

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1	Introduction.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.1	Background.....	1-1
1.2	FEMA Individual Assistance Program.....	1-1
1.3	Purpose and need for action.....	1-1
1.4	Purpose and Scope of Document.....	1-2
1.5	The Environmental Review Process.....	1-2
1.6	The construction process.....	1-2
Section 2	Alternatives Analysis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1	Introduction.....	2-1
2.2	Alternative 1 – No Action.....	2-1
2.3	Alternative 2 – Proposed Action.....	2-1
2.4	Site description.....	2-2
Section 3	Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences.	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1	Geology, Geohazards, and Soils.....	3-1
3.1.1	Affected Environment.....	3-1
3.1.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-2
3.2	Water Resources.....	3-2
3.2.1	Affected Environment.....	3-3
3.2.1.1	Groundwater.....	3-3
3.2.1.2	Surface Water.....	3-3
3.2.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-4
3.2.2.1	Groundwater.....	3-4
3.2.2.2	Surface Water.....	3-4
3.3	Floodplain Management (eo 11988).....	3-5
3.3.1	Affected Environment.....	3-5
3.3.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-6
3.4	Biological Resources.....	3-6
3.4.1	Affected Environment.....	3-6
3.4.1.1	Vegetation.....	3-6
3.4.1.2	Wildlife.....	3-7
3.4.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-7
3.5	Protected Species.....	3-7
3.5.1	Affected Environment.....	3-7
3.5.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-8
3.6	Cultural Resources.....	3-8
3.6.1	Affected Environment.....	3-8
3.6.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-9
3.7	Hazardous Materials and Waste.....	3-9
3.7.1	Affected Environment.....	3-10
3.7.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-10
3.8	Air Quality.....	3-11
3.8.1	Affected Environment.....	3-11
3.8.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-12
3.9	Noise.....	3-12

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3.9.1	Affected Environment.....	3-13
3.9.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-13
3.10	Socioeconomic Resources	3-13
3.10.1	Affected Environment.....	3-13
3.10.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-14
3.11	Environmental Justice (eo 12898)	3-15
3.11.1	Affected Environment.....	3-15
3.11.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-16
3.12	Visual Impacts	3-16
3.12.1	Affected Environment.....	3-16
3.12.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-16
3.13	Traffic	3-17
3.13.1	Affected Environment.....	3-17
3.13.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-17
3.14	Utilities.....	3-17
3.14.1	Affected Environment.....	3-17
3.14.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-18
3.15	Safety and Security	3-18
3.15.1	Affected Environment.....	3-18
3.15.2	Environmental Consequences.....	3-18
Section 4	Public Participation	4-1
Section 5	Mitigation Actions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Section 6	Public Notice.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Section 7	Agencies Consulted	7-1
Section 8	Bibliography.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figures		
Figure 1	Farley Property Temporary Group Housing Site Conceptual Plan	
Figure 2	Proposed Project Area Location	
Figure 3	Farley Property Floodplain Map	
Tables		
Table 1	Socioeconomic Comparisons	
Table 2	Racial Distribution	
Appendices		
Appendix A	Agency Consultation Letters	
Appendix B	Environmental Site Assessment Search Results	
Appendix C	Site Photographs	

1.1 BACKGROUND

As a result of damages from severe storms from May 27 to June 28, 2004, and shortly thereafter, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was authorized to provide federal assistance to designated disaster areas in West Virginia. The Presidential disaster declaration occurred on June 7, 2004, and was officially designated as FEMA-1522-DR-WV. The declared disaster area comprises 24 counties in southwestern West Virginia, including Boone, Braxton, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Fayette, Gilmer, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Nicholas, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Wayne, Webster, Wirt and Wyoming Counties. Many residents in the worst affected counties, including Mingo and Logan Counties, have been displaced by flood or landslide damage to their homes. Providing temporary housing to this victim population, through FEMA's Individual Assistance Program, is one element of the federal assistance available. FEMA has determined there is an urgent need to provide this type of assistance. Accordingly, FEMA is proposing to build group housing as one of the options to help satisfy the demand for temporary housing.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1800), and FEMA's regulations implementing NEPA (44 CFR 10.9). The purpose of this EA is to analyze potential impacts of temporary and transient emergency group housing for disaster victims as part of an expedited environmental review process. FEMA will use the findings in this EA to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

1.2 FEMA INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FEMA proposes to administer federal disaster assistance funds pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5206, as amended (Stafford Act). Section 408 of the Stafford Act authorizes the Individual Assistance Program to provide for interim housing to disaster victims whose homes have been rendered uninhabitable. Assistance may be administered in several forms, including temporary housing, home repair assistance, temporary rental assistance, and mortgage assistance. Temporary housing may include the purchase or lease of unoccupied habitable dwellings, mobile homes, travel trailers, or other readily available dwellings. When temporary group housing is required, FEMA prefers to place mobile homes or travel trailers on the victims' properties, in existing mobile home parks, or to relocate the victims to existing rental units. When those primary options have been exhausted, FEMA may build temporary group mobile home or travel trailer parks. Communities in the Logan, Mount Gay, Cora, Holden, Whitman, and Monaville areas of Logan County, West Virginia, have been identified as requiring temporary group housing.

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

Severe storms impacted West Virginia between May 27 and June 28, 2004, causing flooding and landslides in many areas. In some places, over 4 inches of rain fell in a short period of time. Many residents were evacuated to shelters. As of August 16, 2004, approximately 65 dwellings had been destroyed, 310 sustained major damage, and 295 sustained minor damage. As of

August 16, 2004, FEMA had received 8,982 requests for Individual Assistance. Much of the need for temporary housing is in Mingo and Logan Counties, where many homes were destroyed or are uninhabitable.

As of August 19, 2004, the Individual Assistance Pre-placement Interviews for a group manufactured home site include 20 requests, thus far, from Logan, Mount Gay, Cora, Holden, Whitman, and Monaville (victim cluster area). In response to these requests for a group-housing site, FEMA has identified the need to provide temporary group housing in Logan County, West Virginia, and specifically to the victim cluster area.

1.4 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to assist FEMA in fulfilling its environmental review responsibilities under NEPA and serve as a vehicle to document compliance under other applicable environmental laws. Laws and Executive Orders addressed through this EA include the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice), and Farmland Protection Policy Act. Other resource areas evaluated in this EA include: noise, visual resources, traffic, socioeconomics, safety and security, and hazardous and toxic waste. The scope of FEMA's environmental review includes evaluating project alternatives, characterizing the affected environment, identifying potential environmental impacts, and outlining ways to reduce or minimize adverse affects. This EA examines the site-specific environmental impacts associated with building a proposed FEMA group housing park at the Farley Property temporary group housing site in near Daisy, Logan County, West Virginia.

