



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
Development

451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
www.hud.gov
espanol.hud.gov

Broad-Level Tiered Environmental Review for Activity/Project that is Categorically Excluded Subject to Section 58.5 Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58.35(a)

Project Information

Project Name: Residential Rehabilitation Program (Minor Home Repair)

Responsible Entity (RE): City of Pembroke Pines, Florida

State/Local Identifier: B-25-MC-12-0040

RE Preparer: Peter J. Neiger, Civitas LLC – pete.neiger@civitassc.com

Certifying Officer: Charles Dodge, City Manager

Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Entity):

Point of Contact:

Joe Yaciuk, Assistant Director
Planning and Economic Development Dept.
954-392-2100
jyaciuk@ppines.com

Consultant (if applicable): Pete Neiger, Civitas, LLC

Project Location: Citywide

Additional Location Information: There are no geographic restrictions on participation in this program. Project activities will be determined based on need and funding availability.

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]: Housing rehabilitation has been identified by the City of Pembroke Pines as a high priority need for the 2025-2029 Consolidated Planning period. This program will provide minor rehabilitation to residents to help provide safe, secure, and affordable housing. Any structures that require rehabilitation that is not classified as “minor” will require a standalone environmental review.

Approximate size of the project area: Project area is limited to the property where the unit receiving rehabilitation is located. Estimates are not available for the Broad Level review but project area size will be included with each Site Specific review.

Length of time covered by this review: 5 Years

Maximum number of dwelling units or lots addressed by this tiered review: 25 units – The City estimates 3-4 home will be repaired each year, but if funds allow up to 25 total will receive assistance.

Level of Environmental Review Determination:

Categorically Excluded per 24 CFR 58.35(a), and subject to laws and authorities at §58.5:

- (3) *Rehabilitation of buildings and improvements when the following conditions are met:*
 (i) *In the case of a building for residential use (with one to four units), the density is not increased beyond four units, and the land use is not changed;*

Funding Information

Grant Number	HUD Program	Funding Amount
B-25-MC-12-0040	CDBG	\$350,000
B-26-MC-12-0040	CDBG	\$350,000
B-27-MC-12-0040	CDBG	\$350,000
B-28-MC-12-0040	CDBG	\$350,000
B-29-MC-12-0040	CDBG	\$350,000

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount: \$1,750,000

Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]: \$1,750,000

Compliance with 24 CFR 50.4, 58.5, and 58.6 Laws and Authorities and Written Strategies

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR 50.4, 58.5, and 58.6	Was compliance achieved at the broad level of review?	If Yes: Describe compliance determinations made at the broad level. If No: Describe the policy, standard, or process to be followed in the site-specific review.
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.6		
Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	Yes No <input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. The City of Pembroke Pines includes one airport within its jurisdiction, North Perry Airport. Locations within 2,500 feet of the airport's runway are not eligible for this program. Supporting Document:

		- Ineligible Area Map - Airport
Coastal Barrier Resources Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the location of this project, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. The City of Pembroke Pines does not include any Coastal Barrier Resources Units within the project area. Supporting Document: - CBRS Unit Map
Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this program, compliance with this factor cannot be determined at the broad level. Flood insurance will be maintained for the life of the project for each location. The City of Pembroke Pines includes multiple Special Flood Hazard Areas. Compliance with this factor will be determined in the Tier II Site Specific Review. Supporting Document: - Tier II Strategy - Tier II Checklist
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §58.5		
Clean Air Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the location of this project, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. The City of Pembroke Pines is located within Broward County. Broward County is in attainment for all pollutants under the Clean Air Act. Supporting Document: - EPA Statewide Status for Criteria Pollutants
Coastal Zone Management Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, compliance with this factor cannot be determined at the broad level. The potential impact on the state's coastal zones will be determined during the Tier II Site Specific Review Supporting Document: - Tier II Strategy - Tier II Checklist
Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)]	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, compliance with this factor cannot be determined at the broad level. The potential impact of contaminants on the project can only be determined when the location of the activities is known. An analysis of potential contaminants and toxic substances will be completed during the Tier II Site Specific Review.

		Supporting Document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tier II Strategy - Tier II Checklist
Endangered Species Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, formal compliance or mitigation is not required. The regionwide clearance to proceed applies to minor rehabilitation in an urban environment. Due to this guidance, the City of Pembroke Pines has determined that this project will have <i>no effect</i> on species or habitats. Supporting Document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US Fish and Wildlife Clearance to Proceed - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Eagle Nest Map - Ineligible Area Map – Bald Eagle
Explosive and Flammable Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. This factor only applies to activities that include a hazardous facility, development, construction, rehabilitation that will increase residential density, or land type conversion. Supporting Document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HUD Explosive and Flammable Hazards Worksheet
Farmlands Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. This factor only applies activities that include new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land or conversation that could convert agricultural land to non-agricultural land. Supporting Document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HUD Farmlands Protection Worksheet
Floodplain Management Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, additional formal compliance steps are not required at during the Tier II process. A programmatic 5-Step Decision Making Process was completed and determined that additional steps are not required. Supporting Document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5-Step Decision Making Process
Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966,	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Due to the nature of this project, compliance for this factor cannot be determined at the Broad Level.


particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800		<p>Compliance with this factor will be determined during the Tier II Site Specific process.</p> <p>Supporting Document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tier II Strategy - Tier II Checklist
<p>Noise Abatement and Control</p> <p>Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Due to the nature of this program, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. While recommended, noise abatement is not a requirement for minor rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>Supporting Document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HUD Regulations Part 51 Subpart B
<p>Sole Source Aquifers</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Due to a memorandum of understanding between HUD and the EPA, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. This project is located in the Biscayne Sole Source Aquifer but the activities have been determined to have no impact on the aquifer.</p> <p>Supporting Document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sole Source Aquifer Map - Memorandum of Understanding Between the EPA Region 4 and HUD Region 4
<p>Wetlands Protection</p> <p>Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Due to the nature of this project, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. Project does not include any activities that meet the definition of “new construction” as defined in Executive Order 11990.</p> <p>Supporting Document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HUD Wetlands Protection Worksheet
<p>Wild and Scenic Rivers</p> <p>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Due to the location of this project, formal compliance steps or mitigation are not required. The City of Pembroke Pines does not include any relevant rivers within the City.</p> <p>Supporting Document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild and Scenic Rivers Map - Eligible and Suitable Rivers Map - Study Rivers List - National Rivers Inventory List
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
Environmental Justice	<p>Yes No</p>	In accordance with Executive Order 14173: Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based

Executive Order 12898	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Opportunity, analysis of compliance for this authority is no longer required. HUD recommends that when completing reviews you include language under the Environmental Justice compliance heading and Environmental Assessment factor heading to indicate that compliance with the applicable authority/factor is no longer required.
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Attach supporting documentation as necessary, including a site-specific checklist.

Determination:

- ☐ Extraordinary circumstances exist and this project may result in significant environmental impact. This project requires preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA); OR
- ☒ There are no extraordinary circumstances which would require completion of an EA, and this project may remain CEST.

Preparer Signature: 

Date: 11/6/2025

Name/Title/Organization: Peter J. Neiger, ER Consultant, Civitas LLC

Responsible Entity Agency Official Signature:

Date:

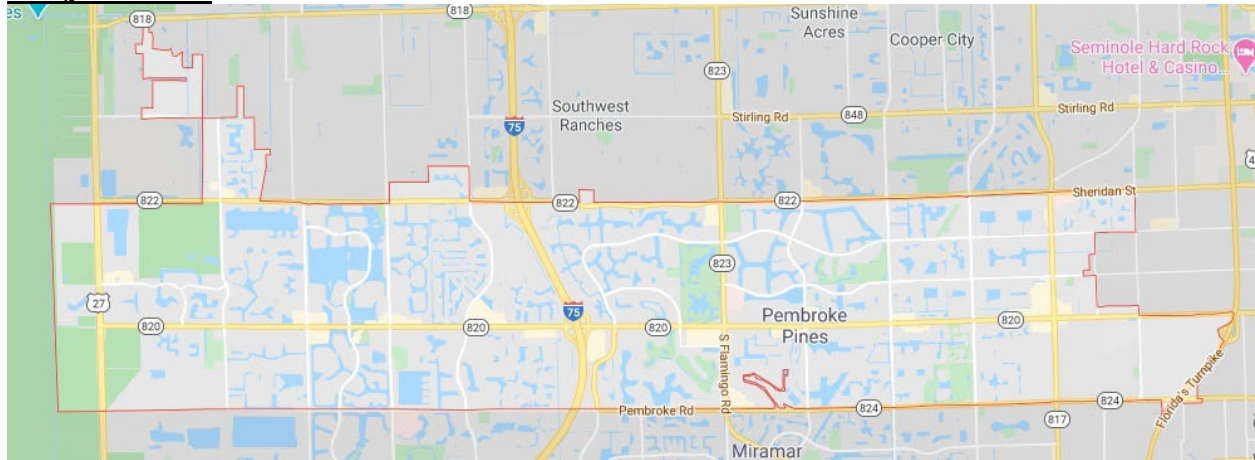
Name/Title:

This original, signed document and related supporting material must be retained on file by the Responsible Entity in an Environmental Review Record (ERR) for the activity/project (ref: 24 CFR Part 58.38) and in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for the HUD program(s).

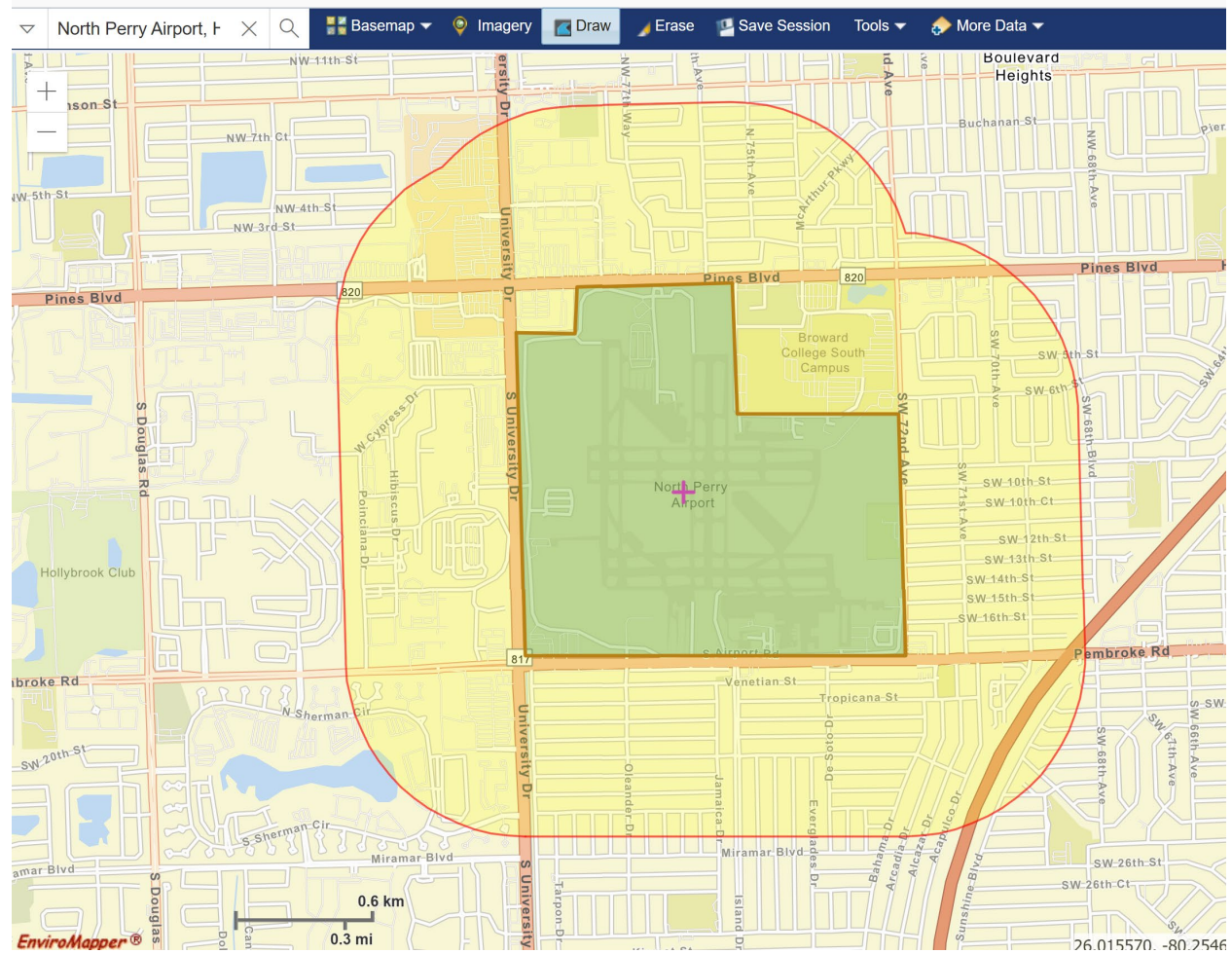
This document represents the Tier 1 or Broad-Level review *only*. As individual sites are selected, this review must be supplemented by individual Tier 2 or Site-Specific reviews for each site. All laws and authorities requiring site-specific analysis will be addressed in these individual reviews.

Broad-Level Supporting Documents

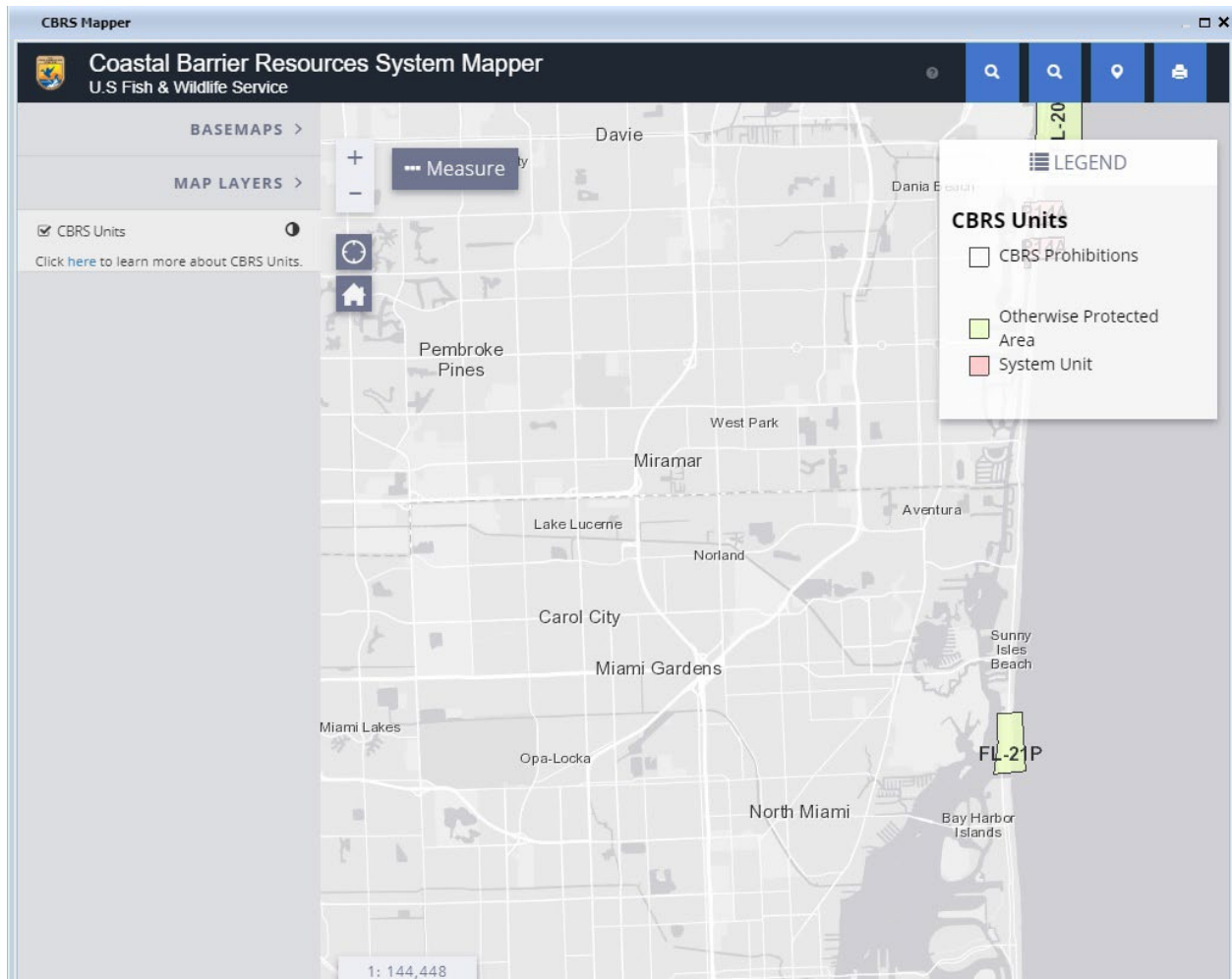
Project Area



Ineligible Area Map - Airport



CBRS Unit Map



EPA Statewide Status for Criteria Pollutants

Florida Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants

Data is current as of October 31, 2025

Listed by County, NAAQS, Area. The 8-hour Ozone (1997) standard was revoked on April 6, 2015 and the 1-hour Ozone (1979) standard was revoked on June 15, 2005.

