipeline Safety Operations:

- Permits for the transportation of liquids (other than petroleum products) by pipeline (Section 195.6 of the regulations for transportation of liquids by pipeline).

Department of Energy – Economic Regulatory Administration:

- Authorizations for the import or export natural gas.
- Exemptions for conversion orders issued under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act.
- Construction orders for power plants and major fuel burning installations under 15 U .S.C. 791 et seq. and 15 U .S.C. 761 et seq.

Department of Energy – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:

- Licenses required for non-Federal hydroelectric projects and associated transmission lines under Sections 3(11), 14(e), and 15 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(11), 797(e), and 808).
- Orders for interconnection of electric transmission facilities under Section 202(b) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824a(b)).
- Certificates of public convenience and necessity for the construction and operation of natural gas pipeline facilities, including both interstate pipelines and terminal facilities under Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717f(c)).
- Permission and approval for the abandonment of natural gas pipeline facilities under Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717f(b)).

Appendix D

Hazardous Materials

Morgan City- NEPAssist EPA Facilities

March 15, 2024

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

Brownfields (ACRES)

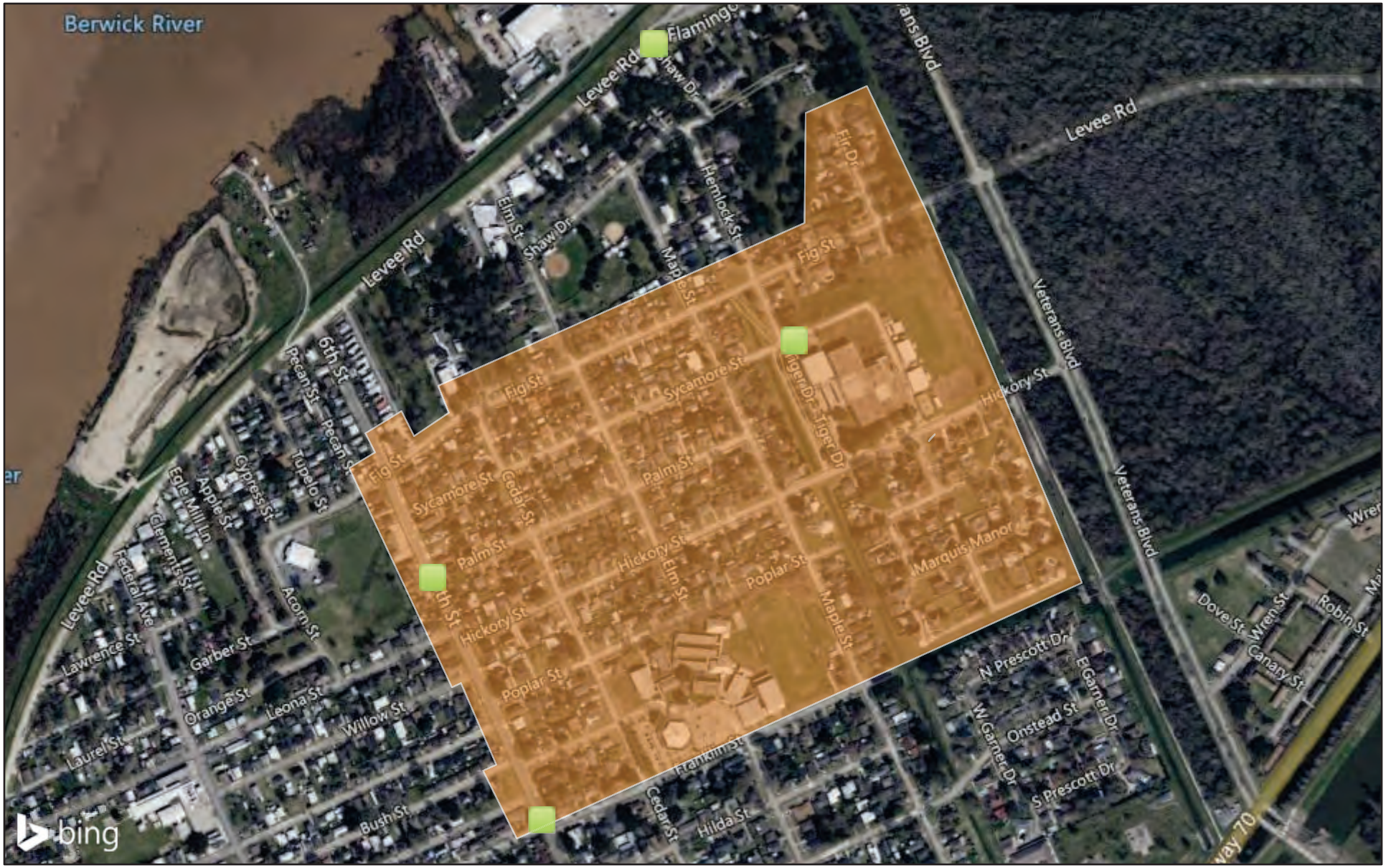
project area

1:36,112

0 0.28 0.55 1.1 mi

0 0.42 0.85 1.7 km

Morgan City- NEPAssist EPA Facilities



March 15, 2024

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Morgan City- NEPAssist EPA Facilities

March 15, 2024

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

project area

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Morgan City- NEPAssist EPA Facilities

March 15, 2024

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

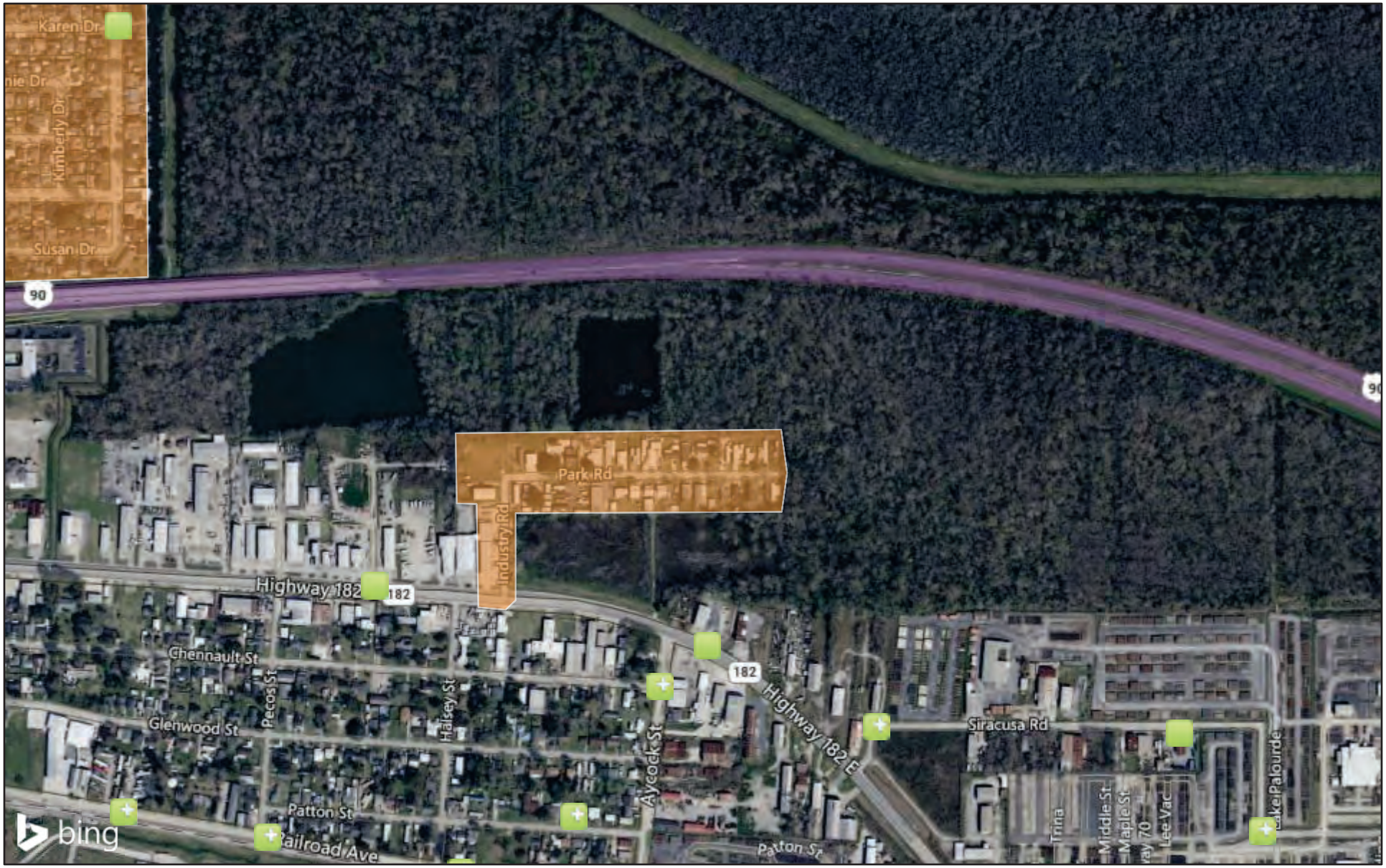
project area

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Morgan City- NEPAssist EPA Facilities



March 15, 2024

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

project area

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Multisystem Search

You searched on:

Area: 29.670638069337176 - -91.23036582031263/29.73028198447344 - -91.13595206298854

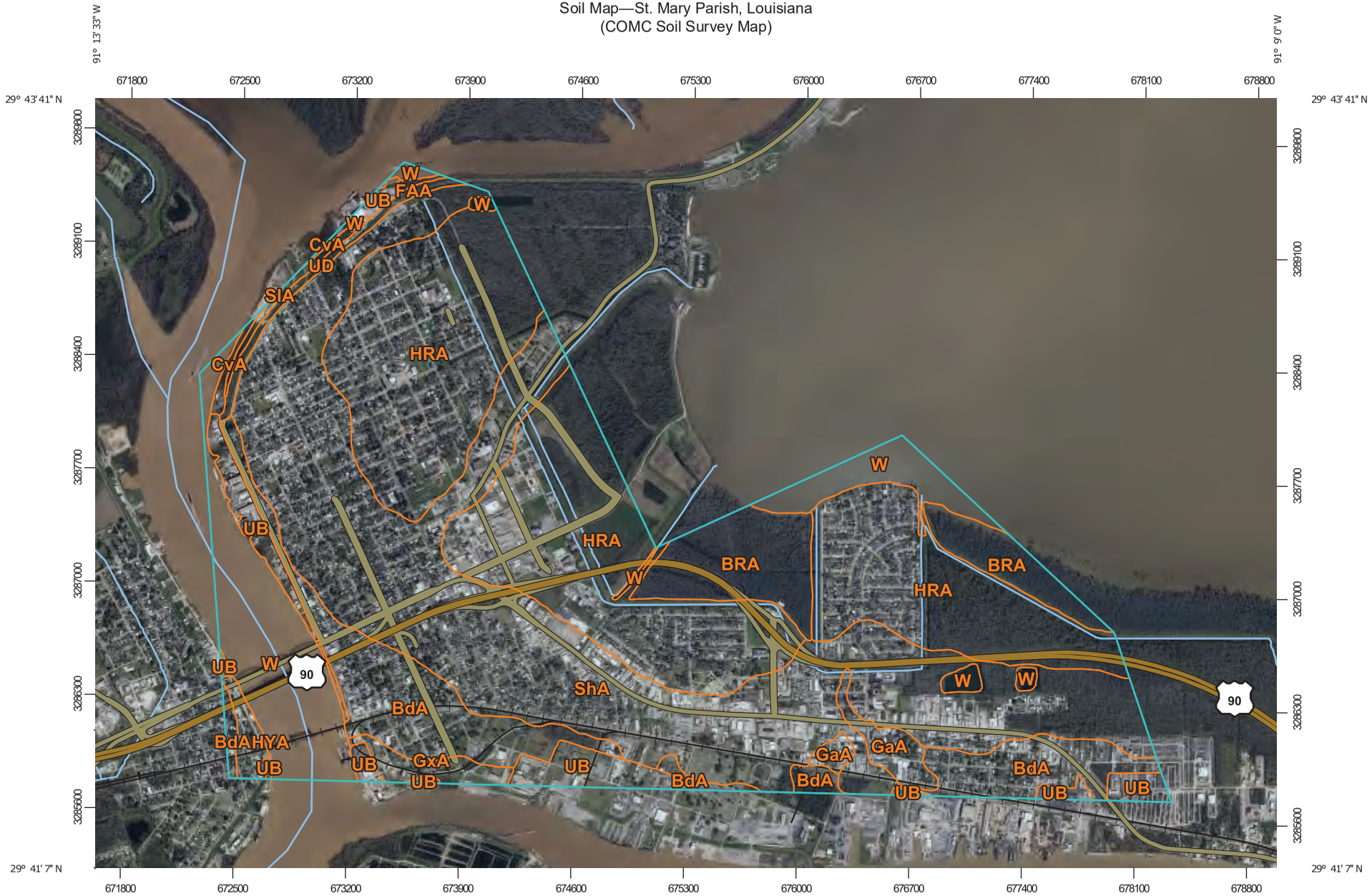
API Link for Report Data: (Copy and paste the link below to view the data from this report): https://data.epa.gov/efservi

FACILITY INFORMATION		ADDRESS	COMPLIANCE REPORT
AAA TANK CLEANING SVC INC	RCRA Transporter (No Violation Reported)	3009 KAREN DR, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003306538
BERWICK BAY OIL CO	RCRA Inactive Other (No Violation Reported)	1230 VICTOR II BLVD, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003351006
CHABILLS TIRE SVC	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1300 VICTOR II BLVD, MORGAN CITY, LA 70381	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003343025
CVS PHARMACY #5289	RCRA Active LQG (No Violation Reported)	6502 HIGHWAY 182, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110045975511
FRANKS MOTOR CO	RCRA Active SQG (No Violation Reported)	HWY 90 & DUKE ST, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110008380322
GUARISCO CLINIC OF CHIROPRACTIC	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	2403 6TH ST, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003332901
HORNBECK OFFSHORE SVCS	RCRA Transporter (No Violation Reported)	1201 BRASHEAR, MORGAN CITY, LA 70381	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003363850
LEEVAC CORP	RCRA Transporter, Inactive Other (No Violation Reported)	740 DAVID DR, MORGAN CITY, LA 70381	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003302239
L & H PRINTING CO INC	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1219 VICTOR II BLVD, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003348262
MASTER ELECTRIC CO	Permanently Closed Minor Air Facility (No Violation Reported)	7112 PARK RD, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110033657200
MCDONALD'S CORP	Non-Major Clean Water Act, Permit Terminated; Compliance Tracking Off	1008 8TH STREET, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110011181087
MORGAN CITY LAB & XRAY	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1234 DAVID DR, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003284099
OCHSNER MORGAN CITY, LLC	Permanently Closed Minor Air Facility; RCRA Active SQG (No Violations Reported)	INCIN/1125 MARQUETTE, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110029515709
OSBURNS TIRE CNTR	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1401 SANDRA ST, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003317900
PSC INDUSTRIAL OUTSOURCING INC	RCRA Inactive Other (No Violation Reported)	138 TIGER COURT, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110006550525
QUALITY CUSTOMS & COLLISION REPAIR LLC	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1019 DUKE ST, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003353996
RITE AID PHARMACY #7283	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1223 N VICTOR II BLVD, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110055426560
RIVER OAKS CANCER CARE CTR	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1201 DAVID DR, MORGAN CITY, LA 70381	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003347799
SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO	RCRA Inactive Other (No Violation Reported)	1310 VICTOR II BLVD, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003278827
SOUTH CENTRAL BELL MRCYLAIN	RCRA Inactive Other (No Violation Reported)	9TH & WILLARD ST, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110008384738
TIGER MARINE INC	RCRA Transporter (No Violation Reported)	1204 WALNUT DR, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003282554
UNITED MARINE SVC INC	RCRA Transporter (No Violation Reported)	800 DAVID DR STE 104, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110003281644
URGENT CARE OF MORGAN CITY LLC	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1216 VICTOR II BLVD, STE 500, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110069634827
WALMART NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET #7099	RCRA Active VSQG (No Violation Reported)	1002 HWY 70, MORGAN CITY, LA 70380	http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110063384840

Appendix E

Soils Report

Soil Map—St. Mary Parish, Louisiana
(COMC Soil Survey Map)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Mary Parish, Louisiana
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 12, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 19, 2023—Mar 5, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BdA	Baldwin silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	316.7	9.4%
BRA	Barbary muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	193.6	5.7%
CvA	Carville and Hydraquents soils, undulating, flooded	9.0	0.3%
FAA	Fausse soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2.7	0.1%
GaA	Galvez silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	44.7	1.3%
GxA	Uderts and Glenwild soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, smoothed	33.9	1.0%
HRA	Harahan clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1,125.2	33.3%
HYA	Hydraquents, Carville, and Glenwild soils, undulating, flooded	21.8	0.6%
ShA	Schriever clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,153.3	34.1%
SIA	Schriever clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	12.0	0.4%
UB	Urban land	130.6	3.9%
UD	Udorthents, 1 to 20 percent slopes	26.4	0.8%
W	Water	308.9	9.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3,378.9**	**100.0%**

Appendix F

Biological Resources

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY AND MODERNIZATION TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MORGAN CITY, ST. MARY PARISH, LOUISIANA

EnSafe Project Number:
0888836278

Prepared for:

City of Morgan City
512 First Street
Morgan City, LA 70380

Issue Date: October 13, 2023

220 Athens Way, Suite 410
Nashville, Tennessee 37228
615-255-9300 | 800-588-7962
www.ensafe.com

ENSAFE

creative thinking. custom solutions. ®

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EnSafe was retained to conduct a Threatened and Endangered Species Survey along approximately 11.9 miles of existing buried natural gas pipeline located within the city limits of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. The species and habitat assessments were conducted based on the threatened and endangered species lists obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, and Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF) databases for species that are known to or could potentially inhabit St. Mary Parish.