1.5 THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

In order to meet the urgent needs of disaster victims in need of temporary housing, FEMA has implemented an expedited environmental review process. Under this process, FEMA has initiated coordination and consultation with regulatory and resource agencies as early as possible, typically by telephone or e-mail. This NEPA EA was drafted based on a site evaluation conducted on August 2, 2004, document research, and agency information. An electronic version of the Draft EA will be provided to interested agencies prior to and during the public comment period. The public participation period will be brief, as necessitated by the emergency circumstances. Agency coordination and consultation will be deemed complete at the end of the public comment period. FEMA believes that this process will allow for sufficient action analysis and meet the goal of providing timely federal assistance to disaster victims.

1.6 THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has been mission-assigned the task of site design, which includes obtaining environmental permitting, and overseeing site construction. FEMA will convey to the USACE any design or agency concerns, or construction constraints identified during this environmental review process, along with mitigation measures.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the alternatives analysis is to provide alternatives to address the identified need. Federally assisted housing options (including hotel/rental assistance and siting a mobile home or travel trailer on-site or in an existing park) have been exhausted for the victim cluster area. Accordingly, the remaining alternative is to build a group housing site.

While FEMA initially considered approximately 38 potential sites in the victim cluster area, these sites were subsequently dismissed as not viable. Some of the factors that narrow the number of viable site alternatives are listed below.

- The regional topography, comprised of mountain hilltops, steep slopes, and narrow stream valleys, limits the number and size of suitable building sites, which in turn limits the number of alternative building sites.
- Many available land parcels in this region that appear suitable for temporary group housing are in the 100-year floodplain.
- Many landowners are reluctant to lease their property for the purposes of temporary group housing.
- Past land use left many open land parcels in this region unsuitable for temporary group housing (e.g., reclaimed mine sites and dumps have a high potential for containing hazardous materials which may preclude development or dramatically increase the cost of site development).
- Many victims tend to prefer relocating close to their former home to keep children in the same school district, and to remain close to their jobs and extended families.
- A parcel's lack of needed utilities can result in unacceptable time delays or significantly increase development costs.
- Time delays to negotiate use of a site can preclude its viability.

While a good faith effort was made to include site alternatives, the above constraints have limited this EA to one suitable site alternative to address the identified victim cluster area need for housing.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE 1 – NO ACTION

The No Action Alternative entails no construction or preparation of a site for temporary group housing for disaster victims. Consequently, people displaced by flooding and landslides would likely rent housing available on the open market, remain in housing provided by family members or friends, or remain in facilities which are structurally unsafe or unsanitary.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE 2 – PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action provides group housing for people displaced by flooding and landslides in Logan, Mount Gay, Cora, Holden, Whitman, and Monaville, Logan County, West Virginia. With this alternative, flood victims will be temporarily relocated to a group housing site, and housed in

manufactured housing (e.g., mobile homes or travel trailers). Under the Proposed Action Alternative, 45 mobile homes or travel trailers would be placed on lots approximately 40 feet wide by 80 feet long, at a density of 6 to 8 units per acre (Figure 1). Both types of housing would require clearing of existing vegetation as well as grading to level the ground surface for the construction of roads and placement of utilities, including water, electricity, telephone and an onsite sewer treatment plant. The Logan County Public Service District (PSD) would supply potable water to the site. Site construction would utilize appropriate erosion and sediment control measures, such as silt fences and erosion control blankets. FEMA would support the temporary housing assistance up to 18 months, which may be extended if necessary.

2.4 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed group housing site is located near Daisy in Logan County, West Virginia (Figure 2). The 5-acre site is comprised of a flat mowed field. The property is approximately 400 feet wide and 600 feet long. The Guyandotte River and a steep slope down borders the site to the north; a gradual slope and several houses are south of the site; trees border the site to the east; and a barn and grassy area with a few trees border the site to the west. Access to the site is from a dirt road, approximately 1000 feet long, on the south side of the site off of County Route 3/19 on the south side of the site. Vegetation on the Farley temporary housing site consists of various grasses (*Gramineae*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*).

**Figure 1. Conceptual Development Plan
Farley Property Temporary Group Housing Site**

Figure 2. Proposed Farley Property Site Location

U.S. Geological Survey Holden 7.5 Minute Quadrangle

Project Area Coordinates 38.00707°N, 82.05003°W (WGS84/NAD83)

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

3.1 GEOLOGY, GEOHAZARDS, AND SOILS

3.1.1 Affected Environment

West Virginia is nicknamed the “mountain state” for its rugged terrain and steep valleys. The climate is similar to other Mid-Atlantic States and is generally of the humid continental type, with hot summers (except in the highest areas) and cool to cold winters. The average temperature is 72 degrees Fahrenheit (° F) in July and 32 ° F in January. The four seasons are nearly equal in length, though mountainous regions may have slightly longer winters.

West Virginia has the highest mean altitude (1,500 feet) of any state east of the Mississippi. The topography of West Virginia varies greatly from 240 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (near Harpers Ferry where the Shenandoah River joins the Potomac River) to 4,860 feet amsl at Spruce Knob in Pendleton County. The far eastern portion of the State falls within the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province and the remaining western portion of the State falls within the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province. The boundary of the two provinces is called the Allegheny Front, which is characterized by an abrupt change in topography, stratigraphy, and structure.

Logan County is located in the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Region. The Appalachian Plateau province covers two-thirds of the state. This province is characterized by near-horizontal sedimentary layers that were laid down between the Cambrian and the Pennsylvanian Ages (WVGES, 1999). These rock layers consist of shale, siltstone, sandstone, limestone, and coal. The region is considered a mature plateau with narrow, steep-walled valleys caused by erosion. There are numerous small streams that dissected the plateau to form intricate, dendritic drainage patterns of valleys. The steep-walled valleys and thin soil cover cause rainwater to run off quickly resulting in severe flooding during rain events and exacerbating periods of drought. Strip-mining for coal and other geologic resources, and timber harvesting further exacerbate the amount of rainwater run-off (NRCS, 1972). However, the field visit revealed that the topography of the site is flat to gently sloping and the upward slopes of the site are small and sufficiently vegetated to make landslides improbable.

The Logan County Soil Survey indicated that there is one soil type for the project area: Urban land-Kanawha complex (UnB) (Pate, 2004). These soils are on protected high floodplains, which have been developed for housing and other urban areas. They are found only in the northwestern part of Logan County, along the Guyandotte River where the R.D. Bailey Dam provides protection from flooding. Most of the areas are used for home sites, industrial and commercial development, and streets and parking lots.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) was specifically consulted for the site’s soil characteristics and the proposed project would not impact Prime or Unique Farmland, Statewide Important Farmland, Locally Important Farmland, or Hydric soils (Pate, 2004; Appendix A).

