

GEORGETOWN COUNTY TIERED ENVIRONMENTAL BROAD REVIEW

for the
**HURRICANE FLORENCE
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING
PROGRAM**

January 2021

SOUTH CAROLINA DISASTER RECOVERY OFFICE
a division of the **OFFICE OF RESILIENCE**



NEPA Compliance Document

An environmental review is the process of reviewing a project and its potential environmental impacts to determine whether it complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and related laws and authorities. All HUD-assisted projects are required to undergo an environmental review to evaluate environmental impacts. The analysis includes both how the project can affect the environment and how the environment can affect the project, site, and end users.

Under HUD regulation 24 CFR 58.4, the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) has assumed HUD's environmental review responsibilities. The environmental review procedures for entities assuming HUD's environmental responsibilities implementing regulations are contained in 24 CFR 58. This Tiered Environmental Broad Review contains a Broad Review, written strategy, and site-specific review which will be used to determine environmental conditions at each project site. All relevant parts of the Environmental Review Record (ERR) will be completed before committing funds to any one project site (24 CFR 58.22).

For any questions or concerns related to this project
or the environmental review, please contact:

Eric Fosmire, Legal Director
South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201
or by email at eric.fosmire@admin.sc.gov

“one team, one mission”

Change Log for Re-Evaluation of Tiered Environmental Review

Date	Tier I Section	Summary
2/19/2021	Change Log for Re-Evaluation of Tiered Environmental Review	Inserted change log to document minor updates, corrections, and revisions to the Tiered Environmental Review Record.
2/19/2021	Re-Evaluation of Tiered Environmental Review – Coastal Barrier Resources and Coastal Zone Management	Clarified that compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review.
2/19/2021	Re-Evaluation of Tiered Environmental Review – Historic Preservation	Adjusted to remove acronym for South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
2/19/2021	Re-Evaluation of Tiered Environmental Review – Noise and Wild & Scenic Rivers	Noted that compliance is achieved in the Broad Review.
2/19/2021	Site Specific Environmental Review Strategy – Airports	Edited language to clarify how counties with airports are reviewed.
3/2/2021	Site Specific Environmental Review Strategy – Historic Preservation	Corrected regulatory citation in header; corrected name of agency consulted; clarified review process for activities that do not conform to the second-tier allowances in the PA including Native American Tribal Consultation; added discussion of agency consultation.
3/2/2021	Site Specific Environmental Review Strategy – Wetlands and Surface Water Protection	Noted that agency consultation would occur on a case-by-case basis.
3/2/2021	Site Specific Environmental Review Strategy – Environmental Justice	Noted that no agencies were consulted.
3/2/2021	Re-Evaluation of Tiered Environmental Review – Environmental Justice	Noted that compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review.
3/2/2021	Request for Release of Funds	Inserted signed RROF Certification package as submitted to HUD on 2/12/2021.
3/4/2021	Authorization to Use Grant Funds	Inserted signed cover letter and AUGF from HUD dated 3/1/2021.

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Delegation of Authority



HENRY McMASTER
GOVERNOR

To: All Interested U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Parties:

From: Governor Henry Dargan McMaster

Re: Delegation of Environmental Certifying Officer Authority for HUD Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR), HUD Community Development Block Grant - Mitigation (CDBG-MIT), and other HUD Disaster Recovery Environmental Documents

Date: 7 January 2021

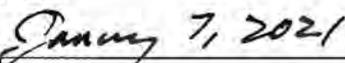
Benjamin I Duncan, II, Program Management Director of the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) of the South Carolina Office of Resilience, is designated as the Environmental Certifying Officer for South Carolina’s CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT, and any other HUD disaster recovery program. In addition, due to the volume of the environmental documents that require a signature by the Certifying Officer for the State of South Carolina’s CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT, or other HUD disaster recovery programs, I also designate Eric G. Fosmire, SCDRO Legal Director, as a second certifying officer. Director Duncan and Mr. Fosmire may sign any environmental review record associated with HUD CDBG-DR grant numbers B-16-DH-45-0001, B-16-DL-45-0001, B-19-DV-45-001, B-19-DV-45-002, and HUD CDBG-MIT grant number B-18-DP-06-0002. Director Duncan and Mr. Fosmire may also serve as Certifying Officers for environmental review records for any future HUD CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT, or other HUD disaster recovery grants the State of South Carolina may receive. Mr. Fosmire will represent the responsible entity and will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as specified in 24 C.F.R Part 58, Section 58.13.

Responsible Entity, Representative’s Information/Certification:

Responsible Entity, representative’s name, title, and organization (printed or typed):
Hon. Henry Dargan McMaster, Governor, South Carolina



Signature



Date

Re-Evaluation of Tiered Environmental Review

Letter of Re-Evaluation of Environmental Finding

Date: January 26, 2021

To: SC德罗 Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program – Environmental Review Record

RE: Re-Evaluation of the Tier I Broad Environmental Review Record (ERR)
Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program
B-16-DH-45-0001 – 2015 Severe Storms and Flooding
B-16-DL-45-0001 – Hurricane Matthew (2016)
B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002 – Hurricane Florence (2018)

This letter serves to notify the Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program that the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SC德罗) has re-evaluated the Tier I Broad Environmental Review for the current CDBG-DR Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program for Georgetown County, South Carolina. In accordance with 24 CFR 58.47, re-evaluation of environmental findings to determine if the original findings are still valid, is required when:

1. The recipient proposes substantial changes in the nature, magnitude or extent of the project, including adding new activities not anticipated in the original scope of the project;
2. There are new circumstances and environmental conditions which may affect the project or have a bearing on its impact, such as concealed or unexpected conditions discovered during the implementation of the project or activity which is proposed to be continued; or
3. The recipient proposes the selection of an alternative not in the original finding.

The Tier I Broad Environmental Review for the current CDBG-DR Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program for Georgetown County, South Carolina was evaluated due to the following:

- On October 5, 2018, Public Law 115-254 was signed by the President of the United States, which provides \$1.68 billion in CDBG-DR funding for “disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster declared in 2018.” These funds are to be used in order to satisfy a portion of unmet need that remains after other federal assistance has been allocated. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) uses the “best available” data to identify and calculate unmet needs for disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure, and housing and economic revitalization. Based on this assessment, HUD notified the State of South Carolina that it will receive an allocation of \$72,075,000 in disaster recovery funds to assist in recovery from the 2018 Hurricane Florence weather event. Section IV.B.4. of the Federal Register Notice (85 FR 4681) states, “The 2019 Appropriations Act provides that grantees that received CDBG–DR grants under Public Laws 114–223, 114–254, and 115–31 in response to Hurricane Matthew, may use those funds [...]

interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities that can be funded by CDBG–DR grants in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence. Additionally, all CDBG–DR grants under the 2018 and 2019 Appropriations Acts in response to Hurricane Florence may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Matthew.” Thereby changing the scope and extent of the Hurricane Matthew Housing Program beyond what was originally contemplated.

- After the Tier I publication, SCDRO performed additional consultation and correspondence with agencies and contractors to refine and improve efficiency of the Tier II environmental review procedures for certain NEPA compliance factors which prompted subsequent changes to the site-specific checklist.
- The tiered environmental reviews for housing activities in Florence, Georgetown, Horry, and Marion counties were initially completed in November and December of 2016 pertaining to the 2015 Severe Flood and Storm and were subsequently amended to include identical housing recovery activities associated with Hurricane Matthew in July and August of 2017, respectively. As a best practice for tiered environmental reviews performed for multi-year housing programs, the original environmental review is due for a re-evaluation based upon length of time that has elapsed since the original review. Although the tiered environmental review for Housing Program Activities in Georgetown County was completed more recently (August 2018), the re-evaluation will address the items listed above and support a consistent approach to environmental compliance at the site-specific level for all housing recovery activities. The South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) was designated as the responsible entity for administering the CDBG-DR funds allocated to the State. The purpose of the CDBG-DR funded Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program (the Program) is to provide urgently needed safe and sanitary housing to residents impacted by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentially Declared Disaster. As outlined in State’s HUD approved, Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Action Plan, financial assistance will be provided for the rehabilitation, replacement, reconstruction, elevation, demolition, and buyout of homes.

To update the Tiered Environmental Broad Review for this re-evaluation, this January 2021 version presents text revisions to incorporate property acquisition/buyout as a new activity, the consideration and integration of new alternatives into the project descriptions, updated guidance and regulatory compliance requirements and a condensed project area for environmental analysis and public comment. This document contains: a detailed re-evaluation of the Tiered Environmental Broad Review; a detailed written strategy for conducting site-specific environmental reviews post re-evaluation; the Request for Release of Funds Certification to HUD and the Authorization to Use Grant Funds; and the previous version of the Tiered Environmental Broad Review.

As each property to be served by the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program must undergo a Tier II Site-Specific Environmental Review, this re-evaluation of activities concludes that the original Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) as published in the Georgetown Times on November 23, 2016 and presented in the Tier I: Broad Environmental Review Record (ERR) dated November 3, 2016, remains valid. A Combined FONSI, NOI-RROF Notice for the incorporation of the property acquisition/buyout activity and the relocation services into the Program was published in the Morning News on January 27, 2021 to affirm this conclusion and

drawdown of additional grant funding under the 2018 and 2019 Appropriations Acts in response to Hurricane Florence. The Notice will be adopted into program documents. This letter will be retained in SCDRO's Tiered Environmental Broad Review Record for the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric Fosmire". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "E" and a long, sweeping underline.

Eric Fosmire
Legal Director, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
The South Carolina Office of Resilience
632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201

CC: Benjamin I. Duncan II, SCDRO

Environmental Review Record Classification and Tiering Plan

SCDRO is the Responsible Entity (RE) for the required environmental review as indicated in 24 CFR 58, “Environmental Review Procedures for Entities Assuming HUD Environmental Responsibilities,” and will oversee the completion of environmental compliance reviews of each individual proposed project in accordance with HUD regulations and guidance.