* The 1997 Primary Annual PM-2.5 NAAQS (level of 15 µg/m³) is revoked in attainment and maintenance areas for that NAAQS. For additional information see the PM-2.5 NAAQS SIP Requirements Final Rule, effective October 24, 2016. ([81 FR 58009](#))

Change the State:
FLORIDA

[Important Notes](#)

Download National Dataset: [dbf](#) | [xls](#) | [Data dictionary \(PDF\)](#)

County	NAAQS	Area Name	Nonattainment in Year												Redesignation to Maintenance	Classification	Whole or Part County	Population (2010)	State/County FIPS Codes							
FLORIDA																										
Broward County	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS revoked	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm Beach, FL	92	93	94											04/25/1995	Moderate	Whole	1,748,066	12/011						
Duval County	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS revoked	Jacksonville, FL	92	93	94											03/06/1995	Section 185A	Whole	864,263	12/031						
Hillsborough County	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS revoked	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	92	93	94	95										02/05/1996	Marginal	Whole	1,229,226	12/057						
Hillsborough County	Lead (2008)	Tampa, FL								10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			10/11/2018		Part	4,128	12/057		
Hillsborough County	Sulfur Dioxide (2010)	Hillsborough County, FL												13	14	15	16	17	18			12/12/2019		Part	17,477	12/057
Hillsborough County	Sulfur Dioxide (2010)	Hillsborough-Polk County, FL															18	19			03/23/2020		Part	2,054	12/057	
Miami-Dade County	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W. Palm	92	93	94															04/25/1995	Moderate	Whole	2,496,435	12/086		

US Fish and Wildlife Clearance to Proceed



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30345



July 11, 2024

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan and Grant Project Requests

Background

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is the lead Federal agency charged with the protection and conservation of Federal Trust Resources, including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds, in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA) (87 Stat. 884; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) (Eagle Act), and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

Many Federal agencies have active programs that result in an increased consumer demand to initiate projects through federally-backed loans and grants, all of which require those same Federal agencies or their designees to comply with Section 7 of the ESA. As a result, there has been an increase in the number of requests for review of these government-backed loan and grant projects. These include, but are not limited to:

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Neighborhood Stabilization and Community Development Block Grant programs;
2. U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program;
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Housing Assistance and Rural Development Loan and Grant Assistance programs;
4. U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulatory airport and runway modifications;
5. U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Assistance program; and
6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water State Revolving Fund.
7. U.S. Department of Commerce's (DOC) National Telecommunications and Information Administration Broadband Grant programs

In order to fulfill the ESA's statutory obligations in a timely and consistent manner, and to assist Federal agencies, State and local governments, and consultants in addressing Section 7 of the ESA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact review requirements, we provide the following guidance and clearance relative to the criteria stated below for federally insured loan and grant project requests. This guidance applies to projects in all cities and unincorporated areas within the jurisdiction of participating Service field offices¹. Participating field offices are included in Attachment A and may include additional requirements or exclusions.

¹. While the Florida Ecological Services Field Office is a participating field office, the following guidance and clearance relative to the criteria stated below for federally insured loan and grant project requests is applicable in all cities and unincorporated areas throughout Florida, with the exception of **Monroe County**. Projects occurring within Monroe County, Florida should contact the Florida Ecological Services Vero Beach Branch Office for additional assistance.

Species Lists:

To acquire an official species list for the area where the project is proposed, please access the Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) website (<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>). After defining a project, a user can “Start Review” and request an “Official Species List” of the project action area. The “Official Species List” report contains a list of federally listed threatened and endangered species, critical habitats, migratory birds, wildlife refuges, fish hatcheries, and/or wetlands located in the project footprint, and can help identify trust resources in the general area of the subject property. The “Official Species List” will generate a unique Project Code that should be included in any correspondence associated with the respective project.

Description of Projects Covered:

1. Any federally-insured loan or grant request for existing commercial, industrial, and residential structures (including multi-family and single-family housing), and various utilities projects (including, but not limited to, demolition, rehabilitation, renovations, and/or rebuilding of various utility and infrastructure projects such as water and wastewater treatment facilities, sewer or power line repair, telecommunications upgrades, etc.), provided:
 - a. The proposed project can be completed without additional clearing of undeveloped areas (e.g., native habitat, agricultural areas, pasture, etc.) beyond the original footprint of the existing project in order to complete the action request;
 - b. There are no federally endangered or threatened species using the existing structures or within the project area;
 - c. The project is not within designated critical habitat (DCH) for any federally listed species (by rule, DCH does not include already developed parcels); and
 - d. Specific Service field office requirements and exclusions are met for the state within which the project is located (Attachment A).
2. Any Federal loan transfer where the original lending or mortgage institutions for existing projects are no longer holding the loans and the properties are being transferred via federally-backed loans.
3. Any federally-insured loan or grant for the purchase of new equipment or vehicles.

Clearance to Proceed – The Service believes these types of activities will generally have no effect on species protected under the ESA, based on the criteria referenced above. Therefore, for ALL projects that meet the criteria described above, NO further coordination with the Service is necessary. Use this letter to document your consideration of endangered species and bald eagles.

Additional Considerations for non-federally listed species:

Bald Eagles: If any of the above-referenced activities (rehabilitation, demolition, or rebuilding) are proposed to occur within 660 feet of an active or alternate bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest during the nesting season (October 1 through May 15), we recommend the applicant or their designated agent coordinate with the agency responsible for managing wildlife in their state. For additional information, please visit the Service's regional web page: <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management/eagle-incidental-disturbance-and-nest-take-permits>

Migratory Birds: If any native birds are using the structures for nesting, actions should be taken to avoid disturbing adults, nests, eggs, or chicks as this could lead to a potential violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If nests are present or any birds are using the structures regularly for roosting purposes, we recommend the applicant or their designated agent coordinate with the Service's Field Office and visit the Service's Migratory Bird Program website at <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds> for recommendations on how impacts can be avoided and minimized.

For projects that do not meet the criteria specified above, and/or meet any of the following conditions, please contact the appropriate Service office for additional assistance:


1. The project occurs within designated critical habitat;
2. The project involves new construction;
3. The project requires disturbance of undeveloped areas; and/or
4. The project is in close proximity to federally listed species, bald eagle nests, and/or migratory bird roosts.

Reinitiation of consultation may be necessary if: (1) the project is modified in a manner not considered by this assessment; (2) a new species is listed or critical habitat is determined that may be affected by the project; or (3) new information indicates that the project may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact one of our staff at 706- 613-9493.

Sincerely,

CATHERINE
PHILLIPS
CZARNECKI

 Digitally signed by CATHERINE
PHILLIPS CZARNECKI
Date: 2024.07.30 08:49:10 -04'00'

Catherine T. Phillips, Ph.D.
Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services

ATTACHMENT A

Participating Service Field Offices

This clearance letter applies to the following field offices, with additional applicable exclusions or restrictions as noted.

July 11, 2024

Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan Project Requests

5

Alabama Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above. There are no additional applicable exclusions or restrictions.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "William J. Pearson", enclosed in a rectangular box.

William J. Pearson
Field Supervisor

Florida Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

- While the Florida Ecological Services Field Office is a participating field office, the following guidance and clearance relative to the criteria stated for federally insured loan and grant project requests is applicable in all cities and unincorporated areas throughout Florida, with the *exception* of **Monroe County**. Projects occurring within Monroe County, Florida should contact the Florida Ecological Services Vero Beach Branch Office for additional assistance.

LAWRENCE
WILLIAMS

Digitally signed by LAWRENCE
WILLIAMS

Date: 2024.07.03 10:47:30 -04'00'

Larry Williams

State Supervisor for Ecological Services

July 11, 2024

Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan Project Requests

7

Georgia Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above. There are no additional applicable exclusions or restrictions.

PETER

MAHOLLAND

Peter Maholland
Field Supervisor

Digitally signed by PETER
MAHOLLAND
Date: 2024.07.01 13:51:54 -0400

Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

- Some federally listed plants are regularly found within or near rights-of-way and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following plants, and your project would disturb undeveloped areas (e.g., native habitat, agricultural areas, pasture, etc.) or occur within an established right-of-way, further coordination with the Service is necessary:
 - Short's goldenrod (*Solidago shortii*)
 - Price's potato-bean (*Apios priceana*)
 - Kentucky glade cress (*Leavenworthia exigua* var. *laciniata*)

**VIRGIL
ANDREWS**

Digitally signed by VIRGIL
ANDREWS
Date: 2024.07.03 13:05:01
-04'00'

Virgil Lee Andrews, Jr.
Field Supervisor

Mississippi Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above. There are no additional applicable exclusions or restrictions.

**JAMES
AUSTIN** Digitally signed by
JAMES AUSTIN
Date: 2024.06.20
12:47:16 -05'00'

James Austin

Field Supervisor

Asheville Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/ or restrictions:

- If your project includes work in wetlands, further coordination with the Service is necessary
- Please notify the Service and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission if bats are discovered during work on buildings.

**JANET
MIZZI**

Janet Mizzi
Field Supervisor

Digitally signed by
JANET MIZZI
Date: 2024.06.13
10:49:01 -0400

Raleigh Ecological Services Field Office (North Carolina)

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this Field Office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

- Some federally listed bat species may be found roosting in above-ground and underground man-made structures, such as buildings, bridges, culverts greater than 36 inches in diameter, stormwater and sewer infrastructure, and mines. Therefore, if the species list for your project includes the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) or northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and your project proposes modifications or removal of above-ground or underground structures, those structures must be surveyed for evidence of use by bats. Evidence of bat use may include presence of bat individuals, guano, or staining. If there is evidence of bat use, further coordination with the Service is necessary.

For helpful information about assessing structures for bat use, see the bat structure assessment guide at this link:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/appendix-d-bridge-culvert-bat-assessment-form-guidance-february-2021.pdf>.

- Some federally listed plants are regularly found within or near rights-of-way and other vegetated areas. The consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following plants, and your project will disturb suitable habitat for those species (see <https://www.fws.gov/office/eastern-north-carolina-ecological-services/species>), further coordination with the Service is necessary:

- Cooley's meadowrue (*Thalictrum cooleyi*)
- Golden sedge (*Carex lutea*)
- Michaux's sumac (*Rhus michauxii*)
- Rough-leaf loosestrife (*Lysimachia asperulaefolia*)
- Schweinitz's sunflower (*Helianthus schweinitzii*)
- Sensitive joint-vetch (*Aeschynomene virginica*)
- Smooth coneflower (*Echinacea laevigata*)

**JENNIFER
ARCHAMBAULT**

Digitally signed by
JENNIFER ARCHAMBAULT
Date: 2024.06.27 14:31:38
-04'00'

for Pete Benjamin
Field Supervisor

South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above. There are no additional applicable exclusions or restrictions.

**PATRICIA
JOHNSON-
HUGHES**

Christy Johnson-Hughes
Project Leader

Digitally signed by
PATRICIA JOHNSON-
HUGHES
Date: 2024.06.24
12:52:56 -04'00'

Tennessee Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

Some federally listed plants are regularly found within or near rights-of-way and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following plants, and your project would disturb undeveloped areas (e.g., native habitat, agricultural areas, pasture, etc.) or within rights-of-way, further coordination with the Service is necessary:

- Large-flowered skullcap (*Scutellaria montana*)
- Leafy prairie-clover (*Dalea foliosa*)
- Morefield's leather flower (*Clematis morefieldii*)
- Price's potato-bean (*Apios priceana*)
- Pyne's ground-plum (*Astragalus bibullatus*)
- Short's bladderpod (*Physaria globosa*)
- Spring Creek bladderpod (*Lesquerella perforata*)
- Tennessee yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris tennesseensis*)
- White fringeless orchid (*Platanthera integrilabia*)
- Whorled sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

DANIEL
ELBERT

Digitally signed by
DANIEL ELBERT
Date: 2024.06.20
15:37:21 -05'00'

Field Supervisor

Yreka Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

- Some federally listed plants and vernal pool species are regularly found within or near rights-of-way and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following species, and your project would disturb undeveloped areas (e.g., native habitat, serpentine soils, vernal pools, etc.) or occur within an established right-of-way, further coordination with the Service is necessary:
 - Yreka phlox (*Phlox hirsuta*)
 - Gentner's fritillary (*Fritillaria gentneri*)
 - Slender orcutt grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*)
 - Greene's tuctoria (*Tuctoria greenei*)
 - McDonald's rock cress (*Arabis macdonaldiana*)
 - Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*)
 - Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*)
 - Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*)

**JENNY
ERICSON**

Jenny Ericson
Field Supervisor

Digitally signed by
JENNY ERICSON
Date: 2025.03.12
11:56:50 -0700

Kansas Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, (including conversions to tribal trust status) with the exception of the following exclusions and or restrictions:

- Some federally listed bat species may be found roosting in man-made structures, such as buildings, bridges, culverts greater than 36 inches in diameter, stormwater and sewer infrastructure, and mines. Therefore, if the species list for your project includes the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*), or northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalist*) and your project proposes modifications or removal of above-ground or underground structures, those structures must be surveyed for evidence of use by bats. Evidence of bat use may include presence of individual bats, guano, or staining. If there is evidence of bat use, further coordination with the Service is necessary. For helpful information about assessing structures for bat use, see the bat structure assessment guide at this link:
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/appendix-d-bridge-culvert-batassessment-form-guidance-february-2021.pdf>.
- Some federally listed plants, the American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*), and the lesser prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) are regularly found within or near rights-of-way and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following species, and your project would disturb undeveloped areas (e.g., native habitat, agricultural areas, pasture, etc.) or occur within an established right-of-way, further coordination with the Service is necessary. The Kansas Ecological Services Office recommends using the existing American Burying Beetle Determination Key to evaluate effects on that species.
 - American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*)
 - Lesser prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*)
 - Mead's milkweed (*Asclepias meadii*)
 - Western prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera praeclara*)

DRUE
DEBERRY

Digitally signed by
DRUE DEBERRY
Date: 2025.03.20
11:40:46 -06'00'

Acting as Project Leader

Wyoming Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and /or restrictions:

- Some federally listed species are found within or near riparian habitats, rights-of-way, and other vegetated areas and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following species or your project would disturb vegetated areas, further coordination with the Service is necessary:
 - Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)
 - Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)
 - Grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*)
 - North American wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*)
 - Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*)
- Additional considerations for non-federally listed species:
 - Take steps to conserve and protect imperiled pollinator species. Habitat for pollinators proposed for listing under the ESA may be present within the project area. Please refer to pollinator resources (e.g., <https://www.fws.gov/initiative/pollinators/monarchs>; <https://xerces.org/publications/guidelines/best-management-practices-for-pollinators-on-western-rangelands>) and consider conservation measures that minimize impacts to pollinators and flowering nectar resources.