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impacts upon geology or soils because no physical changes would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action Alternative would require the construction tasks described in Section 2.3. The site selection process facilitated the identification and avoidance of protected or problematic geological conditions, such as landslide or mine blow-out risk areas. Landslides are unlikely due to mature established vegetation on the adjacent slope. In consideration of the distance between the project site and area mines, no adverse effects resulting from mine blow-out are expected. Clearing and grading of the parcel would slightly change the existing soil stratification and topography; however, this is not anticipated to be a significant impact. Soil compaction tests would be completed, as appropriate, before siting mobile homes to assure suitability. Loss of vegetation may increase short-term soil erosion, but applying appropriate control measures during construction would mitigate this condition. Minor site grading could potentially result in some soil compaction due to the presence of heavy machinery. Area geology would remain unaffected by the Proposed Action Alternative.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has determined that the site area does not contain Prime or Unique Farmland, Statewide Important Farmland, or Locally Important Farmland and therefore, the Proposed Action would not impact Prime or Unique Farmland, under the Farmland Policy Protection Act (Pate, 2004, Appendix A). Due to the lack of developed soils at the site, additional soil disturbance due to grading or compaction is not anticipated to be significant.

Considering the action's scope of work, its short time-span, and based on the best information available, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.2 WATER RESOURCES

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is a widely encompassing federal statute regulating activities and discharges that may impact the chemical and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Under Sections 401, 402, and 404, regulations have been established that often apply to activities undertaken by local communities during emergency disaster-related events. The WVDEP is the state agency responsible for enforcing compliance with water quality standards.

Under Section 401 of the CWA, a Water Quality Certification from the state is required prior to any discharge into waters of the United States. The Water Quality Certification certifies that the action complies with state water quality standards.

Section 402 establishes the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and its stormwater pollution prevention permitting and monitoring program. The objective of the stormwater regulations is to prevent the discharge of stormwater contaminated with pollutants into local water bodies. For any construction activities that would disturb one or more acres of land, Section 402 requires a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged or fill materials into navigable waters and waters of the United States, including streams and wetlands. The USACE, Huntington District, regulates activities in the project area that may affect these waters. Any activity that may impact navigable waters or waters of the U.S. must be coordinated with this federal agency.

Executive Order (EO) 11990, Wetland Protection, requires federal agencies to consider direct and indirect impacts to wetlands that may result from federal actions, and directs them to provide leadership in minimizing the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands. Section 2 of this EO states that, in furtherance of NEPA, agencies shall avoid undertaking or assisting in new construction located in wetlands unless there is no practical alternative.

3.2.1 Affected Environment

3.2.1.1 Groundwater

Groundwater in the Appalachian Plateau Province moves mostly in a network of narrow fractures within a few hundred feet of the land surface, and drains toward the nearest stream. Wells normally tap only a few of the many local fractures. The ridgetops bound each local aquifer, which generally are affected only by local contaminant sources. In small areas of the basin where caves and solution cavities in limestone bedrock are common, wells can have high yields but are susceptible to contamination from fecal bacteria, pesticides, and other toxic chemicals.

All or portions of the Middle Ohio, South, Lower and Upper Kanawha, Elk, Twelvepole, Upper and Lower Guyandotte, Coal, Gauley, Greenbrier, Upper and Lower New, Tug Fork, Big Sandy, Lower Ohio, Little Kanawha, and West Fork watersheds are found in the declared disaster area. Most of the rural population of the declared disaster area uses either individual groundwater wells or other sources such as springs, cisterns, and bottled water as their sources of drinking water. There are no sole source aquifers within the declared disaster area. Groundwater on this property is thought to drain in a northerly direction to the Guyandotte River approximately 50 feet from the northern perimeter of the site where it becomes surface water. All ground water at the proposed site ultimately enters the Ohio River.

3.2.1.2 Surface Water

Surface water resources within the declared disaster area are generally limited to steep V-shaped first, second and third order streams, which empty into larger river systems and eventually flow into the Ohio River. In addition, there are man-made ponds, reservoirs, and sedimentation basins.

The proposed project site is in the Lower Guyandotte watershed. The Lower Guyandotte River watershed is comprised of 60,133 acres, and is characterized as 94.0 percent forested, 0.6 percent agricultural land, and 0.2 percent low and high intensity developed (WVDEP, 2004). All surface water at the proposed site ultimately enters the Ohio River.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) maintains the National Wetland Inventory (NWI), a database containing mapped wetlands. According to this data, there are no wetlands in the project area. This was confirmed during a field site visit on August 2, 2004.

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

3.2.2.1 Groundwater

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect groundwater resources since no construction would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

Potential impacts to groundwater quality would involve both surface waters, which receive their base flows from groundwater, and wells used for potable water. Groundwater resources in the declared disaster area include geologic formations with aquifers. Fractured sandstone is one of the best sources of groundwater. Some construction activities can create additional fractures or blockages in these water-bearing strata that may alter the quantity of groundwater. Local wells and streams could then experience temporary or permanent loss of groundwater quantity although sometimes fracturing can increase the water capacity of a particular geologic stratum. However, because construction on this site would be limited to surficial disturbance, no effect to groundwater quality is expected.

Construction activities can lead to sediment in surface water that can infiltrate the groundwater system. However, due to the limited extent of construction activities associated with installing temporary housing structures, impacts to groundwater would likely be negligible. Groundwater would not be used for drinking water on-site. Potable water would be supplied via the Logan County PSD. Construction activities associated with the Proposed Action Alternative are not expected to have a long-term adverse impact on groundwater resources. The depth of bedrock precludes impacting underlying bedrock formations.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time-frame, and based on the best information available, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects on groundwater when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.2.2.2 Surface Water

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not change the existing hydrologic or water quality conditions because no physical changes would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action Alternative would have short term, minimal impacts to surface water quality due to the temporary loss of ground cover at the Farley Property temporary group housing site during grading. A NPDES permit would be issued through the state, and a SWPPP would be developed. Silt fencing and erosion control blankets would also be utilized to minimize water quality impacts from housing implementation activities. The Proposed Action Alternative is not anticipated to result in any long-term adverse effects to surface water resources or water quality (Kelly, 2004; Bennett, 2004) (Appendix A).

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

To treat sanitary waste generated at the site, a package plant would be installed. This would require a joint permit from WVDEP and the West Virginia Board of Public Health. Adherence to the permit conditions would minimize any adverse effects to nearby surface waters.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time frame, and based on the best information available, the proposed alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects to water resources when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.3 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT (EO 11988)

EO 11988 outlines the responsibilities of federal agencies in the role of floodplain management. Each agency is required to evaluate the potential effects of actions on floodplains, and should avoid undertaking actions, which directly or indirectly encourage development in the floodplain or adversely affect natural floodplain benefits. FEMA uses an Eight-Step Planning Process to comply with EO 11988 as promulgated in 44 CFR Part 9. FEMA policy states that manufactured homes, as temporary group housing, may be placed in the 100-year floodplain (Zone A) only if there are no practicable alternatives and mitigation can be implemented.