Standard and historical resources were used to document past and current uses of the Site and anticipated conditions related to aquatic resources and listed species' preferred habitat prior to conducting the September 29, 2023, onsite field assessment. The following table summarizes the species of interest identified as part of this assessment.

Relevant Acts and Listed Species	Identified During the Assessment
West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*)	No
Pallid Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*)	No
Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)	No
Louisiana Black Bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*)	No
Migratory Bird Treaty Act - Nests/Rookeries	No
Bald and Golden Eagles	Yes
Marine Mammal Protection Act (West Indian Manatee)	No
Critical Habitat	No

EnSafe's staff performed the assessment based on staff's ability to identify animal and plant species and familiarity with habitat characterization. It was determined that no federal or state-listed threatened and endangered species are inhabiting the Site. Two bald eagles were observed perched in a tall bald cypress tree on the shore of Lake Palourde, but no active/inactive nests were identified nearby. Additionally, no species' suitable, preferred, or critical habitats were identified within the Site.

The summary presented above is general in nature and should not be considered apart from the entire text of the report, which contains qualifications, considerations, and subject Site details mentioned herein. Details of findings and conclusions are elaborated upon in this report. This report has been reviewed for its completeness and accuracy.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a threatened and endangered (T&E) species survey and habitat assessment along approximately 11.9 miles of existing buried natural gas pipeline located within the city limits of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana (Site). The Site location and representative photographs of the Site are presented in Appendix A. The Site is highly developed and consists mostly of urban development and residential neighborhoods. The assessment included all areas of the Site with the goal of identifying T&E species and their habitat that may be impacted by the project activities within the Site.

The intent of the T&E species survey and habitat assessment were to determine the presence or absence of T&E species and/or their associated suitable habitat. Observations and corresponding information from the list of species obtained from the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online tool, NOAA Fisheries database, and the DWF Parish Species Tables are presented in Section 3 and summarized in Section 4.

2.0 INITIAL REVIEW

Prior to conducting field activities, the project area was assessed via online resources to characterize and identify potential suitable habitat. Sources evaluated, included the following and are shown in Appendix B:

- US Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Map, 2020 Morgan City Quadrangle
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Map
- NOAA Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Map
- NOAA Southeast Inland EFH Map
- Historical Aerial Imagery (1985 to Present)

2.1 USGS Topographic Map

Based on the USGS dataset, the Site is in the Lake Palourde watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC] 080903020301) of the Lower Mississippi Region (HUC 08). The 2020 Morgan City, Louisiana topographic quadrangle indicates the Site is flat with elevations ranging from 0 to 15 feet, with a flood protection system comprised of levees, floodwalls, and floodgates, to protect the City from coastal flooding. Water pumping stations are strategically located through the City's perimeter to drain surface waters out of the City and into either Lake Palourde to the north and east or the Atchafalaya River to the west and south of the City.

2.2 National Wetland Inventory Map

The USFWS NWI indicates no wetland features within the Site as these areas are inside the flood protection system. Outside of the flood protection system to the northeast is Lake Palourde and to

the west and south is the Atchafalaya River. On August 29, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of the Army issued a final rule to amend the final "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule, published in the *Federal Register* on January 18, 2023. The conforming rule, "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'; Conforming," became effective on September 8, 2023, which identified jurisdictional wetlands as those that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The surface waters and wetlands identified within the Site are not jurisdictional under this revised definition as the levees prevent a continuous surface connection to jurisdictional waters.

2.3 NOAA Essential Fish Habitat Map

The NOAA EFH Mapper is an interactive platform for viewing offshore spatial boundaries of EFH or those habitats that NOAA Fisheries and regional fishery management councils have identified as necessary to fish, for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. The data layers available include EFH, habitat areas of particular concern (HAPC), and EFH areas protected from fishing. Using Morgan City, LA as the inquiry address resulted in the EFH Mapper generating a report that showed no EFH, HAPC, or EFH areas protected from fishing within Morgan City.

2.4 NOAA Southeast Inland EFH Map

The NOAA Southeast Inland EFH Mapper is designed to focus on the inland extent of EFH, complementing the current NOAA Fisheries offshore EFH Mapper. Data layers for federally managed fish species include habitat types, depths, salinities, and tidal extents. Using the southeast inland EFH mapper resulted in no EFH consultation necessary. This was a result of no habitat suitable to facilitate any EFH species' life stages, water depths not suitable for any EFH species' life stages, and the Site out of the range Louisiana's designation for EFH species.

2.5 Historical Aerial Imagery

Aerial imagery via Google Earth Pro© Time Series is first available in 1985, although the quality of the photography in 1985 is poor. Reviewing historic maps in approximately 10 year spans revealed very little change has occurred in the level of development in the nearly four-decade span.

3.0 ONSITE EVALUATION

An onsite T&E species survey and habitat assessment was conducted in the field on September 29, 2023, by Ms. Joyce Barkley, EnSafe Inc, who has over 20 years of endangered species protection and research experience, and Mr. Titaer Carter, Morgan City Utility Staff, who is familiar with the locations of the natural gas pipeline within the existing rights-of-way.

3.1 Wetlands

Several areas within the Site were identified as palustrine emergent wetlands and confined to the City's drainage channels leading to nearby water pumping stations before being discharged into Lake Palourde or the Atchafalaya River. The drainage channels' wetland hydrology and vegetation are limited to the immediate slopes of the channels including vegetated channel bottoms, which are outside the limits of disturbance needed to replace the pipelines. The surrounding land up to the channel slopes are mowed and maintained regularly throughout the growing season, significantly reducing the establishment of wetland vegetation beyond the slopes of the channels. Additionally, the channels are approximately three to seven feet below the surrounding ground elevation.

The hydrology within the City is heavily manipulated, channelized, and restricted to the stormwater surface and subsurface drainage system, which includes water pumping stations strategically located around the perimeter of Morgan City. This pumping system works in conjunction with the City's flood protection system of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. With the flood protection system, there are no direct connections with Lake Palourde or the Atchafalaya River whereby aquatic marine species could travel upstream to the drainage channels within Morgan City.

3.2 Vegetation

Site vegetation has been impacted by urban and residential development and other ground disturbance activities, along with manicured and landscaped lawns and the regular mowing and maintenance of roadside shoulders. The rights-of-way expected to be impacted by pipeline replacement activities are dominated by the herb *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda grass) and minor occurrences of *Trifolium repens* (white clover) and *Plantago major* (broadleaf plantain). These plants prefer upland or well-drained soils. Species located on the slopes of the channels include *Cyperus odoratus, Phyla lanceolata, and Iris giganticaerule*a, although while indicators of wetlands, these plants are not dominant species. There were no trees, saplings, or woody vines. One area near the Victor II Boulevard and Redwood Street intersection contained *Ailanthus altissima* (tree of heaven), an extremely invasive species which was recommended for removal.

3.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Species lists obtained from the IPaC online tool, NOAA Fisheries database, and the DWF Parish Species Tables (Appendix C) indicated several federally and state listed species that may potentially be present or impacted by project activities and/or their preferred habitat, if present, could also potentially be impacted. Table 1 provides the list of species and their preferred habitat.

Table 1
Threatened & Endangered Species and Preferred Habitat

T&E SPECIES	PRESENT/ABSENT (Y/N)	PREFERRED HABITAT	PRESENT/ABSENT (Y/N)
West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus) Federal – State Threatened	N	Prefers shallow, slow-moving waters of rivers, estuaries, saltwater bays, canals, and coastal areas. They can move easily between saltwater and freshwater with a preference for freshwater.	No. The drainage channels within the City are disconnected from the Atchafalaya River and Lake Palourde due to the flood protection system and water pumping stations.
Pallid Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*) Federal – State Endangered IPaC did not indicate this species in the area. Only listed as a DWF parish-wide species.	No	Deep river areas (mean 49.9 feet; range 23-69 feet) with low bottom slopes (0-0.33 feet/foot) and sand substrates.	No. There are no rivers within the City which is contained within a flood protection system of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. Drainage channels are for surface runoff and water is discharged through pumping stations.
Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) Federal – State Threatened IPaC did not indicate this species in the area. Only listed as a DWF parish-wide species.	No	Wintering piping plovers occupy South Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and Caribbean beaches and barrier islands, primarily on intertidal beaches with no or very sparse vegetation.	No. The Site within Morgan City does not contain beaches, intertidal beaches, or barrier islands. Lake Palourde provides beach habitat but is outside (> 0.5 mile) of the limits of disturbance of the pipeline replacement project.
Louisiana Black Bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*)	No	Found primarily in the forested wetlands of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley; however, have been sighted in almost every parish in Louisiana. Range has expanded into upland areas including piney woods habitat west and east of the Mississippi River.	No. The Site is heavily developed with urban and residential uses. The Louisiana black bear was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1992 and thanks to recovery efforts, the species has now recovered and was removed from the list in 2016.
Alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*) Proposed Threatened	No	May be found in swamps with rivers close by, but mainly found in large rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows. Most commonly in freshwater lakes and bayous, but also found in coastal marshes.	No. Shallow marshes within the City are only found within the drainage channels outside the limits of disturbance needed for pipeline replacement.
Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) Candidate	No	Can be found in many different habitat types from forests to agricultural fields to urban centers, as long as wildflowers are available for feeding adults and native milkweeds are available as host plants.	No. Plant profile dominated by Bromus species (grasses), did not contain milkweed (food source for larval form). Site is best described as manicured lawns and mowed and maintained roadside shoulders, with typical yard landscaping.
Critical Habitat	No	N/A	No. The Site within Morgan City does not intersect critical habitat for any listed species.

Additional relevant Acts that protect species include the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The only species of concern under the MMPA and CITES is the West Indian manatee, which has already been discussed in Table 1. This project will not affect the West Indian manatee.

During the field visit on September 29, 2023, staff observed two mature bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) near the northwest quadrant of the City. Bald eagles are under the protection of both the BGEPA and MBTA. The two eagles were perched in the tall pine trees on the shore of Lake Palourde and field staff searched nearby trees for signs of nests, but none were found. Mr. Carter noted there used to be a nest in the area near the sighting of the eagles, but a recent spring storm had felled several pines in the area including the tree containing the nest. Lake Palourde is approximately 0.5 mile from the closest pipeline replacement site. Activities from this project will not affect bald eagles, ospreys, or other aquatic birds protected under BGEPA and MBTA.

EnSafe staff also surveyed wooded areas within a 660-foot radius of the pipeline replacement sites to ensure construction-related noise and vibration would not affect migratory songbirds or colonial waterbird nesting areas or rookeries. None of the pipeline replacement sites contain trees, shrubs, or dense vegetation/underbrush other than the typical lawn grasses which are mowed weekly. These birds typically would use trees, shrubs, and dense underbrush for nesting, feeding, and/or protection. This project will not affect these species or their habitats.

4.0 SUMMARY OF THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES SURVEY AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT

The assessment determined an absence of T&E species and their preferred habitats at the pipeline replacement sites within the City. The Site is highly developed and consists mostly of urban development and residential neighborhoods and is identified as a US Census Bureau Designated Urban Area. Project activities are limited to the replacement of existing four-inch natural gas pipelines located approximately one to three feet from the edge of roadway pavement. This proximity to the roadway means the pipeline is generally either within residential yards or the mowed and maintained shoulders of the road.

Since these areas are typically mowed on a weekly basis during the summer growing season, there is little chance for listed T&E plant species to establish themselves. These vegetated areas, as discussed in Section 3.2, indicate species expected are those of a typical manicured lawn and landscape. Therefore, listed T&E plants species were not observed and were not expected to be present.

While the drainage channels provide a marsh-like setting, these areas are deeply channelized and confined within the drainage facility. Without a direct connection to Lake Palourde or the Atchafalaya River, there are no routes for aquatic species such as the manatee or pallid sturgeon to enter or occupy these channels. Species like the alligator snapping turtle, piping plover, Louisiana black bear, which could occupy lands within the City, are not likely to do so given the highly urban nature of the City. If these species were found near the project sites, the noise and vibration from construction activities would likely discourage them from remaining near the site. Construction activities to replace the existing pipeline will be short-term and temporary. All sites will be returned to pre-construction conditions and uses. Therefore, the overall project impacts anticipated from pipeline replacement activities are not likely to adversely affect any federal or state listed species or their habitats.

5.0 REFERENCES

Google Earth. (website). Aerial imagery. 2023. Retrieved from: http://www.earth.google.com

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. 2023. Rare Species and Natural Communities by Parish. https://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/page/rare-species-and-natural-communities-by-parish. Accessed 2023 October 12.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 2023. Essential Fish Habitat Mapper. https://www.habitat.noaa.gov/apps/efhmapper/ Accessed 2023 October 12.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 2023. Southeast Inland Essential Fish Habitat Mapper. https://efhtools.github.io/InlandEFH/Mapper.html Accessed 2023 October 12.

National Wetland Inventory Mapper. 2023. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/ Accessed 2023 October 3.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2023. Information for Planning and Consultation. https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/ Accessed 2023 October 13.

U.S Geological Survey. Morgan City, Louisiana Quadrangle – St. Mary Parish [map] 1:24,000 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic). 2020.

Appendix A

Site Location

and

Representative Photographs

APPENDIX A
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

LEGEND

EXISTING PIPELINE TO BE REPLACED
INSPECTED SITES

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE LOUISIANA FEET

0 0.5
SCALE IN MILES

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

APPENDIX A
USDOT PHMSA NGDISM
TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF MORGAN CITY
MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA

LEGEND

EXISTING PIPELINE TO BE REPLACED
INSPECTED SITES

NAD 1988 STATE PLANE
LOUISIANA FEET

0 0.5
SCALE IN MILES

REQUESTED BY:	JB
DRAWN BY:	MS
DATE:	10/11/2023
PROJECT:	0888836278

ENSAFE
Creative thinking.Custom solutions
800.588.7962 www.ensafe.com

Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Morgan City Quadrangle, Louisiana [Map]. Photorevised 2020. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series.;USGSTopo: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

PHOTO NO. 1 DESCRIPTION:	Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, City Hall and Court House (c. 1905) at the intersection of Everett Street and First Street. The City's Main Street Program designation was officially recognized in 1997, encompassing a 19-block area. From Everett Street facing east.

PHOTO NO. 2 DESCRIPTION:	Morgan City Post Office (c. 1931) located on First Street directly across from City Hall and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The architecture is an example of American Neoclassic influence, combining the French beaux-art and English Georgian style. From First Street facing south.

PHOTO NO. 3 DESCRIPTION:	The City of Morgan City, along with support from Drainage District No. 2, St. Mary Parish Government, and St. Mary Levee District, maintain the forced drainage systems to provide protection from the 1% annual storm and ultimately provide FEMA-accredited levee protection system for the residents of Morgan City. From Marguerite Street facing east.

PHOTO NO. 4 DESCRIPTION:	The Maple Street water tower is one of four in Morgan City and is maintained by the City's Utility services office. Maple Street is a representative example of the City's flat topography typical of Morgan City. From Maple Street facing northeast.

PHOTO NO. 5 DESCRIPTION:	Fir Drive in the northwest quadrant of Morgan City. The street is a representative example of the City's flat topography typical of Morgan City. From Fir Drive facing west.

PHOTO NO. 6 DESCRIPTION:	EJ "Lionel" Grizzaffi Bridge (front), carrying US 90, and Long-Allen Bridge (back), carrying LA 182, crossing over the Atchafalaya River. The Southwest Reef Lighthouse is located on the opposite side of the river.

PHOTO NO. 7 DESCRIPTION:	Marina at Lake End Park on the shores of Lake Palourde, north of Morgan City. The park offers a marina, campgrounds, rental cabins, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation, including a small beach. The park and lake are outside of the City's flood protection system and receives drainage water from the water pumping stations. From South Lakeshore Road facing east.

PHOTO NO. 8 DESCRIPTION:	Morgan City's flood protection system is comprised of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. The flood walls were raised from an initial height of 13 feet to approximately 21 feet. From the intersection of Levee Road and Sixth Street facing north.

PHOTO NO. 9 DESCRIPTION:	Example of the City's flood protection system comprised of levees, flood walls, and flood gates. From Justa Street facing west into a densely wooded area along Lake Palourde.

PHOTO NO. 10 DESCRIPTION:	Continuation of the City's flood protection system near Victor II Boulevard. Another water pumping station is located 200 feet west of this location (to left of photograph). From intersection of Victor II Boulevard and Redwood Street facing north.