In consultation with HUD, SCDRO has classified the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program’s activities as requiring an Environmental Assessment (24 CFR 58.36(e)) subject to laws and authorities at 24 CFR 58.5, 24 CFR 58.6, and NEPA analysis. This Environmental Review Record (ERR) is tiered in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 58.15. The tiered approach allows environmental review and analysis to be streamlined by evaluating impacts of functionally and geographically aggregated activities for the proposed action area at a broad, or County-wide, level. In general, the Environmental Broad Review defines a Program’s action area, describes the proposed activities, and helps identify potential environmental effects of these activities as defined by NEPA compliance factors, Executive Orders, HUD environmental standards, and to identify County-wide issues of concern.

In accordance with required regulatory compliance factors, this Broad Review outlines key characteristics relative to the proposed single family home repair / rehabilitation of stick-built and manufactured housing units, reconstruction of stick-built homes, replacement of manufactured homes, and strategic buyout activities proposed in the Housing Program. It also identifies and eliminates the unnecessary and repetitive evaluation of compliance factors that will not occur at the site-specific project level due to their absence County-wide, or because the program parameters include systematic general conditions that adequately address them.

Since individual project locations have not yet been identified at this level of review, all potential environmental effects at the site-specific level cannot be evaluated. Nonetheless, the broad analysis can generally describe the environmental conditions and factors that must be considered during execution of a Program. Where compliance cannot be determined, the broad-level review must define a protocol for how compliance will be achieved at the site-specific level. This protocol should not merely state that the factor will be addressed in the site-specific review; rather, the Broad Review must define a strategy including procedures to be followed to determine compliance, mitigate impacts where possible, and dismiss sites that cannot be made compliant.

When the exact location of an individual project is identified, a site-specific review will be completed prior to committing HUD CDBG-DR funds to the project. The site-specific review will concentrate on the issues that were not resolved in the broad-level review as described in the HUD Tiered Environmental Review guidance. Using the protocols established at the broad level review, the site-specific review will determine and document the project’s adherence to all established protocols and remaining requirements and dismiss projects that cannot be made compliant. Site-specific reviews may also include direct field observation and coordination with resource agencies as necessary to determine compliance. If there are no impacts or impacts will be effectively mitigated through site-specific project conditions, then that project will proceed without further notice to the public.

Re-Evaluation Tier I: EA Determinations and Compliance Findings

Environmental Assessment Determinations and Compliance Findings for HUD-assisted Projects 24 CFR Part 58

Project Information

Project Name: Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program

Responsible Entity: The South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recover Office (SCDRO)

Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Entity): State of South Carolina

State/Local Identifier: B-19-DV-45-0001, B-19-DV-45-0002

Preparer: Karyn Desselle, HORNE, LLP

Certifying Officer Name and Title: Eric Fosmire, Legal Director, SCDRO

Consultant (if applicable): HORNE, LLP

Direct Comments to: Eric Fosmire, Legal Director
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC 29201
Eric.Fosmire@admin.sc.gov

Project Location

The geographic scope for the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing activities described herein, is the jurisdictional area of Georgetown County, South Carolina. Located in eastern South Carolina, Georgetown County is bordered by Horry and Marion Counties to the north, Williamsburg County to the west, Berkeley and Charleston Counties the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. According to United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013-2017, Georgetown County is home to an estimated 61,065 residents. Georgetown County has a total area of 1,034.7 square miles (2,680 km²), of which 813.6 square miles (2,107 km²) is land and 221.1 square miles (572.6 km²) (21.4%) is water.

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]

The Program will assist owners of single-family properties in the eight (8) disaster declared counties: Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marlboro and Marion. While the program strives to fund as many eligible projects as funding will allow, current estimates indicate that the program will fund approximately 500 single-family repair / replacement / reconstruction projects, 15 rental repair projects and 50 homeowner buyouts across all eight (8) counties.

The State's Action Plan has outlined the following as eligible housing program activities:

1. Repair/Rehabilitation of existing single-family housing (stick-built or manufactured)
2. Replacement of damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) deemed unreparable
3. Reconstruction of stick-built single-family homes deemed unreparable
4. Limited Relocation Assistance (to be considered on a case-by-case basis)
5. Repair of stick-built single-family (1-4 unit) rental properties
6. Acquisition/Buyout and conversion to green space

During the execution of these activities, as needed and appropriate, identification of opportunities for mitigation enhancement measures, improvement of resilience, ancillary improvements such as elevation and access ramps, and assistance to applicants in completing program applications.

For the purposes of performing the required CDBG-DR environmental review, each single-family project (program activities) will be categorized as one of the following Proposed Actions:

Proposed Action 1: 'Rehabilitation' – Repair / rehabilitation of an existing stick-built, single-family structure (rental or owner-occupied) on a previously disturbed parcel. All activities will be limited to the existing footprint of the extant structure and associated utilities.

Proposed Action 2: 'Rehabilitation and Elevation' – Repair / rehabilitation and elevation of an existing stick-built, single-family structure on a previously disturbed parcel, as required by NFIP and program guidelines.

Proposed Action 3: 'MHU Replacement' – Replacement of an existing manufactured home on a previously disturbed parcel. MHU will be demolished/removed and a new MHU installed in the same location, within the disturbed area associated with the damaged structure.

Proposed Action 4: 'MHU Replacement and Elevation' – Replacement and elevation/structural reinforcement of an existing manufactured home on a previously disturbed parcel. MHU will be demolished/removed and a new MHU installed in the same location, within the disturbed area associated with the damaged structure. The new MHU will be elevated and/or installed with appropriate structural reinforcement, as required by NFIP and program guidelines.

Proposed Action 5: 'Stick-Built Reconstruction' – Reconstruction of an existing stick-built, single-family structure on a previously disturbed parcel. The damaged structure will be demolished, and a new structure will be constructed in the same location, within the disturbed area of the parcel associated with the damaged structure.

Proposed Action 6: ‘Stick-Built Reconstruction and Elevation’ – Reconstruction and elevation of an existing stick-built, single-family structure on a previously disturbed parcel. As required by NFIP or program guidelines, the new structure may be elevated. The damaged structure will be demolished, and a new elevated structure will be constructed in the same location, within the disturbed area of the parcel associated with the damaged structure. The structure will be elevated in accordance with NFIP and program guidelines.

Proposed Action 7: ‘Acquisition/Buyout’ – Acquisition/Buyout of damaged single-family properties within the 100-year floodplain. Once acquired and once all utilities have been secured, damaged structure(s) will be demolished, and the site will be cleared of all debris. Properties will then be converted to green space in perpetuity. This activity will be limited to properties located in the most impacted and distressed counties: Dillon, Horry, and Marion.

South Carolina will implement construction methods that emphasize quality, durability, energy efficiency, sustainability, and mold resistance. All rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement will be designed to incorporate principles of sustainability, including water and energy efficiency, resilience, and mitigation against the impact of future disasters.

Where feasible, the State will follow best practices such as those provided by the U.S. Department of Energy's Guidelines for Home Energy Professionals. For all new construction or for substantially rehabilitated structures, the State will require construction to meet ENERGY STAR certification standards.

To the most practical extent feasible, the State will follow the HUD CPD Green Building Retrofit Checklist guidelines and apply them to rehabilitation work undertaken to include the use of mold resistant products when replacing surfaces such as drywall. When older or obsolete products are replaced as part of rehabilitation work, the State will use products and appliances with ENERGY STAR labels, Water Sense labels or Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designations.

South Carolina will also monitor construction results to ensure the safety of residents and the quality of homes assisted through the program. All single family, rental and mobile homes repaired must comply with the current HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS). In addition, SCDRO has coordinated with DHEC to ensure applicants are aware of the risks associated with mold and take steps to limit the impact of any mold issues that may arise.

Furthermore, SCDRO will implement resilient practices to ensure the viability, durability, and accessibility of replacement mobile homes.

- Although some local building codes allow installation of Wind Zone I rated mobile homes, SCDRO will only utilize mobile homes with a minimum wind rating of HUD Wind Zone II or higher (able to withstand winds up to 100 MPH).
- SCDRO will adopt the 5’7” rule, prohibiting the installation of mobile homes elevated 5’7” above grade without appropriate structural reinforcement.

Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]

In September 2018, South Carolina was impacted by hurricane storm surge, high winds, tornados, and flash flooding from Hurricane Florence as it made landfall near Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina Sept. 14, 2018 as a Category 1 hurricane. After landfall, Florence stalled briefly and then began a slow southwestward track over South Carolina as it weakened to a tropical storm, bringing tropical storm force wind gusts and heavy rains to eastern parts of the state. Nearly half of the state of South Carolina experienced prolonged power outages, flooding and other obstacles in the days and weeks that followed Hurricane Florence; however, the storm's impacts were most acutely felt east of Interstate 95 and north of Interstate 26, where significant flooding, hurricane force winds, tornadoes and coastal storm surges claimed four lives and caused extensive damage to infrastructure, homes, and businesses; resulting in eight (8) counties being eligible for Individual Assistance under the Presidential disaster declaration FEMA DR-4394 issued September 16, 2018. The State of South Carolina received a Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) allocation from Housing and Urban Development (HUD), under the 2018 and 2019 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Acts in response to Hurricane Florence. To assist the most vulnerable populations in their recovery efforts, the State has developed a housing program to meet the housing needs as identified through the unmet needs assessment and is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to implement the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program.

The Housing Program's goal is to provide housing that is safe, sanitary, and secure. SCDRO will accomplish this goal through the housing program, focusing on single family home repair / rehabilitation of stick-built and manufactured housing units, reconstruction of stick-built homes, replacement of manufactured homes, and strategic buyouts (further described below). SCDRO will prioritize assistance based on social vulnerability factors as outline in the South Carolina Hurricane Florence Action Plan.

Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]

The impacts to housing from Hurricane Florence and subsequent flooding were widespread. Single-family homeowners in stick-built homes, single family homeowners in mobile homes, and renters in various types of housing stock were affected. More than 16,000 applicants filed for FEMA (IA) Individual Assistance statewide as a result of Hurricane Florence. Of those who specified housing unit type, about 76% are homeowners, including single family homes, duplex units, mobile homes and other housing types. The remaining 24% are renters, including renters of single-family homes, mobile homes, apartment units and other housing types (Hurricane Florence Action Plan). Of the 385,402 housing units in the entire impacted area (most of which are owner-occupied units), more than 75% of all housing units and an estimated 84% of rental units, were built before 1999. With much of the housing stock in the 30-year range, key systems such as electrical, roofing, water heaters and furnaces may have already cycled through a replacement lifespan in many homes. Mobile homes also contribute significantly to the housing fabric of South Carolina. Of the FEMA IA applicants in the state-assessed areas, approximately 3,847 of them reside in mobile home units. However, wind, rain, and flooding damage to mobile homes is often difficult to repair, due to the integrated nature of the building components. The unmet needs assessment also identified that mobile homes and damage to these vulnerable structures was concentrated in rural, non-urban areas. Mobile homes damaged in Horry, Dillon and Marion Counties combine to account for nearly 65% of the total mobile homes damaged across the state.

Furthermore, when looking at the FEMA IA applicant population, many of the applicants either reside in high vulnerability areas, as defined by High social vulnerability scores, or Medium-High social vulnerability areas. Of these residents, there are subsets of populations over the age of 65, and additionally, who are over 65 and have access and functional needs (AFN). These applicants, and those who are low-income, often have the fewest means of assistance available to them. Considering these factors, it is not surprising that many of the property owners do not have sufficient means to repair the damages caused by Hurricane Florence. Addressing the housing needs of these impacted residents is a priority to ensure housing stock is maintained and housing quality is improved. This will in turn create the foundation for livable, resilient communities.

Funding Information

Grant Number	HUD Program	Funding Amount
B-19-DV-45-0001, B-19-DV-45-0002	Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)	\$72,075,000 (across entire 8 county program area)

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount: \$2,883,000 (Georgetown County)

Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]: \$2,883,000 (Georgetown County)

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

Record below the compliance or conformance determinations for each statute, executive order, or regulation. Provide credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority. Where applicable, complete the necessary reviews or consultations and obtain or note applicable permits of approvals. Clearly note citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references. Attach additional documentation as appropriate.

In the table below, a “Yes” response below indicates that further steps are needed at the Tier II site-specific environmental review level. A “No” response indicates that the project is in compliance at the Tier I level.

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5 and §58.6	Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?	Compliance Determinations
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.6		
Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review level, as described below.</p> <p>The restrictions on construction and major rehabilitation of structures in runway protection zones (formerly called runway clear zones) apply to civil airports (24 CFR 51.303). The term Civil Airport means “an existing commercial service airport as designated in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems prepared by the Federal Aviation Administration in accordance with section 504 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982.” ‘Commercial service airports’ are publicly owned airports with at least 2,500 annual enplanements (passenger boardings) and scheduled air carrier service (§47102(7)). HUD regulations also include restrictions on construction and major rehabilitation in clear zones and accident potential zones associated with runways at military airfields (24 CFR 51.303).</p> <p>There are six (6) civil airports, and five (5) military airfields in South Carolina, one of which is joint use (civil and military). Additionally, there are 3 civil airports and 1 military airfield in neighboring areas of North Carolina. None of the civil airports are within 2,500 feet of, nor are the military airfields within 15,000 feet of, any area of Georgetown County. Therefore, for projects located within Georgetown County will not require site-specific review.</p>

<p>Coastal Barrier Resources Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>The John H. Chaffee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) was established in 1982 and is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In accordance with 24 CFR 58.6(c), HUD assistance may not be used for project activities proposed in the CBRS. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) prohibits new federal expenditures or financial assistance within System units of the CBRS. No HUD funding will be used in a Coastal Barrier Resources Area.</p> <p>South Carolina’s coastline includes twenty-three CBRS Units (16 System Units and 7 Otherwise Protected Areas). All projects located in Georgetown County, will be reviewed at the site-specific level to determine if the project is subject to regulation under the SC Coastal Zone Plan. The Tier II Site-Specific Checklist will document the outcome of the review and any permits or mitigation measure that may be necessary for compliance.</p>
<p>Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>Within Georgetown County, approximately 212,232.2 acres of land (38.1% of the county’s land area) are within the 100-year floodplain. Although specific project sites have not yet been identified, it is anticipated that, once identified, some of the proposed project sites may be located in the 100-year floodplain.</p> <p>All proposed projects located in the 100-year floodplain are required to comply with the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. Applicants will be screened prior to environmental review to determine if the property previously received federal flood disaster assistance conditioned upon obtaining and maintaining insurance and will only be allowed to proceed after providing proof of having met this requirement.</p> <p>Additionally, the Program require all assisted properties to obtain and maintain flood insurance in perpetuity; therefore, SCDRO will only provide assistance to properties in the 100-year floodplain, where the community is participating in the National Flood Program and in good standing. At the time of this</p>

		assessment, there are not any communities in Georgetown County listed as not participating or not in good standing with the National Flood Program.
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STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.5

<p>Clean Air Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93</p>	<p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review Level, as described below.</p> <p>Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires a federal agency that funds any activity in a nonattainment or maintenance area to conform to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). There are currently two areas of the state, Cherokee County and the York County portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC nonattainment area, that are designated as ‘maintenance’. The proposed project area does not include Cherokee County or York County. Therefore, conformance with the SIP is not required.</p> <p>The Bureau of Air Quality, Division of Air Assessment, Innovations, & Regulation was contacted on May 8, 2018 regarding project compliance. In a response dated May 18, 2018, the Bureau indicated there were two criteria pollutants of concern in South Carolina (Ozone and Particulate Matter 2.5) and offered suggestions for reducing emissions from diesel equipment, as a way to help the state stay in compliance with NAAQS. These suggestions were incorporated into the Mitigation Measures section to be applied to all project activities.</p> <p>EPA’s federal General Conformity regulation (40 CFR Part 90) implements the CAA. The General Conformity Rule requires that the direct and indirect air emissions from an action be below the de minimis levels. Proposed project activities include rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of single family (1-4 unit) properties at scattered sites throughout the project area. Emissions associated with the proposed actions are limited to the use of residential and small construction equipment and are estimated to be well below the threshold when compared to the federal General Conformity Rule de minimis thresholds, and therefore, in compliance with the Clean Air Act.</p> <p>Radon gas has been identified by the EPA as an indoor and outdoor air quality issue. The entire 8-county program area,</p>
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		<p>including Georgetown County, is designated as a Zone 3, EPA's lowest potential rating, and is therefore not anticipated to pose an indoor air quality issue.</p>
<p>Coastal Zone Management Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>The South Carolina Coastal Management Program was established under the guidelines of the national Coastal Zone Management Act (1972) as a state-federal partnership to comprehensively manage coastal resources. The South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Act was authorized in 1977 under SC's Coastal Tidelands and Wetlands Act (CTWA) with the goal of achieving a balance between the appropriate use, development, and conservation of coastal resources in the best interest of all citizens of the state. DHEC's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management is the designated state coastal management agency and is responsible for the implementation of the state's Coastal Management Program.</p> <p>The South Carolina Coastal Zone is defined in Section 3(B) of the South Carolina Coastal Management Act of 1977 as: All coastal waters and submerged lands seaward to the State's jurisdictional limits and all lands and waters in the counties of the State which contain any one or more of the critical areas. These counties are Beaufort, Berkley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Horry, Jasper, and Georgetown. The critical areas are defined in Section 3(J) as: coastal waters, tide-lands, beaches and primary ocean-front sand dunes.</p> <p>Georgetown County is within the South Carolina Coastal Zone; therefore, all projects in Georgetown County will be reviewed at the site-specific level for consistency with the Coastal Zone Plan.</p>
<p>Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>HUD policy requires that the proposed site and adjacent areas be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants of the property or conflict with the intended utilization of the property.</p> <p>Once individual project locations are identified, a site investigation by a trained / qualified environmental professional</p>

(or professionals) using current techniques to assess for contamination is required pursuant to 24 CFR §58.5(i)(2)(iv) to assess the site for hazards and potential contamination. The EPA Envirofacts database will be queried to identify facilities near the proposed project location that have hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals, gases, and radioactive substances as specified in 24 CFR 58.5(i), and all identified facilities will be reviewed for determine if the hazard poses a threat to the health or safety of the occupants or restricts property usage.

Asbestos, Lead-Based Paint, and Mold

It is HUD policy that all occupied structures proposed for inclusion in HUD-funded programs be free of hazardous materials that could affect the health of the occupants. Structures to be reconstructed or rehabilitated may include lead-based paint and materials containing asbestos. These are hazardous materials that could affect the health of residents.

All activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding asbestos, including but not limited to:

- National Emission Standard for Asbestos, standard for demolition and renovation, 40 CFR 61.145
- National Emission Standard for Asbestos, standard for waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, and spraying operations, 40 CFR 61.150
- SC Regulation 61-86.1 - Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects

All rehabilitation activities on housing constructed prior to January 1, 1978, must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint, including but not limited to:

- EPA's Repair, Renovation, and Painting (RRP) Rule (40 CFR 745.80(e))
- HUD's lead-based paint regulations in 24 CFR 35(a)(b)(h)(j)(r)
- HUD's "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing"

		<p>Mold can also have an adverse effect on human health and is a very common problem in houses that have been flooded. Mold should not be a problem in houses that are demolished and reconstructed but could remain in rehabilitated housing if steps are not taken to mitigate and eliminate mold during the rehabilitation. All residential structures undergoing rehabilitation must be remediated for mold attributable to the disaster event in accordance with EPA requirements.</p>
<p>Endangered Species Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402</p>	<p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review Level, as described below.</p> <p>The Endangered Species Act (ESA) and its implementing regulations provide Federal agencies with a mandate to conserve State- and Federally listed, threatened and endangered (T&E) species and ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species in the wild, or destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat. The Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service works collaboratively with other federal agencies, industries, and other stakeholders to achieve infrastructure development goals in ways that are sustainable and compatible with the conservation of fish, wildlife, and their habitats.</p> <p>The Service’s South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office (SCESFO) developed blanket authorizations for activities that routinely have minimal or no effect upon trust resources, including certain projects undertaken by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The “U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Projects” blanket authorization letter updated May 30, 2019, states “If the project description falls in one of the categories and the Federal agency, or their designee, determines there is no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further action is required under Section 7 of the ESA.” The ‘Description of DOC, HUD, and USDA Projects Covered’ under the blanket authorization letter includes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>3. Construct, expand, maintain, remove, replace, or rehabilitate structures on developed or otherwise disturbed areas. Examples of developed or disturbed</i></p>