The 100-year floodplain designates the area subject to inundation from a flood having a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. This flood is referred to as the "100-year flood" or "base flood." The frequency of such flooding may be more or less often than once every 100 years. In circumstances known as "critical actions," the regulated flood prone area is defined by the 500-year floodplain. The 500-year floodplain designates the area subject to inundation from a flood having a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year.

Floodplains are designated on National Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBMs) for communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP and its implementing regulations (44 CFR 59 through 77) stipulate minimum standards for floodplain development in communities that participate in the program. Local governments incorporate these standards, or in some cases more stringent standards, into their floodplain ordinances. In addition to mapping locations of 100-year and 500-year floodplain boundaries, many FIRMs and FHBMs map the base flood elevation, which is the estimated elevation of a 100-year flood. FIRMs and FHBMs delineate floodplains with other descriptors; the most important of these are the floodway and the 100-year coastal, high hazard floodplain. The floodway is defined as the river channel or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that are required to remain free from development. These areas function to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation.

3.3.1 Affected Environment

According to the FIRM for this area (Panel No. 545536 0017 B, effective February 1, 1984), the project site is located in Zone C, outside of the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3). A small portion along the northern perimeter of the site is located within the 500-year floodplain. The closest floodplain to the site is approximately 50 feet to the north of the site along the banks of the Guyandotte River.

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no impacts to the floodplain would occur because no changes to the physical environment would take place.

Proposed Action Alternative

FIRM data indicates the entire site is located outside the 100-year floodplain. Accordingly, no impacts to the floodplain are anticipated, per EO 11988.

Since no activities would occur in the 100-year floodplain, no cumulative floodplain effects are expected from this alternative when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Affected Environment

3.4.1.1 Vegetation

Land use and land cover in the declared disaster area are typical of a rural environment in rugged terrain. There are steep to very steep valleys and ridgetops mostly covered by deciduous forest. Historically, this area supported an oak/spruce/hemlock forest before the early 20th century. However, due to extensive mining and lumbering, most of this forest has been replaced with oak/pine and some maple/hickory forests. Vegetation on the Farley temporary housing site consists of various grasses (*Gramineae*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*).

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

3.4.1.2 Wildlife

The wildlife found on and adjacent to the Farley Property temporary group housing site includes species typically found in rural residential communities like white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*). In addition, a variety of fish species inhabit the Guyandotte River. These species include: Gizzard Shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*), Quillback (*Carpionodes cyprinus*), Bluntnose Minnow (*Pimephales natatus*), Silver Redhorse (*Moxostoma anisurum*), Silver Shiner (*Notropis photogenis*), Johnny Darter (*Etheostoma nigrum*), Logperch (*Percina Coprodes*), Rock Bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*), Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), and Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*).

3.4.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

No impacts to biological resources would occur under the No Action Alternative because no changes to the physical environment would take place.

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, portions of the site would be cleared of vegetation. This impact would be considered minimal as the vegetation consists of common grass and weedy species with relatively low habitat value. Upon the completion of construction, native species would be used to revegetate the site where necessary.

The Proposed Action Alternative would result in impacts to other wildlife resources due to construction activity in the existing habitat. The introduction of machinery and personnel would result in wildlife temporarily vacating the area. However, these impacts would be short term, and typical wildlife activity for the area would resume once implementation of the emergency housing project was completed.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time frame, and based on the best information available, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects on biological resources when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.5 PROTECTED SPECIES

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires FEMA to consult with the USFWS and, if applicable, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), to determine if proposed FEMA funded projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or their critical habitat.

3.5.1 Affected Environment

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, the project area was evaluated for potential occurrences of federally listed species. Federal and state threatened and endangered species that may occur within the project area were identified through correspondence with the West Virginia Non-game Wildlife and Natural Heritage Program and

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

the USFWS (Appendix A). No threatened or endangered species, or their critical habitat, are known to exist in the project area (Sargent, 2004).

3.5.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no physical changes to habitat critical to threatened and endangered species would occur and there would be no impact to protected species.

Proposed Action Alternative

Since no threatened or endangered species are known to exist at the proposed temporary group housing site, the Proposed Action Alternative would have no effect on protected species. The USFWS concurred with this finding (Douglas, 2004).

Considering the action's scope of work and based on the best information available regarding species occurrence, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects to threatened and endangered species when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, was passed by Congress to create a National Historic Preservation Program (NHPP). The NHPA established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Consideration of impacts to historic properties is mandated under Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, and implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. Requirements include the identification of significant historic properties and a determination whether these properties may be affected by the proposed Federally-funded or assisted project. For the purposes of Section 106, historic properties are defined as archaeological sites, buildings, structures, districts, or objects that are listed in, or are eligible for listing, in the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4). Coordination under Section 106 must be completed prior to initiating any action.

As defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) "is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." In addition to identifying historic properties that may exist in the proposed project's APE, the Federal agency must also determine, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), what effect, if any, the action would have on historic properties. Moreover, if the project would have an adverse effect to these properties, the Federal agency must consult with the SHPO on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect.

3.6.1 Affected Environment

The project's APE for archaeological resources is defined as the proposed construction limits of disturbance. The limits of disturbance for this project are described in Section 2.3 of this document. The APE for architectural resources is defined as the archaeological APE plus the project's viewshed. For this project, the viewshed encompasses an area approximately 295 feet

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

to the north, 160 feet to the east, 295 feet to the west, and 500 feet to the south of the property's edge.

Records research at the West Virginia Division of History and Culture, which serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), in Charleston, West Virginia, was completed on August 6, 2004, and a reconnaissance survey was completed on August 3, 2004. These efforts were conducted by a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) professional meeting *The Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61)* in the discipline of archaeology. Results of the pedestrian survey were discussed with the SHPO and it was determined that a Phase I archaeological survey was required. The SHPO concurred with FEMA's findings on August 4, 2004 (Appendix A).

A cultural resources assessment and Phase I archaeology report were prepared. The purpose of this investigation was to identify and delineate prehistoric and historic archaeological resources reported within the Farley Property, and to determine the effects of proposed temporary group housing on those resources. A multi-component archaeological site (temporarily named the Farley T-1 Site) was identified and contained both Native American and historic occupation artifacts (or features). Cultural periods represented at the Farley T-1 Site include Late Archaic (3,100-1,000 B.C.), Woodland (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1,650), Native American deposits, and 19th to 20th century historic deposits. Despite the presence of Native American and historic artifacts, the Farley T-1 Site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. This conclusion was based on the site's poor state of preservation. Furthermore, no architectural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP were identified within the Architectural APE.