TYLER ABBOTT Digitally signed by TYLER ABBOTT
Date: 2025.04.25 11:27:06 -06'00'

Tyler A. Abbott
Field Supervisor

Montana Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and or restrictions:

- Some federally listed species are regularly found within or near rights-of-way and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Because your species list includes one of these listed species, and your project will disturb undeveloped areas (e.g., native habitat, agricultural areas, pasture, etc.) within rights-of-way, further coordination with the Service is necessary.
 - Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*)
 - Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*)
 - Grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*)
 - Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)
 - North American wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*)
 - Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)
- Some federally listed species are regularly found within or near wetlands, stream systems, or riparian vegetation or processes and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Because your species list includes one of these listed species, and your project will disturb wetlands, stream systems, or riparian vegetation or processes, further coordination with the Service is necessary.
 - Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
 - Pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*)
 - White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*)

AMITY
BASS

Digitally signed by
AMITY BASS
Date: 2025.04.25
13:35:17 -06'00'

Amity Bass
Field Supervisor

Reno Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

- The project footprint (including construction, staging, access, and maintenance activities) must be 1.0 acre or less in size.
- The project cannot disturb undeveloped land (e.g., native habitat) or impact wetlands, spring or seep habitat, stream systems, or riparian buffers.
- The project cannot include well drilling or prescribed burning.
- Some federally listed plants are regularly found within or near rights-of-way and other vegetated areas and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following plants, further coordination with the Service is necessary:
 - Steamboat buckwheat (*Eriogonum ovalifolium* var. *williamsiae*)
 - Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*)

**JUSTIN
BARRETT**

Digitally signed by
JUSTIN BARRETT
Date: 2025.04.25
13:27:17 -0700

Justin Barrett
Acting Field Supervisor

Southern Nevada Ecological Services Field Office


This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria as described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

- The project footprint (including construction, staging, access, and maintenance activities) must be 1.0 acre or less in size.
- The project cannot disturb undeveloped land (e.g., native habitat) or impact wetlands, spring or seep habitat, stream systems, or riparian buffers.
- The project cannot include:
 - Construction of access roads, staging areas, or associated infrastructure (e.g., utility lines, road pull-outs, storm drainages, etc.) that will create initial ground-disturbance or require ongoing maintenance.
 - Well drilling such that surface or sub-surface or groundwater may be impacted.
- Some federally listed species are narrow endemics or are regularly found within or near rights-of-way, wetlands, stream systems, or riparian vegetation or processes and the consequences of a proposed action may be negative or positive depending on how the species responds to disturbance, if at all. Therefore, if the species list for your project contains any of the following plants, insects, desert fishes, or birds, further coordination with the Service is necessary:
 - Amargosa niterwort (*Nitrophila mohavensis*)
 - Ash Meadows blazingstar (*Mentzelia leucophylla*)
 - Ash Meadows gumplant (*Grindelia fraxinipratensis*)
 - Ash Meadows ivesia (*Ivesia kingii* var. *eremica*)
 - Ash Meadows milk-vetch (*Astragalus phoenix*)
 - Ash Meadows sunray (*Enceliopsis nudicaulis* var. *corrugate*)
 - Spring-loving centaury (*Centaurium namophilum*)
 - Ash Meadows naucorid (*Ambrysus amargosus*)
 - Mount Charleston blue butterfly (*Icaricia (Plebejus) shasta charlestonensis*)
 - Ash Meadows Amargosa pupfish (*Cyprinodon nevadensis mionectes*)
 - Ash Meadows speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus nevadensis*)
 - Bonytail (*Gila elegans*)
 - Big Spring spinedace (*Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis*)
 - Devils hold pupfish (*Cyprinodon diabolis*)
 - Hiko White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi grandis*)
 - Moapa dace (*Moapa coriacea*)
 - Pahranaagat roundtail chub (*Gila robusta jordani*)
 - Pahrump poolfish (*Empetrichthys latos*)
 - Virgin River chub (*Gila seminuda* (=robusta))
 - Warm springs pupfish (*Cyprinodon nevadensis pectoralis*)

- White River spinedace (*Lepidomeda albivallis*)
- White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi baileyi*)
- Woundfin (*Plagopterus argentissimus*)
- Yuma Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus yumanensis*)

**BRIAN
CROFT**

Brian Croft
Field Supervisor

 Digitally signed by BRIAN
CROFT
Date: 2025.05.12
08:40:54 -0700

Carlsbad Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of this field office that meet the criteria described above, with the exception of the following exclusions and/or restrictions:

- If your project involves diversion or capture of water that could otherwise provide habitat for federally listed species, further coordination with the Service is necessary.
- If your project is located within or adjacent to habitat for federally listed species and will create noise or other indirect disturbance above the baseline, further coordination with the Service is necessary.
- If the species list for the project contains any of the following listed species, further coordination with the Service is necessary:
 - Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*)
 - Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus wootoni*)
 - San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandegonensis*)
 - San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*)
 - Spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*)
 - California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*)
 - San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*)
 - Otay mesa mint (*Pogogyne nudiscula*)
 - San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumela*)

JONATHAN
SNYDER

Digitally signed by
JONATHAN SNYDER
Date: 2025.04.24
15:19:10 -07'00'

Jonathan Snyder
Acting Field Supervisor

Colorado Ecological Services Field Office

This clearance letter is applicable for all projects within the jurisdiction of the [Colorado Ecological Services Field Office](#) that meet the criteria as described above.

In addition to the “Additional Considerations for Non-Federally Listed Species” above, we recommend considering implementing conservation measures that protect and enhance pollinator species and their habitats. We encourage you to consult the following resources for assistance in supporting pollinators and flowering nectar resources:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Pollinator Initiative:
<https://www.fws.gov/initiative/pollinators>
- Xerces Society Best Management Practices for Pollinators on Western Rangelands:
<https://xerces.org/publications/guidelines/best-management-practices-for-pollinators-on-western-rangelands>

We appreciate your consideration of threatened and endangered species during your project planning.

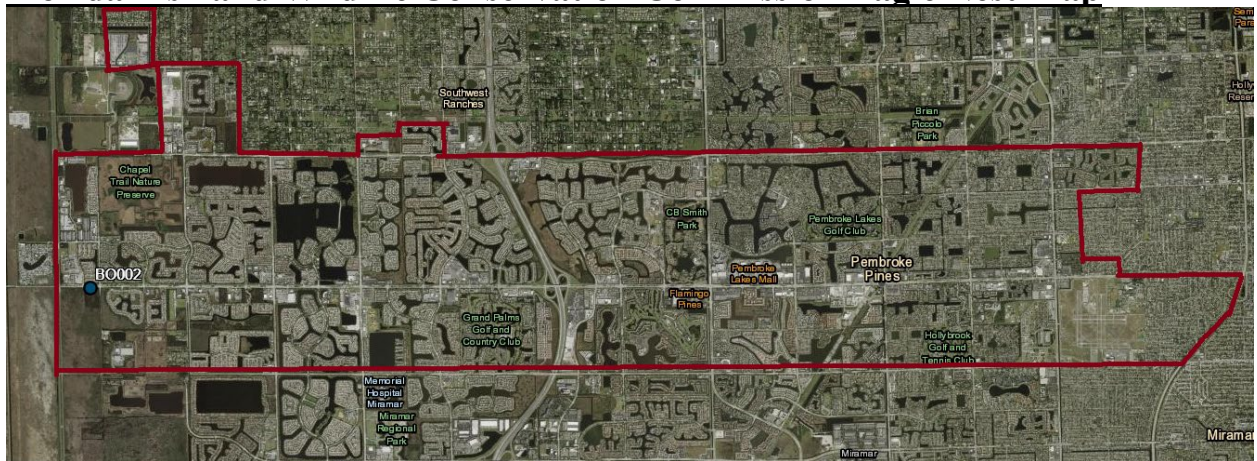
Sincerely,

LAUREL HILL

Digitally signed by LAUREL
HILL
Date: 2025.05.28 10:36:08
-06'00'

Laurel Hill
Acting Colorado Project Leader

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Eagle Nest Map



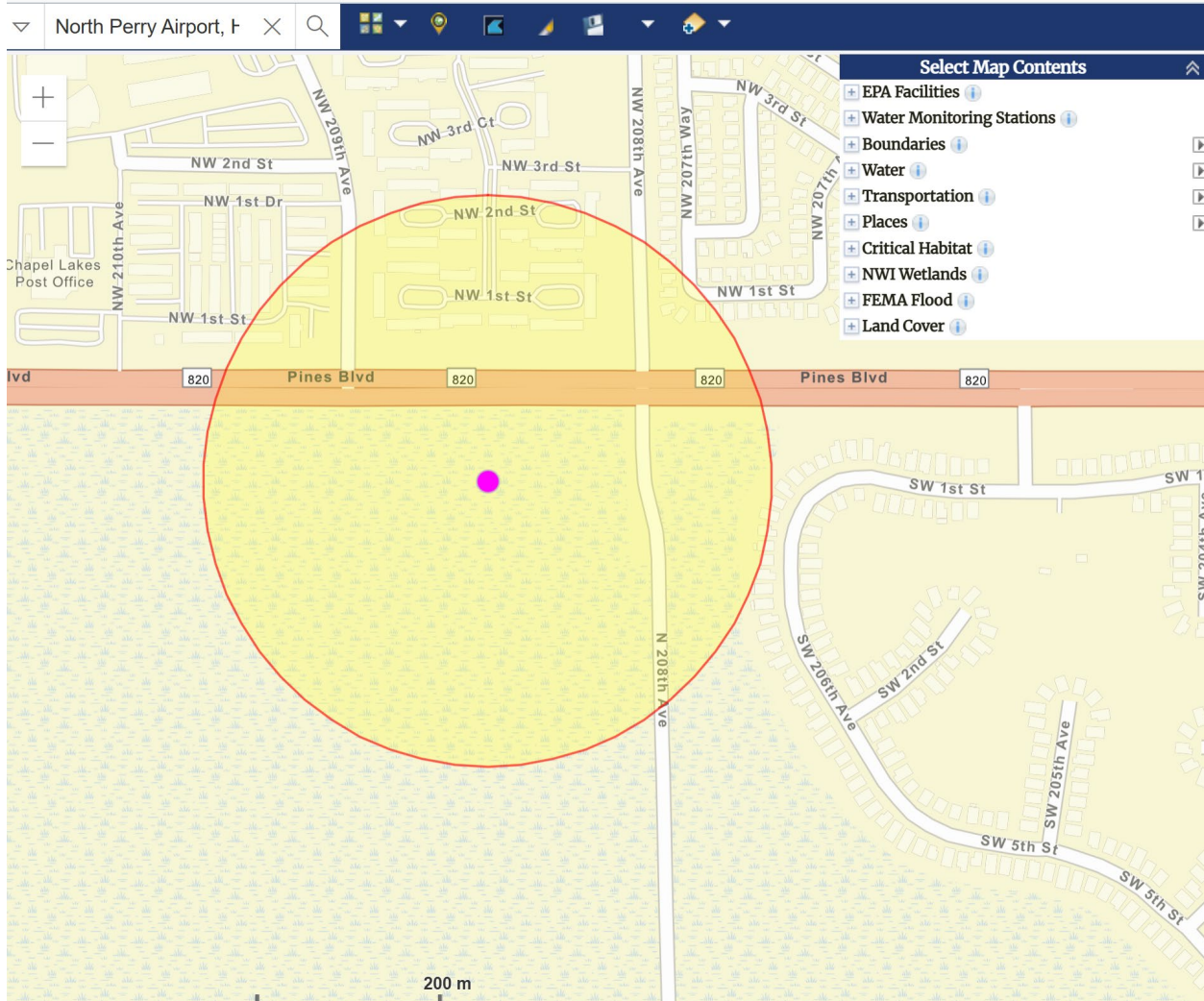
Ineligible Area Map – 1,000 feet from approximate nest location



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HUD Explosive and Flammable Hazards Worksheet

Portions of this worksheet were removed that were not applicable to this Environmental Review for clarity and conciseness.

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
HUD-assisted projects must meet Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) requirements to protect them from explosive and flammable hazards.	N/A	24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C
Reference		
https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/explosive-and-flammable-facilities		

- 1. Does the proposed HUD-assisted project include a hazardous facility (a facility that mainly stores, handles or processes flammable or combustible chemicals such as bulk fuel storage facilities and refineries)?**

☒ No

→ Continue to Question 2.

☐ Yes

Explain:

→ Continue to Question 5.

- 2. Does this project include any of the following activities: development, construction, rehabilitation that will increase residential densities, or conversion?**

☒ No

→ Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.

☐ Yes

→ Continue to Question 3.

Worksheet Summary

Compliance Determination

Provide a clear description of your determination and a synopsis of the information that it was based on, such as:

- Map panel numbers and dates
- Names of all consulted parties and relevant consultation dates
- Names of plans or reports and relevant page numbers
- Any additional requirements specific to your region

The proposed project does not include activities applicable to this factor.

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

☐ Yes

☒ No

HUD Farmland Protection Worksheet

Portions of this worksheet were removed that were not applicable to this Environmental Review for clarity and conciseness.

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) discourages federal activities that would convert farmland to nonagricultural purposes.	Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	7 CFR Part 658
Reference		
https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/farmlands-protection		

1. Does your project include any activities, including new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land or conversion, that could convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use?

☐ Yes → *Continue to Question 2.*

☒ No

Explain how you determined that agricultural land would not be converted:

Activities are limited to minor rehabilitation of residential properties in an urban area. There is no potential to impact farmlands.

→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide any documentation supporting your determination.*

Worksheet Summary

Compliance Determination

Provide a clear description of your determination and a synopsis of the information that it was based on, such as:

- Map panel numbers and dates
- Names of all consulted parties and relevant consultation dates
- Names of plans or reports and relevant page numbers
- Any additional requirements specific to your region

Project does not include activities applicable to this factor.

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

☐ Yes

☒ No

5-Step Decision Making Process

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

5-STEP DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Pembroke Pines Minor Rehabilitation Tiered Reviews

- Decision Process for E.O. 11988 as Provided by 24 CFR §55.20

Step 1: Determine *whether the action is located in the FFRMS floodplain.*

The proposed project includes rehabilitation activities that could potentially take place within an FFRMS Floodplain due to the presence of Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS) floodplains within the City of Pembroke Pines. The activities covered by this process are limited to minor rehabilitation covered by the City's tiered review. Any activities that are not covered by this process require additional analysis in accordance with the Site-Specific Strategy and Checklist.

Step 2: Notify *the public for early review of the proposal and involve the affected and interested public in the decision making process.*

This step is inapplicable due to this project due to actions covered under 24 CFR 55.14(c): *The decision making steps in [§ 55.20\(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), and [\(g\)](#) (Steps 2, 3, and 7) do not apply to the following categories of proposed actions:*

(c) HUD's or the recipient's actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing multifamily housing projects, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, board and care facilities, intermediate care facilities, and one- to four-family properties, in communities that are in the Regular Program of the NFIP and are in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under [44 CFR 59.24](#)), provided that the number of units is not increased more than 20 percent, the action does not involve a conversion from nonresidential to residential land use, the action does not meet the thresholds for "substantial improvement" under [§ 55.2\(b\)\(12\)](#), and the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not increased by more than 20 percent.

Step 3: Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives.

This step is inapplicable due to this project due to actions covered under 24 CFR 55.14(c): *The decision making steps in [§ 55.20\(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), and [\(g\)](#) (Steps 2, 3, and 7) do not apply to the following categories of proposed actions:*

(c) HUD's or the recipient's actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing multifamily housing projects, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, board and care facilities, intermediate care facilities, and one- to four-family properties, in communities that are in the Regular Program of the NFIP and are in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under [44 CFR 59.24](#)), provided that the number of units is not increased more than 20 percent, the action does not involve a conversion from nonresidential to residential land use, the action does not meet the thresholds for "substantial improvement" under [§ 55.2\(b\)\(12\)](#), and the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not increased by more than 20 percent.

Step 4: Floodplain Evaluation.

The potential direct and indirect impact of this project was evaluated per 24 CFR 55.20(d).