Appendix B

Supporting Maps

and

Agency Information

USGS
science for a changing world

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
US Topo

MORGAN CITY QUADRANGLE
LOUISIANA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and 1 000-meter grid:Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 15R

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

Imagery....NAIP, July 2019
Roads....U.S. Census Bureau, 2017
Names....GNIS, 1980 - 2020
Hydrography....National Hydrography Dataset, 2013
Contours....National Elevation Dataset, 2016 - 2018
Boundaries....Multiple sources; see metadata file 2018 - 2019
Public Land Survey System....BLM, 2019
Wetlands....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1988

0°17´ 5 MILS
0°54´ 16 MILS
UTM GRID AND 2019 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000 - m Square ID
XN
Grid Zone Designation 15R

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.18

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES
1 Tiger Island
2 Napoleonville SW
3 Grassy Lake
4 Patterson
5 Amelia
6 Lake Salve
7 Morgan City SW
8 Morgan City SE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Expressway — Local Connector
Secondary Hwy — Local Road
Ramp — 4WD
Interstate Route — US Route — State Route

MORGAN CITY, LA
2020

NSN. 7643016369207
NGA REF NO. USGSX24K30210

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

COMC National Wetlands Inventory Map

October 3, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

EFH Mapper Report

EFH Data Notice

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined by textual descriptions contained in the fishery management plans developed by the regional fishery management councils. In most cases mapping data can not fully represent the complexity of the habitats that make up EFH. This report should be used for general interest queries only and should not be interpreted as a definitive evaluation of EFH at this location. A location-specific evaluation of EFH for any official purposes must be performed by a regional expert. Please refer to the following links for the appropriate regional resources.

EFH

No additional Essential Fish Habitats (EFH) were identified at the report location.

Pacific Salmon EFH

No Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) were identified at the report location.

Atlantic Salmon

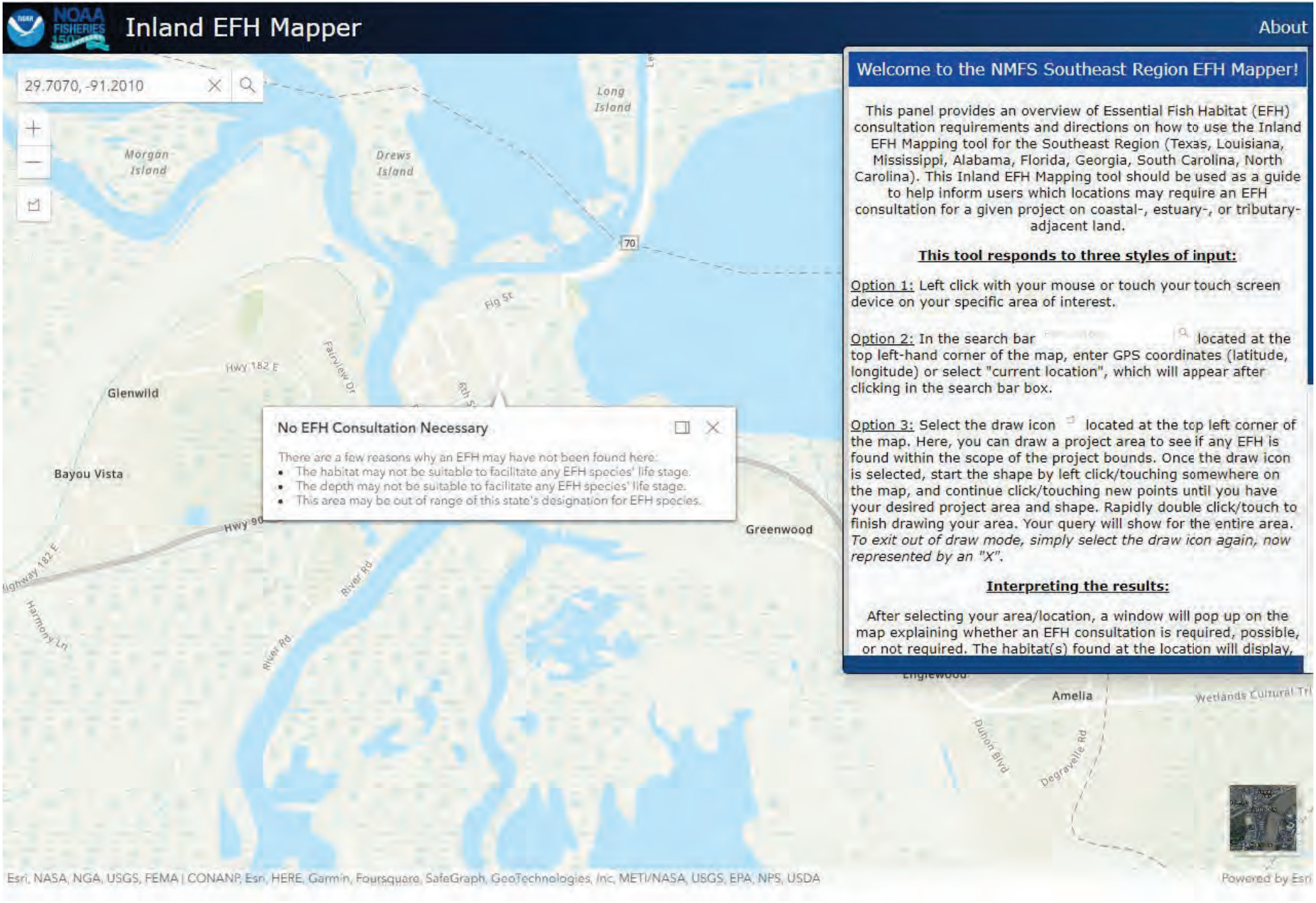
No Atlantic Salmon were identified at the report location.

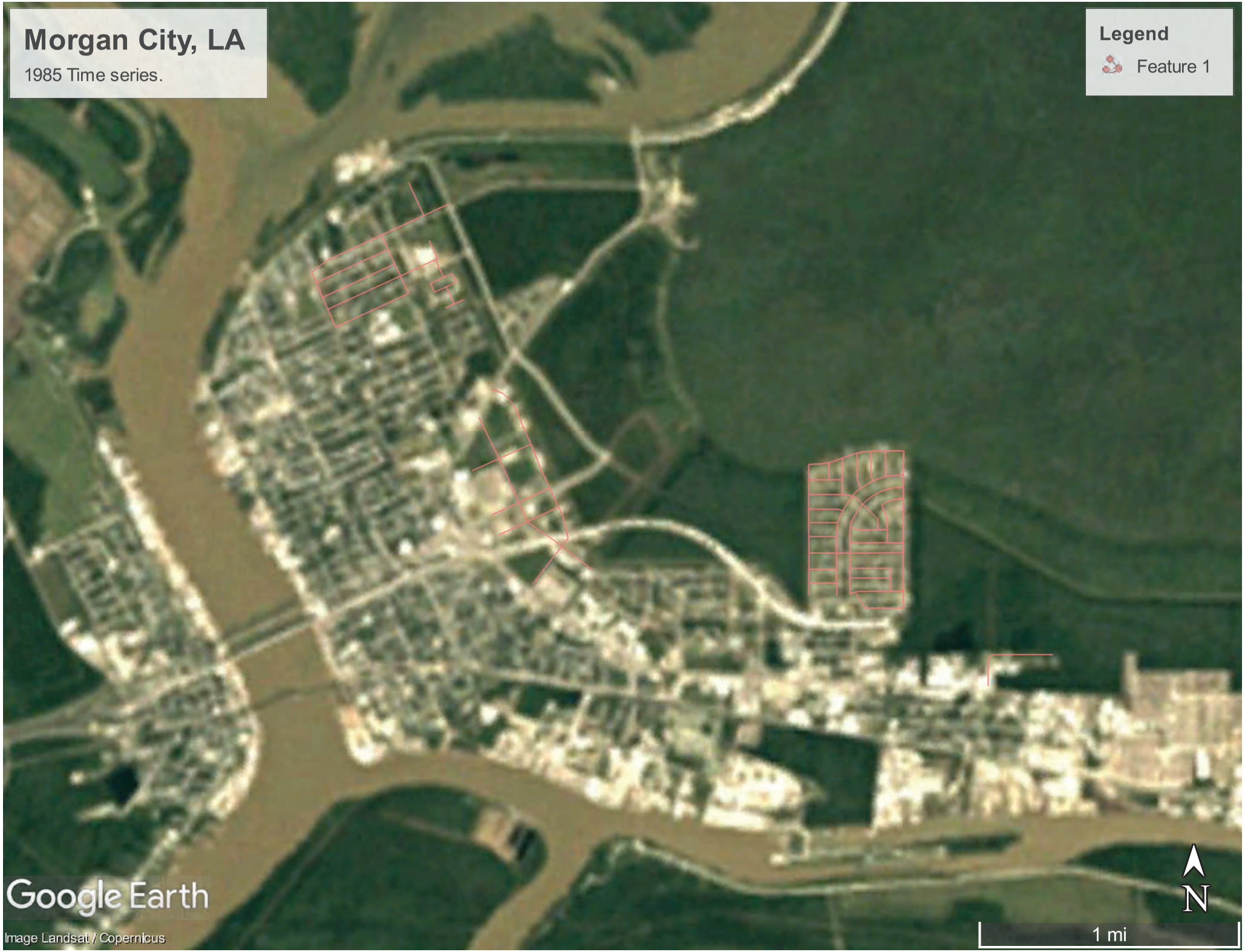
HAPCs

No Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) were identified at the report location.

EFH Areas Protected from Fishing

No EFH Areas Protected from Fishing (EFHA) were identified at the report location.


Inland EFH Mapper
About
29.7070, -91.2010
Welcome to the NMFS Southeast Region EFH Mapper!
This panel provides an overview of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultation requirements and directions on how to use the Inland EFH Mapping tool for the Southeast Region (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina). This Inland EFH Mapping tool should be used as a guide to help inform users which locations may require an EFH consultation for a given project on coastal-, estuary-, or tributary-adjacent land.
This tool responds to three styles of input:
Option 1: Left click with your mouse or touch your touch screen device on your specific area of interest.
Option 2: In the search bar located at the top left-hand corner of the map, enter GPS coordinates (latitude, longitude) or select "current location", which will appear after clicking in the search bar box.
Option 3: Select the draw icon located at the top left corner of the map. Here, you can draw a project area to see if any EFH is found within the scope of the project bounds. Once the draw icon is selected, start the shape by left click/touching somewhere on the map, and continue click/touching new points until you have your desired project area and shape. Rapidly double click/touch to finish drawing your area. Your query will show for the entire area. To exit out of draw mode, simply select the draw icon again, now represented by an "X".
Interpreting the results:
After selecting your area/location, a window will pop up on the map explaining whether an EFH consultation is required, possible, or not required. The habitat(s) found at the location will display,
No EFH Consultation Necessary
There are a few reasons why an EFH may have not been found here:
The habitat may not be suitable to facilitate any EFH species' life stage.
The depth may not be suitable to facilitate any EFH species' life stage.
This area may be out of range of this state's designation for EFH species.
Long Island
Morgan Island
Drews Island
70
Fig St
Fairview Dr
Hwy 182 E
Glenwild
Bayou Vista
Hwy 90
Greenwood
River Rd
Harmony Ln
Englewood
Amelia
Wetlands Cultural Trl
Dubois Blvd
Degravelle Rd
Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA | CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA
Powered by Esri


Morgan City, LA
1985 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
Image Landsat / Copernicus
N
1 mi


Morgan City, LA
1998 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
Image U.S. Geological Survey
N
1 mi


Morgan City, LA
2005 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
Image U.S. Geological Survey
N
1 mi


Morgan City, LA
2014 Time series.
Legend
Feature 1
Google Earth
N
1 mi

Appendix C

USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation,

NOAA Fisheries,

And

Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries

Species Lists

PHOTO NO. 1 **DESCRIPTION:**	Potential habitat for colonial waterbird nesting, but none found along Park Road in Morgan City, LA. From Park Road facing east.

PHOTO NO. 2 **DESCRIPTION:**	Potential habitat for colonial waterbird nesting, but none found along Justa Street in Morgan City, LA. Pipeline is between levee and street (left). Wooded area contained behind levee and flood walls. From Justa Street facing southwest.

PHOTO NO. 3 DESCRIPTION:	Spotted dark area thought to be nest, was a squirrel's nest. Remaining area is potential habitat for colonial waterbird nesting, but none found along Justa Street in Morgan City, LA. Wooded area is behind the levee and flood walls. From Justa Street facing east.

PHOTO NO. 4 DESCRIPTION:	Grove of Live oaks in a mowed field at terminal end of Fig Street. No signs of rookeries or eagle/osprey nests. From Fig Street facing northwest.

PHOTO NO. 5 DESCRIPTION:	Lake End Park on the shores of Lake Palourde, outside of the City's flood protection system and general area of where bald eagles were observed. From Lakeshore Road facing east.

PHOTO NO. 6 DESCRIPTION:	Lake End Park parking lot with large mature trees suitable for colonial waterbird nesting areas. None were observed. The Park is approximately 0.5 mile from the pipeline replacement project sites. From North Lakeshore Road facing east.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office
200 Dulles Drive
Lafayette, LA 70506
Phone: (337) 291-3100 Fax: (337) 291-3139

In Reply Refer To: October 13, 2023
Project Code: 2024-0004665
Project Name: Federal PHMSA: Morgan City, LA T&E Species Assessment Tier 2 EA

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and candidate species, as well as designated and proposed critical habitat that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and may be affected by your proposed project. The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this list under section 7 (c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Changes in this species list may occur due to new information from updated surveys, changes in species habitat, new listed species and other factors. Because of these possible changes, feel free to contact our office (337-291-3109) for more information or assistance regarding impacts to federally listed species. The Service recommends visiting the IPaC site or the Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office website (https://www.fws.gov/southeast/lafayette) at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updated species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the habitats upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of Federal trust resources and to determine whether projects may affect Federally listed species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)).

Bald eagles have recovered and were removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Species as of August 8, 2007. Although no longer listed, please be aware that bald eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.).

The Service developed the National Bald Eagle Management (NBEM) Guidelines to provide landowners, land managers, and others with information and recommendations to minimize potential project impacts to bald eagles, particularly where such impacts may constitute "disturbance", which is prohibited by the BGEPA. A copy of the NBEM Guidelines is available at: https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationalbaldeaglenanagementguidelines.pdf

Those guidelines recommend: (1) maintaining a specified distance between the activity and the nest (buffer area); (2) maintaining natural areas (preferably forested) between the activity and nest trees (landscape buffers); and (3) avoiding certain activities during the breeding season. Onsite personnel should be informed of the possible presence of nesting bald eagles within the project boundary, and should identify, avoid, and immediately report any such nests to this office. If a bald eagle nest occurs or is discovered within or adjacent to the proposed project area, then an evaluation must be performed to determine whether the project is likely to disturb nesting bald eagles. That evaluation may be conducted on-line at: https://www.fws.gov/southeast/our-services/eagle-technical-assistance/. Following completion of the evaluation, that website will provide a determination of whether additional consultation is necessary. The Division of Migratory Birds for the Southeast Region of the Service (phone: 404/679-7051, e-mail: SEmigratorybirds@fws.gov) has the lead role in conducting any necessary consultation.

Activities that involve State-designated scenic streams and/or wetlands are regulated by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, respectively. We, therefore, recommend that you contact those agencies to determine their interest in proposed projects in these areas.

Activities that would be located within a National Wildlife Refuge are regulated by the refuge staff. We, therefore, recommend that you contact them to determine their interest in proposed projects in these areas.

Additional information on Federal trust species in Louisiana can be obtained from the Louisiana Ecological Services website at: https://www.fws.gov/southeast/lafayette

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Marine Mammals

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Louisiana Ecological Services Field Office
200 Dulles Drive
Lafayette, LA 70506
(337) 291-3100

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0004665
Project Name: Federal PHMSA: Morgan City, LA T&E Species Assessment Tier 2 EA
Project Type: Natural Gas Distribution
Project Description: The City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, plans to replace 11.9 miles of existing, undetectable PVC natural gas mains with 4" PE coiled pipe. Additionally, the project requires the replacement of service pipe with 1" PE coiled pipe. Repairing the natural gas distribution system will also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves, necessary road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie−ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services will receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anodeless risers, meters and regulators as a part of the system repairs.