		<p><i>areas include paved, filled, graveled, routinely mowed vegetated grasses, agricultural fields, and pasturelands. Undeveloped areas are those sites where natural vegetation dominates.</i></p> <p>The letter also provides guidance on the nationwide programmatic biological opinion (PBO) and the final 4(d) rule for the northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>, NLEB). Under the PBO and 4(d) rule, all incidental take of the NLEB is exempted from the ESA's take prohibitions under certain conditions. However, incidental take is prohibited within one quarter mile from known hibernacula and winter roost, or within 150 feet from a known maternity roost tree during the months of June and July. There are two (2) known hibernacula and one (1) known maternity roost in South Carolina; however, all of them are more than 0.25 miles outside of the project area.</p> <p>The proposed project activities fall under category 3 of the blanket authorization letter. Additionally, regarding NLEB considerations, the three known hibernacula and maternity roost locations are more than 0.25 miles outside of the project area. Therefore, SCDRO has determined that the proposed project activities will have no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat. As stated in the letter, these projects have been evaluated by the Service in accordance with ESA and NEPA, and no further action is required under section 7 of the ESA.</p>
<p>Explosive and Flammable Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>HUD's regulations at 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, require "HUD-assisted projects" to be separated from these facilities by a distance that is based on the contents and volume of the aboveground storage tank, or to implement mitigation measures. The definition of "HUD-assisted project" at 24 CFR 51.201 is predicated on whether the project increases the number of people exposed to hazardous operations. Therefore, activities to reconstruct, rehabilitate, or replace housing that existed prior to the disaster, where the number of dwelling units is not increased, and the activities are limited to the general area of the pre-existing footprint, are not required to apply the acceptable separation distance (ASD) standards in 24 CFR Part 51C. An ASD analysis is required if the number of dwelling units</p>

		<p>increases and / or the building footprint changes substantially, potentially bringing the structure (and number of residents) closer to an aboveground tank containing a flammable or explosive substance.</p> <p>As verified by NFPA Code Finder, with the exception of a single reference by IFGC in the City of Columbia (which is not in the project area) to NFPA (2014), the entire State of South Carolina, including the project area, has adopted and is in compliance with NFPA 58 (2017).</p> <p>Projects involving reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of housing that existed prior to the disaster, where the number of dwelling units is not increased and the activities are limited to the general area of the pre-existing footprint, will not require further review for above ground storage tanks. However, projects involving a relocation of an MHU to a new location on the same property or to a different previously developed property will require further review and analysis of all ASTs identified within 1 mile of the project site.</p>
<p>Farmlands Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658</p>	<p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review Level, as described below.</p> <p>Pursuant to 7 CFR § 658.3(c) the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) does not apply to the purchase, maintenance, renovation or replacement of existing structures and sites converted prior to application for HUD funding, including actions related to the construction of minor new ancillary structures, such as garages or sheds.</p> <p>Hence, the regulations to protect Farmlands do not apply to projects involving rehabilitation, reconstruction, acquisition/buyout (demolition of an existing structure), replacement of existing homes, and relocation of replacement MHUs onto previously developed lots where all existing utility connections and systems are in place, as these properties were previously converted to non-agricultural use when the initial development occurred.</p> <p>Additionally, the SC NRCS was contacted on May 8, 2018 regarding Hurricane Matthew housing program activities. A response was received on June 1, 2018 stating that, “the project is in an area already in urban development or is in existing right-</p>

		of-ways. There is no significant impact on Prime or Statewide Important Farmlands.”
<p>Floodplain Management Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management requires Federal activities to avoid impacts to floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development to the extent practicable. HUD’s regulations in 24 CFR Part 55 outline HUD’s procedures for complying with EO 11988. Part 55 applies to all HUD actions that could be harmed or cause harm if located in a floodplain, including but not limited to proposed acquisition, construction, demolition, improvement, disposition, and financing actions under any HUD program.</p> <p>In Georgetown, approximately 212,232.2 acres of land (38.1% of the county’s land area) are within the 100-year floodplain. Although specific project sites have not yet been identified, the Program will repair, reconstruct, or replace single-family housing, some of which, may be located in the 100-year floodplain. Additionally, under limited circumstances, the Program will acquire damaged single-family residential properties in the 100-year floodplain in accordance with program guidelines, which will then be demolished and converted to greenspace in perpetuity.</p> <p>For activities that occur outside of the 100-year floodplain (i.e., in Zone X or Shaded X), no further compliance with this part is required. Additionally, acquisition / buyout activities are exempt under 24 CFR §55.12(c)(3) “financial assistance restoring and preserving the natural and beneficial functions and values of floodplains and wetlands, including through acquisition of such floodplain and wetland property, but only if: (i) The property is cleared of all existing structures and related improvements; (ii) The property is dedicated for permanent use for flood control, wetland protection, park land, or open space; and (iii) A permanent covenant or comparable restriction is placed on the property's continued use to preserve the floodplain or wetland from future development.”</p> <p>HUD financial assistance is prohibited in floodways unless an exception in section 55.12(c) applies or the project is a functionally dependent use (e.g. dams, marinas, and port</p>

facilities) or a floodplain function restoration activity. Therefore, proposed project sites located in Floodways are only eligible for acquisition / buyout assistance, through which the property will be converted to greenspace in perpetuity.

In accordance with 24 CFR 55.20, the 8-Step Decision Making Process for Georgetown County was completed in May 2017, in consideration of housing program activities related to Hurricane Matthew, specifically, rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of homes located in the 100-year floodplain. The Early and Final Floodplain Notices were published in the Georgetown Times on May 5, 2017 and May 24, 2017, respectively, and provided to FEMA and other interested agencies and stakeholders. The required public comment periods were met with no substantive comments.

All projects located within Flood Zones A and V, will be required to comply with Federal, state, and local floodplain management regulations including elevation and mandatory flood insurance in these zones. Projects involving new construction (reconstruction or replacement), repair of substantial damage, or substantial improvement, as defined at 24 CFR 55.2(b)(10), must be elevated with the lowest floor, including the basement, at least two feet above the 1-percent annual floodplain elevation utilizing the advisory base flood elevation. All participants in the program whose property is in the 100-year floodplain shown on the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Preliminary FIRM as Best Available Data must carry flood insurance on the subject structure in perpetuity; and in the case of "Coastal High Hazard" areas ("V" zones on the latest (most recent) FEMA-issued maps), that the applicant adhered to construction standards, methods and techniques as required by HUD Regulation 24 CFR Part 55.1 (c)(3). When followed, these regulations will reduce the threat of flood damage to the homes located in the floodplain. The new elevation levels, which applicants are required to adhere to when considering reconstruction or rehabilitation of their substantially damaged properties, represent the best available data and are assumed to advance floodplain management efforts in the impacted counties.

<p>Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, requires the lead federal agency with jurisdiction over a federally-funded or federally-licensed activity to consider impacts to historic properties before approving a project. The HUD Addendum to the South Carolina Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Emergency Management Agency, The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer, The South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and Tribes Participating as Invited Signatories to include the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office and Participating South Carolina Units of General Local Government, was executed on November 16, 2016. The PA guides the review and consultation process for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.</p> <p>In an email correspondence dated October 18, 2016 regarding the preceding housing program, South Carolina Department of Archives and History provided the following clarifications and guidance,</p> <p>“Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes: Rehabs of buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per I.B.1 of the FEMA PA. Otherwise, other specific rehab activities can be excluded primarily under II.’s Tier Two Allowances, regardless of building age. Demolition and/or Reconstruction to buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per II.B.11. If a building is well over 45 years old and its activities (rehab, demolition and/or reconstruction) are not excluded from review per the Allowances then standard Section 106 consultation is recommended.”</p> <p>“Replacement of MHU’s: These would also be addressed by the above citations. However, while the FEMA PA does not specifically address MHU’s (i.e. mobile homes), our office has no concerns with repairs to, or demolition or replacement of any MHU, regardless of age. Consultation with our office for MHU projects is not necessary.”</p> <p>All properties will be reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on a site-specific basis. If the proposed project activities do not meet one of the above exceptions or fall</p>
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		within any of the first- or second-tier allowances in the PA, consultation with the SHPO will be required.
<p>Noise Abatement and Control Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance achieved in the Broad Review, as described below.</p> <p>HUD’s noise standards may be found in 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart B. Consideration of noise applies to the acquisition of undeveloped land and existing development as well. For proposed new construction in high noise areas, the project must incorporate noise mitigation features.</p> <p>Acquisition / buyout (Proposed Action 7) involves demolition and conversion to greenspace in perpetuity, which will not result in a noise sensitive land use.</p> <p>Construction activities may cause temporary noise level increases. These will be mitigated by complying with local noise ordinances. HUD has determined that noise abatement and control is not applicable to a disaster recovery program which meets the definition under 24 CFR 51.101(a)(3): “The policy does not apply to...any action or emergency assistance under disaster assistance provisions or appropriations which are provided to save lives, protect property, protect public health and safety, remove debris and wreckage, or assistance that has the effect of restoring facilities substantially as they existed prior to the disaster.” Rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement (Proposed Actions 1 – 6) fit this definition and will not require further review.</p> <p>Although a relocated replacement MHU may be in a ‘new’ location, per program requirements, the home must be placed on an existing residentially developed MHU lot –thus the ‘new’ location is actually a previously existing noise-sensitive (residential) land use, and also fits the definition above.</p>
<p>Sole Source Aquifers Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance achieved in the Broad Review, as described below.</p> <p>Compliance is met. There are no Sole Source Aquifers or aquifer recharge zones in the State of South Carolina. The nearest aquifers are the Volusia-Floridan Aquifer in Florida and the Columbia and Yorktown-Eastover Multi-Aquifer System in the northeast. Therefore, project activities will have no impact on these resources and no further review is required.</p>