Floodplain Characteristics: The rehabilitation activities covered do not have any potential to impact the characteristics of the floodplain. The activities are limited to minor rehabilitation. During the environmental review process, it was determined that this project will not alter flood risk.

Lives and Property: The proposed project has no potential to negatively impact lives or property. The activities are limited to minor rehabilitation.

Natural and Beneficial Values: The proposed project has no potential to have an impact on the natural and beneficial values of floodplains. The activities are limited to minor rehabilitation. There will be no impact on water resources, living resources, cultural resources, agricultural resources, aquacultural resources, or forestry resources. The City has reviewed the potential impact of this project on natural resources in accordance with federal requirements.

Step 5: *Where practicable, design or modify the proposed action to minimize the potential adverse impacts to lives, property, and natural values within the floodplain and to restore, and preserve the values of the floodplain.*

Due to the scope of this project, there is no potential to impact lives, property, or natural values of floodplains. The proposed project is limited to infrastructure improvements and does not meet the definition of critical action. Per 24 CFR 55.2, a critical action is “*any activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be too great, because such flooding might result in loss of life, injury to persons, or damage to property*”. Specifically, this includes facilities that:

(A) Produce, use or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic or water-reactive materials;

(B) Provide essential and irreplaceable records or utility or emergency services that may become lost or inoperative during flood and storm events (e.g., community stormwater management infrastructure, water treatment plants, data storage centers, generating plants, principal utility lines, emergency operations centers including fire and police stations, and roadways providing sole egress from flood-prone areas); or

(C) Are likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid loss of life or injury during flood or storm events, e.g., persons who reside in hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, intermediate care facilities, board and care facilities, and retirement service centers. Housing for independent living for the elderly is not considered a critical action.

Elevation: The activities covered by this process do not include new construction or substantial improvements that would require consideration of the elevation of the project location.

Minimization: The project does not include any potential harm to floodplains or wetlands that would require minimization. The project will not have an impact on permeable surfaces, natural landscapes, building footprints, or building standards.

Restoration and Preservation: The project does not include an impact on the natural or beneficial values of floodplains that would require restoration or preservation.

Residents and Occupants Safety: This project does not include any multifamily residential properties, healthcare facilities, or critical actions that would require addressing potential safety issues.

Step 6: *Reevaluate the Alternatives.*

Although the project location includes floodplains, the rehabilitation activities covered by this process are limited in scope and will not have an impact on the floodplains. There are no practical alternatives to the proposed project and the “no action alternative” would only prevent access to safe and secure housing in the City.

Step 7: *Determination of No Practicable Alternative and Public Notice*

This step is inapplicable due to this project due to actions covered under 24 CFR 55.14(c): *The decision making steps in [§ 55.20\(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), and [\(g\)](#) (Steps 2, 3, and 7) do not apply to the following categories of proposed actions:*

(c) HUD's or the recipient's actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing multifamily housing projects, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, board and care facilities, intermediate care facilities, and one- to four-family properties, in communities that are in the Regular Program of the NFIP and are in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under [44 CFR 59.24](#)), provided that the number of units is not increased more than 20 percent, the action does not involve a conversion from nonresidential to residential land use, the action does not meet the thresholds for “substantial improvement” under [§ 55.2\(b\)\(12\)](#), and the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not increased by more than 20 percent.

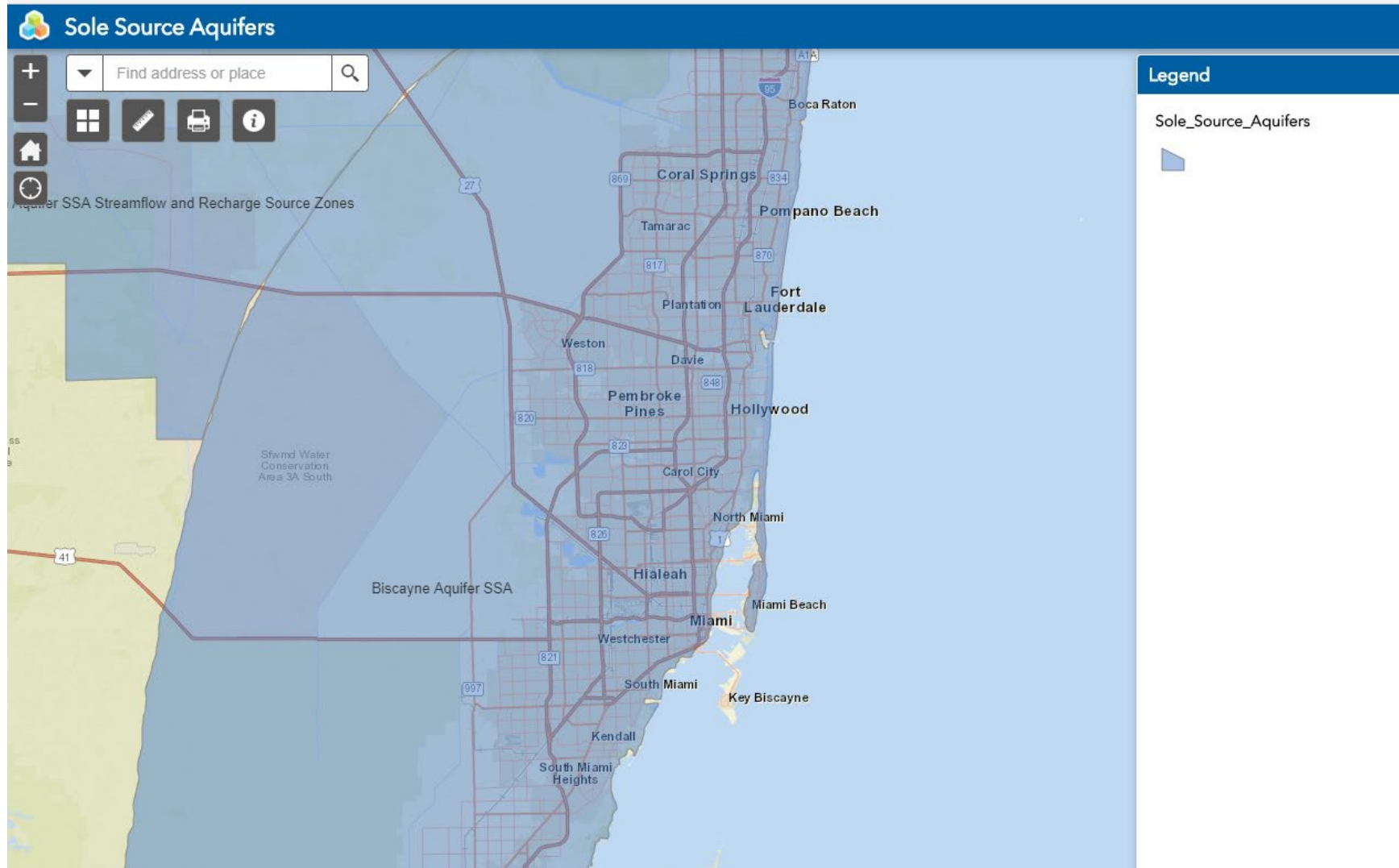
Step 8: *Implement the Proposed Action*

The City of Pembroke Pines will continue to take an active role during the project activities to ensure the floodplains are protected and considered during the process. In the event that the conditions change at the project site then a re-evaluation will occur to ensure that there is no impact on the floodplain.

HUD Regulations Part 51 Subpart B

HUD support of modernization and rehabilitation. For modernization projects located in all noise exposed areas, HUD shall encourage noise attenuation features in alterations. For major or substantial rehabilitation projects in the Normally Unacceptable and Unacceptable noise zones, HUD actively shall seek to have project sponsors incorporate noise attenuation features, given the extent and nature of the rehabilitation being undertaken and the level or exterior noise exposure. In Unacceptable noise zones, HUD shall strongly encourage conversion of noise-exposed sites to land uses compatible with the high noise levels.

Sole Source Aquifer Map



Memorandum of Understanding Between the EPA Region 4 & HUD Region 4

Memorandum of Understanding Between The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 and The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Region 4 Regarding the EPA Review of HUD Financial-Assisted Projects Within Sole Source Aquifers

Introduction

This memorandum of understanding (MOU) is intended to memorialize an understanding between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Region 4 (HUD) concerning the review of proposed Federal financially-assisted projects located in whole or in part in the designated sole source aquifers ("SSAs") in the EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee), which include any recharge zone, streamflow source area, or artesian zone of such SSAs. The most current delineations of these SSAs and their recharge zones are described and depicted on the Region 4 Sole Source Aquifer Webpage, included in **Attachment A** (attached hereto and incorporated herein), and demonstrative maps current as of the signing of this MOU are also included in **Attachment A**.

This MOU is a voluntary agreement that expresses the good-faith intentions of the EPA and HUD, is not intended to be legally binding, does not create any contractual obligations, and is not enforceable by any party. This MOU does not obligate and will not result in an exchange of funds, personnel, property, services, or any kind of financial commitment. This MOU outlines procedures to be followed by HUD in determining which projects should be forwarded to the EPA for review. It also outlines the procedures to be followed and the general criteria the EPA will use in such review.

This MOU does not create any claim, remedy, right, or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or equity, by persons who are not a party to this agreement, against HUD or the EPA, their officers or employees, or any other person. This MOU does not apply to any person outside of the EPA and HUD, except that when the environmental review is performed by a Responsible Entity (RE) pursuant to 24 C.F.R. Part 58, HUD will instruct the RE to follow the procedures under this MOU (and any modification thereof by EPA and HUD) during the term of the MOU, unless otherwise instructed by the EPA.

Background

Pursuant to Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. § 300h-3(e), the EPA designated several aquifers located within Region 4 as SSAs because they are the sole or principal drinking water source for their areas and contamination of any of them would create a significant hazard to public health. As such, no commitment for Federal financial assistance may be entered into for any project which the EPA determines may contaminate any of these SSAs so as to create a significant hazard to public health. "Federal financial assistance" includes any financial benefits provided directly as aid to a project by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal government in any form including contracts, grants, and loan guarantees.

HUD administers financial assistance under programs subject to its National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations in 24 C.F.R. Part 50 (Part 50), Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality. HUD is the responsible federal agency for NEPA purposes for these regulations. 24 C.F.R. § 50.4(d) of these regulations requires compliance with Section 1424(e) of the SDWA.

HUD regulations at 24 C.F.R. Part 58 (Part 58), Environmental Review Procedures for Entities Assuming HUD Environmental Responsibilities, set out environmental review procedures that apply when HUD program legislation authorizes the assumption of authority to perform the environmental reviews by REs, which are units of general local government, such as a town, city, or county, or a tribe or state (see 24 C.F.R. 58.1(b) for a list of programs authorized under Part 58). The RE is responsible for the scope and content of the review and making the environmental finding. The certifying officer of the RE, usually the mayor, signs the review and takes legal responsibility for the review. Local governments must assume environmental review responsibility for grants made directly to the local government when legislation permits. They are encouraged to be responsible for the environmental review in cases where the grants are made to other entities, such as nonprofit organizations and public housing authorities; however, HUD will perform the environmental review under 24 C.F.R. Part 50 in such situations if the local government refuses to do so. As in Part 50, 24 C.F.R. § 58.5(d) requires compliance with Section 1424(e) of the SDWA.

Goals

The goals of this MOU are to ensure that each project receiving Federal financial assistance is designed and constructed in a manner that will not contaminate a SSA so as to create a significant hazard to public health, and to formalize the process by which review of Federal financially-assisted projects for impacts to the SSAs is to be coordinated between the EPA and HUD.

HUD Responsibilities for Projects Subject to Part 50

HUD will review projects requesting Federal financial assistance that are subject to the Part 50 regulation to assure that each project located in whole or in part in the SSAs, as depicted on the Region 4 Sole Source Aquifer Webpage, is referred to the EPA Ground Water/UIC/GIS Section for review, as follows:

The EPA and HUD agree that projects of the type listed in **Attachment B**, except those that are also of the type listed in **Attachment C** (attached hereto and incorporated herein), would not normally pose a significant hazard to public health through contamination of a SSA, and generally need not be referred to the EPA for review prior to funding or other HUD assistance.

HUD agrees to refer to the EPA for review the types of projects listed in **Attachment C**, which are located in whole or in part within a SSA and/or its recharge zone. For any of the proposed projects which are of the types listed in **Attachment C**, HUD will ensure that the following information is submitted to the EPA:

1. A copy of appropriate project application documents, such as plans and specifications. Financial documents such as underwriting and credit check should only be included if requested.
2. Project location and its relationship to the SSAs.
3. Description and objective of project or activity, including project design, materials to be used, and any alteration of natural topography.
4. The contact information, including name, address, email address, and telephone number, of the project lead, for any city or county, state, other federal agency involved in the project.
5. Responses to the "Sole Source Aquifer Project Review Information" questions found in **Attachment D** (attached hereto and incorporated herein).

For any projects receiving Federal financial assistance that are located in whole or in part in a SSA and/or its recharge zone and are of a type not listed in either **Attachment B** or **Attachment C**, HUD agrees to contact the Region 4 Sole Source Aquifer Program Coordinator to allow EPA to determine whether a review is required.

Projects Subject to Part 58

For projects located in whole or in part within a SSA and/or its recharge zone, as depicted on the Region 4 Sole Source Aquifer Webpage, it is agreed that projects of the types listed in **Attachment B**, except those that are also of the type listed in **Attachment C**, would not normally pose a significant hazard to public health through contamination of a SSA, and generally need not be referred by REs to the EPA for review prior to receiving funding or other HUD financial assistance.

HUD will inform its Part 58 REs in SSA areas of the exclusions in **Attachment B** and the requirement to seek the EPA's review for the projects of the types listed in **Attachment C** that are located in whole or in part within a SSA or its recharge zone. For projects listed in **Attachment C**, REs will submit the same materials to the EPA that are listed in the section entitled HUD Responsibilities for Projects Subject to Part 50. HUD will also inform its Part 58 REs of the requirement to contact the EPA Region 4 Sole Source Aquifer Program Coordinator to allow the EPA to determine whether a review is required for any projects receiving Federal financial assistance that are located in whole or in part in a SSA and/or its recharge zone and are of a type not listed in either **Attachment B** or **Attachment C**.

EPA Responsibilities

The EPA intends to respond to all projects submitted by HUD or REs for review purposes within 30 calendar days. The EPA reserves the right to seek additional information during the review period, and may request, in writing and orally, additional information and/or additional time for completing its review. If the EPA requests additional information, it intends to review and respond to the project within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving the requested information.

If HUD or the RE does not receive a response within thirty (30) calendar days of submitting the project or the additional information to the EPA, HUD or the RE may send written notice to the designated EPA liaison officer (or its successor) explaining that HUD or the RE has not received a response. If HUD does not receive a written request for additional time or information from the EPA within fourteen (14) calendar days of sending such written notice, HUD may elect to proceed with funding and/or approval of the project. HUD will not commit funds to a project before notifying the EPA that the initial thirty (30) day review period has concluded.

The EPA will notify the HUD liaison officer within thirty (30) days of designating any additional SSAs.

General Procedural Matters

Materials submitted to the EPA under this MOU will be furnished through the EPA Sole Source Aquifer project review website. If unavailable, materials should be furnished either by mail to: ATTN: Region 4 Sole Source Aquifer Program Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4, Water Division, Ground Water, UIC & GIS Section, 61 Forsyth St. SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960, or by any other means directed by the EPA.

The EPA and HUD will each assign a liaison officer to serve as a central contact point and to be responsible for maintaining communications as to procedures and activities of their respective agency. The liaison officers are:

HUD: Regional Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Energy and Environment, 40 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2806

EPA: Sole Source Aquifer Program Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4, Water Division, Ground Water, UIC & GIS Section, 61 Forsyth St. SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960

The liaison officers, accompanied by appropriate staff, will hold meetings as needed to discuss matters of concern related to the SSAs and this MOU. Liaison officers will work together to prioritize and expeditiously resolve outstanding questions and conduct reviews.