3.6.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, FEMA would not provide funds for temporary group housing. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effects to any historic properties and/or cultural resources, as construction activities would not occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, no effects to historic properties are anticipated because no historic properties were identified within either the Archaeological or Architectural Resources APEs that were determined eligible for listing or listed on the NRHP. Thus, it is FEMA's finding that no historic properties would be affected by the Proposed Action Alternative, which is pending concurrence from the SHPO (Appendix A).

Although no historic properties were identified at the site, in accordance with the NHPA, should unanticipated historic or cultural materials be found during construction, all construction activities shall cease immediately within 100 feet of the remains until their cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition are determined in consultation with the WV SHPO.

3.7 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

Hazardous materials and toxic wastes are primarily regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and their reauthorizing amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA). The intent of these statutes is to remediate release of hazardous materials to the environment, regulate proper management and disposal of hazardous waste and materials, prevent and provide response to spills, manage solid wastes, and promote resource recovery. The objectives of both CERCLA and RCRA are to promote the protection of human health and the environment, as well as conserve valuable material and energy resources. Under these laws, materials defined as hazardous or toxic must be managed under state and federal permitting requirements for staging, handling, storage, treatment, and disposal to prevent release to the environment and impacts to human health and/or the environment.

3.7.1 Affected Environment

An abbreviated Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for hazardous and toxic waste was conducted for the proposed project site. This assessment consisted of a search of existing state and federal databases for known problem sites and spill locations. An on-site field evaluation was conducted on August 2, 2004.

A background Phase I database report was prepared by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) on August 3, 2004 (see Appendix B). The EDR report identified three mines listed on the Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Mines Master Index File within one mile of the site. Two of the sites are owned by Winchester Coal Inc. and are identified as Daisy Preparation Plant and Big Creek Loadout. These sites are listed as “permanently abandoned”, which means there are no more minerals and the company does not intend to return to the site. The third site is identified as Odell Processing Inc. This site is approximately 1/4 of a mile east of the site and is active. Six violations exist for this site. Four of the violations are listed as closed and the case status has not been reported for the other two. However, according to MSHA’s records all violations are shown as being abated. In addition, the Odell Processing Inc. site is located downgradient and approximately 1/4 mile from the temporary housing site.

In addition, 37 unmapped orphan sites, mainly associated with underground storage tanks (USTs), small quantity generators, and leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) were identified near the project site. The orphan sites were all located in the towns of Chapmanville, Gallipolis Ferry, Phico, and Logan County. No mapped sites were located in the town of Daisy, the town closest to the project area site. (Appendix B). There are no sites containing leaking underground storage tanks, generators, RCRA violators, or CERCLA sites reported immediately adjacent to or within the Farley Property temporary group housing site.

3.7.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any impacts related to hazardous materials or waste since no construction would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

Based upon the site visit and the database review, no hazardous materials or waste are anticipated to affect the Proposed Action Alternative (Appendix B). The results of the

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

preliminary Phase I ESA found no hazardous materials; however, if these are encountered during construction, all hazardous materials shall be either remediated, abated, or disposed of as appropriate, and otherwise handled in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Alternatively, the site could be abandoned in view of finding another site that better meets the identified purpose and need.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time-frame, and apparent lack of hazardous materials or wastes, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects involving hazardous materials and wastes when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.8 AIR QUALITY

3.8.1 Affected Environment

The Clean Air Act (CAA), which was last amended in 1990, establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria air pollutants to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources, to promote public health and welfare, and to otherwise encourage and promote air pollution prevention and control programs. Section 176(c) of the CAA requires that federal agencies ensure that their activities are in conformance with federally approved State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that were established to improve ambient air quality. On November 30, 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published its final General Conformity Rule to implement Section 176(c). EPA's final rule addresses how federal agencies are to demonstrate that activities they engage in conform to federally approved SIPs. The State of West Virginia air quality standards are identical to the federal standards. EPA has delegated its CAA enforcement authority to the WVDEP, Air Quality Division. Ambient air quality is monitored in various counties within the declared disaster area, by a network of monitoring stations maintained by the state.

To comply with the mandates of the CAA amendments, West Virginia has developed a SIP for air pollution control. The West Virginia SIP mandates that a new project must not result in an increase in volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen emissions when compared to the No Action alternative in both the long and short term. The proposed action must also not result in any new violations or exacerbations of federal or state ambient air quality standards.

The EPA office of Air Quality Planning and Standards has set the NAAQS for seven principal pollutants, (called "criteria" pollutants) that include carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, ozone, lead, particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns, and particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns. The CAA also requires the EPA to assign a designation to each area of the United States regarding compliance with the NAAQS. The EPA categorizes the level of compliance or noncompliance as follows:

- Attainment – area currently meets the NAAQS
- Maintenance – area currently meets the NAAQS, but has previously been out of compliance
- Nonattainment – area currently does not meet the NAAQS

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

The CAA, under 42 U.S.C. 7506(c)(1), prohibits federal agencies from funding, permitting, or licensing any project that does not conform to an applicable SIP. The State of West Virginia has developed its own federally approved SIP, with ambient air quality regulations that are identical to national standards. Logan County is in attainment with both federal and state air quality standards (Farley, 2004).

3.8.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no activities affecting air quality would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action would result in activities that would produce a minor increase in vehicle emissions and dust particles. Tractor-trailers would transport mobile homes to the site. During construction of the temporary group housing site at the Farley property, grading equipment would be required for site preparation. While the use of such equipment would create a temporary increase in emissions, no long-term effects upon air quality in Logan County are anticipated. Federal or state air quality attainment levels would not likely be exceeded.

Periodic wetting of the site during construction would reduce fugitive dust. Sensitive land uses, such as hospitals, senior citizen homes, or schools are not located near the project area. However, several residences are within 500 feet of the site. Although it is not expected, vegetation burning could occur during construction to dispose of woody material. Any burning of vegetation would require coordination with the WVDEP, Air Quality Division (Farley, 2004; Appendix A). Any potential effects to air quality would cease following the completion of FEMA's action.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time frame, and best available information; the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to air quality when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.9 NOISE

Noise, defined as unwanted or unwelcome sound, is federally regulated by the Noise Control Act of 1972 (NCA). Although the NCA tasks EPA to prepare guidelines for acceptable ambient noise levels, it only charges those federal agencies that operate noise-producing facilities or equipment to implement noise standards. By nature of its mission, FEMA does not have statutes defining noise. The Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise developed land use compatibility guidelines for noise in terms of day-night average sound level (DNL) measured in decibels (dB). The EPA's guidelines (and those of many federal agencies) state that outdoor sound levels in excess of 65 dB DNL are "normally unacceptable" for noise-sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, and hospitals. Most noise associated with flood-disaster projects is emitted from mechanical equipment used in repair, improvement, construction, and demolition.