The project includes 62,832 LF of buried 4” PE gas mains, 53,300 LF of buried 1” PE service mains, 675 residential meters and regulators, and 100 each 4” isolation valves. All of the existing gas pipes to be replaced are currently in the existing rights−of−way with the replacement pipe remaining in the same footprint. All proposed gas pipe installation will be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilled which will be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. The City expects construction to start Spring 2024 once funding through the USDOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration approves the release of funding. There will be no tree removal or tree trimming and no impacts to wetlands or streams. No USACE or LA coastal use permit is expected to be required.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@29.70154905,-91.17540932486241,14z

Counties: St. Mary County, Louisiana

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

---

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. ***This species is also protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and may have additional consultation requirements.*** Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

---

1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read the supplemental

information and specifically the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

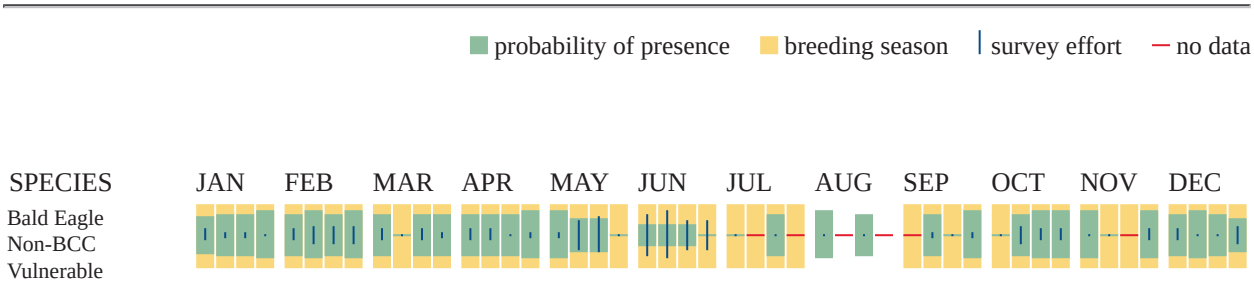
Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Managment https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Kentucky Warbler *Oporornis formosus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9443	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9477	Breeds Mar 10 to Oct 15
Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9439	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938	Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read the supplemental information and specifically the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

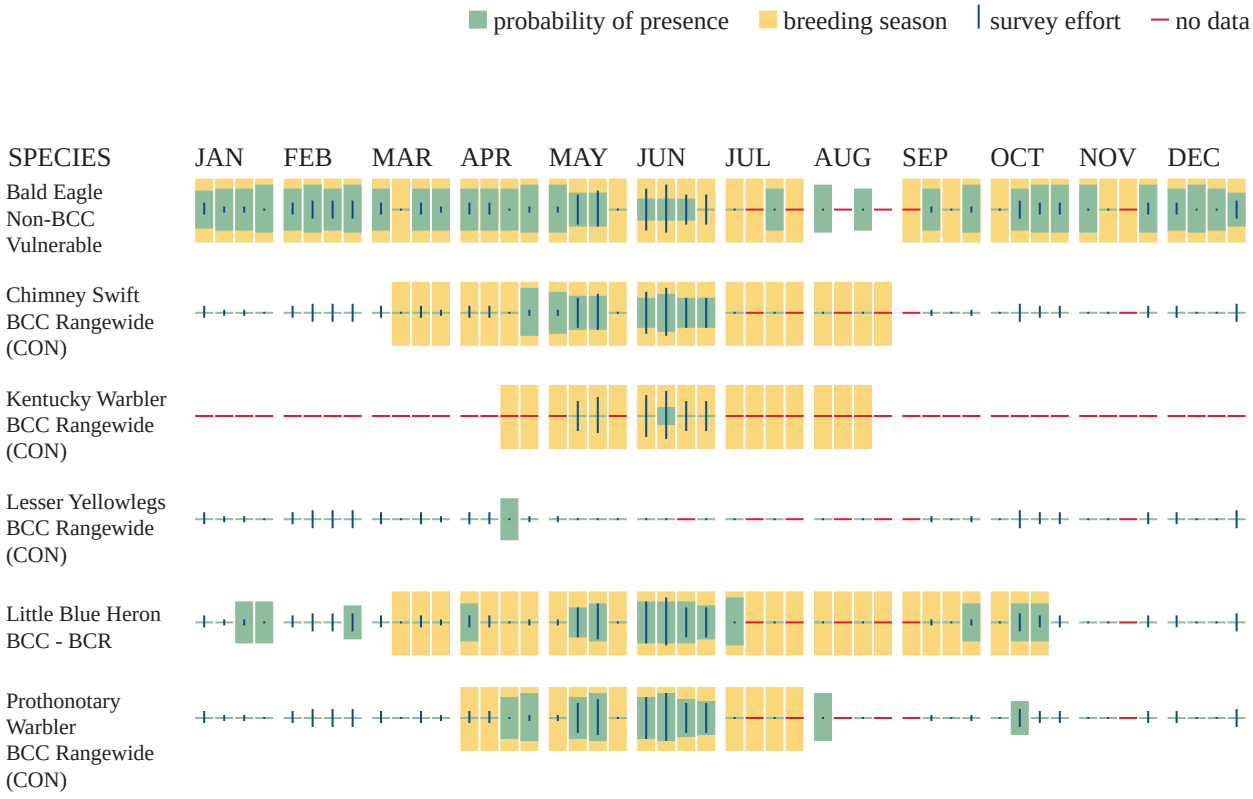
Probability of Presence (■)

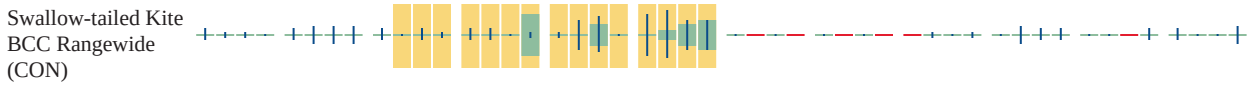
Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.





Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MARINE MAMMALS

Marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act[1] and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[2].

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walruses, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries[3] [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the Marine Mammals page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

---

1. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973.
2. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
3. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

NAME

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Morgan City city
Name: Joyce Barkley
Address: 220 Athens Way, Suite 410
City: Nashville
State: TN
Zip: 37228
Email jbarkley@ensafe.com
Phone: 6152522863

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Name: Dana White
Email: dana.white@dot.gov
Phone: 7712006062

Species Directory

All Species | ESA Threatened & Endangered | Marine Mammals | Sustainable Seafood

ESA Threatened & Endangered

NOAA Fisheries has jurisdiction over 163 endangered and threatened marine species (79 endangered; 84 threatened), including 65 foreign species (39 endangered; 26 threatened).

Additional species are currently under review or have been proposed for Endangered Species Act listing: 3 petitioned species awaiting a 90-day finding, 13 candidate species for ESA listing, 3 proposed species for ESA listing.

In the table below, the Region column shows if the species can be found in a NOAA Fisheries region. If the species occurs only in areas beyond the U.S. exclusive economic zone and territorial waters, the region is labeled as Foreign.

Species Name

Species Category

All

Protected Status

All

Region

Southeast

Display

25 Display All

Species Name ▼	Species Category	Listed Entity	Protected Status	Year Listed	Recovery Plan	Critical Habitat	Region
Atlantic Sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Fish - Protected Fish	Carolina DPS	ESA Endangered	2012	Under Development	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
		Chesapeake Bay DPS	ESA Endangered	2012	Under Development	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
		New York Bight DPS	ESA Endangered	2012	Under Development	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
		South Atlantic DPS	ESA Endangered	2012	Under Development	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
		Gulf of Maine DPS	ESA Threatened	2012	Under Development	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
Blue Whale *Balaenoptera musculus*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Whales	Species	ESA Endangered	1970	Final	---	Alaska New England/Mid-Atlantic Pacific Islands Southeast West Coast
Boulder Star Coral *Orbicella franksi*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Invertebrates - Corals	Species	ESA Threatened	2014	Under Development	Final	Southeast
Elkhorn Coral *Acropora palmata*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Invertebrates	Species	ESA Threatened	2006	Final	Final	Southeast

- Corals

Species Name ▼	Species Category	Listed Entity	Protected Status	Year Listed	Recovery Plan	Critical Habitat	Region
False Killer Whale *Pseudorca crassidens*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Whales **SPECIES CATEGORY** Dolphins & Porpoises	Main Hawaiian Islands Insular DPS	ESA Endangered	2012	Final	Final	Pacific Islands
Fin Whale *Balaenoptera physalus*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Whales	Species	ESA Endangered	1970	Final	---	Alaska New England/Mid-Atlantic Pacific Islands Southeast West Coast
Giant Manta Ray *Manta birostris*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Fish - Protected Fish	Species	ESA Threatened	2018	Under Development	Not Prudent	New England/Mid-Atlantic Pacific Islands Southeast
Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Sea Turtles	Central South Pacific DPS	ESA Endangered	2016	Final	---	Pacific Islands
		Central West Pacific DPS	ESA Endangered	2016	Final	---	Pacific Islands
		Mediterranean DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2016	---	---	Foreign
		Central North Pacific DPS	ESA Threatened	2016	Final	---	Pacific Islands
		East Pacific DPS	ESA Threatened	2016	Final	---	West Coast
		North Atlantic DPS	ESA Threatened	2016	Final	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
		South Atlantic DPS	ESA Threatened	2016	Final	---	Southeast
		East Indian-West Pacific	ESA Threatened	2016	---	---	Foreign

Species Name ▼	Species Category	Listed Entity	Protected Status	Year Listed	Recovery Plan	Critical Habitat	Region
		DPS	- Foreign				
		North Indian DPS	ESA Threatened - Foreign	2016	---	---	Foreign
		Southwest Indian DPS	ESA Threatened - Foreign	2016	---	---	Foreign
		Southwest Pacific DPS	ESA Threatened - Foreign	2016	---	---	Foreign
Gulf Sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Fish - Protected Fish	Species	ESA Threatened	1991	Final	Final	Southeast
Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Sea Turtles	Species	ESA Endangered	1970	Final	Final	Pacific Islands Southeast
Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Whales	Central America DPS	ESA Endangered	2016	Under Development	Final	West Coast
		Western North Pacific DPS	ESA Endangered	2016	Under Development	Final	Alaska
		Arabian Sea DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2016	Final	---	Foreign
		Cape Verde Islands/Northwest Africa DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2016	Final	---	Foreign
		Mexico DPS	ESA Threatened	2016	Under Development	Final	Alaska West Coast
Kemp's Ridley Turtle	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Sea Turtles	Species	ESA Endangered	1970	Final	---	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast

Species Name ▼	Species Category	Listed Entity	Protected Status	Year Listed	Recovery Plan	Critical Habitat	Region
Killer Whale *Orcinus orca* **Also Known As** Orca	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Whales **SPECIES CATEGORY** Dolphins & Porpoises	Southern Resident DPS	ESA Endangered	2005	Final	Final	Alaska West Coast
Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Sea Turtles	Species	ESA Endangered	1970	Final	Final (U.S. Caribbean) Final (U.S. West Coast)	New England/Mid-Atlantic Pacific Islands Southeast West Coast
Lobed Star Coral *Orbicella annularis*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Invertebrates - Corals	Species	ESA Threatened	2014	Under Development	Final	Southeast
Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Sea Turtles	North Pacific Ocean DPS	ESA Endangered	2011	Final	No	Pacific Islands West Coast
		Mediterranean Sea DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2011	---	---	Foreign
		Northeast Atlantic Ocean DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2011	---	---	Foreign
		North Indian Ocean DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2011	---	---	Foreign
		South Pacific Ocean DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2011	---	---	Foreign
		Northwest Atlantic Ocean DPS	ESA Threatened	2011	Final	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
		South Atlantic Ocean DPS	ESA Threatened - Foreign	2011	---	---	Foreign

Species Name ▼	Species Category	Listed Entity	Protected Status	Year Listed	Recovery Plan	Critical Habitat	Region
		Southeast Indo-Pacific Ocean DPS	ESA Threatened - Foreign	2011	---	---	Foreign
		Southwest Indian Ocean DPS	ESA Threatened - Foreign	2011	---	---	Foreign
Mountainous Star Coral *Orbicella faveolata*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Invertebrates - Corals	Species	ESA Threatened	2014	Under Development	Final	Southeast
Nassau Grouper *Epinephelus striatus*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Fish - Protected Fish - Reef Fish	Species	ESA Threatened	2016	Under Development	Proposed	Southeast
North Atlantic Right Whale *Eubalaena glacialis*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Whales	Species	ESA Endangered	2008; 1970 (original)	Final	Final	New England/Mid-Atlantic Southeast
Oceanic Whitetip Shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Fish - Highly Migratory Fish - Protected Fish - Sharks	Species	ESA Threatened	2018	Under Development	Not Prudent	New England/Mid-Atlantic Pacific Islands Southeast West Coast
Olive Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Sea Turtles	Mexico's Pacific coast breeding populations	ESA Endangered	1978	Final	---	West Coast
		All other populations	ESA Threatened	---	---	---	Pacific Islands Southeast West Coast

Species Name ▼	Species Category	Listed Entity	Protected Status	Year Listed	Recovery Plan	Critical Habitat	Region
Pillar Coral *Dendrogyra cylindrus*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Invertebrates - Corals	Species	ESA Proposed - Endangered	---	---	---	Southeast
		Species	ESA Threatened	2014	Under Development	Final	Southeast
Rice's Whale *Balaenoptera ricei*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Whales	Species	ESA Endangered	2019	---	---	Southeast
Rough Cactus Coral *Mycetophyllia ferox*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Invertebrates - Corals	Species	ESA Threatened	2014	Under Development	Final	Southeast
Scalloped Hammerhead Shark *Sphyrna lewini*	**SPECIES CATEGORY** Fish - Highly Migratory Fish - Protected Fish - Sharks	Eastern Pacific DPS	ESA Endangered	2014	---	No	West Coast
		Eastern Atlantic DPS	ESA Endangered - Foreign	2014	---	---	Foreign
		Central & Southwest Atlantic DPS	ESA Threatened	2014	---	No	Southeast
		Indo-West Pacific DPS	ESA Threatened	2014	---	No	Pacific Islands

1 2 Last »

Rare Species and Natural Communities by Parish

RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED RANKS AND STATUSES

RARE ANIMALS TRACKING LIST (PDF)

RARE PLANTS TRACKING LIST (PDF)

RARE NATURAL COMMUNITIES TRACKING LIST (PDF)

RARE SPECIES AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES TRACKING LIST (PDF)

RARE ANIMAL SPECIES FACT SHEETS

RARE PLANT SPECIES FACT SHEETS

NATURAL COMMUNITIES FACT SHEETS

Filter by GLOBAL RANK

<Any>

Filter by STATE RANK

<Any>

Filter by FEDERAL STATUS

<Any>

Filter by STATE STATUS

<Any>

Filter by PARISH

St. Mary

Filter by FACT SHEET

<Any>

Filter by IMPERILED OR CRITICALLY IMPERILED

<Any>

Rare Species and Natural Communities by Parish

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ELEMENT TYPE	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	PARISH	FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bird	G5	S3	Delisted	Delisted	Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, La Salle, Lafourche, Livington, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana	Yes	

								FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
Bay Starvine	Schisandra glabra	Plant	G3	S3			Caldwell, Catahoula, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Iberia, Jackson, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Rapides, St. Helena, St. Mary, West Feliciana, Winn	Yes	
Broad-leaved Spiderwort	Tradescantia subaspera	Plant	G5	S2			Iberia, St. Landry, St. Mary	Yes	Yes
Coastal Ground-cherry	Physalis angustifolia	Plant	G3G4	S1?			Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. Mary, Terrebonne	Yes	Yes
Croomia	Croomia pauciflora	Plant	G3	SH			St. Mary	Yes	
Cypress Swamp	Cypress swamp	Natural Community	G4G5	S4			Ascension, Bienville, Bossier, Catahoula, Evangeline, Franklin, Iberia, Iberville, Rapides, Richland, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Tangipahoa, Vermilion, Webster	Yes	
Cypress-knee Sedge	Carex decomposita	Plant	G3G4	S3			Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafourche, Ouachita, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tensas	Yes	

								FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
Cypress-tupelo Swamp	Cypress-tupelo swamp	Natural Community	G3G5	S4			Ascension, Assumption, Bossier, East Baton Rouge, Franklin, Iberia, Iberville, Livingston, Natchitoches, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, West Feliciana, Winn		
Dwarf Bulrush	Lipocarpha micrantha	Plant	G5	S1			Caddo, Iberville, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. Mary	Yes	Yes
Floating Antler Fern	Ceratopteris pteridoides	Plant	G5?	S2			Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne	Yes	Yes
Freshwater Marsh	Freshwater marsh	Natural Community	G3G4	S2			Cameron, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Vermilion	Yes	Yes
Golden Canna	Canna flaccida	Plant	G4?	S4?			Cameron, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. Mary, Vermilion	Yes	

								FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
Hardwood Slope Forest	Hardwood slope forest	Natural Community	G2G3	S3			Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Caldwell, Catahoula, East Carroll. East Feliciana, Evangeline, Grant, Jackson, La Salle, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Helena, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, Washington, West Carroll, West Feliciana	Yes	Yes
Hemlock Water-parsnip	Sium suave	Plant	G5	S1S2			St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa	Yes	Yes
Lanceleaved Glade Fern	Diplazium lonchophyllum	Plant	G3G5	S1			Iberia, St. Mary	Yes	Yes
Live Oak Forest	Live oak forest	Natural Community	G2	S1			Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. Mary, Vermilion	Yes	Yes
Millet Beak Sedge	Rhynchospora miliacea	Plant	G5	S2			Allen, Calcasieu, Livingston, Rapides, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Vernon, Winn	Yes	Yes
Mississippi Diamond-backed Terrapin	Malaclemys terrapin pileata	Reptile	G4T3Q	S3		Restricted	Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafourche, Orleans, St. Bernard, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Vermilion	Yes	

								FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
Pallid Sturgeon	Scaphirhynchus albus	Fish	G2	S1	Endangered	Endangered	Ascension, Concordia, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Madison, Orleans, Pointe Coupee, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Tensas, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana	Yes	Yes
Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus	Bird	G3	S2N	Threatened	Threatened	Cameron, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Vermilion	Yes	Yes
Rooted Spike Sedge	Eleocharis radicans	Plant	G5	S1?			East Feliciana, Lafourche, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, West Feliciana	Yes	Yes
Salt Dome Hardwood Forest	Salt dome hardwood forest	Natural Community	G1	S1			Iberia, St. Mary	Yes	Yes
Saltmarsh Topminnow	Fundulus jenkinsi	Fish	G3	S3			Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Vermilion		
Six-banded Longhorn Beetle	Dryobius sexnotatus	Insect	GNR	S1			Acadia, Assumption, Avoyelles, Concordia, Evangeline, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana		Yes

								FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
Snowy Plover	Charadrius nivosus	Bird	G3	S1B, S2N			Cameron, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Vermilion	Yes	Yes
Southern Shield Woodfern	Dryopteris ludoviciana	Plant	G4	S2			Bienville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Grant, Iberia, Rapides, St. Mary, Tangipahoa, West Feliciana	Yes	Yes
Square-stem Monkeyflower	Mimulus ringens	Plant	G5	S2			Concordia, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Madison, St. Charles, St. Mary, Tensas, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana	Yes	Yes
Vegetated Pioneer Emerging Delta	Sagittaria latifolia - Sagittaria platyphylla - (Colocasia esculenta) Deltaic Tidal Marsh	Natural Community	G3G4	S2			St. Mary, Terrebonne	Yes	Yes

									FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
	Waterbird Nesting Colony	Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area	Animal Aggregation	GNR	SNR			Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Concordia, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafourche, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana		
	West Indian Manatee	Trichechus manatus	Mammal	G2G3	S1N	Threatened	Threatened	Ascension, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Lafourche, Livingston, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Vermilion	Yes	Yes
	Willdenow's Maiden Fern	Thelypteris interrupta	Plant	G5?	S1			St. Mary, Vermilion	Yes	Yes

								FACT SHEET	IMPERI OR CRITICA IMPERI
Wilson's Plover	Charadrius wilsonia	Bird	G5	S2B, S1N			Cameron, Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Vermilion	Yes	Yes
Woodland Bluegrass	Poa sylvestris	Plant	G5	S1			Iberia, St. Mary, West Feliciana	Yes	Yes

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
PO Box 98000
2000 Quail Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70898
800.256.2749
225.765.2800
CONTACT US

Administration
- About Us
- Annual Reports
- Quarterly Litigation Reports
- Wildlife and Fisheries Foundation
- Employment
- Internships
- Public Records Request
- Site Disclaimer
- Legislative Auditor Fraud Hotline
- Federal Aid/Title VI

Commissions, Task Forces, & Councils
- Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
- Louisiana Outdoors Forever
- Crab Task Force
- Finfish Task Force
- Oyster Task Force
- Shrimp Task Force
- Artificial Reef Council
- Alligator Advisory Council
- Fur Advisory Council

Resources
- Research and Publications
- Louisiana Conservationist
- Species Field Guide
- Hunters for the Hungry
- News Archive
- LDWF in the News
- Photo Gallery
- Video Gallery
- Event Calendar

Appendix G

Cultural Resources

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

March 22, 2024

Kristin Sanders
State Historic Preservation Officer
Louisiana Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4241

Section 106 Consultation: PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Morgan City, Louisiana
Grant Recipient: City of Morgan City
Project Location: City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Dear Kristin Sanders:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the City of Morgan City (City) for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106).

Project Description/Background

The City proposes to replace 62,832 linear feet (LF) of existing PVC natural gas mains with four-inch polyethylene (PE) coiled pipe. All proposed gas pipe installation would be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilling, which would be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. Ground disturbance for the pipeline replacement work is not expected to exceed 3 to 4 feet in width, for open trenching methods, and 5 feet in depth. If the contractor chooses to utilize directional boring methods instead of open trenching, ground disturbance would be limited to 14-inch pothole every 100 feet and at every home where service lines will be replaced, all within the existing right-of-way (ROW).

Additionally, the project requires the replacement of 53,300 LF of existing service pipe with one-inch PE coiled pipe. The Undertaking would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves (to allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers), associated road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services would receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anodeless risers, meters and regulators (if necessary) as a part of the system repairs. Replacement gas meters will be installed in the same location or immediately adjacent to the existing gas meters. The expected depth and width of disturbance for this work is 18 inches below grade and 2 to 3 feet wide.

All work will take place within the existing ROW and existing utility easements. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment A**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment B**.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW and adjacent parcels where the pipeline and service line replacements will take place within existing utility easements. The APE encompasses various areas around the City and extends from 29.72079, -91.20408 to the north to 29.69266, -91.16776 to the south. The APE includes the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking and extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 5 feet. Any potential visual effects from gas meter replacements would be limited, and the Undertaking does not have the potential to cause audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE is shown on the map in **Attachment A**.

Identification and Evaluation

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Individuals who meet the SOI Professional Qualification Standards also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP and assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

Historic Architecture

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search in the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) and Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW and the replacement of service lines and gas meters within existing utility easements, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline work and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

Archaeology

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database was consulted to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter of a mile of the APE. Several surveys were conducted within one quarter of a mile of the APE (Table 1); however, no archaeological sites were identified within the one quarter of a mile search radius.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Surveys within One Quarter of a Mile of the APE

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resources Survey of the Morgan City and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project.	Goodwin et al. 1985	22-1050
Channel Improvement in the Atchafalaya Basin: Land Use Studies in Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and West Baton Rouge Parishes.	Draughton et al. 1999	22-2261
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Relocation Route of U.S. 90 (LA 3052), Assumption, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes, Louisiana.	Weinstein et al. 1978	22-0386

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Construction Sites, Drainage District #5, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Gagliano 1976	22-0147
Cultural Resources Investigation of the Morgan City/Berwick Flood Proofing Measures for Riverfront Businesses Project, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Lee et al. 2009	22-3570

An examination of Web Soil data reveals three soil types within the APE. These types, along with their drainage class, slope, and APE percentage, are detailed in Table 2. Well drained and moderately well drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. Typically, slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation. All soil types within the APE are poorly drained clays generally considered unsuitable for human habitation.

Table 2. Soil Types Identified within the APE

Soil Type	Drainage Class	Slope	Percent of APE
Harahan clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	87%
Schriever clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	12.6%
Water	--	--	<1%

Historic topographic maps dating 1935 to 1981 show significant changes to the landscape of Morgan City, with rapid development occurring in the period between 1954 and 1966. The topography of the APE was primarily marshland in 1935, with city infrastructure being concentrated southwest of the APE near the confluence of the Bayou Boeuf, Berwick Bay and Atchafalaya River.

Notably, no buildings within the APE are marked on the 1954 Morgan City Quadrangle, although additions to the Morgan City Levee can be seen to have been built within a small portion of the westernmost segment of the APE and running adjacent to segments of the APE along modern-day 9th Street in the period between 1935 and 1954. By 1966, lands within the three westernmost segments of the APE were completely developed, and the portions of the levee within and adjacent to the APE in 1954 were removed and reconstructed in their modern location. While it is possible that some post-contact historic deposits may exist in these areas, it is likely that no intact significant material would be recovered due to prior disturbance, and any remnants are likely to lack integrity.

The 1981 photo revisions to the 1966 Morgan City Quadrangle show that development within the easternmost segment of the APE occurred later than in the three westernmost segments; while most of the land within the western segments had been developed by 1966, and much of the modern-day infrastructure within the western segments of the APE was in place by 1981, development in the easternmost segment had only begun. Although Park Street was in place by 1981, most of the extant buildings were not yet in place in this segment of the APE, making it unlikely that post-contact historic deposits are present in this area.

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's map database, the Find a Grave online database, and historic topographic maps were also examined to identify the presence of any historic-age cemeteries within the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified. Several church parcels are located within the APE and surrounding area, but no cemeteries were identified on the aerial imagery. Marshy lands are less desirable for burials. However, two historic-age plantations (Fairview Plantation and Lyon Plantation), are shown on the 1935 Morgan City Quadrangle on the opposite bank of the Atchafalaya River and, given the sparsity of solid land in the surrounding region, there is a probability that slave burials were located in the surrounding marshlands, which could include the area within the APE. Therefore, it is possible that unknown or unrecorded cemeteries may exist within the APE. However, the Undertaking will be limited to areas within

previous road or utility construction, making it possible that any such burials may have been previously recovered from construction activities.

No known archaeological sites or registered historic properties were identified within one quarter of a mile of the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified within the APE. Due to the limited scope of work, prior marshland conditions, likelihood of disturbed context within the APE, and the lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE, a Phase I archaeological survey is not recommended at this time. All ground disturbing work is subject to Louisiana state burial laws -- Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R.S. 25:931-943).

Determination of Effect

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE.

While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

Consulting Party Outreach

PHMSA will invite the following federally recognized tribes to participate in consultation by separate letter:

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
- Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
- Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

PHMSA sought to identify additional consulting parties that may be interested in the Undertaking and its effects on historic properties; however, no historical societies or additional consulting parties with a potential interest in the Undertaking were identified. PHMSA requests that the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation inform the agency if they are aware of any additional parties that should be consulted. If any consulting party expresses concerns about the Undertaking's potential effects to historic properties, PHMSA will consult with the party to resolve those concerns prior to project implementation.

Request for Section 106 Concurrence

Based on the information presented above, PHMSA finds that the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected. PHMSA is submitting this Undertaking to your office for your review and comment. PHMSA requests your concurrence with this determination of effect within 30 calendar days of the date of this letter. Should you need additional information, please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at PHMSASection106@dot.gov or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,

Matt Fuller
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Elizabeth Williams, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center
Dana White, PHMSA Grant Coordinator
Hannah Roy, Grant Writer, City of Morgan City

Enclosures:
Attachment A: Project Location and APE Maps
Attachment B: Project Area Photographs

ATTACHMENT A

Project Location and APE Maps

Area of Potential Effects Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 100,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

Area of Potential Effects Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 30,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Maxar, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS

Area of Potential Effects Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 7,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

Area of Potential Effects Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 7,500
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

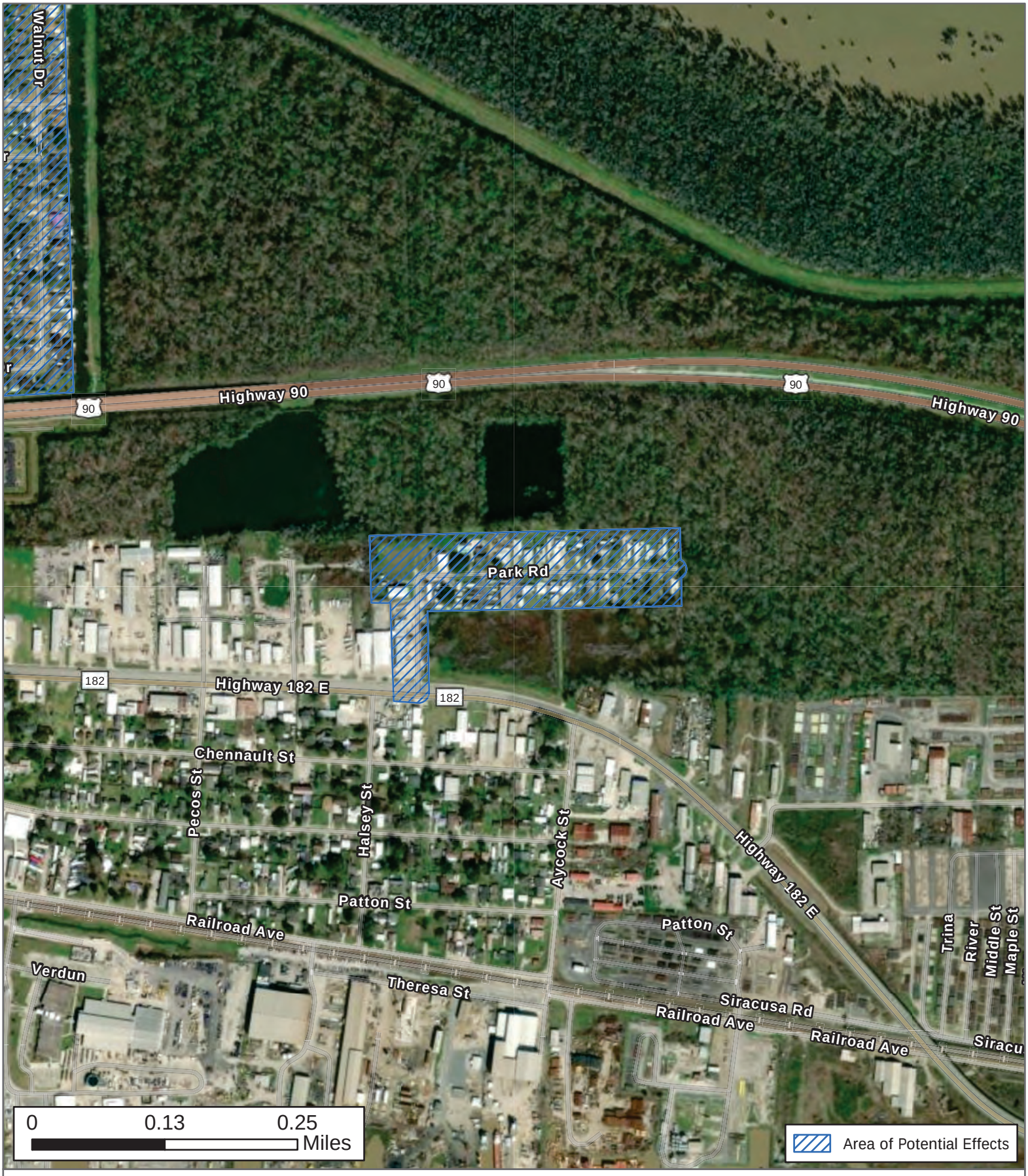
Area of Potential Effects Map

Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 8,000
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

Area of Potential Effects Map



Name: Morgan City, Louisiana Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 7,500
Total Acreage: 415.5
St Mary Parish, LA

N

Service Layer Credits: Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Maxar

ATTACHMENT B

Project Area Photographs

Photo 1. APE along Marquis Manor, view facing west.

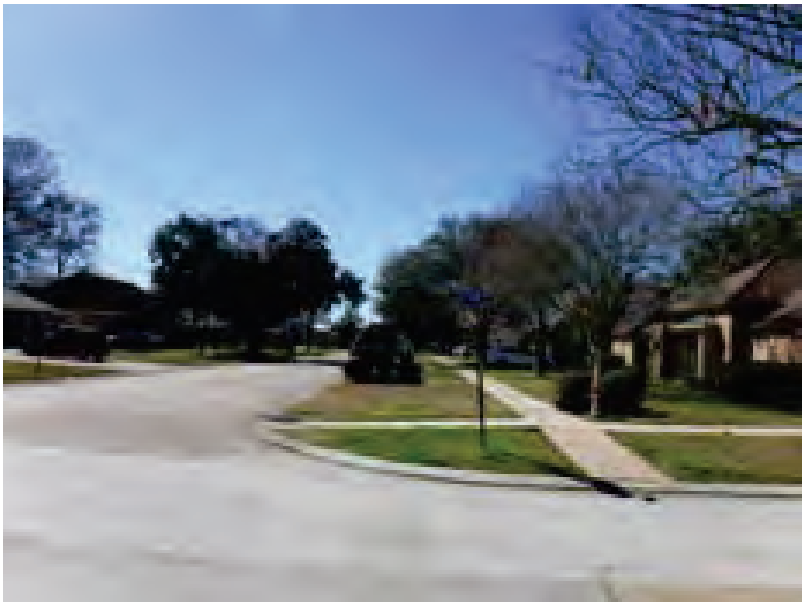


Photo 2. Fig Street at Fig Drive, view facing west.

Photo 3. Sixth Street at Hickory Street, view facing east.

Photo 4. Poplar Street at Elm Street, view facing east.

Photo 5. Justa Street at Mark Drive, view facing south.

Photo 6. Ridgeway Drive, view facing south.

Photo 7. Chatsworth Drive, view facing north.

Photo 8. Ninth Street, view facing west.

Photo 9. David Drive at Victor II Boulevard, view facing southwest.

Photo 10. Victor II Boulevard at Clothilde Street, view facing west.

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

March 22, 2024

Wamblee Smith
Acting Environmental Director
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 1330
Anadarko, OK 73005

Section 106 Consultation: PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Morgan City, Louisiana
Grant Recipient: City of Morgan City
Project Location: City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Dear Director Smith:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the City of Morgan City (City) for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106). The purpose of this letter is to initiate Section 106 consultation for the Project to determine if there are historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be affected by the Project, to determine if you want to be a consulting party, and/or to notify your Tribe/Nation of PHMSA's intention to make a finding of No Historic Properties Affected. PHMSA is also available for Government-to-Government consultation on this Program.

Project Description/Background

The City proposes to replace 62,832 linear feet (LF) of existing PVC natural gas mains with four-inch polyethylene (PE) coiled pipe. All proposed gas pipe installation would be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilling, which would be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. Ground disturbance for the pipeline replacement work is not expected to exceed 3 to 4 feet in width, for open trenching methods, and 5 feet in depth. If the contractor chooses to utilize directional boring methods instead of open trenching, ground disturbance would be limited to 14-inch pothole every 100 feet and at every home where service lines will be replaced, all within the existing right-of-way (ROW).