Expenses and No Financial Commitment

The EPA and HUD will each bear its own expenses in connection with the preparation, negotiation, and execution of this MOU, and neither party shall be liable to the other party for such expenses. This MOU does not obligate funds, personnel, services, or other resources of any party. Each party acts as an independent party with respect to the performance of duties under this MOU and is not an employee or agent of another party to the MOU.

Publicity

The parties will coordinate all press releases, websites, or other public facing documents with regard to this MOU. Neither party may engage in any such publicity regarding the MOU unless the parties consult in advance on the form, timing, and contents of the publicity.

Modification and Duration

This MOU is to take effect upon signature and remain in effect for a period of five (5) years and may be extended or modified at any time through the mutual written consent of the EPA and HUD. Additionally, either party may terminate its participation in this MOU at any time by providing written notice to the other, at least thirty (30) days in advance of the desired termination date.

Compliance with Applicable Laws

It is understood and agreed by the EPA and HUD, that changes in local, state, and federal rules, regulations or laws applicable hereto, may occur during the term of this MOU and that any such changes are automatically incorporated as of the effective date of the rule, regulation, or law into this MOU without written amendment hereto. The EPA and HUD expressly agree to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.

Confidential Business Information

To carry out the joint activities described in the MOU, HUD, and Part 58 REs may need to disclose proprietary information to the EPA. Proprietary information is defined as information that an affected business claims to be confidential and is not otherwise available to the public. HUD agrees to clearly identify confidential business information disclosed to the EPA in writing, and to clearly memorialize in writing, within a reasonable time, any confidential information initially disclosed orally. The EPA agrees not to disclose, copy, reproduce, or otherwise make available in any form whatsoever to any other person, firm, corporation, partnership association, or other entity information designated as proprietary or confidential information without proper consent, except as such information may be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, and the EPA's regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 2, or as otherwise authorized by law.

Counterparts and Facsimile Signatures

This MOU may be executed in two or more counterparts, which together shall constitute a single agreement. This MOU may be executed and transmitted to any other party by facsimile, which facsimile shall be deemed to be, and utilized in all respects as, an original executed document.

Entire MOU

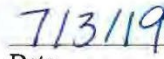
This MOU constitutes the complete and entire MOU between the EPA Region 4 and HUD Region 4 regarding EPA review of HUD's proposed Federal financially assisted projects located in whole or in part in the SSAs in the EPA Region 4 and replaces all prior agreements or understandings between the EPA and HUD regarding this subject. The EPA and HUD are not bound by any statement, promise, condition, or stipulation not specifically set forth in this MOU. No representative of HUD or the EPA has the authority to make any oral statements that modify or change the terms and conditions of this MOU.

Signature Page for:

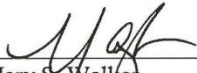
**Memorandum of Understanding Between
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 and
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Region 4
Regarding the EPA Review of HUD Financed Projects Within Sole Source Aquifers**



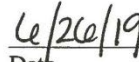
Danielle Schopp
Departmental Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



Date



Mary S. Walker
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4



Date

ATTACHMENT A

DESIGNATED SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS IN EPA REGION 4

<u>ALABAMA:</u>	NONE
<u>FLORIDA:</u>	1. Biscayne Aquifer 2. Volusia-Floridan Aquifer
<u>GEORGIA:</u>	NONE
<u>KENTUCKY:</u>	NONE
<u>MISSISSIPPI:</u>	1. Southern Hills Regional Aquifer System
<u>NORTH CAROLINA:</u>	NONE
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA:</u>	NONE
<u>TENNESSEE:</u>	NONE

The following maps are for demonstrative purposes only and may not reflect the most updated delineation of the Sole Source Aquifers and their recharge zones. For current maps, please see the EPA Sole Source Aquifer Webpage, located at <https://www.epa.gov/dwssa>

Sole Source Aquifers in Florida



ATTACHMENT B

PROJECTS GENERALLY ASSUMED NOT TO POSE A SIGNIFICANT HAZARD TO PUBLIC HEALTH WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE REFERRAL TO THE EPA FOR REVIEW

Listed below are the types of projects which are assumed not to pose a significant hazard to public health through contamination of a SSA, and which will NOT be referred to the EPA for review, unless such projects involve activities listed in **Attachment C** and are not specifically excluded in **Attachment C** from referral to the EPA for review. Notwithstanding the below list, the EPA may determine that any project for which it makes a written request requires review.

1. All projects whose legal boundaries of the subject property are located wholly outside the SSAs and their recharge zones.
2. New construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of residential housing that involves no more than four dwelling units.
3. Construction, rehabilitation, or modernization of, or additions to, residential, commercial, or industrial projects, public facilities, or land developments that are or will be served by a municipally or publicly owned and/or operated sanitary sewage treatment plant which is operating in compliance with all applicable permits, is within the capacity for which it was designed and is not subject to any local, state, or EPA imposed moratorium.
4. Acquisition of, or financial assistance, including refinancing and providing mortgage insurance and rental assistance for, existing projects, properties, buildings or developments where no alterations, additions, or expansions are to take place, and all expenses listed as operating costs in 24 C.F.R. §§ 50.19(b)(13) and 58.35(b)(3).
5. Funding of public services, planning activities, technical assistance, or training, or payment, repayment, or reimbursement of loans or interest.
6. Sites for which consultation with US Fish & Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7, has yielded mitigation measures to avoid impacts to karst-dwelling species.

ATTACHMENT C

PROJECTS REQUIRING REFERRAL TO THE EPA FOR REVIEW

- A. The following projects located in whole or in part within the SSAs and/or their discharge zones will be referred to the EPA for review/comment prior to any commitment of Federal financial assistance:
1. Construction or rehabilitation of residential (with the exception of single one-to-four family structures excluded under Attachment B), commercial, or industrial projects, public facilities, or land developments whose sanitation facilities will consist of individual disposal systems such as cesspools, septic tanks with leach fields or seepage areas, pit toilets, or privately-owned sewerage systems including, those owned by a homeowners' association.
 2. Any project or activity for an existing or proposed industrial or recreational facility that manufactures, stores, transports, spreads, or disposes of toxic, noxious, or hazardous chemicals or radioactive materials, including insecticides, fungicides, and fertilizers.
 3. Acquisition, disposition, rehabilitation, or new construction of a site intended as a landfill or other waste storage, transfer, disposal, or treatment facility.
 4. Acquisition, disposition, rehabilitation, or new construction of any facility or operation which disposes of its waste water into dry wells, retention ponds, or methods other than a treatment plant.
 5. Acquisition, disposition, rehabilitation, or new construction of storm water drainage facilities that might contaminate a SSA, significant modifications to existing wetlands, or significant modifications or new construction of shallow injection wells (i.e., dry wells, french drains, sumps, and drain fields).
 6. Any project or activity involved in agricultural activities or related operations employed in the production, raising, processing, and marketing of crops or livestock.
 7. Projects that involve the storage or handling of hazardous or toxic materials or petroleum products, including, but not limited to, aboveground or underground storage tanks, and oil and gas pipelines (other than service lateral extensions for four (4) or fewer residential units, or service lateral extensions where trenching and excavation is no deeper than ten (10) feet below ground surface).
 8. Projects for which a NEPA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required within the SSA and/or its recharge zone.

9. Projects that involve domestic waste not connected to a public sanitary sewer system.
 10. Any other project or activity which HUD determines could be a potential source of contamination to a SSA.
- B. Any project located in whole or in part within the SSAs for which the EPA makes a written request for information will be referred to the EPA for review prior to any commitment of Federal financial assistance.

ATTACHMENT D

SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER PROJECT REVIEW INFORMATION

HUD or the RE will provide the information below at the time of submittal of the project to the EPA in order to assist the EPA's Sole Source Aquifer Program in timely evaluating whether proposed projects have the potential to contaminate a SSA. The EPA may request additional information as necessary.

1. Confirm a SSA project review is needed by answering the following:
 - a. Is any portion of the project or the property(ies) involved located within a designated SSA project review area? A searchable interactive map of designated SSA project review areas is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwssa>. **If the answer to this question is no, the EPA does not need to review the project under the SSA program.**
 - b. What Federal funding source or Federal financial assistance is being sought or proposed? **If no Federal financial assistance is sought or proposed, the EPA does not need to review the project under the SSA program.**
2. Provide the location of the project, a map of the project, and the name of the SSA(s) within which the project is located. Descriptions and/or maps with the information below would be helpful if available and applicable:
 - a. What is known about local hydrogeology in the project review area (e.g., soil types, depth to groundwater, and groundwater flow direction)?
 - b. Are there any known wells in the project review area (including groundwater wells; shallow injection wells; and oil, geothermal, and mineral exploration wells) and how close are they to the project?
 - c. Are there any wetlands within the project review area? If applicable, describe any discharge to, loss of, or creation of wetlands by the project.
3. Provide a description of the project, including, but not limited to, answers to the applicable questions below:
 - a. Will the project result in any increase of impervious surface (e.g., concrete, asphalt)? If so, what is the area (e.g., square feet or acres)?
 - b. What is the depth of excavation?
 - c. Will any wells be installed or modified as part of the project (of any use type, including groundwater wells; shallow injection wells; and oil, geothermal, and mineral exploration wells)? For new/proposed wells, indicate depth of wells, depth of casing, casing diameter, and, for water wells, the anticipated average and maximum water demand from the wells during normal operation (gallons per minute).
 - d. Are there any deep pilings or foundations (e.g., greater than 10 feet below land surface) that will be installed, modified, or disturbed during the project?

4. Describe storm water management for the project area, including, but not limited to, answers to the applicable questions below:
 - a. Will the project require the use of shallow injection wells (i.e., dry wells, french drains, sumps, and drainfields)? **If the answer to this question is yes, please provide EPA with an explanation as to why these shallow injection wells are required.**
 - b. How will storm water be managed on this site during construction and after the project is complete, including treatment if applicable?
5. Describe chemical use and storage associated with the project, including, but not limited to, answers to the applicable questions below:
 - a. Will quantities of hazardous chemicals or petroleum above routine household quantities be used or stored in the project review area?
 - b. Are there any above ground storage tanks or underground storage tanks present or to be installed? Fuel tanks are often involved in projects that include generators and/or pump stations. If applicable, include details of such tanks, including spill containment and spill response plans.
6. Describe waste management related to the project, including, but not limited to, answers to the applicable questions below:
 - a. Will any liquid or solid waste be generated during construction (e.g., construction/drilling fluids, excavation dewatering fluids, or demolition debris)? If so, how will it be managed?
 - b. How will liquid or solid waste be managed after project completion, other than routine quantities of household wastes to a permitted sanitary landfill or publicly-owned treatment works (e.g., describe any on-site treatment/disposal, industrial wastewater, or other waste generation)? If applicable, provide details about any individual disposal systems such as cesspools, septic tanks with leach fields or seepage areas, pit toilets, or privately-owned sewerage systems, including those owned by a homeowners' association.
 - c. Are there any known brownfield or hazardous waste sites in close proximity to the project review area (e.g., sites listed on the EPA National Priorities List [i.e., Superfund sites], state-designated brownfield or clean-up sites)? Do any such contaminated sites have underground contamination plumes, monitoring wells, or soil contamination that may be disturbed by the project? Include details such as the name(s) and location(s) of the brownfield or hazardous waste site(s).
 - d. For agricultural projects involving animals, how will animal wastes be managed?
 - e. For burial of flocks or disposal of animals, what Best Management Practices ("BMPs") are planned to protect the SSA from contamination?

7. Provide any other available information that could be helpful in determining if this project may potentially create a significant hazard to public health through contamination of a SSA, including, but not limited to, answers to the applicable questions below:
 - a. Are BMPs planned to address any possible risks or concerns? If so, which BMPs will be used?
 - b. Does the project include any improvements that may be beneficial to any SSA, such as improvements to the publicly-owned treatment works?
 - c. Are any previous environmental assessments available regarding the project or project area?

HUD Wetlands Protection Worksheet

Portions of this worksheet were removed that were not applicable to this Environmental Review for clarity and conciseness.

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Executive Order 11990 discourages that direct or indirect support of new construction impacting wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative. The Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory can be used as a primary screening tool, but observed or known wetlands not indicated on NWI maps must also be processed. Off-site impacts that result in draining, impounding, or destroying wetlands must also be processed.	Executive Order 11990	24 CFR 55.20 can be used for general guidance regarding the 8 Step Process.
References		
https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/wetlands-protection		

1. Does this project involve new construction as defined in Executive Order 11990, expansion of a building's footprint, or ground disturbance?

The term "new construction" shall include draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, and related activities and any structures or facilities begun or authorized after the effective date of the Order.

☒ No → *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

☐ Yes → *Continue to Question 2.*

Worksheet Summary

Compliance Determination

Provide a clear description of your determination and a synopsis of the information that it was based on, such as:

- Map panel numbers and dates
- Names of all consulted parties and relevant consultation dates
- Names of plans or reports and relevant page numbers
- Any additional requirements specific to your region

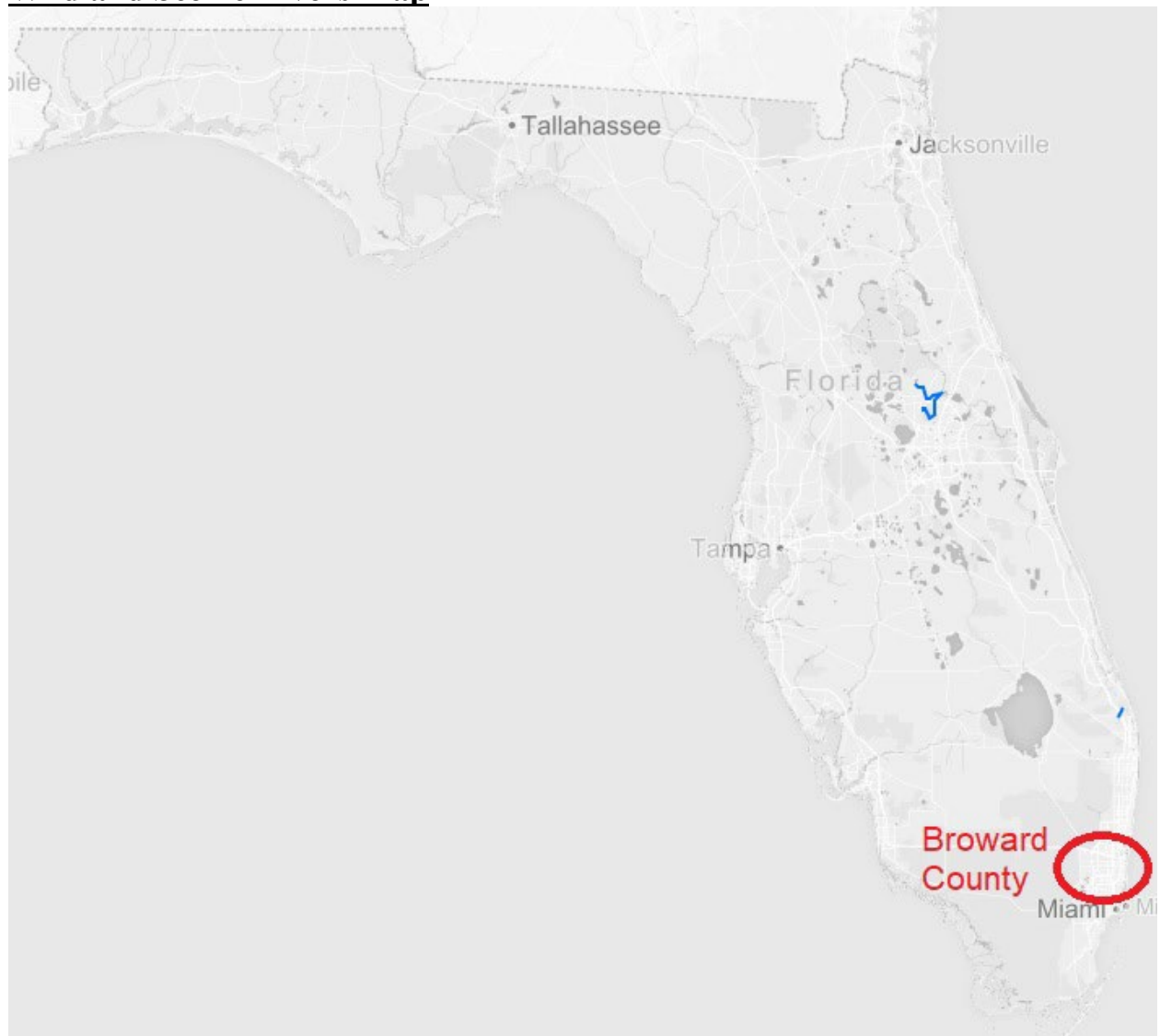
Project does not include activities relevant to this factor.