<p>Wetlands Protection Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5</p>	<p>Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands requires Federal activities to avoid adverse impacts to wetlands where practicable. Based on a review of the National Wetlands Inventory data, there are wetlands throughout the program area and it is assumed that at least some of the proposed project sites will intersect with NWI-mapped wetlands. All projects that involve new construction (as defined in Executive Order 11990), expansion of a building’s footprint, or ground disturbance will be evaluated to determine if the project site is located in or adjacent to a wetland (per NWI and verified by site reconnaissance and the presence of wetland indicators) are required to obtain any necessary permits as required by the Corps and are subject to processing under 24 CFR 55.20 (unless an exemption applies). If approved by the USACE, the project will proceed and will be required to comply with permit and mitigation requirements.</p> <p>Based on a review of the National Wetlands Inventory data, there are wetlands throughout the program area and it is assumed that at least some of the proposed project sites will intersect with NWI-mapped wetlands. Projects that involve new construction (as defined in Executive Order 11990), expansion of a building’s footprint, or ground disturbance in a wetland (per NWI and verified by site reconnaissance and the presence of wetland indicators) are required to obtain any necessary permits as required by the Corps and are subject to processing under 24 CFR 55.20 (unless an exemption applies).</p>
<p>Wild and Scenic Rivers Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)</p>	<p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance achieved in the Broad Review, as described below.</p> <p>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act created the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) in 1968 to protect selected rivers in a free-flowing condition and to recognize their importance to our cultural and natural heritage (16 USC 1271). The NWSRS includes, designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, Study Rivers and the National Rivers Inventory. The Act prohibits federal support for activities such as construction of dams or other on-stream activities that could harm a designated river’s free-flowing condition, water quality or outstanding resource values.</p>

		<p>Boundaries for protected rivers generally extend one-quarter mile from either bank in the lower 48 states.</p> <p>South Carolina has approximately 29,898 miles of river, of which 41.9 miles are designated as wild & scenic. The Chattooga River is the only river in South Carolina that is designated as wild and scenic. The Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) is a listing of more than 3,400 free-flowing rivers or river segments in the US that are believed to possess one or more “outstanding remarkable” natural or cultural value. Under a 1979 Presidential Directive, all federal agencies must seek to avoid or mitigate actions that would adversely affect one or more of the NRI segments. There are ten (10) NRI segments located within the program project area.</p> <p>A request for comment was submitted to the National Park Service on May 8, 2018 in regard to Hurricane Matthew housing activities. No response was received.</p> <p>Based on the distance and the general location of the project sites within the project area, the Program will not impact a designated Wild and Scenic River or Study River. Project activities will not include any water resources projects that require Section 404 permits (dams, water diversion projects, bridges, roadway construction or reconstruction, boat ramps, etc.). Additionally, the proposed project activities are limited to reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing housing, and any ground disturbance would be limited to the disturbed area of the previously developed lot and therefore, are not likely to have an adverse effect on the natural, cultural, and/or recreational values of an NRI segment.</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
<p>Environmental Justice</p> <p>Executive Order 12898</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Compliance will be achieved during the site-specific review, as described below.</p> <p>Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations" (2/94) requires certain federal agencies, including HUD, to consider how federally assisted projects may have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations.</p> <p>The proposed activities would encourage people in the areas most affected by Hurricane Matthew and Florence to continue living where they live now. In general, those areas have proven vulnerable to flooding. Other pre-existing environmental conditions would continue under the proposed program. However, the primary effects of the proposed program would be to improve the condition of the housing, making it more durable, energy-efficient, safe from mold, asbestos, lead based paint, and other health and safety impacts. The program would also enhance health and safety by making many homes less vulnerable to flooding by elevating them above base flood elevations.</p> <p>As required by HUD per the federal register notice, low- to moderate-income households will receive at least 70% of the proposed Program funding, many of which are also minorities.</p> <p>While the program's intent is to beneficially impact these populations, any adverse environmental impacts that may be identified during the site-specific environmental review, could result in an unintended disproportionate, adverse impact. Therefore, Environmental Justice will be analyzed at the site-specific level once all sections of the Tier II Site-Specific Environmental Checklist are completed to determine if the project may adversely impact a low-income or minority population.</p>

Environmental Assessment Factors [24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 &1508.27]

Recorded below is the qualitative and quantitative significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Each factor has been evaluated and documented, as appropriate and in proportion to its relevance to the proposed action. Verifiable source documentation has been provided and described in support of each determination, as appropriate. Credible, traceable and supportive source documentation for each authority has been provided. Where applicable, the necessary reviews or consultations have been completed and applicable permits of approvals have been obtained or noted. Citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references are clear. Additional documentation is attached, as appropriate. **All conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures have been clearly identified.**

Impact Codes: Use an impact code from the following list to make the determination of impact for each factor.

- (1) Minor beneficial impact
- (2) No impact anticipated
- (3) Minor Adverse Impact – May require mitigation
- (4) Significant or potentially significant impact requiring avoidance or modification which may require an Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
LAND DEVELOPMENT		
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	1	<p>The project would rehabilitate, reconstruct, replace, elevate existing homes (including slum or blight) to homes meeting current local plans and zoning ordinances. This will restore habitable housing to neighborhoods impacted by Hurricanes Matthew and Florence. Housing will remain in existing residential-use areas. Acquisition / buyout will be limited to properties where floodplains and floodways have resulted in repetitive flood loss, such that the land is no longer considered to be compatible with the existing residential development and the conversion to greenspace aligns with land use plans. The programs would not increase the number of homes existing from before the storm, therefore it would not have an urbanizing effect on rural zones. Contractors will obtain appropriate permits and will comply with City and County zoning ordinances as applicable.</p> <p>Project activities will involve existing residential structures and will conform to local zoning bylaws, ensuring compatibility in setbacks and scale with adjacent buildings. All rehabilitation and reconstruction of structures located in, or contributing to, existing or eligible historic districts, or which are deemed individually eligible, will be designed and constructed in a manner that maintains the historic integrity of the</p>

		structure or district, including obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness, when required.
Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff	2	<p><u>Soil Suitability:</u> Any problems involving unsuitable soils on the proposed work sites were dealt with when the homes, to be renovated or rebuilt, were originally constructed. Therefore, unsuitable soils are not expected to cause problems for the proposed project. If unsuitable soils have caused structural problems for any of the existing or previous homes on the project sites, this would generally be addressed during the local permitting process. Soils will be adequately prepared for construction activity.</p> <p><u>Slope:</u> The proposed project activities are not anticipated to have significantly alter the slope of any project site. Minor adjustment to soil slope may result for properties requiring soil amendment or preparation for stilts and associated footings. However, impacts to slope within a localized area on a property would be considered negligible.</p> <p><u>Erosion:</u> The proposed activities will occur in substantially within the same footprint or on previously developed lots, would not involve placement of significant amounts of fill or creation of significant expanses of bare soil, and therefore, would have little potential to cause significant erosion. For project sites located in close proximity to wetlands, best management practices will be implemented to protect the wetlands from sedimentation caused by erosion. Proximity of wetlands would be determined on a site-specific basis.</p> <p><u>Drainage / Storm Water Runoff:</u> Reconstruction, replacement and rehabilitation of existing single-family residential structures will not significantly alter the structure’s footprint and should have no significant impact on the direction or volume of storm water runoff or storm water collection systems. All sites will be evaluated for the need to comply with storm water permitting requirements, general permitting requirements, or local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permits. If multiple adjacent sites are worked on, the sites will be aggregated for the purposes of construction storm water compliance.</p>
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise	1	Construction activities may result in temporary sidewalk closures, fugitive dust and noise, which would be addressed under existing regulations governing construction activities in South Carolina, Georgetown County, and local municipalities. Each site will be assessed during the site-specific review to determine if the site is impacted by hazards, nuisances or threats to the safety of future residents of the property. If a site is determined to be impacted by nuisances, site safety

		<p>issues or hazardous materials; these items are required to be sufficiently mitigated prior to the project being implemented in order to minimize the risks residents, construction workers and the public.</p> <p>Contractors will be required to comply with the applicable local/county noise ordinances. Construction noise impacts will be mitigated by restricting construction activities to daylight hours.</p>
Energy Consumption	1	<p>Energy consumption would occur via the use of construction equipment and the shipment of materials required for the proposed projects. Current municipal and county energy networks are sufficient to accommodate the demand, which is intended to restore residential levels to those existing prior to the disaster. However, the program would not expand the housing stock relative to conditions prior to Hurricanes Matthew & Florence, potentially resulting in an increase in long-term energy consumption, and may even reduce long-term energy consumption as rehabilitated and reconstructed homes would be more energy efficient as a result of the program due to incorporation of energy efficient building materials and practices.</p>
SOCIOECONOMIC		
Employment and Income Patterns	1	<p>The proposed project would support positive employment and income patterns. In the short term, program construction activities will add temporary construction jobs to the local economy. In the long-term employment and income patterns are expected to return to pre-disaster levels as residents that are currently displaced, are able to return to their communities, restoring their ability to work at their previous employment.</p>
Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	2	<p>The proposed project activities will not alter the demographic character of the area. The occupants of disaster damaged properties will be the same occupants that resided in the area prior to disaster. While relocation of replacement MHUs to new locations has the potential to alter demographics, the impacts are anticipated to be negligible as relocations would occur within the same community. No significant impacts would occur to the demographic character of the affected counties.</p>
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES		
Educational and Cultural Facilities	2	<p>The proposed project activities would not result in adverse effects on the public schools or cultural facilities in South Carolina. In many cases, the families displaced by Hurricanes Matthew and Florence, would be able to return to their homes and also to their local school and cultural</p>