Additionally, the project requires the replacement of 53,300 LF of existing service pipe with one-inch PE coiled pipe. The Undertaking would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves (to allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers), associated road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services would receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anodeless risers, meters and regulators (if necessary) as a part of the system repairs. Replacement gas meters will be installed in the same location or immediately adjacent to the existing gas meters. The expected depth and width of disturbance for this work is 18 inches below grade and 2 to 3 feet wide.

All work will take place within the existing ROW and existing utility easements. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment A**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment B**.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW and adjacent parcels where the pipeline and service line replacements will take place within existing utility easements. The APE encompasses various areas around the City and extends from 29.72079, -91.20408 to the north to 29.69266, -91.16776 to the south. The APE includes the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking and extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 5 feet. Any potential visual effects from gas meter replacements would be limited, and the Undertaking does not have the potential to cause audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE is shown on the map in **Attachment A**.

Identification and Evaluation

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Individuals who meet the SOI Professional Qualification Standards also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP and assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

Historic Architecture

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search in the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) and Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW and the replacement of service lines and gas meters within existing utility easements, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline work and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

Archaeology

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database was consulted to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter of a mile of the APE. Several surveys were conducted within one quarter of a mile of the APE (Table 1); however, no archaeological sites were identified within the one quarter of a mile search radius.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Surveys within One Quarter of a Mile of the APE

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resources Survey of the Morgan City and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project.	Goodwin et al. 1985	22-1050
Channel Improvement in the Atchafalaya Basin: Land Use Studies in Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and West Baton Rouge Parishes.	Draughton et al. 1999	22-2261

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Relocation Route of U.S. 90 (LA 3052), Assumption, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes, Louisiana.	Weinstein et al. 1978	22-0386
Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Construction Sites, Drainage District #5, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Gagliano 1976	22-0147
Cultural Resources Investigation of the Morgan City/Berwick Flood Proofing Measures for Riverfront Businesses Project, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Lee et al. 2009	22-3570

An examination of Web Soil data reveals three soil types within the APE. These types, along with their drainage class, slope, and APE percentage, are detailed in Table 2. Well drained and moderately well drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. Typically, slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation. All soil types within the APE are poorly drained clays generally considered unsuitable for human habitation.

Table 2. Soil Types Identified within the APE

Soil Type	Drainage Class	Slope	Percent of APE
Harahan clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	87%
Schriever clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	12.6%
Water	--	--	<1%

Historic topographic maps dating 1935 to 1981 show significant changes to the landscape of Morgan City, with rapid development occurring in the period between 1954 and 1966. The topography of the APE was primarily marshland in 1935, with city infrastructure being concentrated southwest of the APE near the confluence of the Bayou Boeuf, Berwick Bay and Atchafalaya River.

Notably, no buildings within the APE are marked on the 1954 Morgan City Quadrangle, although additions to the Morgan City Levee can be seen to have been built within a small portion of the westernmost segment of the APE and running adjacent to segments of the APE along modern-day 9th Street in the period between 1935 and 1954. By 1966, lands within the three westernmost segments of the APE were completely developed, and the portions of the levee within and adjacent to the APE in 1954 were removed and reconstructed in their modern location. While it is possible that some post-contact historic deposits may exist in these areas, it is likely that no intact significant material would be recovered due to prior disturbance, and any remnants are likely to lack integrity.

The 1981 photo revisions to the 1966 Morgan City Quadrangle show that development within the easternmost segment of the APE occurred later than in the three westernmost segments; while most of the land within the western segments had been developed by 1966, and much of the modern-day infrastructure within the western segments of the APE was in place by 1981, development in the easternmost segment had only begun. Although Park Street was in place by 1981, most of the extant buildings were not yet in place in this segment of the APE, making it unlikely that post-contact historic deposits are present in this area.

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's map database, the Find a Grave online database, and historic topographic maps were also examined to identify the presence of any historic-age cemeteries within the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified. Several church parcels are located within the APE and surrounding area, but no cemeteries were identified on the aerial imagery. Marshy lands are less desirable for burials. However, two historic-age plantations (Fairview Plantation and Lyon Plantation), are shown on the 1935 Morgan City Quadrangle on the opposite bank of the Atchafalaya River and, given the sparsity of solid land in the surrounding region, there is a probability that slave burials were located in the surrounding

marshlands, which could include the area within the APE. Therefore, it is possible that unknown or unrecorded cemeteries may exist within the APE. However, the Undertaking will be limited to areas within previous road or utility construction, making it possible that any such burials may have been previously recovered from construction activities.

No known archaeological sites or registered historic properties were identified within one quarter of a mile of the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified within the APE. Due to the limited scope of work, prior marshland conditions, likelihood of disturbed context within the APE, and the lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE, a Phase I archaeological survey is not recommended at this time. All ground disturbing work is subject to Louisiana state burial laws -- Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R.S. 25:931-943).

Determination of Effect

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE.

While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

Request for Information and Comments

PHMSA requests that you provide any information you have regarding historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be present in the APE and affected by the Undertaking. If your Tribe/Nation is unaware of any historic properties, PHMSA is notifying your Tribe/Nation of our intention to make a No Historic Properties Affected finding. Please notify us within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter if you have any concerns about the project's effects to historic properties. Should you need additional information please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at PHMSASection106@dot.gov or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,

Matt Fuller
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Elizabeth Williams, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center
Dana White, PHMSA Grant Coordinator

Enclosures:
Attachment A: Project Location and APE Maps
Attachment B: Project Area Photographs

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

March 22, 2024

Melissa Darden
Chairman
Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
155 Chitimacha Loop
Charenton, LA 70523

Section 106 Consultation: PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Morgan City, Louisiana
Grant Recipient: City of Morgan City
Project Location: City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Dear Chairman Darden:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the City of Morgan City (City) for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106). The purpose of this letter is to initiate Section 106 consultation for the Project to determine if there are historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be affected by the Project, to determine if you want to be a consulting party, and/or to notify your Tribe/Nation of PHMSA's intention to make a finding of No Historic Properties Affected. PHMSA is also available for Government-to-Government consultation on this Program.

Project Description/Background

The City proposes to replace 62,832 linear feet (LF) of existing PVC natural gas mains with four-inch polyethylene (PE) coiled pipe. All proposed gas pipe installation would be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilling, which would be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. Ground disturbance for the pipeline replacement work is not expected to exceed 3 to 4 feet in width, for open trenching methods, and 5 feet in depth. If the contractor chooses to utilize directional boring methods instead of open trenching, ground disturbance would be limited to 14-inch pothole every 100 feet and at every home where service lines will be replaced, all within the existing right-of-way (ROW).

Additionally, the project requires the replacement of 53,300 LF of existing service pipe with one-inch PE coiled pipe. The Undertaking would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves (to allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers), associated road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services would receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anodeless risers, meters and regulators (if necessary) as a part of the system repairs. Replacement gas meters will be installed in the same location or immediately adjacent to the existing gas meters. The expected depth and width of disturbance for this work is 18 inches below grade and 2 to 3 feet wide.

All work will take place within the existing ROW and existing utility easements. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment A**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment B**.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW and adjacent parcels where the pipeline and service line replacements will take place within existing utility easements. The APE encompasses various areas around the City and extends from 29.72079, -91.20408 to the north to 29.69266, -91.16776 to the south. The APE includes the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking and extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 5 feet. Any potential visual effects from gas meter replacements would be limited, and the Undertaking does not have the potential to cause audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE is shown on the map in **Attachment A**.

Identification and Evaluation

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Individuals who meet the SOI Professional Qualification Standards also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP and assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

Historic Architecture

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search in the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) and Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW and the replacement of service lines and gas meters within existing utility easements, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline work and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

Archaeology

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database was consulted to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter of a mile of the APE. Several surveys were conducted within one quarter of a mile of the APE (Table 1); however, no archaeological sites were identified within the one quarter of a mile search radius.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Surveys within One Quarter of a Mile of the APE

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resources Survey of the Morgan City and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project.	Goodwin et al. 1985	22-1050
Channel Improvement in the Atchafalaya Basin: Land Use Studies in Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and West Baton Rouge Parishes.	Draughton et al. 1999	22-2261

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Relocation Route of U.S. 90 (LA 3052), Assumption, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes, Louisiana.	Weinstein et al. 1978	22-0386
Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Construction Sites, Drainage District #5, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Gagliano 1976	22-0147
Cultural Resources Investigation of the Morgan City/Berwick Flood Proofing Measures for Riverfront Businesses Project, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Lee et al. 2009	22-3570

An examination of Web Soil data reveals three soil types within the APE. These types, along with their drainage class, slope, and APE percentage, are detailed in Table 2. Well drained and moderately well drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. Typically, slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation. All soil types within the APE are poorly drained clays generally considered unsuitable for human habitation.

Table 2. Soil Types Identified within the APE

Soil Type	Drainage Class	Slope	Percent of APE
Harahan clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	87%
Schriever clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	12.6%
Water	--	--	<1%

Historic topographic maps dating 1935 to 1981 show significant changes to the landscape of Morgan City, with rapid development occurring in the period between 1954 and 1966. The topography of the APE was primarily marshland in 1935, with city infrastructure being concentrated southwest of the APE near the confluence of the Bayou Boeuf, Berwick Bay and Atchafalaya River.

Notably, no buildings within the APE are marked on the 1954 Morgan City Quadrangle, although additions to the Morgan City Levee can be seen to have been built within a small portion of the westernmost segment of the APE and running adjacent to segments of the APE along modern-day 9th Street in the period between 1935 and 1954. By 1966, lands within the three westernmost segments of the APE were completely developed, and the portions of the levee within and adjacent to the APE in 1954 were removed and reconstructed in their modern location. While it is possible that some post-contact historic deposits may exist in these areas, it is likely that no intact significant material would be recovered due to prior disturbance, and any remnants are likely to lack integrity.

The 1981 photo revisions to the 1966 Morgan City Quadrangle show that development within the easternmost segment of the APE occurred later than in the three westernmost segments; while most of the land within the western segments had been developed by 1966, and much of the modern-day infrastructure within the western segments of the APE was in place by 1981, development in the easternmost segment had only begun. Although Park Street was in place by 1981, most of the extant buildings were not yet in place in this segment of the APE, making it unlikely that post-contact historic deposits are present in this area.

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's map database, the Find a Grave online database, and historic topographic maps were also examined to identify the presence of any historic-age cemeteries within the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified. Several church parcels are located within the APE and surrounding area, but no cemeteries were identified on the aerial imagery. Marshy lands are less desirable for burials. However, two historic-age plantations (Fairview Plantation and Lyon Plantation), are shown on the 1935 Morgan City Quadrangle on the opposite bank of the Atchafalaya River and, given the sparsity of solid land in the surrounding region, there is a probability that slave burials were located in the surrounding

marshlands, which could include the area within the APE. Therefore, it is possible that unknown or unrecorded cemeteries may exist within the APE. However, the Undertaking will be limited to areas within previous road or utility construction, making it possible that any such burials may have been previously recovered from construction activities.

No known archaeological sites or registered historic properties were identified within one quarter of a mile of the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified within the APE. Due to the limited scope of work, prior marshland conditions, likelihood of disturbed context within the APE, and the lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE, a Phase I archaeological survey is not recommended at this time. All ground disturbing work is subject to Louisiana state burial laws -- Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R.S. 25:931-943).

Determination of Effect

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE.

While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

Request for Information and Comments

PHMSA requests that you provide any information you have regarding historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be present in the APE and affected by the Undertaking. If your Tribe/Nation is unaware of any historic properties, PHMSA is notifying your Tribe/Nation of our intention to make a No Historic Properties Affected finding. Please notify us within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter if you have any concerns about the project's effects to historic properties. Should you need additional information please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at PHMSASection106@dot.gov or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,

Matt Fuller
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Elizabeth Williams, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center
Dana White, PHMSA Grant Coordinator
Kimberly Walden, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures:
Attachment A: Project Location and APE Maps
Attachment B: Project Area Photographs

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

March 22, 2024

Jonathan Cernek
Chairman
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
1940 C.C. Bel Road
Elton, LA 70532

Section 106 Consultation: PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Morgan City, Louisiana
Grant Recipient: City of Morgan City
Project Location: City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Dear Chairman Cernek:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the City of Morgan City (City) for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106). The purpose of this letter is to initiate Section 106 consultation for the Project to determine if there are historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be affected by the Project, to determine if you want to be a consulting party, and/or to notify your Tribe/Nation of PHMSA's intention to make a finding of No Historic Properties Affected. PHMSA is also available for Government-to-Government consultation on this Program.

Project Description/Background

The City proposes to replace 62,832 linear feet (LF) of existing PVC natural gas mains with four-inch polyethylene (PE) coiled pipe. All proposed gas pipe installation would be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilling, which would be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. Ground disturbance for the pipeline replacement work is not expected to exceed 3 to 4 feet in width, for open trenching methods, and 5 feet in depth. If the contractor chooses to utilize directional boring methods instead of open trenching, ground disturbance would be limited to 14-inch pothole every 100 feet and at every home where service lines will be replaced, all within the existing right-of-way (ROW).

Additionally, the project requires the replacement of 53,300 LF of existing service pipe with one-inch PE coiled pipe. The Undertaking would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves (to allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers), associated road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services would receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anodeless risers, meters and regulators (if necessary) as a part of the system repairs. Replacement gas meters will be installed in the same location or immediately adjacent to the existing gas meters. The expected depth and width of disturbance for this work is 18 inches below grade and 2 to 3 feet wide.

All work will take place within the existing ROW and existing utility easements. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment A**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment B**.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW and adjacent parcels where the pipeline and service line replacements will take place within existing utility easements. The APE encompasses various areas around the City and extends from 29.72079, -91.20408 to the north to 29.69266, -91.16776 to the south. The APE includes the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking and extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 5 feet. Any potential visual effects from gas meter replacements would be limited, and the Undertaking does not have the potential to cause audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE is shown on the map in **Attachment A**.

Identification and Evaluation

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Individuals who meet the SOI Professional Qualification Standards also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP and assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

Historic Architecture

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search in the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) and Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW and the replacement of service lines and gas meters within existing utility easements, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline work and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

Archaeology

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database was consulted to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter of a mile of the APE. Several surveys were conducted within one quarter of a mile of the APE (Table 1); however, no archaeological sites were identified within the one quarter of a mile search radius.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Surveys within One Quarter of a Mile of the APE

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resources Survey of the Morgan City and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project.	Goodwin et al. 1985	22-1050
Channel Improvement in the Atchafalaya Basin: Land Use Studies in Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and West Baton Rouge Parishes.	Draughton et al. 1999	22-2261

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Relocation Route of U.S. 90 (LA 3052), Assumption, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes, Louisiana.	Weinstein et al. 1978	22-0386
Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Construction Sites, Drainage District #5, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Gagliano 1976	22-0147
Cultural Resources Investigation of the Morgan City/Berwick Flood Proofing Measures for Riverfront Businesses Project, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Lee et al. 2009	22-3570

An examination of Web Soil data reveals three soil types within the APE. These types, along with their drainage class, slope, and APE percentage, are detailed in Table 2. Well drained and moderately well drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. Typically, slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation. All soil types within the APE are poorly drained clays generally considered unsuitable for human habitation.

Table 2. Soil Types Identified within the APE

Soil Type	Drainage Class	Slope	Percent of APE
Harahan clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	87%
Schriever clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	12.6%
Water	--	--	<1%

Historic topographic maps dating 1935 to 1981 show significant changes to the landscape of Morgan City, with rapid development occurring in the period between 1954 and 1966. The topography of the APE was primarily marshland in 1935, with city infrastructure being concentrated southwest of the APE near the confluence of the Bayou Boeuf, Berwick Bay and Atchafalaya River.

Notably, no buildings within the APE are marked on the 1954 Morgan City Quadrangle, although additions to the Morgan City Levee can be seen to have been built within a small portion of the westernmost segment of the APE and running adjacent to segments of the APE along modern-day 9th Street in the period between 1935 and 1954. By 1966, lands within the three westernmost segments of the APE were completely developed, and the portions of the levee within and adjacent to the APE in 1954 were removed and reconstructed in their modern location. While it is possible that some post-contact historic deposits may exist in these areas, it is likely that no intact significant material would be recovered due to prior disturbance, and any remnants are likely to lack integrity.

The 1981 photo revisions to the 1966 Morgan City Quadrangle show that development within the easternmost segment of the APE occurred later than in the three westernmost segments; while most of the land within the western segments had been developed by 1966, and much of the modern-day infrastructure within the western segments of the APE was in place by 1981, development in the easternmost segment had only begun. Although Park Street was in place by 1981, most of the extant buildings were not yet in place in this segment of the APE, making it unlikely that post-contact historic deposits are present in this area.

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's map database, the Find a Grave online database, and historic topographic maps were also examined to identify the presence of any historic-age cemeteries within the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified. Several church parcels are located within the APE and surrounding area, but no cemeteries were identified on the aerial imagery. Marshy lands are less desirable for burials. However, two historic-age plantations (Fairview Plantation and Lyon Plantation), are shown on the 1935 Morgan City Quadrangle on the opposite bank of the Atchafalaya River and, given the sparsity of solid land in the surrounding region, there is a probability that slave burials were located in the surrounding

marshlands, which could include the area within the APE. Therefore, it is possible that unknown or unrecorded cemeteries may exist within the APE. However, the Undertaking will be limited to areas within previous road or utility construction, making it possible that any such burials may have been previously recovered from construction activities.