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Wild and Scenic Rivers Map



Study River List



There are two study provisions in the Act — Section 5(a), through which Congress directs the study of select rivers, and Section 5(d)(1), which directs federal agencies to identify potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) through federal agency plans. A brief explanation is provided in the following respective sections below.

Current Active Studies

Currently, there are two rivers or river systems under “authorized” study under Section 5(a) of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. This does not include those that might be under assessment as part of normal agency land-planning processes.

- Kissimmee River, Florida (Public Law 117-328, December 29, 2022) – Study not yet initiated by the National Park Service.
- Little Manatee River, Florida (Public Law 117-328, December 29, 2022) – Study not yet initiated by the National Park Service.

Section 2(a)(ii) Studies

Under Section 2(a)(ii) of the Act, a governor (or governors for a river in multiple states) of a state can request that a river be designated, provided certain conditions are met (refer to the **Council White Paper on Section 2(a)(ii)** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/2aii.pdf>) for specifics). The National Park Service then conducts a study to determine if certain conditions are met. Here are some of the studies conducted under Section 2(a)(ii). Again, if you don't see a study listed, we do not have a copy.

Section 2(a)(ii) Studies

- **Allagash River Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2022-12/allagash-study.pdf>), Maine

- **American River Eligibility Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-study.pdf)**, California
- **American River Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-eis.pdf)**, California
- **Big & Little Darby Creeks Study Report & Environmental Assessment (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/big-little-darby-creeks-study-ea.pdf)**, Ohio
- **Eel River Eligibility Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-study.pdf)**, California
- **Eel River Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-eis.pdf)**, California
- **Klamath River Eligibility Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-study.pdf)**, California
- **Klamath River Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-eis.pdf)**, California
- **Klamath River Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/klamath-study.pdf)**, Oregon
- **Lumber River Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/lumber-study.pdf)**, North Carolina
- **New River (South Fork) Study Report & Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/new-sf-study-eis.pdf)**, North Carolina
- **Smith River Eligibility Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-study.pdf)**, California
- **Smith River Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-eis.pdf)**, California
- **Trinity River Eligibility Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-study.pdf)**, California
- **Trinity River Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/american-eel-klamath-smith-trinity-eis.pdf)**, California
- **Wallowa River Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/wallowa-study.pdf)**, Oregon
- **Westfield River Study Report & Environmental Assessment (Initial Study 1993) (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/westfield-river-evaluation-ea.pdf)**, Massachusetts
- **Westfield River Draft Study Report (Expansion 2002) (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/westfield-draft-2aai-addition-study.pdf)**, Massachusetts

Musconetcong River Special Study

In 1997, 18 of 19 municipalities along the Musconetcong River in New Jersey voted to request that the National Park Service study the river to determine its eligibility and suitability for inclusion into the National System. This was done under the authorities of

Public Law 102-460, the lower Delaware River study legislation. (The Musconetcong River is a tributary to the Delaware River.) Here is the **Musconetcong River Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/musconetcong-study.pdf)**. Following that, the Musconetcong River was designated under **Public Law 109-452 (/sites/rivers/files/2022-10/Public%20Law%20109-452.pdf)**. That same law authorized an additional segment for study, and that segment was added in June of 2022. Here is the **Federal Register notice (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/musconetcong_frn-vol.87-no.107.pdf)** adding that additional segment.

Wolf River Special Study

Even before the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (since absorbed into the National Park Service) looked at the Wolf River in Wisconsin for protection as a “wild river.” Here is the **Wolf River Lake Central Regional Task Group Draft Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/wolf_river_wisconsin_draft-study_sept_1964.pdf)** and **Wolf River Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/wolf-bor-study.pdf)**.

Section 5(d)(1), Agency-Identified Studies

In recent years, hundreds of rivers have been identified for study through Section 5(d)(1) of the Act. This provision directs federal agencies to identify potential addition to the National System through their respective resource and management plans. Its application has resulted in numerous individual river designations, statewide legislation (e.g., Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 100-557; Michigan Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 102-249) and multi-state legislation (e.g., Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, P.L. 111-11). Here are examples of agency-identified studies and transmittal documents (if available).

Section 5(d)(1) Studies

- **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Wild & Scenic River Review (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/arctic-nwr.pdf)**
- **Arizona Bureau of Land Management Statewide Study LEIS (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/arizona-blm-study-leis.pdf)**
- **Arizona Bureau of Land Management Statewide Study River Assessments (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/arizona-blm-study-leis-rivers.pdf)**

- **Blue River & KP Creek (Arizona)** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/blue-kp-creek-study.pdf>)
- **Flathead River Draft Proposed Addition & Environmental Impact Statement (Montana)** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/flathead-deis.pdf>)

Utah Statewide Suitability Study:

- **Record of Decision** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/utah-study-rod.pdf>)
- **Environmental Impact Statement** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/utah-study-eis.pdf>)
- **Appendices** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/utah-study-addendices.pdf>)

Section 5(d)(2) Study – Klamath River

One river was authorized for study by Congress through Section 5(d)(2) of the Act, the Klamath River in Oregon. Here is the **Klamath River Draft Study Report** (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/klamath-upper-draft-study_0.pdf).

Section 5(a), Congressionally Authorized Studies

Through Section 5(a), Congress authorizes the study of select rivers and directs one of the four federal river-administering agencies to conduct the study, as outlined in Sections 4(a) and 5(c) of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. The enabling legislation of 1968, P.L. 90-542, authorized 27 rivers for study as potential components of the National System. Amendments to the law have increased the number of studies authorized by Congress to 144.

These studies have lead to 50 designations by either Congress or the Secretary of the Interior. One study led to the establishment of a National Recreation Area.

The number of rivers included in the National System differs from the number of rivers authorized for study by Congress for the following reasons:

- Not all rivers studied are found eligible or suitable for designation—many study rivers will not be included in the National System.
- Some rivers are designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior without a pre-authorization or 5(a) study (e.g., Niobrara River).
- Some rivers are designated as a result of recommendations in federal agency plans (e.g., 49 rivers designated in Oregon in 1988).

The 146 rivers below have been authorized for study. The agency leading the study is indicated as National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or U.S.

Forest Service (USFS). Within the Department of the Interior, the study function was transferred from the HCRS (formerly the BOR) to the NPS by Secretarial Order Number 3017, January 25, 1978. All studies indicated as BOR or HCRS were completed by these agencies before the program was transferred to the NPS. The BLM was delegated responsibility for conducting studies on Public Lands on October 11, 1988. The USFS (Department of Agriculture) has always conducted studies on National Forest System Lands and as directed by Congress.

We have collected a few of the study reports and associated documents prepared at the direction of Congress; those documents are noted below. If you do not see a report here, we do not have it, and you will have to contact the study agency at the local level for a copy.

For each study river, the number in parentheses is the approximate number of miles to be studied. If river segments were designated, the total designated mileage appears in the text.

I. Public Law 90-542 (October 2, 1968) — 27 Rivers, Studies Due October 2, 1978

- (1) **Allegheny, Pennsylvania.** (BOR) Letter report to Congress on January 23, 1974. River not qualified. **Study Report & EIS (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/allegheny-study-deis.pdf)** (69.5 miles)
- (2) **Bruneau, Idaho.** (BOR) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on May 23, 1977. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/bruneau-study.pdf)** (121 miles)
- (3) **Buffalo, Tennessee.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state recommended. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/buffalo-study.pdf)** (117 miles)
- (4) **Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.** (USFS) Fifty-six point nine miles added to the National System, Public Law 93-279, May 10, 1974. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/chattooga-study.pdf)** (56.9 miles)
- (5) **Clarion, Pennsylvania.** (BOR) Letter report to Congress on February 22, 1974. River not qualified. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/clarion-study.pdf)** (90 miles)
- (6) **Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York.** (BOR) Seventy-five point four miles added to the National System, Public Law 95-625, November 10, 1978. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/upper-delaware-study.pdf)** (75.4 miles)

- (7) **Flathead, Montana.** (USFS) Two hundred nineteen miles added to the National System, Public Law 94-486, October 12, 1976. **Flathead River Study Report and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/flathead-study.pdf)** (219 miles)
- (8) **Gasconade, Missouri.** (BOR) Report transmitted to Congress on May 23, 1977. Preservation of river by state recommended. (265 miles)
- (9) **Illinois, Oregon.** (USFS) Fifty point four miles added to the National System, Public Law 98-494, October 19, 1984. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/illinois-study.pdf)** (88 miles)
- (10) **Little Beaver, Ohio.** (BOR) Thirty-three miles added to the National System by the Secretary of the Interior on October 23, 1975. Report transmitted to Congress on February 10, 1976. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/little-beaver-creek-study.pdf)** (33 miles)
- (11) **Little Miami, Ohio.** (BOR) Sixty-six miles added to the National System by the Secretary of the Interior on August 20, 1973. Report transmitted to Congress on November 5, 1973. An additional 28-mile segment was added by the Secretary of the Interior on January 28, 1980. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/little-miami-study.pdf)** (94 miles)
- (12) **Maumee, Ohio and Indiana.** (BOR) Report transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1974. River not qualified. (236 miles)
- (13) **Missouri, Montana.** (BOR) One hundred forty-nine miles added to the National System, Public Law 94-486, October 12, 1976. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/missouri-study-mt.pdf), Environmental Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/missouri-study-environmental-statement.pdf)** (180 miles)
- (14) **Moyie, Idaho.** (USFS) Report transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. Designation not recommended. (26.1 miles)
- (15) **Obed, Tennessee.** (BOR/NPS) Forty-five miles added to the National System, Public Law 94-486, October 12, 1976. Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Submission of final report was in abeyance pending completion of a mineral evaluation. Further designation was not recommended. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/obed-study.pdf)** (100 miles)
- (16) **Penobscot, Maine.** (BOR) Report transmitted to Congress on May 23, 1977. Preservation of river by state recommended. (327 miles)
- (17) **Pere Marquette, Michigan.** (USFS) Sixty-six point four miles added to the National System, Public Law 95-625, November 10, 1978. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/pere-marquette-study.pdf)** (153 miles)

- (18) **Pine Creek, Pennsylvania.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state recommended. (51.7 miles)
- (19) **Priest, Idaho.** (USFS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. (67 miles)
- (20) **Rio Grande, Texas.** (BOR) One hundred ninety-one point two miles added to the National System, Public Law 95-625, November 10, 1978. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/rio-grande-tx-study.pdf>), **Environmental Impact Statement** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/rio-grande-tx-eis.pdf>) (556 miles)
- (21) **Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin.** (BOR) Twenty-seven mile federally administered segment added to the National System by Public Law 92-560, October 25, 1972. Twenty-five mile state-administered segment added by the Secretary of the Interior on June 17, 1976. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/lower-st-croix-study.pdf>) (52 miles)
- (22) **St. Joe, Idaho.** (USFS) Sixty-six point three miles added to the National System, Public Law 95-625, November 10, 1978. (132.1 miles)
- (23) **Salmon, Idaho.** (USFS) One hundred twenty-five miles added to the National System, Public Law 96-312, July 23, 1980. Additional 53 miles subject to provisions of Section 7(a) of Public Law 90-542. (237 miles)
- (24) **Skagit, Washington.** (USFS) One hundred fifty-seven point five miles added to the National System, Public Law 95-625, November 10, 1978. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/skagit-study.pdf>) (166.3 miles)
- (25) **Suwannee, Florida and Georgia.** (BOR) Report transmitted to Congress on March 15, 1974. Preservation of river by state recommended. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/suwannee-study.pdf>) (272 miles)
- (26) **Upper Iowa, Iowa.** (BOR) Report transmitted to Congress on May 11, 1972. Preservation of river by state recommended. (80 miles)
- (27) **Youghieny, Maryland and Pennsylvania.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state recommended. (49 miles)

II. Public Law 93-621 (January 3, 1975) — 29 Rivers, Studies Due October 2, 1979, (Dolores River Due October 2, 1976, Green and Yampa Rivers Due January 1, 1987)

- (28) **American, California.** (USFS) Thirty-eight point three miles added to the National System, Public Law 95-625, November 10, 1978. (41.1 miles)

- (29) **Au Sable, Michigan.** (USFS) Twenty-three miles added to the National System, Public Law 98-444, October 4, 1984. **Study Report & Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/ausable-study-eis.pdf)** (165 miles)
- (30) **Big Thompson, Colorado.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Designation not recommended. (13.6 miles)
- (31) **Cache la Poudre, Colorado.** (USFS) Seventy-six miles added to the National System, Public Law 99-590, October 30, 1986. **Study Report & Environmental Impact Statement (/river/cache-la-poudre)** (76 miles)
- (32) **Cahaba, Alabama.** (USFS) Report transmitted to Congress on December 14, 1979. River not qualified. (116 miles)
- (33) **Clarks Fork, Wyoming.** (USFS) Twenty point five miles added to the National System, Public Law 101-628, November 28, 1990. **Study Report & Environmental Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/yellowstone-study-environmental-statement.pdf)** (23 miles)
- (34) **Colorado, Colorado and Utah.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Designation not recommended. (75.7 miles)
- (35) **Conejos, Colorado.** (USFS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. (48.8 miles)
- (36) **Elk, Colorado.** (USFS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. (35 miles)
- (37) **Encampment, Colorado.** (USFS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. (19.5 miles)
- (38) **Green, Colorado and Utah.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress in combination with the Yampa River on November 14, 1983. The river was determined eligible, but the Secretary did not include a recommendation for designation. (91 miles)
- (39) **Gunnison, Colorado.** (NPS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. (29 miles)
- (40) **Illinois, Oklahoma.** (HCRS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state recommended. (115 miles)
- (41) **John Day, Oregon.** (NPS) One hundred forty-seven point five miles added to the National System, Public Law 100-557, October 28, 1988. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/john-day-study.pdf)** (149 miles)
- (42) **Kettle, Minnesota.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state recommended. (79 miles)

- (43) **Los Pinos, Colorado.** (USFS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. (54 miles)
- (44) **Manistee, Michigan.** (USFS) Twenty-six miles added to the National System, Public Law 102-249, March 3, 1992. **Study Report & Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/manistee-study-eis.pdf)** (232 miles)
- (45) **Nolichucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. River not qualified. (110 miles)
- (46) **Owyhee, Idaho & Oregon.** (NPS) One hundred twenty miles added to the National System, Public Law 98-494, October 19, 1984. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/owyhee-id-study-eis.pdf)** (192 miles)
- (47) **Piedra, Colorado.** (USFS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. (53 miles)
- (48) **Shepaug, Connecticut.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state and local action recommended. (28 miles)
- (49) **Sipsey Fork, Alabama.** (USFS) Sixty-one miles added to the National System, Public Law 100-547, October 28, 1988. (71 miles)
- (50) **Snake, Wyoming.** (USFS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. (50 miles)
- (51) **Sweetwater, Wyoming.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on November 14, 1979. Designation not recommended. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/sweetwater-study.pdf)** (9.5 miles)
- (52) **Tuolumne, California.** (NPS/USFS) Eighty-three miles added to the National System, Public Law 98-425, September 28, 1984. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/tuolumne-study.pdf)** (92 miles)
- (53) **Upper Mississippi, Minnesota.** (BOR) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on August 25, 1977. (466 miles)
- (54) **Wisconsin, Wisconsin.** (NPS/USFS) Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state recommended. (82.4 miles)
- (55) **Yampa, Colorado.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress in combination with Green River on November 14, 1983. The river was determined eligible, but the Secretary did not include a recommendation for designation. (47 miles)
- (56) **Dolores, Colorado.** (BOR/USFS) Report recommending Congressional designation transmitted to Congress on May 23, 1977. (105 miles)