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

3.9.1 Affected Environment

Ambient noise levels surrounding the Farley Property site are primarily traffic related. The main source of ambient noise at the project site is vehicular traffic on SR 10 on the opposite side of the Guyandotte River, approximately 400 feet away. Several permanent noise receptors (houses) are found within 500 feet of the project area along the slope adjacent to the site.

3.9.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no change to existing noise levels.

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, noise levels at the site would increase as utilities are connected to the mobile home pads at the Farley site. Noise levels associated with preparing the site for emergency housing would be temporary. Construction activities are anticipated to last for approximately 45 days. During that time, there may be a minor increase in noise over typical background levels due to construction activities. The residences immediately adjacent to the site would be temporarily impacted. However, construction would be limited to only 12 hours during the day to minimize disturbance to the adjacent community.

Ambient noise levels at this site would increase, but only during the duration of occupancy. During occupancy, this increase is not anticipated to adversely affect the surrounding area as a whole because the nature of the noise is similar in type, frequency and intensity with existing traffic noise in the surrounding area.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time-frame, and best available information, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to noise when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.10 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES

3.10.1 Affected Environment

Land use and land cover in the declared disaster area are typical of a rural environment in rugged terrain. There are steep to very steep valleys and ridgetops mostly covered by deciduous forest. The ridgetops have small areas of agricultural and rangeland interspersed throughout forested areas. Sparse rural residential development is found primarily along the ridgetops, or in valleys, but housing density increases closer to towns.

Land use in and surrounding the declared disaster area consists of residential, commercial, and former institutional uses. West Virginia remains in a recession that began nationally early in 2001. The state lost almost 8,000 manufacturing jobs (a percentage job loss of 10.7%) from mostly the glass, metal, and chemical industries. These job losses have been compounded by declines in the construction, transportation, utilities, and information industries (BBER, 2003).

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

Most of the future job growth is anticipated to come from the service-providing sectors like health care, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services. However, job gains are expected to be offset by continued job losses in coal mining and manufacturing (BBER, 2003).

The average level below which a family of four was considered in poverty in the United States was \$12,674 in 1990 (poverty threshold) and \$17,603 in 2000. Within Logan County, more individuals and families were in poverty in 1990 (27.7 percent) than in 1980 (16.6 percent). From 1990 to 2000, the poverty rate in the project area decreased slightly to 24.1 percent (ARC, 2004).

Economic trends for the State of West Virginia show that while the state is experiencing some economic growth compared to prior years, growth continues to fall behind that experienced by other states. In addition, the state continues to lose residents to thriving metropolitan areas in other states due to employment declines in industries such as coal mining, construction, chemical products, and other goods-producing jobs (BBER, 2003).

Land use surrounding the Farley Property temporary group housing site is rural interspersed with some residential enclaves. Table 1 compares socioeconomic parameters between the census tract in which Farley Property temporary group-housing site is located and Logan County. The census tract containing the Farley Property temporary housing site has slightly fewer individuals living below the poverty level than Logan County as a whole.

Table 1. Socioeconomic Comparisons

<i>Location</i>	<i>Population (P1)</i>	<i>Median Household Income (dollars) (P53)</i>	<i>Unemployment Rate (percent 16+ years) (DP-3)</i>	<i>Persons living below poverty level (percent) (P92)</i>
Farley Property Site (Census Tract 9561.01)	6,840	\$26,284	3.8%	22.6 %
Logan County	37,710	\$24,603	4.7 %	24.1 %

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

3.10.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have an adverse impact on flood and landslide victims in the project area. No federal funding would be allocated for group housing at the Farley Property temporary group housing site and displaced disaster victims would remain dependent upon their family, friends, or hotels for shelter. Other individuals might choose to remain in unsafe structures that have been rendered unsuitable for occupancy due to flooding, or may be forced to become homeless. Living conditions for families below the poverty threshold could continue to worsen, and many other flood victims could be forced into new poverty conditions.

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action Alternative would help to alleviate the emergency housing needs of the victims in Logan County by providing structurally sound housing in a safe environment and removing the economic burden of finding replacement housing. Additionally, emergency housing at the Farley Property temporary group housing site would help to stabilize the community's economy by providing relief to disaster victims and keeping them close to their current homes. No adverse effects related to socioeconomics are anticipated with the Proposed Action Alternative.

Considering the action's scope of work and best available information, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to socioeconomics when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.11 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (EO 12898)

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

All forms of FEMA disaster housing assistance are available to any affected household that meets the conditions of eligibility. No federal entity or official (or their agent) may discriminate against any individual based on race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, disability, or economic status.

3.11.1 Affected Environment

Within the declared disaster area, the overall population is more than 98 percent white and less than 2 percent minority. In 2000, 17.9 percent of individuals in West Virginia were below the poverty threshold (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000). Table 2 compares demographic data in the Farley Property temporary group housing site area to data for Logan County.

Table 2. Racial Distribution

<i>Location</i>	<i>Race (percent)(QT-P3)</i>			
	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut</i>	<i>Other</i>
Farley Property Site (Census Tract 9561.01)	98.3 %	0.5 %	0.09 %	1.1 %
Logan County	96.3 %	2.6 %	0.1 %	1.0 %

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Disaster recovery for minority and low-income groups is exacerbated by loss of personal vehicle transportation, and lack of financial resources to replace lost homes, cars, and other personal property.

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

3.11.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, temporary group housing would not be built and would not be available to individuals affected by flooding or landslides, regardless of economic or ethnic status.

Proposed Action Alternative

In compliance with EO 12898, the Proposed Action Alternative site selection poses no disproportionately high and adverse effect on minority or low-income populations. Also, the availability of federal assistance to low-income families is consistent with EO 12898. The census tract for the proposed site contains a smaller percentage of minorities and has slightly fewer low-income families than Logan County. It is anticipated that the demographics of the Farley Property temporary group housing site residents would be representative of the victim cluster area, because the site is within approximately 10 miles of most homes damaged as a result of flooding or landslides. Accordingly, the Proposed Action Alternative is expected to benefit all participating populations.

Considering the action's scope of work and best available information, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to environmental justice when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.12 VISUAL IMPACTS

3.12.1 Affected Environment

The site parcel consists of a flat fallow field surrounded by a slope with several houses on the south; the Guyandotte River on the north; trees to the east; and a barn and grassy area with a few trees to the west. The viewshed from the site is limited to the houses on the slope to the south.

3.12.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no visual impacts because views would remain as they are.