No known archaeological sites or registered historic properties were identified within one quarter of a mile of the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified within the APE. Due to the limited scope of work, prior marshland conditions, likelihood of disturbed context within the APE, and the lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE, a Phase I archaeological survey is not recommended at this time. All ground disturbing work is subject to Louisiana state burial laws -- Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R.S. 25:931-943).

Determination of Effect

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE.

While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

Request for Information and Comments

PHMSA requests that you provide any information you have regarding historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be present in the APE and affected by the Undertaking. If your Tribe/Nation is unaware of any historic properties, PHMSA is notifying your Tribe/Nation of our intention to make a No Historic Properties Affected finding. Please notify us within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter if you have any concerns about the project's effects to historic properties. Should you need additional information please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at PHMSASection106@dot.gov or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,

Matt Fuller
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Elizabeth Williams, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center
Dana White, PHMSA Grant Coordinator
Kristian Poncho, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures:
Attachment A: Project Location and APE Maps
Attachment B: Project Area Photographs

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

March 22, 2024

Libby Rogers
Tribal Chief
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
1052 Chanaha Hina Street
Trout, LA 71371

Section 106 Consultation: PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Morgan City, Louisiana
Grant Recipient: City of Morgan City
Project Location: City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Dear Tribal Chief Rogers:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the City of Morgan City (City) for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106). The purpose of this letter is to initiate Section 106 consultation for the Project to determine if there are historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be affected by the Project, to determine if you want to be a consulting party, and/or to notify your Tribe/Nation of PHMSA's intention to make a finding of No Historic Properties Affected. PHMSA is also available for Government-to-Government consultation on this Program.

Project Description/Background

The City proposes to replace 62,832 linear feet (LF) of existing PVC natural gas mains with four-inch polyethylene (PE) coiled pipe. All proposed gas pipe installation would be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilling, which would be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. Ground disturbance for the pipeline replacement work is not expected to exceed 3 to 4 feet in width, for open trenching methods, and 5 feet in depth. If the contractor chooses to utilize directional boring methods instead of open trenching, ground disturbance would be limited to 14-inch pothole every 100 feet and at every home where service lines will be replaced, all within the existing right-of-way (ROW).

Additionally, the project requires the replacement of 53,300 LF of existing service pipe with one-inch PE coiled pipe. The Undertaking would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves (to allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers), associated road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services would receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anodeless risers, meters and regulators (if necessary) as a part of the system repairs. Replacement gas meters will be installed in the same location or immediately adjacent to the existing gas meters. The expected depth and width of disturbance for this work is 18 inches below grade and 2 to 3 feet wide.

All work will take place within the existing ROW and existing utility easements. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment A**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment B**.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW and adjacent parcels where the pipeline and service line replacements will take place within existing utility easements. The APE encompasses various areas around the City and extends from 29.72079, -91.20408 to the north to 29.69266, -91.16776 to the south. The APE includes the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking and extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 5 feet. Any potential visual effects from gas meter replacements would be limited, and the Undertaking does not have the potential to cause audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE is shown on the map in **Attachment A**.

Identification and Evaluation

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Individuals who meet the SOI Professional Qualification Standards also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP and assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

Historic Architecture

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search in the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) and Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW and the replacement of service lines and gas meters within existing utility easements, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline work and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

Archaeology

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database was consulted to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter of a mile of the APE. Several surveys were conducted within one quarter of a mile of the APE (Table 1); however, no archaeological sites were identified within the one quarter of a mile search radius.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Surveys within One Quarter of a Mile of the APE

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resources Survey of the Morgan City and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project.	Goodwin et al. 1985	22-1050
Channel Improvement in the Atchafalaya Basin: Land Use Studies in Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and West Baton Rouge Parishes.	Draughton et al. 1999	22-2261

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Relocation Route of U.S. 90 (LA 3052), Assumption, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes, Louisiana.	Weinstein et al. 1978	22-0386
Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Construction Sites, Drainage District #5, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Gagliano 1976	22-0147
Cultural Resources Investigation of the Morgan City/Berwick Flood Proofing Measures for Riverfront Businesses Project, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Lee et al. 2009	22-3570

An examination of Web Soil data reveals three soil types within the APE. These types, along with their drainage class, slope, and APE percentage, are detailed in Table 2. Well drained and moderately well drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. Typically, slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation. All soil types within the APE are poorly drained clays generally considered unsuitable for human habitation.

Table 2. Soil Types Identified within the APE

Soil Type	Drainage Class	Slope	Percent of APE
Harahan clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	87%
Schriever clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	12.6%
Water	--	--	<1%

Historic topographic maps dating 1935 to 1981 show significant changes to the landscape of Morgan City, with rapid development occurring in the period between 1954 and 1966. The topography of the APE was primarily marshland in 1935, with city infrastructure being concentrated southwest of the APE near the confluence of the Bayou Boeuf, Berwick Bay and Atchafalaya River.

Notably, no buildings within the APE are marked on the 1954 Morgan City Quadrangle, although additions to the Morgan City Levee can be seen to have been built within a small portion of the westernmost segment of the APE and running adjacent to segments of the APE along modern-day 9th Street in the period between 1935 and 1954. By 1966, lands within the three westernmost segments of the APE were completely developed, and the portions of the levee within and adjacent to the APE in 1954 were removed and reconstructed in their modern location. While it is possible that some post-contact historic deposits may exist in these areas, it is likely that no intact significant material would be recovered due to prior disturbance, and any remnants are likely to lack integrity.

The 1981 photo revisions to the 1966 Morgan City Quadrangle show that development within the easternmost segment of the APE occurred later than in the three westernmost segments; while most of the land within the western segments had been developed by 1966, and much of the modern-day infrastructure within the western segments of the APE was in place by 1981, development in the easternmost segment had only begun. Although Park Street was in place by 1981, most of the extant buildings were not yet in place in this segment of the APE, making it unlikely that post-contact historic deposits are present in this area.

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's map database, the Find a Grave online database, and historic topographic maps were also examined to identify the presence of any historic-age cemeteries within the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified. Several church parcels are located within the APE and surrounding area, but no cemeteries were identified on the aerial imagery. Marshy lands are less desirable for burials. However, two historic-age plantations (Fairview Plantation and Lyon Plantation), are shown on the 1935 Morgan City Quadrangle on the opposite bank of the Atchafalaya River and, given the sparsity of solid land in the surrounding region, there is a probability that slave burials were located in the surrounding

marshlands, which could include the area within the APE. Therefore, it is possible that unknown or unrecorded cemeteries may exist within the APE. However, the Undertaking will be limited to areas within previous road or utility construction, making it possible that any such burials may have been previously recovered from construction activities.

No known archaeological sites or registered historic properties were identified within one quarter of a mile of the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified within the APE. Due to the limited scope of work, prior marshland conditions, likelihood of disturbed context within the APE, and the lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE, a Phase I archaeological survey is not recommended at this time. All ground disturbing work is subject to Louisiana state burial laws -- Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R.S. 25:931-943).

Determination of Effect

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE.

While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

Request for Information and Comments

PHMSA requests that you provide any information you have regarding historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be present in the APE and affected by the Undertaking. If your Tribe/Nation is unaware of any historic properties, PHMSA is notifying your Tribe/Nation of our intention to make a No Historic Properties Affected finding. Please notify us within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter if you have any concerns about the project's effects to historic properties. Should you need additional information please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at PHMSASection106@dot.gov or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,

Matt Fuller
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Elizabeth Williams, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center
Dana White, PHMSA Grant Coordinator
Johnna Flynn, Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures:
Attachment A: Project Location and APE Maps
Attachment B: Project Area Photographs

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

March 22, 2024

Cyrus Ben
Chief
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
101 Industrial Road
Choctaw, MS 39350

Section 106 Consultation: PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Morgan City, Louisiana
Grant Recipient: City of Morgan City
Project Location: City of Morgan City, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Dear Chief Ben:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the City of Morgan City (City) for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106). The purpose of this letter is to initiate Section 106 consultation for the Project to determine if there are historic properties of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be affected by the Project, to determine if you want to be a consulting party, and/or to notify your Tribe/Nation of PHMSA's intention to make a finding of No Historic Properties Affected. PHMSA is also available for Government-to-Government consultation on this Program.

Project Description/Background

The City proposes to replace 62,832 linear feet (LF) of existing PVC natural gas mains with four-inch polyethylene (PE) coiled pipe. All proposed gas pipe installation would be by means of open trench or horizontal directional drilling, which would be redressed to the preconstruction conditions. Ground disturbance for the pipeline replacement work is not expected to exceed 3 to 4 feet in width, for open trenching methods, and 5 feet in depth. If the contractor chooses to utilize directional boring methods instead of open trenching, ground disturbance would be limited to 14-inch pothole every 100 feet and at every home where service lines will be replaced, all within the existing right-of-way (ROW).

Additionally, the project requires the replacement of 53,300 LF of existing service pipe with one-inch PE coiled pipe. The Undertaking would also include the installation of four-inch PE ball valves (to allow for isolation of the system with minimal disruption to customers), associated road bores, tracer wire pedestals, and associated tie-ins to the existing gas mains. Around 820 existing customer services would receive new service taps, excess flow valves, and new anodeless risers, meters and regulators (if necessary) as a part of the system repairs. Replacement gas meters will be installed in the same location or immediately adjacent to the existing gas meters. The expected depth and width of disturbance for this work is 18 inches below grade and 2 to 3 feet wide.

All work will take place within the existing ROW and existing utility easements. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment A**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment B**.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW and adjacent parcels where the pipeline and service line replacements will take place within existing utility easements. The APE encompasses various areas around the City and extends from 29.72079, -91.20408 to the north to 29.69266, -91.16776 to the south. The APE includes the limits of disturbance and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential effects of the Undertaking and extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 5 feet. Any potential visual effects from gas meter replacements would be limited, and the Undertaking does not have the potential to cause audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE is shown on the map in **Attachment A**.

Identification and Evaluation

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Individuals who meet the SOI Professional Qualification Standards also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP and assess the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

Historic Architecture

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search in the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) and Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of pipelines within existing ROW and the replacement of service lines and gas meters within existing utility easements, the identification effort for above-ground resources focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline work and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

Archaeology

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's Cultural Resources database was consulted to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within one quarter of a mile of the APE. Several surveys were conducted within one quarter of a mile of the APE (Table 1); however, no archaeological sites were identified within the one quarter of a mile search radius.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Surveys within One Quarter of a Mile of the APE

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resources Survey of the Morgan City and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project.	Goodwin et al. 1985	22-1050
Channel Improvement in the Atchafalaya Basin: Land Use Studies in Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and West Baton Rouge Parishes.	Draughton et al. 1999	22-2261

Survey Report Title	Citation	Report Number
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Relocation Route of U.S. 90 (LA 3052), Assumption, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes, Louisiana.	Weinstein et al. 1978	22-0386
Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Construction Sites, Drainage District #5, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Gagliano 1976	22-0147
Cultural Resources Investigation of the Morgan City/Berwick Flood Proofing Measures for Riverfront Businesses Project, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.	Lee et al. 2009	22-3570

An examination of Web Soil data reveals three soil types within the APE. These types, along with their drainage class, slope, and APE percentage, are detailed in Table 2. Well drained and moderately well drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. Typically, slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation. All soil types within the APE are poorly drained clays generally considered unsuitable for human habitation.

Table 2. Soil Types Identified within the APE

Soil Type	Drainage Class	Slope	Percent of APE
Harahan clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	87%
Schriever clay	Poorly drained	0-1%	12.6%
Water	--	--	<1%

Historic topographic maps dating 1935 to 1981 show significant changes to the landscape of Morgan City, with rapid development occurring in the period between 1954 and 1966. The topography of the APE was primarily marshland in 1935, with city infrastructure being concentrated southwest of the APE near the confluence of the Bayou Boeuf, Berwick Bay and Atchafalaya River.

Notably, no buildings within the APE are marked on the 1954 Morgan City Quadrangle, although additions to the Morgan City Levee can be seen to have been built within a small portion of the westernmost segment of the APE and running adjacent to segments of the APE along modern-day 9th Street in the period between 1935 and 1954. By 1966, lands within the three westernmost segments of the APE were completely developed, and the portions of the levee within and adjacent to the APE in 1954 were removed and reconstructed in their modern location. While it is possible that some post-contact historic deposits may exist in these areas, it is likely that no intact significant material would be recovered due to prior disturbance, and any remnants are likely to lack integrity.

The 1981 photo revisions to the 1966 Morgan City Quadrangle show that development within the easternmost segment of the APE occurred later than in the three westernmost segments; while most of the land within the western segments had been developed by 1966, and much of the modern-day infrastructure within the western segments of the APE was in place by 1981, development in the easternmost segment had only begun. Although Park Street was in place by 1981, most of the extant buildings were not yet in place in this segment of the APE, making it unlikely that post-contact historic deposits are present in this area.

The Louisiana Office of Cultural Development's map database, the Find a Grave online database, and historic topographic maps were also examined to identify the presence of any historic-age cemeteries within the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified. Several church parcels are located within the APE and surrounding area, but no cemeteries were identified on the aerial imagery. Marshy lands are less desirable for burials. However, two historic-age plantations (Fairview Plantation and Lyon Plantation), are shown on the 1935 Morgan City Quadrangle on the opposite bank of the Atchafalaya River and, given the sparsity of solid land in the surrounding region, there is a probability that slave burials were located in the surrounding

marshlands, which could include the area within the APE. Therefore, it is possible that unknown or unrecorded cemeteries may exist within the APE. However, the Undertaking will be limited to areas within previous road or utility construction, making it possible that any such burials may have been previously recovered from construction activities.

No known archaeological sites or registered historic properties were identified within one quarter of a mile of the APE, and no known cemeteries were identified within the APE. Due to the limited scope of work, prior marshland conditions, likelihood of disturbed context within the APE, and the lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE, a Phase I archaeological survey is not recommended at this time. All ground disturbing work is subject to Louisiana state burial laws -- Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R.S. 25:931-943).

Determination of Effect

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE.

While the exact staging areas for the Undertaking are currently unknown, staging should be confined to paved areas; if staging cannot be confined to paved areas, geotextile fabric or other similar protective measures (such as pressure distributing mats) must be laid in any affected unpaved area to minimize ground disturbance, prevent soil compaction, and protect potential archaeological features and artifacts.

Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

Request for Information and Comments

PHMSA requests that you provide any information you have regarding historic properties of religious or cultural significance to your Tribe/Nation that may be present in the APE and affected by the Undertaking. If your Tribe/Nation is unaware of any historic properties, PHMSA is notifying your Tribe/Nation of our intention to make a No Historic Properties Affected finding. Please notify us within 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter if you have any concerns about the project's effects to historic properties. Should you need additional information please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at PHMSASection106@dot.gov or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,

Matt Fuller
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Elizabeth Williams, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center
Dana White, PHMSA Grant Coordinator

Enclosures:
Attachment A: Project Location and APE Maps
Attachment B: Project Area Photographs

Appendix H

Environmental Justice

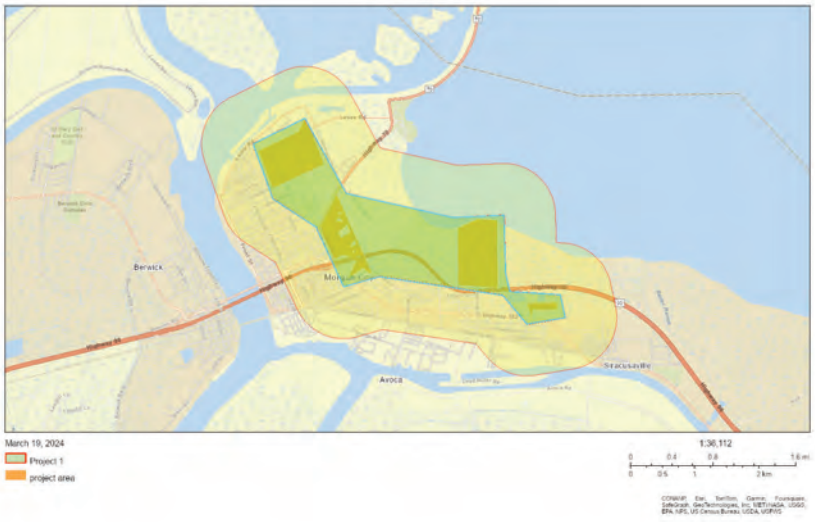
EJScreen Community Report

This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user-defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

Morgan City, LA

0.5 miles Ring around the Area
Population: 10,793
Area in square miles: 6.87

A3 Landscape



LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

LANGUAGE	PERCENT
English	88%
Spanish	9%
French, Haitian, or Cajun	2%
Vietnamese	1%
Total Non-English	12%

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

- Low income: 48 percent
- People of color: 38 percent
- Less than high school education: 17 percent
- Limited English households: 8 percent
- Unemployment: 9 percent
- Persons with disabilities: 22 percent
- Male: 50 percent
- Female: 50 percent
- 73 years — Average life expectancy
- $23,012 — Per capita income
- Number of households: 4,392
- Owner occupied: 57 percent