III. Public Law 94-199 (December 31, 1975) — 1 River, Study Due October 1, 1979

(57) **Snake, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Designation not recommended. **Study Report & Environmental Impact Statement** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/snake-study-eis.pdf>) (33 miles)

IV. Public Law 94-486 (October 12, 1976) — 1 River, Study Due October 1, 1980

(58) **Housatonic, Connecticut.** (NPS) Thirty point eight miles added the National System, Public Law 117-328, December 29, 2022. Report transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979. Preservation of river by state and local action initially recommended. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/housatonic-study.pdf>), **Section 2(a)(ii) Application** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/housatonic-2aii-application.pdf>), **Federal Register 2(a)(ii) Notice** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/housatonic-federal-register-notice-2aii-application.pdf>), (51 miles)

V. Public Law 95-625 (November 10, 1978) — 17 rivers, studies due October 1, 1984

V. Public Law 95-625 (November 10, 1978) — 17 Rivers, Studies Due April 1, 1981

(59) **Kern (North Fork), California.** (USFS) One hundred fifty-one miles of the North and South Forks added to the National System, Public Law 100-174, November 24, 1987. **North Fork Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/kern-nf-study.pdf>), **North Fork Environmental Impact Statement** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/kern-nf-study-eis.pdf>), **South Fork Study Report & Draft Environmental Impact Statement** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/kern-sf-study-deis.pdf>), **North & South Forks Record of Decision** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/kern-nf-sf-rod.pdf>) (74 miles)

(60) **Loxahatchee, Florida.** (NPS) Seven point five miles added to the National System by the Secretary of the Interior on May 17, 1985. **Study Report & Environmental Impact Statement** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/loxahatchee-study-eis.pdf>) (25 miles)

(61) **Ogeechee, Georgia.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Preservation of river by state recommended. (246 miles)

(62) **Salt, Arizona.** (USFS) Report transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. Designation not recommended. (22 miles)

- (63) **Verde, Arizona.** (USFS) Forty point five miles added to the National System, Public Law 98-406, August 28, 1984. **Study Report & Environmental Assessment (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/verde-study-eis.pdf)** (78 miles)
- (64) **San Francisco, Arizona.** (USFS) Report transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982. Designation not recommended. (29 miles)
- (65) **Fish Creek, East Branch, New York.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Preservation of river by state and local action recommended. (49 miles)
- (66) **Black Creek, Mississippi.** (USFS) Twenty-one miles added to the National System, Public Law 99-590, October 30, 1986. **Draft Study Report & Draft Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/black-creek-study-deis.pdf)** (122.8 miles)
- (67) **Allegheny, Pennsylvania.** (USFS) Eighty-five miles added to the National System, Public Law 102-271, April 20, 1992. Allegheny River Study Report & Draft Environmental Impact Statement (128 miles)
- (68) **Cacapon, West Virginia.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Preservation of river by state and local action recommended. (114 miles)
- (69) **Escatawpa, Alabama and Mississippi.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Preservation of river by state and local action recommended. (72 miles)
- (70) **Myakka, Florida.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Preservation of river by state recommended. (37 miles)
- (71) **Soldier Creek, Alabama.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. River not qualified. (.2 miles)
- (72) **Red, Kentucky.** (USFS) Nineteen point four miles added to the National System, Public Law 103-170, December 2, 1993. **Draft Study Report & Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/red-draft-study-eis.pdf)** (19.4 miles)
- (73) **Bluestone, West Virginia.** (NPS) Ten miles added to the National System, Public Law 100-534, October 26, 1988. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/bluestone-study.pdf)** (40 miles)
- (74) **Gauley, West Virginia.** (NPS) A 25-mile segment established as a National Recreation Area on October 26, 1988. (164 miles)
- (75) **Greenbrier, West Virginia.** (USFS) Report transmitted to Congress on January 7, 1993. Preservation of river by state and local action recommended. (175 miles)

VI. Public Law 96-199 (March 5, 1980) — 1 River, Study Due October 1, 1984

(76) **Birch, West Virginia.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Preservation of river by state and local action recommended. (20 miles)

VII. Public Law 96-487 (December 2, 1980) — 12 Rivers, Studies Due October 1, 1984 (Sheenjek and Squirrel Rivers Due January 1, 1987)

(77) **Colville, Alaska.** (NPS) Study submitted to Congress on April 12, 1979, as part of 105(c) study mandated by Public Law 94-258. This was prior to passage of ANILCA. (428 miles)

(78) **Etivluk-Nigu, Alaska.** (NPS) Study submitted to Congress on April 12, 1979, as part of 105(c) study mandated by Public Law 94-258. This was prior to passage of ANILCA. (160 miles)

(79) **Utukok, Alaska.** (NPS) Study submitted to Congress on April 12, 1979, as part of 105(c) study mandated by Public Law 94-258. This was prior to passage of ANILCA. (250 miles)

(80) **Kanektok, Alaska.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Designation not recommended. (75 miles)

(81) **Kisaralik, Alaska.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Designation not recommended. (75 miles)

(82) **Melozitna, Alaska.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. River not qualified. (270 miles)

(83) **Sheenjek (lower segment), Alaska.** (NPS) Report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on January 19, 2001. **Study Report & Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/sheenjek-study-leis.pdf)** (109 miles)

(84) **Situk, Alaska.** (USFS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Designation not recommended. (21 miles)

(85) **Porcupine, Alaska.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Designation not recommended. (75 miles)

(86) **Yukon (Ramparts section), Alaska.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. Designation not recommended. (128 miles)

(87) **Squirrel, Alaska.** (Initiated by NPS/Completed by BLM) Final report/EIS issued January 26, 1999. Designation not recommended. (72 miles)

(88) **Koyuk, Alaska.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 26, 1985. River not qualified. (159 miles)

VIII. Public Law 98-323 (June 6, 1984) — 1 River, Study Due October 1, 1990

(89) **Wildcat Creek, New Hampshire.** (NPS) Fourteen point five miles added to the National System, Public Law 100-554, October 28, 1988. **Draft Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2022-12/wildcat-brook-draft-study.pdf>) (21 miles)

IX. Public Law 98-484 (October 17, 1984) — 1 River, Study Due October 17, 1987

(90) **Horsepasture, North Carolina.** (USFS) Four point two miles added to the National System, Public Law 99-530, October 27, 1986. (4.2 miles)

X. Public Law 98-494 (October 19, 1984) — 1 River, Study Due October 1, 1988

(91) **North Umpqua, Oregon.** (USFS) Thirty-three point eight miles added to the National System, Public Law 100-557, October 28, 1988. (33.8 miles)

XI. Public Law 99-590 (October 30, 1986) — 2 Rivers, Studies Due October 30, 1989, For The Great Egg Harbor River, October 1, 1990, For The Farmington River

(92) **Farmington, West Branch, Connecticut and Massachusetts.** (NPS) Fourteen miles added to the National System, Public Law 103-313, August 26, 1994. Report transmitted to Congress on December 13, 1995. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/farmington-study.pdf>) (25 miles)

(93) **Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.** (NPS) One hundred twenty-nine miles added to the National System, Public Law 102-536, October 26, 1992. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/great-egg-harbor-study.pdf>) (127 miles)

XII. Public Law 99-663 (November 17, 1986) — 2 Rivers, Studies Due October 1, 1990

(94) **Klickitat, Washington.** (USFS) Draft report issued June 1990. Final report completed, but not transmitted to Congress. (30 miles)

(95) **White Salmon, Washington.** (USFS) Twenty miles added to the National System, Public Law 109-44, August 2, 2005. The portion designated was added to the study by the USFS and is the headwaters above the segment authorized for study. (13.5 miles)

XIII. Public Law 100-33 (May 7, 1987) — 3 Rivers, Studies Due October 1, 1990

(96) **Maurice, New Jersey.** (NPS) Ten point five miles added to the National System, Public Law 103-162, December 1, 1993. **Eligibility & Classification Report** (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/maurice-eligibility-classification-report_0.pdf), **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/maurice-study.pdf>) (14 miles)

(97) **Manumuskin, New Jersey.** (NPS) Fourteen point three miles added to the National System, Public Law 103-162, December 1, 1993. (3.5 miles)

(98) **Menantico Creek, New Jersey.** (NPS) Seven point nine miles added to the National System, Public Law 103-162, December 1, 1993. (7 miles)

XIV. Public Law 100-149 (November 2, 1987) — 1 River, Study Due October 1, 1991

(99) **Merced, California.** (BLM) Eight miles added to the National System, Public Law 102-432, October 23, 1992. (8 miles)

XV. Public Law 100-557 (October 28, 1988) — 6 Rivers, Studies Due October 1, 1992

(100) **Blue, Oregon.** (USFS) Study initiated in 1989. River determined ineligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (9 miles)

(101) **Chewaucan, Oregon.** (USFS) Study initiated in 1989. River determined ineligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (23 miles)

(102) **North Fork Malheur, Oregon.** (BLM) River determined eligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/malheur-nf-study.pdf)** (15 miles)

(103) **South Fork McKenzie, Oregon.** (USFS) Study initiated in 1989. River determined eligible, with plans to complete the study at revision of the Willamette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. (26 miles)

(104) **Steamboat Creek, Oregon.** (USFS) Final report completed in 1993. River determined eligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (24 miles)

(105) **Wallowa, Oregon.** (USFS) Ten miles added to the National System by the Secretary of the Interior on July 25, 1996. (10 miles)

XVI. Public Law 101-356 (August 10, 1990) — 1 River, Study Due August 10, 1993

(106) **Merrimack, New Hampshire.** (NPS) Draft report issued October 7, 1999. River was determined eligible, but final report not transmitted to Congress. **Draft Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/merrimack-draft-study.pdf)** (22 miles)

XVII. Public Law 101-357 (August 10, 1990) — 1 River, Study Due August 10, 1993

(107) **Pemigewasset, New Hampshire.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on May 5, 1998. Designation not recommended. **Draft Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/pemigewasset-draft-study.pdf)**, **Draft Study Report Appendices (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/pemigewasset-draft-study-appendices.pdf)** (36 miles)

XVIII. Public Law 101-364 (August 15, 1990) — 1 River, Study Due August 15, 1993

(108) **St. Marys, Florida.** (NPS) Draft report issued on March 16, 1994. River was determined eligible, but final report not transmitted to Congress. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/st-marys-study.pdf)** (120 miles)

XIX. Public Law 101-538 (November 8, 1990) — 1 River, Study Due September 30, 1994

(109) **Mills, North Carolina.** (USFS) Final report completed in 1996 but not transmitted to Congress. (33 miles)

XX. Public Law 101-628 (November 28, 1990) — 1 River, Study Due September 30, 1994

(110) **Concord, Assabet and Sudbury, Massachusetts.** (NPS) Twenty-nine miles added to the National System, Public Law 106-20, April 9, 1999. **Draft Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/suasco-draft-study.pdf>) (29 miles)

XXI. Public Law 102-50 (May 24, 1991) — 1 River, Study Due September 30, 1994

(111) **Niobrara, Nebraska.** (NPS) Six miles added to the National System, Public Law 102-50, May 24, 1996. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/niobrara-study.pdf>) (6 miles)

XXII. Public Law 102-214 (December 11, 1991) — 1 River, Study due December 11, 1994

(112) **Lamprey, New Hampshire.** (NPS) Eleven point five miles added to the National System, Public Law 104-333, November 12, 1996. Twelve miles added to the National System, Public Law 106-192, May 5, 2000. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/lamprey-study.pdf>), **Resource Assessment** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/lamprey-resource-assessment.pdf>) (10 miles)

XXIII. Public Law 102-215 (December 11, 1991) — 1 River, Study Due December 11, 1994

(113) **White Clay Creek, Pennsylvania and Delaware.** (NPS) One hundred ninety miles added to the National System, Public Law 106-357, October 24, 2000. **Draft Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/white-clay-creek-draft-study.pdf>) (23+ miles)

XXIV. Public Law 102-249 (March 3, 1992) — 11 Rivers, Studies due October 1, 1995

- (114) **Brule, Michigan and Wisconsin.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (33 miles)
- (115) **Carp, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (7.6 miles)
- (116) **Little Manistee, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (42 miles)
- (117) **White, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (75.4 miles)
- (118) **Ontonagon, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (32 miles)
- (119) **Paint, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (70 miles)
- (120) **Presque Isle, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (13 miles)
- (121) **Sturgeon (Ottawa National Forest), Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (36 miles)
- (122) **Sturgeon (Hiawatha National Forest), Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (18.1 miles)
- (123) **Tahquamenon, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (103.5 miles)
- (124) **Whitefish, Michigan.** (USFS) River determined eligible; suitability study not completed. (26 miles)

XXV. Public Law 102-271 (April 20, 1992) — 2 Rivers, Studies Due September 30, 1995

- (125) **Clarion, Pennsylvania.** (USFS) Fifty-one point seven miles added to the National System, Public Law 104-333, October 19, 1996. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/clarion-study.pdf)** (104 miles)
- (126) **Mill Creek, Pennsylvania.** (USFS) River determined eligible, suitability study not completed. (18 miles)

XXVI. Public Law 102-301 (June 19, 1992) — 5 Rivers, Studies Due September 30, 1995

(127) **Piru Creek, California.** (USFS) Seven point three miles of area below Pyramid Lake added to the National System, Public Law 111-11, March 30, 2009. Two areas of river authorized for study—source to Pyramid Lake and 300 feet below Pyramid Lake to Lake Piru. Study of area above Pyramid Lake completed in revision of Los Padres National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. (49 miles)

(128) **Little Sur, California.** (USFS) Study completed in revision of Los Padres National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. River determined eligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (23 miles)

(129) **Matilija Creek, California.** (USFS) Study completed in revision of Los Padres National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. River determined ineligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (16 miles)

(130) **Lopez Creek, California.** (USFS) Study completed in revision of Los Padres National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. River determined ineligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (11 miles)

(131) **Sespe Creek, California.** (USFS) Study completed in revision of Los Padres National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. River determined eligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (10.5 miles)

XXVII. Public Law 102-432 (October 23, 1992) — 1 River, Study Due September 30, 1995

(132) **North Fork Merced, California.** (BLM) Study has been completed through the Folsom Resource Management Plan. River determined ineligible, but report not transmitted to Congress. (15 miles)

XXVIII. Public Law 102-460 (October 23, 1992) — 1 River, Study Due October 23, 1993

(133) **Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.** (NPS) Sixty-seven point three miles added to the National System, Public Law 106-418, November 1, 2000. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-01/lower-delaware-study.pdf>) (70 miles)

XXIX. Public Law 102-525 (October 26, 1992) — 1 River, Study Due October 26, 1993

(134) **New, Virginia and West Virginia.** (NPS) Report transmitted to Congress on April 8, 2011. Designation not recommended. (20 miles) **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/new-study.pdf>), **Transmittal Memos** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/new-study-memos.pdf>)

XXX. Public Law 103-242 (May 4, 1994) — 1 River, Study Due May 4, 1997

(135) **Rio Grande, New Mexico.** (BLM) Final report issued on January 4, 2000, but not transmitted to Congress. Seven point six miles determined eligible. (8 miles)

XXXI. Public Law 104-311 (October 19, 1996) — 1 River, Study Due October 19, 1998

(136) **Wekiva, Florida.** (NPS) Forty-one point six miles added to the National System, Public Law 106-299, October 13, 2000. **Study Report** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/wekiva-study.pdf>) (27 miles)

XXXII. Public Law 106-318 (October 19, 2000) — 1 River, Study Due October 19, 2003

(137) **Taunton, Massachusetts.** (NPS) Forty point zero miles added to the National System, Public Law 111-11, March 30, 2009. **Draft Study Report & Environmental Assessment** (</sites/rivers/files/2023-02/taunton-draft-study-ea.pdf>) (22 miles)