		facilities, as a result of program activities, resulting in a return to pre-disaster norms.
Commercial Facilities	1	The proposed project activities would not result in a significant direct impact on existing commercial establishments; however, returning residents would frequent commercial establishments in the neighborhood. This would be an economic benefit to all local businesses that experienced a loss in revenue since the disaster event.
Health Care and Social Services	2	The proposed project activities would not result in a significant increase in demands on social services or the health care system. The health care system load will be similar to pre-storm conditions as new residences are not being added, only existing structures are being repaired. No additional demand for health care or social services will be created by restoring housing that was previously existing in the community.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	3	In the short term, project activities will generate increased quantities of solid waste from residential demolition, construction, and repair. Program contractors will be required to properly segregate and remove hazardous materials (e.g., lead-based paint and asbestos containing materials) from the property, to have dumpsters on site, and to dispose of all waste material in permitted landfill facilities, in accordance with all city, county, state and federal codes.
Wastewater / Sanitary Sewers	2	Wastewater should not be generated as a result of project activities. The reconstruction, replacement or rehabilitation of single-family residential properties would not result in increased demand on wastewater disposal/treatment services. No significant impact would occur as a result of reconstructing the residences, as the housing stock would not be increased beyond pre disaster conditions.
Water Supply	1	The proposed project will not expand the housing stock from that existing before Hurricanes Matthew and Florence. Therefore, there will not be an increased demand on potable drinking water supplies in the served communities. In rural environments individual applicants may have the option to connect to a municipal water source or to a private well on their property, but SCDRO anticipates that most program applicants will utilize the same water supply available to them before the storm. Reconstructed and rehabilitated homes may be fitted with water conserving fixtures and will likely consume less water than they consumed prior to the disaster.
Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	1	The proposed activities will help displaced residents return to their neighborhoods, stabilizing those neighborhoods and helping restore public safety. The proposed projects will serve to will rehabilitate,

		replace and mitigate damaged homes. Unrepaired and abandoned buildings pose increased safety and fire risks, and the program would assist in removing these potential hazards. The program would not expand the housing stock relative to conditions prior to Hurricanes Matthew and Florence and therefore would not increase demand for public safety services. Upon returning home, residents living at these properties will be within the same effective distance from emergency response as they were before the disaster.
Parks, Open Space and Recreation	2	Proposed project activities will repair, reconstruct or replace storm damaged residential structures that existed prior to the disaster, allowing displaced residents to return home and continue accessing existing open community spaces, parks and recreational facilities, potentially returning the use of these facilities to pre-storm levels. The project will not create an increased demand on these resources.
Transportation and Accessibility	2	The proposed project activities will not significantly impact traffic patterns or place a significant demand on transportation systems in the area. Population density is not expected to increase from pre-disaster levels, since proposed activities will not expand the housing stock that existing before Hurricanes Matthew and Florence and traffic volume and patterns are expected to revert to pre-storm levels. There will be a short-term increase in traffic activity due to construction-related activities, but these will be scattered throughout affected communities and are not expected to be significant. Accessibility at individual homes will be achieved through site and building improvements to comply with documented resident needs per the Americans with Disabilities Act.
NATURAL FEATURES		
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	2	<p>HUD defines unique natural features as "primarily geological features which are unique in the sense that their occurrence is infrequent, or they are of special social, cultural, economic, educational, aesthetic or scientific value. Development on or near those features may render them inaccessible to investigators or visitors, or otherwise limit potential future use and appreciation of these resources. Examples of unique natural features include: sand dunes, waterfalls, unique rock outcroppings, caves, canyons, and petrified forests." The proposed project activities involve restoring privately owned, single-family housing of similar size and setback as the pre-disaster buildings; therefore, no negative impacts to unique natural features are expected.</p> <p>The project activities involve the rehabilitation, elevation or replacement of residential buildings and pose very low risk to ground water or other water resources. Through site-specific reviews, each project's potential</p>

		to affect water resources will be identified, assessed and mitigated where warranted. Grant conditions will require the applicant and the contractors to meet all identified mitigation actions and applicable regulations for Clean Water Act, Wetlands Protection, Coastal Zone Management, and Floodplain Management. BMPs will be implemented at construction sites to control runoff and erosion and prevent potential ground or surface water pollution. Grant conditions will also require the applicant and the contractors to meet all City, state and federal construction regulations to control possible pollution runoff and erosion.
Vegetation, Wildlife	1	Most proposed project activities will involve rehabilitation, replacement, or reconstruction in the same location as the previous storm-damaged residence; therefore, no effect to vegetation or wildlife from these projects is anticipated. Where appropriate, the program may also acquire and convert storm-damaged properties in the 100-year floodplain, to greenspace in perpetuity. The return of the properties to natural space would have beneficial impacts to vegetation and wildlife, in addition to providing increased floodplain capacity.
Other Factors	N/A	None.

Additional Studies Performed: No additional studies were performed as part of this Tier I Re-evaluation of the Findings of Environmental Impacts.

Field Inspection (Date and completed by): Field inspections will be conducted at the site-specific level as individual project locations are identified and documented within the Tier II Site-Specific Environmental Review.

List of Sources, Agencies and Persons Consulted [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:

1. Federal Aviation Administration. National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. Internet Website: http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/
2. Federal Aviation Administration. Report to Congress - National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/reports/media/2013/npias2013Narrative.pdf
3. United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Internet Website: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>
4. United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Internet Website: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>
5. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Community Development Block Grant Program – CDBG. Internet Website: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

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6. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Noise Abatement and Control. Internet Website:
http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/environment/review/noise
 7. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Designations for fine particulates. Internet Website:
<http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2006standards/final/region2.htm>
 8. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Nonattainment Areas. Internet Website:
<http://www.epa.gov/oaqps001/greenbk/ancl.html>
 9. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory. Internet Website:
<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Wetlands-Mapper.html>
<https://www.fws.gov/ecologicalservices/habitat-conservation/cbra/Maps/index.html>
 10. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Designations for Sole Source Aquifers
<https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/region4/water/groundwater/web/html/r4ssa.html>
 11. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Flood Mitigation Program Internet Website:
<http://www.dnr.sc.gov>
 12. South Carolina List of At-Risk, Candidate, Endangered, and Threatened Species Internet Website:
<https://www.dnr.sc.gov/species/index.html>.
 13. South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office Department of the Interior - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Internet Website: https://www.fws.gov/charleston/EndangeredSpecies_County.html
www.fws.gov/charleston/ EPA Region IV Sole Source, Internet Website:
epa.gov/pesticides/region4/water/groundwater/web/html/r4ssa.ht
 14. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control Internet Website:
<http://www.scdhec.gov>
<http://www.scdhec.gov/Agency/RegulationsAndUpdates/LawsAndRegulations/Air/>

List of Permits Obtained:

All necessary permits will be obtained at the site-specific level.

Public Outreach [24 CFR 50.23 & 58.43]:

Agency Correspondence Letters, Sent October 11, 2016

Early Notice and Public Review of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain, published on May 5, 2017

Final Notice and Public Explanation of a Proposed Activity in a 100-year Floodplain, published on May 24, 2017

Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds, published on November 23, 2016.

Cumulative Impact Analysis [24 CFR 58.32]:

The federal Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), set forth at 40 CFR Part 1508.7, require federal agencies to

consider the environmental consequences of their actions, including not only direct and indirect effects, but also cumulative effects. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental consequences of an action (the Proposed Action) when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (40 CFR 1508.7).

The cumulative effects of an action may be undetectable when viewed in the individual context of direct and even indirect impacts, but nevertheless can eventually lead to a measurable environmental change. Based upon the completion of this re-evaluation of the previous environmental assessment, environmental review of the proposed project confirms that there will be no significant changes to the existing environmental conditions across the resource categories reviewed by. The proposed project is to repair/replace homes on existing residential lots. The proposed project would have no impacts on air quality, endangered species, community noise levels, coastal barriers, sole source aquifers, wild & scenic rivers, slope, soil suitability, energy consumption, community facilities and services, transportation, and unique natural features.

The project would result in beneficial impacts to Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design; Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise; Energy Consumption; Employment and Income Patterns; Commercial Facilities; Water Supply; Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical; Vegetation, Wildlife.

Alternatives [24 CFR 58.40(e); 40 CFR 1508.9]

The following practicable alternatives to the proposed project, were identified and evaluated by SCDRO:

I. Not implementing the proposed action in the 100-year floodplain.

Not implementing the proposed action within the 100-year floodplain would significantly inhibit the program's rehabilitation and reconstruction activities given that structures in the 100-year floodplain are significantly more likely to experience flood damage, in addition to preventing the program from addressing the housing needs of the most vulnerable and disproportionately impacted residents of South Carolina, particularly low - to moderate - income households still suffering from hurricane - related losses. Most of these residents would continue to live in the SFHA, in damaged, unsafe, and unsanitary housing. These residents would be at greater risk during future flood events, particularly if the homes do not meet current elevation requirements. Not implementing the proposed action would also prevent the program from expanding natural floodplain areas and reducing flood risks to these communities through the acquisition of damaged properties for the purpose of converting them to greenspace in perpetuity.

II. Commissioning infrastructure projects to achieve community-wide flood protection

The SCDRO also considered the alternative of commissioning flood control infrastructure projects to achieve community-wide flood protection. While these types of projects are still being considered, the SCDRO recognizes that it may take many years to study, design and implementation such projects which does not accomplish the Program's goal, and federal register directive, to primarily consider and meet the unmet housing recovery needs of these communities. Additionally, infrastructure projects can be cost-prohibitive, and typically offer only limited flood protection to a finite area and number of structures, making this an ineffective approach to flood protection given the number of projects and locations on scattered sites across an eight-county area.

III. Exclusively implement acquisition of damaged structures in the 100-year floodplain for demolition and conversion to greenspace.

In circumstances such as repetitive flood properties and structures in the floodway, acquiring damaged structures in the 100-year floodplain for the purpose of demolishing and converting the property to greenspace in perpetuity, is a highly desirable outcome from a perspective of flood risk reduction, by moving people and structures out of harm's way. Additionally, when multiple contiguous properties are converted to green space, there are several beneficial impacts including: restoring the natural value and storage capacity of the floodplain. However, to only acquire properties for greenspace conversion to the exclusion of repair, reconstruction and replacement would further reduce the availability and affordability of housing stock for the most vulnerable populations within the community. Additionally, most of these residents would continue to live in the SFHA, in damaged, unsafe, and unsanitary housing. These residents would be at greater risk during future flood events, particularly if the homes do not meet current elevation requirements. The program has opted to include this alternative within its project activities, as a means of offering assistance for properties that might otherwise not be eligible for assistance while simultaneously reducing future flood risk.