BREAKDOWN BY RACE

- White: 62%
- Black: 19%
- American Indian: 1%
- Asian: 1%
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0%
- Other race: 0%
- Two or more races: 3%
- Hispanic: 14%

BREAKDOWN BY AGE

From Ages 1 to 4	7%
From Ages 1 to 18	24%
From Ages 18 and up	76%
From Ages 65 and up	18%

LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN

Speak Spanish	67%
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	23%
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	11%
Speak Other Languages	0%

Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2017 -2021. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

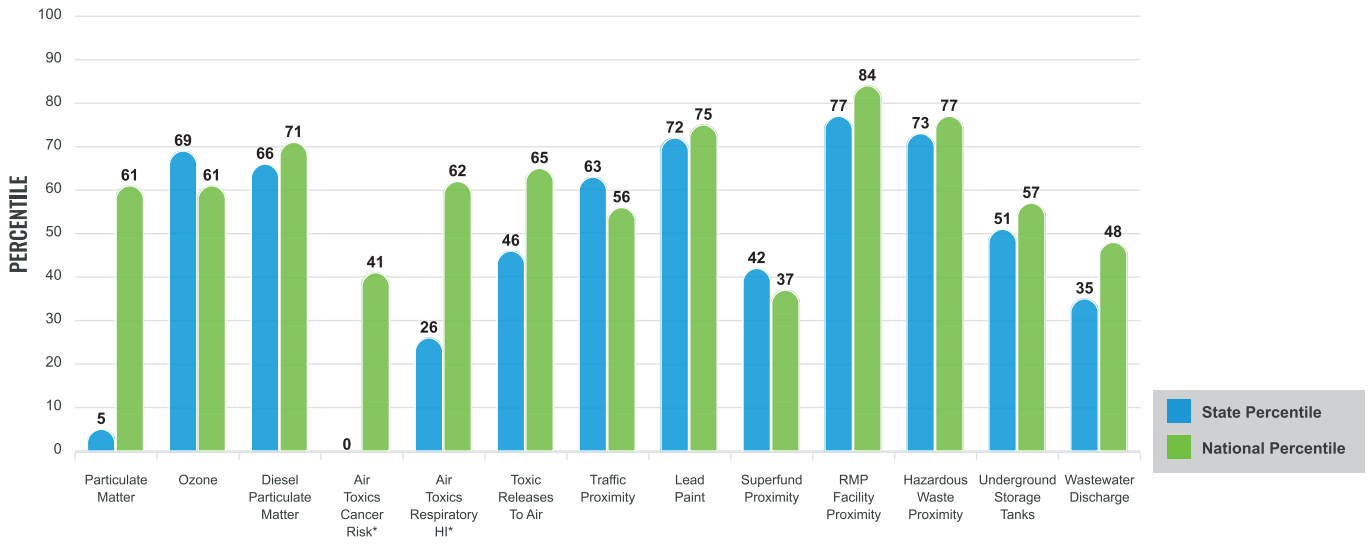
Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the EJScreen website.

EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

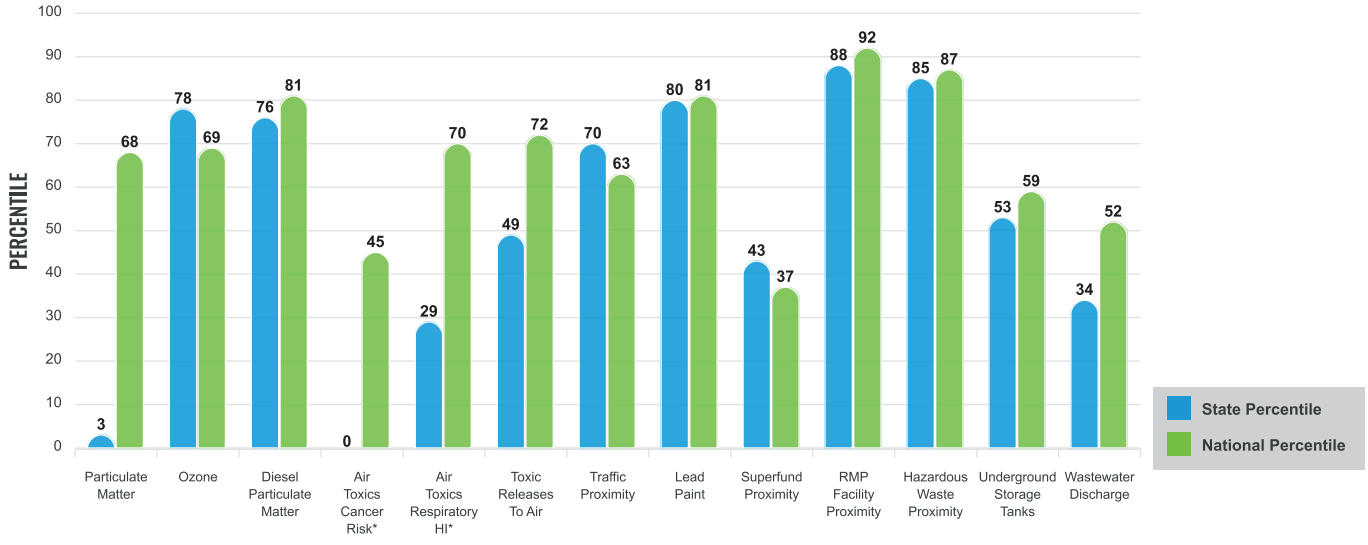
EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent unemployed, and low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state or nation.

Report for 0.5 miles Ring around the Area

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter (µg/m^3)	7.81	8.62	3	8.08	40
Ozone (ppb)	59.9	59.8	59	61.6	39
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m^3)	0.25	0.247	61	0.261	58
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	20	32	0	25	5
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.38	1	0.31	31
Toxic Releases to Air	430	15,000	33	4,600	44
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	50	86	59	210	40
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.31	0.22	75	0.3	59
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.02	0.076	28	0.13	17
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.9	0.62	91	0.43	95
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	2	1.1	79	1.9	73
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	1.5	2.2	60	3.9	54
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	6.5E-05	49	22	22	27
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	43%	41%	57	35%	67
Supplemental Demographic Index	21%	17%	70	14%	82
People of Color	38%	43%	50	39%	57
Low Income	48%	40%	62	31%	78
Unemployment Rate	9%	7%	69	6%	77
Limited English Speaking Households	8%	2%	92	5%	82
Less Than High School Education	17%	15%	65	12%	77
Under Age 5	7%	6%	68	6%	72
Over Age 64	18%	17%	61	17%	60
Low Life Expectancy	25%	22%	76	20%	91

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:

Superfund	0
Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	2
Water Dischargers	29
Air Pollution	19
Brownfields	1
Toxic Release Inventory	4

Other community features within defined area:

Schools	5
Hospitals	1
Places of Worship	1

Other environmental data:

Air Non-attainment	No
Impaired Waters	Yes

Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands*	No
Selected location contains a "Justice40 (CEJST)" disadvantaged community	Yes
Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community	Yes

Report for 0.5 miles Ring around the Area

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

HEALTH INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	25%	22%	76	20%	91
Heart Disease	8.2	7	75	6.1	85
Asthma	9.7	9.9	49	10	46
Cancer	6.6	5.9	70	6.1	57
Persons with Disabilities	20.9%	15.9%	80	13.4%	88

CLIMATE INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Flood Risk	29%	25%	73	12%	91
Wildfire Risk	0%	7%	0	14%	0

CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Broadband Internet	18%	20%	53	14%	70
Lack of Health Insurance	7%	8%	46	9%	53
Housing Burden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Access	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food Desert	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

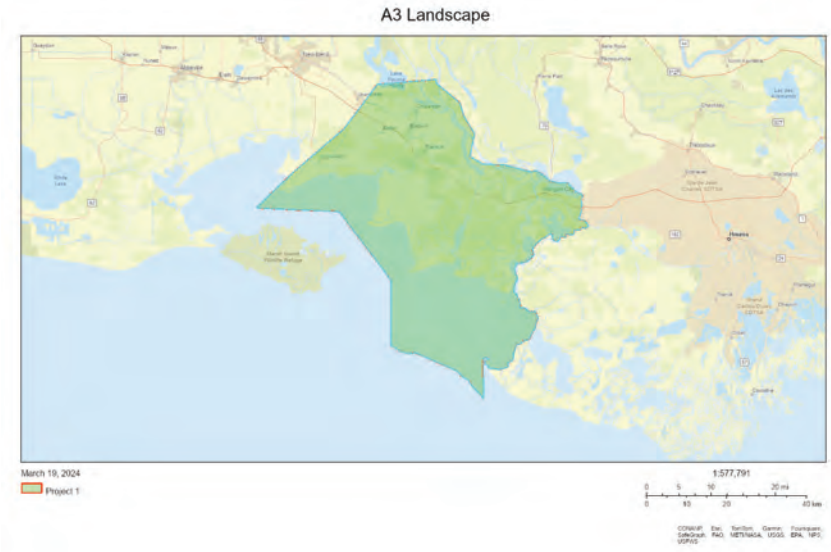
Report for 0.5 miles Ring around the Area

EJScreen Community Report

This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user-defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

St. Mary Parish, LA

County: St. Mary Parish
Population: 49,818
Area in square miles: 1119.72



LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

LANGUAGE	PERCENT
English	91%
Spanish	5%
French, Haitian, or Cajun	2%
Vietnamese	1%
Total Non-English	9%

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Low income: 47 percent

People of color: 44 percent

Less than high school education: 19 percent

Limited English households: 5 percent

Unemployment: 7 percent

Persons with disabilities: 20 percent

Male: 50 percent

Female: 50 percent

76 years
Average life expectancy

$23,866
Per capita income

Number of households: 18,565

Owner occupied: 66 percent

BREAKDOWN BY RACE

White: 56%

Black: 30%

American Indian: 2%

Asian: 1%

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0%

Other race: 0%

Two or more races: 4%

Hispanic: 7%

BREAKDOWN BY AGE

From Ages 1 to 4	7%
From Ages 1 to 18	24%
From Ages 18 and up	76%
From Ages 65 and up	17%

LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN

Speak Spanish	74%
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	10%
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	15%
Speak Other Languages	1%

Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2017 -2021. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

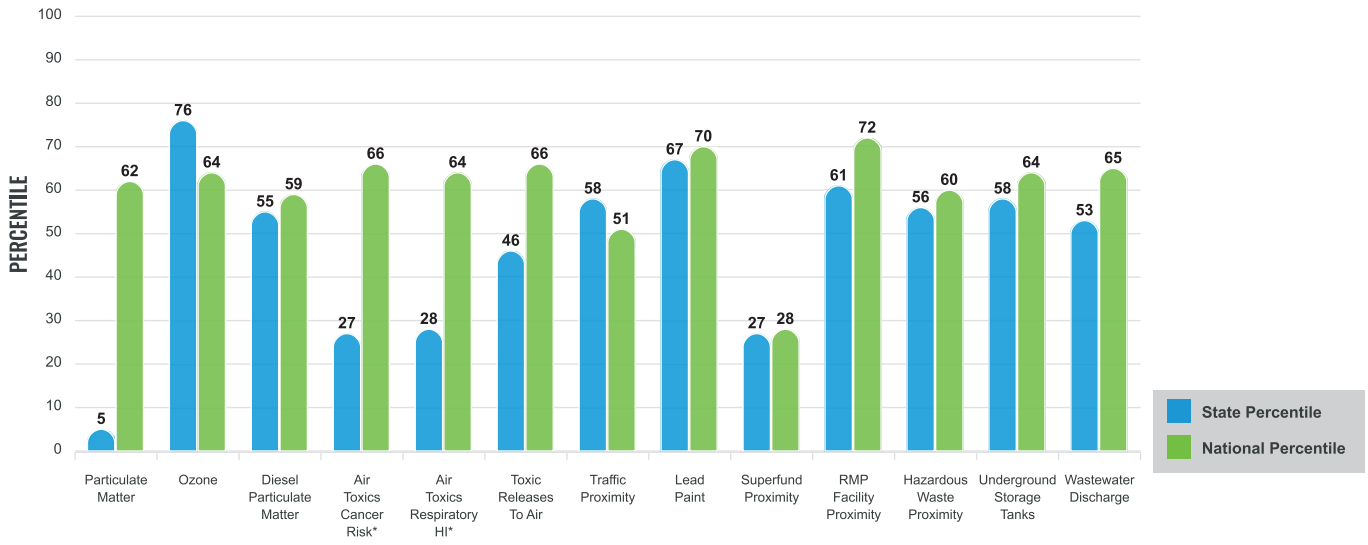
Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the EJScreen website.

EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

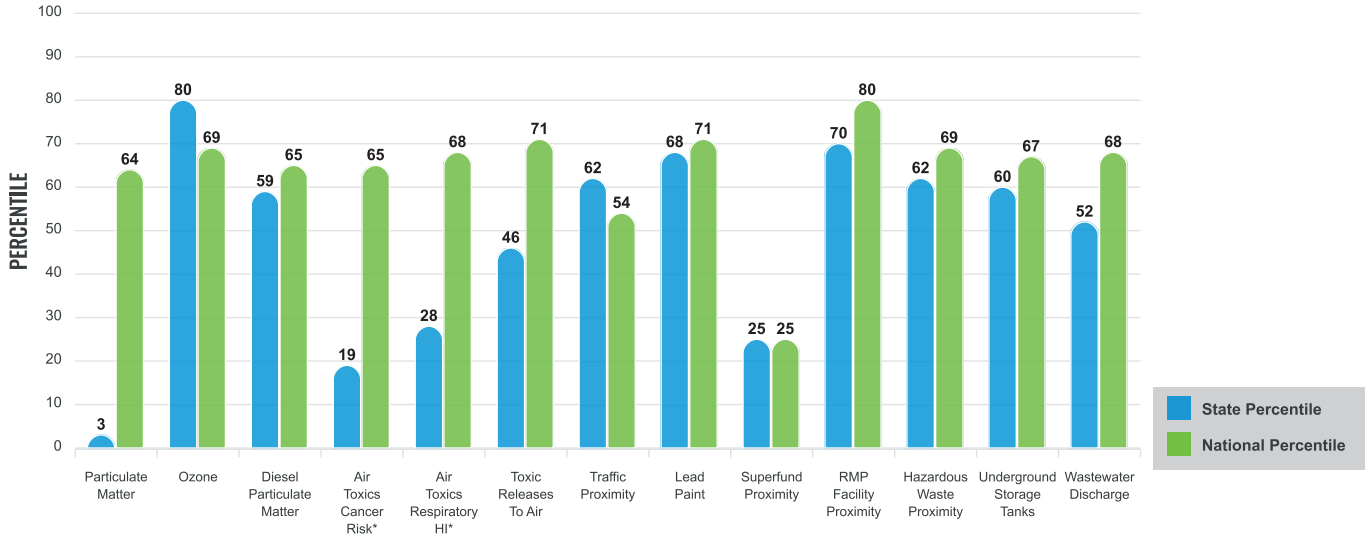
EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent unemployed, and low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state or nation.

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter (µg/m^3)	7.74	8.62	2	8.08	38
Ozone (ppb)	60.1	59.8	65	61.6	41
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m^3)	0.17	0.247	41	0.261	37
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	25	32	0	25	5
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.38	1	0.31	31
Toxic Releases to Air	830	15,000	41	4,600	56
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	34	86	50	210	32
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.22	0.22	63	0.3	50
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.016	0.076	15	0.13	13
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.86	0.62	75	0.43	86
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.8	1.1	57	1.9	57
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	1.6	2.2	60	3.9	55
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.0016	49	45	22	52
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	46%	41%	60	35%	70
Supplemental Demographic Index	20%	17%	67	14%	80
People of Color	44%	43%	56	39%	62
Low Income	47%	40%	61	31%	78
Unemployment Rate	7%	7%	65	6%	71
Limited English Speaking Households	5%	2%	88	5%	74
Less Than High School Education	19%	15%	69	12%	79
Under Age 5	7%	6%	63	6%	66
Over Age 64	17%	17%	57	17%	55
Low Life Expectancy	24%	22%	69	20%	88

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:

Superfund	0
Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	9
Water Dischargers	386
Air Pollution	118
Brownfields	5
Toxic Release Inventory	24

Other community features within defined area:

Schools	23
Hospitals	3
Places of Worship	78

Other environmental data:

Air Non-attainment	No
Impaired Waters	Yes

Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands*	Yes
Selected location contains a "Justice40 (CEJST)" disadvantaged community	Yes
Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community	Yes

Report for County: St. Mary Parish

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

HEALTH INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	24%	22%	69	20%	88
Heart Disease	7.5	7	61	6.1	77
Asthma	10	9.9	59	10	52
Cancer	6.1	5.9	49	6.1	45
Persons with Disabilities	18.6%	15.9%	70	13.4%	81

CLIMATE INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Flood Risk	29%	25%	74	12%	91
Wildfire Risk	0%	7%	0	14%	0

CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Broadband Internet	20%	20%	57	14%	74
Lack of Health Insurance	6%	8%	32	9%	42
Housing Burden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Access	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food Desert	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Report for County: St. Mary Parish