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, manufactured housing would be placed on an undeveloped, mowed field. The surrounding area is rural with residential enclaves. The Proposed Action Alternative would alter existing conditions, however, the character of the proposed temporary housing is in keeping with the residential land use in the general vicinity of the site. Due to the low height of the proposed temporary housing units, it is not anticipated that the Proposed Action Alternative would have any long-term adverse effects relative to visual impacts in the project area.

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

Considering the action's scope of work, short time frame, and best available information; the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to visual affects when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.13 TRAFFIC

3.13.1 Affected Environment

Traffic volumes in the Farley Property temporary group housing site area are minimal. The site is accessed via a dirt road approximately 1,000 feet from County Route 3/19. It is a rural area and very few residences are found along County Route 3/19. In addition, traffic congestion along State Route 10 and County Route 3/19 is non-existent due to the rural nature of the area; however, travelers driving along State Route 10 may experience slightly heavier traffic at peak traffic times.

3.13.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, traffic volumes would remain as they are and no impact to traffic would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, traffic volumes and congestion would increase in the action area during construction of utilities and temporary group housing and during group housing occupancy. The majority of these traffic increases would be due to service vehicles with volumes subsiding after the emergency housing site is built. It is not anticipated that the Proposed Action Alternative would have any long-term adverse effects relative to traffic in the Daisy. An increase in residential traffic is not expected to overwhelm the capacity of local roads during site occupancy. However, there are several stretches of narrow road and blind turns along County Route 3/19 where additional signage or perhaps additional space for vehicles to pull off the road may be helpful due to the addition of 45 homes on the project site. These areas include the stretches of road near the gravel yard, before and after Lily Branch, and the stretch of road prior to entering the site property.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time-frame, and best available information, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to traffic when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.14 UTILITIES

3.14.1 Affected Environment

The region offers services from a variety of providers that include potable water, sanitary wastewater treatment, municipal waste collection, natural gas, electricity, telephone service, fiber optics, and Internet access. At the Farley Property temporary group housing site, electricity is currently available onsite from American Electric Power; telephone service, through Verizon and

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

municipal water, through Logan PSD, are located adjacent to the site. Wastewater treatment is not available on site.

3.14.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no temporary group housing would be located at the Farley Property site, and no impacts to utilities in the area would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative

Electricity, telephone, and municipal water utilities would be installed at the Farley Property temporary group housing site with little difficulty because these utilities are already located on or near the site. The total number of utility users would not show significant fluctuation, since one of the purposes for constructing temporary group housing is to allow residents to remain in the same general area of their residences, and not be forced to relocate great distances. However, interruptions of utility services may occur during tie-ins of existing utilities to the temporary group housing development. These interruptions would be temporary and localized, and are not expected to impact large numbers of users. Utility site design for this proposed site would be coordinated with city, county, or regulatory engineering or planning departments. In addition, these activities would be coordinated with the WVDEP and Department of Health for construction and operation permitting, as well as any future decommissioning. Once the site is released to the property owner for permanent wastewater treatment system operation, compliance with all local planning, zoning, and regulatory processes would be required. No long-term adverse effects to utilities would result from the Proposed Action Alternative.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time frame, and best available information, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to utilities when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

3.15 SAFETY AND SECURITY

3.15.1 Affected Environment

Safety and security programs involve the physical and procedural measures to protect people and property. This includes loss prevention and control, which identifies risks or hazardous conditions that may threaten real and personal property and/or the safety of residents or the public. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, appropriate fire protection systems, security deficiencies, and the inadequacy of emergency plans and procedures. Currently, the proposed temporary group housing site is vacant, but located in a rural setting with some residential enclaves.

3.15.2 Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, safety and security in the community would be compromised because disaster victims may be forced to occupy flood- or landslide- damaged structures.

SECTION THREE **Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences**

Proposed Action Alternative

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, temporary group housing would be built at the Farley Property site. Access to unsafe areas or heavy equipment during the construction activities (e.g., site grading) would be restricted, and signage would warn of unsafe conditions. During site grading and mobile home staging, access to the site would be restricted. Measures would be taken to ensure adequate access to the site for the safe ingress and egress of residential, fire, or emergency vehicles. It is not anticipated that the Proposed Action Alternative would result in any adverse impacts to safety and security of the affected community.

Considering the action's scope of work, short time frame, and best available information, the Proposed Action Alternative has little potential for significant cumulative effects related to safety and security when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future area actions.

The objective of the public participation process is to provide parties interested in or affected by the proposed project the opportunity to comment on the Draft EA. FEMA used its discretion in determining the public comment period duration necessary to meet its NEPA obligations and other applicable environmental laws, and in consideration of the situation's urgency and action's anticipated level of controversy. A 72-hour public comment period, which has been used previously for similar projects, was considered sufficient for this proposed action. A public notice will be published in the Logan Banner newspaper on August 31 and September 1 and 2, 2004. The Draft EA will be made available to the public at the Chapmanville Post Office lobby and the Chapmanville Library. The Post Office is located at 2705 South Main Street, Chapmanville, West Virginia 25508. The Post Office lobby is open 24-hours. The Chapmanville Public Library is located at 299 Vance Street, Chapmanville, WV 25508 and will be posted on FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/ehp.shtm>.

Although no potentially significant adverse environmental effects have been identified, the following mitigation measures are required or recommended to reduce the Proposed Action Alternative's potentially less than significant adverse environmental effects:

1. A WV DEP NPDES General Water Pollution Control Permit would require site design elements to manage the site's stormwater, thereby minimizing potential adverse affects to the stream from site stormwater runoff. An SWPPP would be prepared for the site, addressing its construction and occupancy phase. The SWPP would incorporate best management practices such as installing silt fencing and erosion control blankets between the staging area and stream.
2. Short-term adverse affects to on-site and nearby air quality from fugitive dust caused by site preparation (vegetation removal, burning, clearing and grading) can be reduced by periodically wetting the construction area. Any burning of vegetation would require coordination with the WVDEP, Air Quality Division.
3. Once construction is completed, planting ground cover in exposed areas along with native species landscaping would reduce potentially adverse soil erosion on-site.
4. Utility installation, including but not limited to; water, sewer, electricity, and telephone; must be coordinated with the appropriate service suppliers and regulatory agencies.
5. A permit from the WV DEP or Department of Health for the site's wastewater treatment system may be required before work on the site is begun. Proper system installation and operation permit compliance would minimize potential risks to public health from sewage contaminated ground and surface water (Ivey, 2004; Appendix A).
6. Access to unsafe areas or heavy equipment during the construction would be restricted, and signage would warn of unsafe conditions.
7. Proper construction vehicles and equipment storage and maintenance would reduce potential pollutant emissions and hazardous material spills including fuels, coolants, lubricants; and consequent soil and water contamination.
8. Although no historic properties were identified at the site, in accordance with the NHPA, should significant unanticipated historic or cultural materials be found during construction, all construction activities shall cease immediately within 100 feet of the remains until their cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition are determined in consultation with the WV SHPO, and other interested parties.
9. The results of a preliminary Phase I ESA found no hazardous materials; however, if these are encountered during construction, all hazardous materials shall be either abated, remediated or disposed of as appropriate, and otherwise handled in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Only clean fill would be used to for the lower portion of the proposed group housing.