IV. Relocating all projects outside of the 100-year floodplain.

Relocating projects outside of the 100-year floodplain is another highly desirable outcome from a perspective of flood risk reduction, by moving people and structures out of harm's way. However, acquiring land for the purpose of development and relocating housing outside of the 100-year floodplain, is exorbitantly expensive and would vastly increase the cost of each individual housing project, thereby drastically reducing the number of projects the program could potentially fund. Additionally, SCDRO has implemented multiple disaster recovery housing programs in recent years, and repeatedly witnessed the preference of most residents to repair or rebuild their home in its current location. For these residents, relocating outside of the floodplain would negatively affect their proximity to their current employment and social network, including schools, churches, local services, neighbors, and family/relatives. SCDRO does acknowledge however, that less commonly, due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control, an applicant may be unable to receive a replacement manufactured home in the same location as their damage home. Therefore, SCDRO has opted to allow the implementation of this alternative in very limited circumstances, to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

V. Implementing the proposed action in the 100-year floodplain with hazard mitigation requirements.

The SCDRO Single-Family Housing Program is proposing to repair, reconstruct, or replace single-family housing, some of which may be located in the 100-year floodplain. Under limited circumstances, the Program will acquire damaged single-family residential properties in the 100-year floodplain in accordance with program guidelines, which will then be demolished and converted to greenspace in perpetuity or allow replacement manufactured homes to be replaced outside of the 100-year floodplain. In addition to requiring all rehabilitation projects to comply with the current HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS), South Carolina will implement construction methods that emphasize quality, durability, energy efficiency, sustainability, and mold resistance. All rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction will be designed to incorporate principles of sustainability, including water and energy efficiency, resilience, and mitigation against the impact of future disasters. The following hazard mitigation measures will be incorporated to all projects, as applicable:

-
- South Carolina will implement resilient home construction standards. South Carolina will follow HUD guidance to ensure all structures, defined at 44 CFR 59.1, designed principally for residential use and located in the 1-percent annual (or 100-year) floodplain that receive assistance for new construction, repair of substantial damage, or substantial improvement, as defined at 24 CFR 55.2(b)(10), must be elevated with the lowest floor, including the basement, at least two feet above the 1-percent annual floodplain elevation. Residential structures with no dwelling units and no residents below two feet above the 1-percent annual floodplain, must be elevated or flood proofed, in accordance with FEMA flood proofing standards at 44 CFR 60.3(c)(3)(ii) or successor standard, up to at least two feet above the 1-percent annual floodplain.
 - The owners of all properties in the 100-year floodplain, will be required to obtain and maintain flood insurance and informed of the requirement to notify prospective future owners of the requirement to maintain flood insurance regardless of the transfer of ownership. This requirement is mandated to protect safety of residents and their property and the investment of federal dollars.

Additionally, SCDRO will implement resilient practices to ensure the viability, durability and accessibility of replacement mobile homes.

- Although some local building codes allow installation of Wind Zone I rated mobile homes, SCDRO will only utilize mobile homes with a minimum wind rating of HUD Wind Zone II or higher (able to withstand winds up to 100 MPH).
- SCDRO will adopt the 5'7" rule, prohibiting the installation of mobile homes elevated 5'7" above grade without appropriate structural reinforcement.

No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]:

Not implementing the proposed action within the 100-year floodplain would significantly inhibit the program's rehabilitation and reconstruction activities given that structures in the 100-year floodplain are significantly more likely to experience flood damage, in addition to preventing the program from addressing the housing needs of the most vulnerable and disproportionately impacted residents of South Carolina, particularly low- to moderate-income households still suffering from hurricane-related losses. Most of these residents would continue to live in the SFHA, in damaged, unsafe, and unsanitary housing. These residents would be at greater risk during future flood events, particularly if the homes do not meet current elevation requirements. Not implementing the proposed action would also prevent the program from expanding natural floodplain areas and reducing flood risks to these communities through the acquisition of damaged properties for the purpose of converting them to greenspace in perpetuity.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions:

Under this re-evaluation of the environmental assessment of the SCDRO Single-Family Housing Program, no significant changes to existing environmental conditions will result in relation to the following impact categories implemented by HUD in response to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969:

- Airports Hazards
- Clean Air
- Endangered Species
- Farmlands Protection
- Noise Abatement and Control
- Sole Source Aquifers
- Wild and Scenic Rivers

The following subject areas require Site-Specific analysis before the environmental review can be concluded as causing no significant impacts to the environment:

- Coastal Barrier Resources
- Coastal Zone Management
- Flood Insurance
- Contamination and Toxic Substances
- Explosive and Flammable Hazards
- Floodplain Management
- Historic Preservation
- Wetlands Protection
- Environmental Justice

The Tier 2 Site-Specific Review Checklist must be completed prior to any construction activities occurring on a particular site.

Mitigation Measures and Conditions [40 CFR 1505.2(c)]

Summarize below all mitigation measures adopted by the Responsible Entity to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with the above-listed authorities and factors. These measures/conditions must be incorporated into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. The staff responsible for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures should be clearly identified in the mitigation plan.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL GRANT CONDITIONS

All changes to the scope of work of a proposed activity, must be revised and resubmitted for reevaluation under NEPA (24 CFR 58.47).

Acquire all required federal, state and local permits prior to commencement of construction and comply with all permit conditions.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Ensure that the work does not diminish the historic integrity of any local historic district or historic property.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT AND FLOOD INSURANCE

All proposed reconstruction, manufactured housing replacement, substantial improvements, and elevation activities in the 100-year floodplain must adhere to the minimum standard of Base Flood Elevation plus 2 feet or the local floodplain requirements, whichever is more restrictive.

All residences in, or partially in, the 100-year floodplain shown on the current effective FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map must be covered by flood insurance and the flood insurance must be maintained per program guidelines.

Applications approved to build within the "Coastal High Hazard" areas ("V" or "VE" Zones shown on the current effective FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map) must adhere to construction standards, methods, and techniques requiring a registered professional engineer to either develop, review, or approve, per the associated location, specific Applicant elevation plans that demonstrate the design meets the current standards for V zones in FEMA regulation 44 CFR 60.3(e) as required by HUD Regulation 24 CFR 55.1(c)(3).

WETLANDS / WATER QUALITY

Implement and maintain erosion and sedimentation control measures sufficient to prevent deposition of sediment and eroded soil in onsite and offsite wetlands and waters. This includes buffering and filtering runoff water and using BMPs to control nonpoint source runoff.

Soil compaction will be minimized by controlling project activities in vegetated areas, including lawns.

Protect existing drain inlets from debris, soil and sedimentation.

Protect stream, wetlands, woods and other natural areas from any unnecessary construction activities or disturbance.

NOISE

Outfit all heavy equipment with operating mufflers.

Comply with the applicable local noise ordinance.

AIR QUALITY

Utilize alternatively fueled equipment when possible

Utilize emission controls applicable to the equipment

Reduce idling time on construction equipment

Minimize dust emissions through good operating practices

Retrofit, repower, or replace older and more polluting diesel construction equipment in order to satisfy clean air construction requirements, as necessary.

Use of energy-efficient doors, water heaters and HVAC units, as well as the incorporation of weatherization measures to the extent practicable.

Require an asbestos survey and project license as may be required prior to any demolition activities such as deconstruction of a building or removal of structures in the right-of-way of a road project.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Except where exempted, all activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding asbestos, including but not limited to the following:

- Regulation 61-86.1, Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects,
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Standard,
- 1926.1101 and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) – Asbestos.
- Applicant must comply with all laws and regulations concerning the proper handling, removal and disposal of hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos, lead - based paint) or household waste (e.g., construction and demolition debris, pesticides/herbicides, white goods).

All activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint, including but not limited to:

- EPA's Repair, Renovation, and Painting (RRP) Rule (40 CFR 745.80(e));
- HUD's lead-based paint regulations in 24 CFR 35(a)(b)(h)(j)(r);
- HUD's "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing".

Project rehabilitation and new construction shall apply appropriate materials and construction techniques to prevent radon gas contamination (<https://www.epa.gov/radon/radon-resources-builders-and-contractors>).

Upon completion all rehabilitated residential dwellings must be free of mold attributable to the disaster event.

Comply with all laws, regulations, and industry standards applicable to aboveground and underground storage tanks.

Storage tanks installed below the base flood elevation must be watertight and must be anchored to resist floatation and lateral movement during a storm surge or other flood.

COASTAL ZONE

Septic tank repair or replacement in a coastal zone will be situated as safe distance from the shoreline to ensure proper drainage and filtering of tank effluents before they reach the water's edge with special attention given in identified erosion areas.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Contractors are required to “take care to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the rivers identified in the Nationwide Inventory” when present in the vicinity of construction activities.

Re-Evaluation Determination:

- Finding of No Significant Impact** [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.
- Finding of Significant Impact** [24 CFR 58.40(g)(2); 40 CFR 1508.27]
The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Environmental Review Preparer:

Preparer Signature: Karyn Desselle Date: 1/26/2021
Karyn Desselle, Environmental Manager, HORNE LLP

Responsible Entity's Certifying Officer:

Certifying Officer Signature: Eric Fosmire Date: 01/26/2021
Eric Fosmire, Legal Director, South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office

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).