XXXIII. Public Law 107-65 (November 6, 2001) — 1 River, Study Due November 6, 2004

(138) **Eight Mile, Connecticut.** (NPS) Twenty-five point three miles added to the National System, Public Law 110-229, May 8, 2008. (15 miles)

XXXIV. Public Law 109-370 (November 27, 2006) — 1 River, Study Due November 27, 2009

(139) **Lower Farmington and Salmon Brook, Connecticut.** (NPS) Sixty-one point seven miles added to the National System, Public Law 116-9, March 12, 2019. **Study Report & Environmental Assessment (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/lower-farmington-study-ea.pdf)** (70 miles)

XXXV. Public Law 111-11 (March 3, 2009) — 1 River, Study Due March 30, 2012

(140) **Missisquoi and Trout, Vermont.** (NPS) Forty-six point one miles added to the National System, Public Law 113-291, December 19, 2014. **Study Report & Environmental Assessment (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/missisquoi-trout-study-ea.pdf)** (70 miles)

XXXVI. Public Law 113-291 (December 19, 2014) — 4 Rivers, Studies Due 3 years After Funding

(141) **Lake Creek, Lower Cave Creek, No Name Creek, Panther Creek, and Upper Cave Creek, Oregon.** (NPS) Lake Creek (3.6 miles) and Upper Cave Creek (0.2 miles) found eligible and suitable for designation; No Name Creek (0.6 miles), Panther Creek and the tributary Waterfelt Creek (0.8 miles), and Lower Cave Creek (2.6 miles) found ineligible. Report transmitted to Congress April 7, 2020. (8.3 miles) Oregon Caves (Lower & Upper Cave Creek, Lake Creek, No Name Creek, Panther Creek, & Waterfelt Creek) **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/oregon-caves-study.pdf), Transmittal Letters (/sites/rivers/files/2023-02/oregon-caves-study-transmittal.pdf)**

(142) **Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood and Pawcatuck Rivers, Rhode Island and Connecticut.** (NPS) One hundred ten miles added to the National System, Public Law 116-9, March 12, 2019. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/wood-pawcatuck-study.pdf)** (86 miles)

(143) **Nashua River, Massachusetts.** (NPS) Fifty-two point eight miles added to the National System, Public Law 116-9, March 12, 2019. **Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2023-05/nashua_studyreport_full_2019.pdf)** (32.5 miles)

(144) **York River, Maine.** (NPS) Thirty point eight miles added to the National System, Public Law 117-328, December 29, 2022. **York River Study Report (/sites/rivers/files/2022-12/york-study.pdf), Transmittal Letters (/sites/rivers/files/2023-01/york-congressional-letter.pdf)** (11.3 miles)

XXXVII. Public Law 117-328 (December 29, 2022) — 2

Rivers, Studies Due 3 years After Funding

(145) **Kissimmee River, Florida.** (NPS)

Study not yet initiated. (TBD miles)

(146) **Little Manatee River, Florida.** (NPS) Study not yet initiated. (50.0 miles)

[Contact Us \(/contact\)](/contact) | [National Awards \(/national-awards\)](/national-awards) |
[The Numbers \(/river-stats\)](/river-stats) | [Nationwide Rivers Inventory \(/nri\)](/nri) |
[Documents \(/documents\)](/documents) | [Accessibility \(/accessibility\)](/accessibility)

PARTNERS

Bureau of Land Management (<https://blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/wild-and-scenic-rivers>)

National Park Service (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1912/index.htm>)

NPS Partnership Rivers (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1912/partnership-wild-and-scenic-rivers.htm>)

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (<https://www.fws.gov/story/wild-and-scenic-rivers>)

U.S. Forest Service (<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/wild-scenic-rivers>)

River Management Society (<http://river-management.org/>)

REFERENCES

[Bibliography \(/bibliography\)](/bibliography)

[Interagency Council \(/council\)](/council)

[Stewardship \(/stewardship\)](/stewardship)

[News \(/news\)](/news)

[Videos \(/video\)](/video)

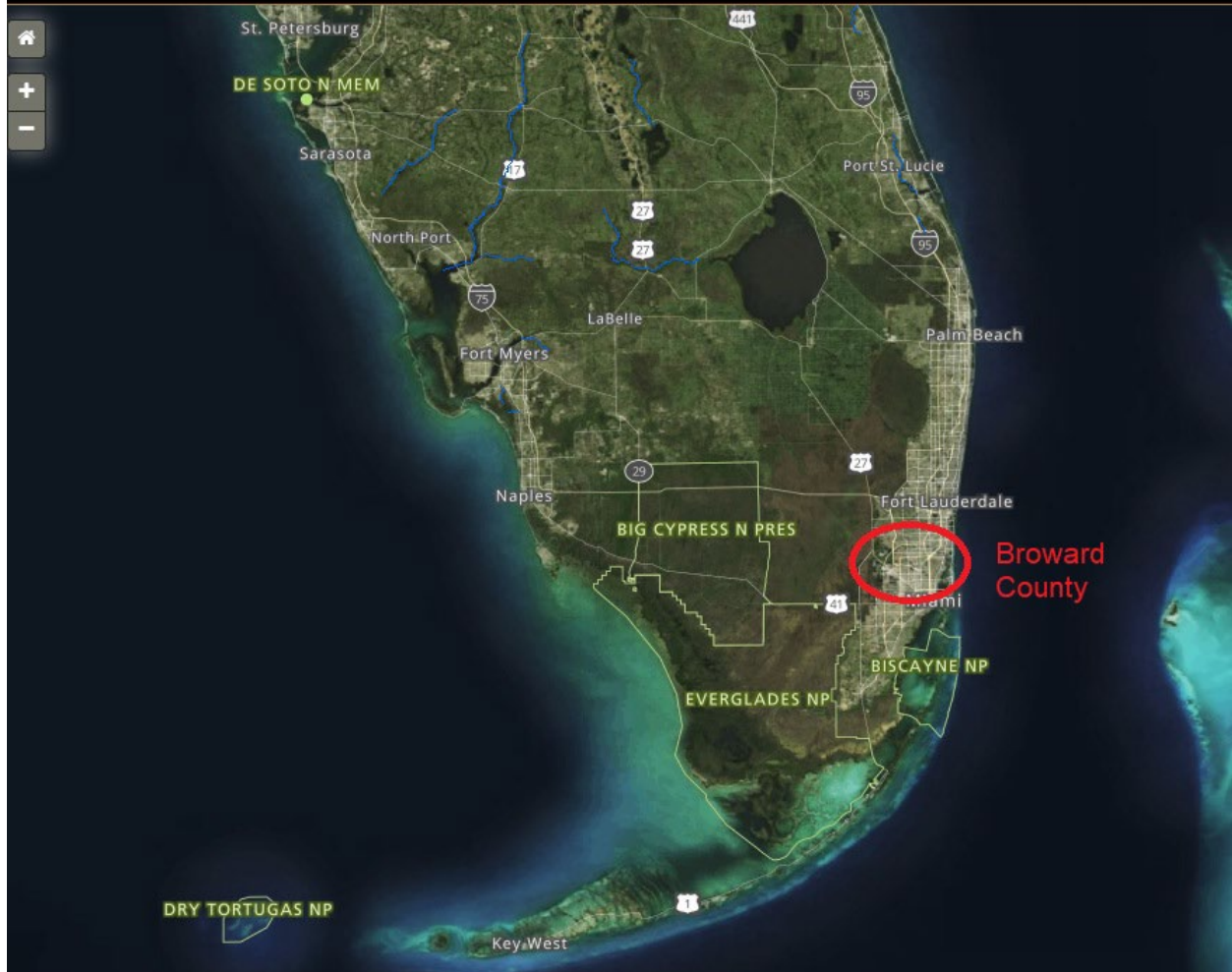
[Vulnerability Disclosure Policy \(/vulnerability-disclosure-policy\)](/vulnerability-disclosure-policy)



National River Inventory Map

Nationwide Rivers Inventory

This is a listing of more than 3,200 free-flowing river segments in the U.S. that are believed to possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable" values.

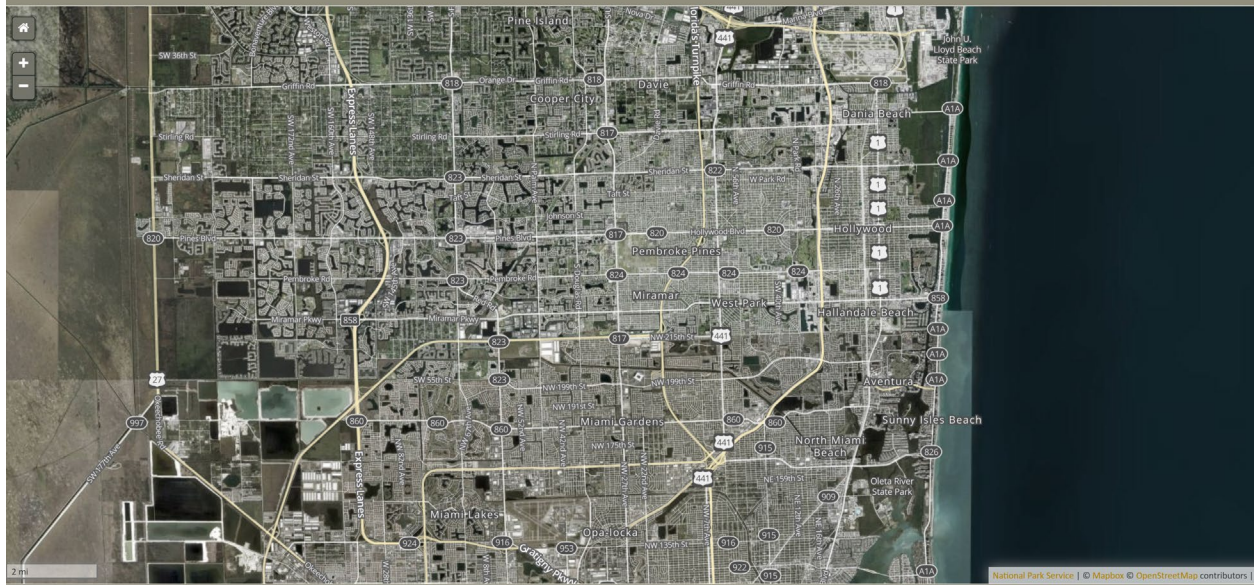


Eligible and Suitable Rivers Map

Eligible Suitable Rivers

These are rivers within National Park Service boundaries eligible or suitable to become designated Wild and Scenic Rivers.

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Tier II Site Specific Strategy and Checklists

Project Name: Minor Rehabilitation Program

HUD Program: CDBG

Responsible Entity: Pembroke Pines, Florida

Written Strategy

The following strategy contains the policies, standards, and processes to be followed in the site-specific review for each law, authority, and factor that is required. The proposed program is classified as CEST and requires compliance with 16 environmental factors. For reference, a summary table is provided below. A Site-Specific Checklist must be included for each site that addresses all factors that are not covered by the Broad Level Tiered Review.

Factor	Broad Level or Site Specific	Broad Level Justification
Airport Hazards	Broad Level	Project Location – No factors present
Coastal Barrier Resources	Broad Level	Project Location – No factors present
Flood Insurance	Site Specific	N/A
Clean Air	Broad Level	Project Nature – No applicable activities
Coastal Zone Management	Site Specific	N/A
Contamination and Toxic Substances	Site Specific	N/A
Endangered Species	Broad Level	Project Nature – No applicable activities
Explosive and Flammable Hazards	Broad Level	Project Nature – No applicable activities
Farmland Protection	Broad Level	Project Nature – No applicable activities
Floodplain Management	Broad Level	5-Step Process Completed
Historic Preservation	Site Specific	N/A
Noise Abatement and Control	Broad Level	Project Nature – No applicable activities
Sole Source Aquifers	Broad Level	Project Location – No factors present
Wetlands Protection	Broad Level	Project Nature – No applicable activities
Wild and Scenic Rivers	Broad Level	Project Location – No factors present
Environmental Justice	Broad Level	Regulatory Changes

Flood Insurance

Within the project boundaries there are a few special flood hazard areas. Federal regulations require that any insurable structures must have and maintain flood insurance if it receives federal grant funds. During the Site Specific review documentation must be provided that either shows the property is not located in a Special Flood Hazards Area or that it currently has insurance

Supporting Documentation

- FEMA Map
- Flood Insurance Form
- Completed Flood Insurance Checklist

Coastal Zone Management

As communities urbanize there is an increased risk to coastal resources and ecosystems. In many cases the soil and vegetation in the coastal areas are unique and vulnerable. The state of Florida has defined the coastal zone as any non-inland county, including Broward County. Confirmation that the project will not impact the coastal zone comes from the Florida Clearinghouse. Compliance is received through emailing the Clearinghouse a packet with the required files. Documents should include:

- Clearinghouse Packet
- Email record (state.clearinghouse@dep.state.fl.us)

Contamination and Toxic Substances

Site-specific reviews must include a review of previous uses of the site and other evidence of contamination on or near the site to assure the proposed occupants are not impacted by any of these hazards. For each proposed site, the environmental review preparer will provide a report of nearby superfund sites, the distance between the site and the nearest landfill, the presence of underground storage tanks, and the estimated radon level. Site-specific environmental review preparers will also provide documentation on previous uses of the site, to the extent possible. If there is evidence of adverse impacts, the grantee, in coordination with the HUD OLHCHH, will determine appropriate next steps. These steps may involve mitigation, further evaluation, or rejection of the project.

Supporting Documentation:

- Mitigation plan (if applicable)
- NEPA Assist Map with Superfund Sites
- Landfill Distance Map
- Underground Storage Tank Location Map (<https://www.epa.gov/ust/ust-finder>)
- Radon Test Results
- Completed Contamination Checklist

Historic Preservation

Site-specific reviews must consider whether the action will affect historic resources. The primary method of determining any impact on historic resources is consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The State of Florida requires additional consultation with the State Master Site and Florida Clearinghouse. Per HUD guidance, consultation with Tribal leaders is not required for new construction unless construction occurs in undeveloped areas. Consultation must follow the requirements of 36 CFR 800 and allow the State Historic Preservation Office 30 days to concur with any findings. If the project involves an historic property or resource, the City will only approve projects that have no adverse effect on historic properties or that have a signed Memorandum of Agreement or Standard Mitigation Measures Agreement in the case of an adverse effect.

Supporting Documentation Included for Historic Preservation

- State Master Site Consultation
- Florida Clearinghouse Consultation
- Completed Historic Preservation Checklist

Pembroke Pines Minor Rehabilitation Tier II Checklist

Project Address:

Project Reviewer:

Review Conclusion:

Flood Insurance

Is the project located in a Special Flood Hazard Area?

- If yes, include a copy of the flood insurance for the property.
- If not, include a floodplain map.

Contamination and Toxic Substances

Using NEPAssist, map all Superfund facilities within 1,000 feet of the project location. Are there any Superfund within 1,000 feet of the project site that are not in compliance with environmental regulations?

- If yes, this location is not eligible for assistance in this program. A new environmental review must be completed in order to receive grant funding.
- If not, include a NEPAssist Map showing the project site.

Coastal Zone Management and Historic Preservation

Step 1: Submit a request to the State Master Site at sitefile@dos.state.fl.us for a review of the project location.

Step 2: Once the Master Site provides a response, submit a request packet to the State Clearinghouse for consultation at State_Clearinghouse@FloridaDEP.gov. Include the distance between the project site and the coastline.

Did the State Clearinghouse provide confirmation that you can move forward with the project?

- If yes, include all correspondence and move to next step.
- If not, follow clearinghouse instructions.

Step 3: Submit a packet to the State Historic Preservation Office with a copy of all documentation from the State Clearinghouse.

If 30 days elapse without a response from the State Historic Preservation Office or they provide a concurrence letter, add the documents to the environmental review record.

Site Specific Reviews

Tier II Project Locations

Update this document as site-specific reviews are completed. Complete each site-specific review according to the written strategies outlined in the broad-level review and attach it in the environmental review record.

[illegible]

Tier II Reviews