The Public Notice was posted as stated below:

**FEMA PUBLIC NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
DEVELOPMENT OF A TEMPORARY EMERGENCY HOUSING SITE
NEAR DAISY, LOGAN COUNTY**

Interested parties are hereby notified that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) for a proposed temporary manufactured housing (mobile homes or travel trailer) site. The site would house disaster victims displaced by major home damage caused by floods and landslides that occurred after May 27, 2004. A Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA-1522-DR-WV, was signed on June 7, 2004 for this event.

The proposed action includes developing an approximately 5-acre site for manufactured housing units to be located south of State Route 10 in Daisy, Logan County, West Virginia. Activities would include, where necessary, site clearing, grading, road construction, the placement of utilities (electricity telephones, water, and sewer), and the transport and hook-up of manufactured homes to the site. Per the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.*), and associated environmental statutes, a Draft EA was written to evaluate the Proposed Action potential impacts on the human and natural environment. The Draft EA considers alternatives, the existing environment, the Proposed Action consequences, and ways to reduce adverse affects.

Due to the emergency nature of this action, the public comment period will be brief - August 31 and September 1 and 2, 2004. Written comments on the Draft EA can be faxed to FEMA's Disaster Field Office in Charleston at (304) 348-3533; and verbal comments will be accepted at (304) 348-3579 and TTY for hearing or speech-impaired at 800-462-7585; between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. The Draft EA can be viewed and downloaded from FEMA's website: <http://www.fema.gov/ehp/docs.shtm> and is also available for public review at the Chapmanville Post Office lobby and the Chapmanville Library. The Post Office is located at 2705 South Main Street, Chapmanville, West Virginia 25508. The Post Office lobby is open 24-hours. The Chapmanville Public Library is located at 299 Vance Street, Chapmanville, WV 25508. The library's hours are 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and 10:00 AM to 7:00 PM Tuesdays and Thursdays. If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA will become final and this initial Public Notice will also serve as the final Public Notice.

All other questions regarding disaster assistance or the availability of emergency housing should be directed to FEMA's Teleregistration line at 800-621-3362.

The following agencies were contacted during preparation of this EA:

- Natural Resources Conservation Service Regional Office
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Huntington District
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Office
- West Virginia Bureau of Public Health
- West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
- West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Quality
- West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Mining and Reclamation
- West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management
- West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water Resources
- West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways
- West Virginia Division of Culture and History, State Historic Preservation Office
- West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, Non-game and Natural Heritage Program
- West Virginia Division of Natural Resource, Public Land Corporation

- Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). 2004. Appalachian Regional Commission Socioeconomic Data: Lincoln County, West Virginia. <http://www.arc.gov/index.do?nodeId=56>. Site visited August 23, 2004.
- Bennett, L. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with Lyle Bennett. WVDEP, Charleston, WV. July 27, 2004. (Appendix A).
- Berkes, R. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with Richard Berkes. USACE. July 26, 2004. (Appendix A).
- Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER). 2003. "West Virginia Economic Outlook: 2004." College of Business and Economics, West Virginia University 2003. http://www.bber.wvu.edu/pdf_files/BBER-2003-20.pdf. Site visited December 21, 2003.
- Douglas, B. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with Barbara Douglas. USFWS, Charleston, WV. August 4, 2004. (Appendix A).
- Farley, D. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with Dale Farley. WVDEP Division of Air Quality, Charleston, WV. July 13, 2004. (Appendix A).
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 1999. Federal Emergency Management Agency Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Site Selection and Development for Temporary and Transient Emergency Housing For Disaster Victims in North Carolina. FEMA-1292-DR-NC Region IV. October 1999.
- FEMA. 2001a. Federal Emergency Management Agency Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Development of Temporary and Transient Emergency Housing For Disaster Victims in Southeast Texas. FEMA-1379-DR-TX Region VI. July 2001.
- FEMA. 2001b. Federal Emergency Management Agency Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Development of Temporary and Transient Emergency Housing For Disaster Victims in Southern West Virginia. FEMA-1378-DR-WV Region III. July 2001.
- Ivey, W. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with Walt Ivey. WV Bureau of Public Health, Charleston, WV. August 9, 2004. (Appendix A).
- Kelly, R. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with Randy Kelly. WVDNR Public Land Corporation, Charleston, WV. August 19, 2004. (Appendix A).
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 1972. *Soil Survey of Logan County, West Virginia*. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), NRCS in Cooperation with West Virginia Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. 1972.
- Pate, R. 2004. Response letter from Robert Pate. USDA-NRCS August 23, 2004. (Appendix A).
- Perkins, J. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with John Perkins. WVDEP Division of Water and Waste Management, Charleston, WV. August 3, 2004.
- Richardson, M. 2004. Record of telephone conversation with Mike Richardson. WVDEP Abandoned Mine Lands, Charleston, WV. August 3, 2004. (Appendix A).

- Sargent, B. 2004. Response email from Barbara Sargent. WVDNR Non-game & Natural Heritage, Charleston, WV. August 4, 2004. (Appendix A).
- U.S. Census Bureau. (Census). 2000. Census 2000. <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Site visited August 23, 2004.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2004. National Wetlands Inventory Mapper. <http://wetlandsfws.er.usgs.gov/wtlnds/viewer.htm>. Site visited August 23, 2004.
- West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP). 2004a. WVDEP Mapping, GIS, and GPS. <http://gis.wvdep.org/>. Site visited August 23, 2001.
- West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways (WVDOT). 1999. *Final Environmental Impact Statement for Coalfields Expressway*. November 1999.
- WVDOT, 2000a. *Draft Final Environmental Impact Statement for Shawnee Highway*. West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. May 2000.
- WVDOT, 2000b. *Final Environmental Impact Statement for King Coal Highway*. West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. June 2000.
- West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVDNR). 1996. *West Virginia Stream Map*. Wildlife Resources Section. 1996.
- West Virginia General Geologic (WVGES). 1999. West Virginia Geological & Economic Survey. <http://www.wvgs.wvnet.edu/www/geology/geolgeom.htm>. Site visited September 6, 2001.
- WVGES, 2001. Index for West Virginia Geological & Economic Survey. <http://www.wvgs.wvnet.edu/www/index.html>. Site visited July 19, 2001.

Appendix A
Agency Consultation Letters

Appendix B
Environmental Site Assessment Search Result

Appendix C
Site Photographs