Request for Release of Funds

From: Fosmire, Eric <Eric.Fosmire@admin.sc.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2021 4:25 PM
To: Brad Evatt (bradley.s.evatt@hud.gov); Gagne, Aaron B
Cc: Karyn Desselle
Subject: South Carolina CDBG-DR, B-19-DV-45-0001/B-19-DV-45-0002, Hurricane Florence, RROF
Attachments: HF2018.RROF.DillonFlorenceGeorgetownHorryMarion.12Feb2021.signed.pdf

Brad and Aaron,
Attached please find the RROF certifications for Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, and Marion counties in the above referenced grants. The comment period has expired and the one comment was acknowledged and requires no further action. Please advise should you have any questions. Best Regards, Eric

Eric G. Fosmire
Legal Director | Disaster Recovery Office
[The South Carolina Office of Resilience](#)
632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201
803-822-9580



South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
Office of Resilience
Benjamin I. Duncan II, Program Director
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803.896.4068
803.771.2887 Fax

Date: February 12, 2021

To: Mr. Bradley S. Evatt, Director
Community Planning and Development
Disaster Recovery and Special Issues Division
Strom Thurmond Federal Building
1835 Assembly Street – 13th Floor
Columbia, SC 29201-2480

Re: Request for Release of Funds to the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) for Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, and Marion Counties under HUD CDBG-DR Grants B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002

Dear Mr. Evatt:

Enclosed please find the Requests for Release of Funds (RROF) for Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, and Marion Counties in support of Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program activities to be funded under HUD CDBG-DR Grants B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002. I believe that you will find the supporting documentation to be in order. Please let me know if you have any questions or require additional information. With best regards,

Sincerely,

Eric Fosmire
Legal Director, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
The South Carolina Office of Resilience
632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201

CC: Benjamin I. Duncan II, SCDRO

Enclosures:
Dillon County RROF Certification Package
Florence County RROF Certification Package
Georgetown County RROF Certification Package
Horry County RROF Certification Package
Marion County RROF Certification Package

Georgetown County

RROF form 7015.15

Delegation of Environmental Certifying Officer Authority

FONSI, NOI/RROF Notice Legal Affidavit (English & Spanish)

FONSI, NOI/RROF Notice Text (English)

FONSI, NOI/RROF Notice Text (Spanish)

Agency Distribution List & Record of Comments

Request for Release of Funds and Certification

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development

OMB No. 2506-0087
(exp. 08/31/2023)

This form is to be used by Responsible Entities and Recipients (as defined in 24 CFR 58.2) when requesting the release of funds, and requesting the authority to use such funds, for HUD programs identified by statutes that provide for the assumption of the environmental review responsibility by units of general local government and States. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 38 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

Part 1. Program Description and Request for Release of Funds (to be completed by Responsible Entity)

1. Program Title(s) Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery	2. HUD/State Identification Number B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002	3. Recipient Identification Number (optional)
4. OMB Catalog Number(s) 14.228	5. Name and address of responsible entity Eric Fosmire, Legal Director, SCDRO 637 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 Eric.Fosmire@eddmn.sc.gov (803)822-9580	
6. For information about this request, contact (name & phone number) Eric Fosmire (803)822-9580	7. Name and address of recipient (if different than responsible entity)	
8. HUD or State Agency and office unit to receive request Bridley S. Evelt, Director Community Planning and Development Disaster Recovery and Special Issues Division Sirom Thurmond Federal Building 1835 Assembly Street - 15th Floor Columbia, SC 29201-2486		

The recipient(s) of assistance under the program(s) listed above requests the release of funds and removal of environmental grant conditions governing the use of the assistance for the following

9. Program Activity(ies)/Project Name(s) Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program, Georgetown County	10. Location (Street address, city, county, State) Scattered Locations throughout Georgetown County, South Carolina
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11. Program Activity/Project Description

Hurricane Florence resulted in substantial damages throughout Georgetown County. South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) proposes to use Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) to implement the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program in Georgetown County. Proposed project activities include single-family repair/rehabilitation, replacement, reconstruction, and MHU relocation on scattered sites throughout the county. Rehabilitation will involve repairing an existing stick-built, single-family structure (rental or owner-occupied) on a previously disturbed parcel, to HQS and current code and standards. All activities will be limited to the existing footprint of an extant structure and associated utilities, as well as elevation if and as required by NFIP and program guidelines. Replacement will involve demolishing/removing an existing MHU and placing a new MHU in the same location, within the disturbed area associated with the damaged structure. The new MHU will be elevated and/or installed with appropriate structural reinforcement, as required by NFIP and program guidelines. Reconstruction will involve demolition and reconstruction of an existing stick-built, single-family structure in the same location, within the disturbed area of the parcel associated with the damaged structure. The new structure will be elevated if and as required by NFIP and program guidelines.

SCDRO, as the Responsible Entity, has performed an Environmental Assessment and is implementing a tiered review approach in accordance with HUD Tiering regulations at 24 CFR Part 58.15, as project locations are not known at this time. A site-specific environmental review will be completed prior to the start of construction activities occurring on a particular site. Based on the Tier I Environmental Assessment, SCDRO has determined that the project will not result in significant changes to the existing environmental conditions across the impact categories implemented by HUD in response to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The proposed project will provide urgently needed safe and sanitary housing to residents impacted by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentially Declared Disaster. Therefore, as in accordance with 24 CFR 58.43(a), SCDRO published a combined notice of Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (NOIRROF) in The Sun News on January 27, 2021. The comment period ended on February 11, 2021. The comments received have been fully incorporated into the environmental review. Should the scope of work change on this project, a re-evaluation of environmental findings will be completed per 24 CFR 68.47. The publication affidavits and agency distribution list are attached.

The estimated CDBG-DR funding for the proposed project in Georgetown County is \$2,885,000.

Previous editions are obsolete

form HUD-7015.15 (1/89)

Part 2. Environmental Certification (to be completed by responsible entity)

With reference to the above Program Activity(ies)/Project(s), I, the undersigned officer of the responsible entity, certify that:

1. The responsible entity has fully carried out its responsibilities for environmental review, decision-making and action pertaining to the project(s) named above.
2. The responsible entity has assumed responsibility for and complied with and will continue to comply with, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the environmental procedures, permit requirements and statutory obligations of the laws cited in 24 CFR 58.5; and also agrees to comply with the authorities in 24 CFR 58.6 and applicable State and local laws.
3. The responsible entity has assumed responsibility for and complied with and will continue to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, including consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and the public.
4. After considering the type and degree of environmental effects identified by the environmental review completed for the proposed project described in Part 1 of this request, I have found that the proposal did did not require the preparation and dissemination of an environmental impact statement.
5. The responsible entity has disseminated and/or published in the manner prescribed by 24 CFR 58.43 and 58.55 a notice to the public in accordance with 24 CFR 58.70 and as evidenced by the attached copy (copies) or evidence of posting and mailing procedure.
6. The dates for all statutory and regulatory time periods for review, comment or other action are in compliance with procedures and requirements of 24 CFR Part 58.
7. In accordance with 24 CFR 58.71(b), the responsible entity will advise the recipient (if different from the responsible entity) of any special environmental conditions that must be adhered to in carrying out the project.

As the duly designated certifying official of the responsible entity, I also certify that:

8. I am authorized to and do consent to assume the status of Federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and each provision of law designated in the 24 CFR 58.5 list of NEPA-related authorities insofar as the provisions of these laws apply to the HUD responsibilities for environmental review, decision-making and action that have been assumed by the responsible entity.
9. I am authorized to and do accept, on behalf of the recipient personally, the jurisdiction of the Federal courts for the enforcement of all these responsibilities, in my capacity as certifying officer of the responsible entity.

Signature of Certifying Officer of the Responsible Entity	Title of Certifying Officer
	Eric Fosmire, Legal Director, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
X	Date signed
	02/12/2021

Address of Certifying Officer
Eric Fosmire, Legal Director, SCDRO 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 Eric.Fosmire@admin.sc.gov (803)822-9580

Part 3. To be completed when the Recipient is not the Responsible Entity

The recipient requests the release of funds for the programs and activities identified in Part 1 and agrees to abide by the special conditions, procedures and requirements of the environmental review and to advise the responsible entity of any proposed change in the scope of the project or any change in environmental conditions in accordance with 24 CFR 58.71(b).

Signature of Authorized Officer of the Recipient	Title of Authorized Officer
X	Date signed

Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)

Georgetown County: Delegation of Environmental Certifying Officer Authority



HENRY MCMASTER
GOVERNOR

To: All Interested U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Parties:

From: Governor Henry Dargan McMaster

Re: Delegation of Environmental Certifying Officer Authority for HUD Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR), HUD Community Development Block Grant - Mitigation (CDBG-MIT), and other HUD Disaster Recovery Environmental Documents

Date: 7 January 2021

Benjamin I Duncan, II, Program Management Director of the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) of the South Carolina Office of Resilience, is designated as the Environmental Certifying Officer for South Carolina's CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT, and any other HUD disaster recovery program. In addition, due to the volume of the environmental documents that require a signature by the Certifying Officer for the State of South Carolina's CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT, or other HUD disaster recovery programs, I also designate Eric G. Fosmire, SCDRO Legal Director, as a second certifying officer. Director Duncan and Mr. Fosmire may sign any environmental review record associated with HUD CDBG-DR grant numbers B-16-DH-45-0001, B-16-DL-45-0001, B-19-DV-45-001, B-19-DV-45-002, and HUD CDBG-MIT grant number B-18-DP-06-0002. Director Duncan and Mr. Fosmire may also serve as Certifying Officers for environmental review records for any future HUD CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT, or other HUD disaster recovery grants the State of South Carolina may receive. Mr. Fosmire will represent the responsible entity and will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as specified in 24 C.F.R Part 58, Section 58.13.

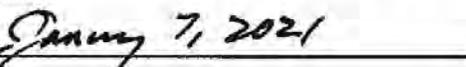
Responsible Entity, Representative's Information/Certification:

Responsible Entity, representative's name, title, and organization (printed or typed):

Hon. Henry Dargan McMaster, Governor, South Carolina



Signature



Date

THE SUN NEWS

www.MyrtleBeachOnline.com

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Account #	Ad Number	Identification
777251	0004860034	Combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request

Attention:

HORNE LLP
632 ROSEWOOD DRIVE
COLUMBIA, SC 29201

COMBINED FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS
GEORGETOWN COUNTY

January 27, 2021

South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRHO)
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

These notices shall satisfy two separate but related procedural requirements for activities to be undertaken by the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRHO). The proposed activities will assist Georgetown County residents affected by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentialy Declared Disaster.

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS
On or about January 27, 2021, the SCDRO will submit a request to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the release of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), as amended, and appropriated by the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Pub. L. 115-254) and the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Pub. L. 116-20), to undertake a project known as Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program (HUD CDBG-DR Grants B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002) for the purpose of repair / rehabilitation, reconstruction, replacement and acquisition/development of single-family housing. SCDRO has allocated an estimated \$72,075,000 in funding for the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program across an eight (8) county area. In accordance with the requirement to expend 80% (\$57,660,000) of funds within the most impacted and distressed counties (Marion, Horry and Dillon), and 20% (\$14,415,000) in the five remaining counties, SCDRO estimates \$2,983,000 in CDBG-DR funding will be expended on program activities in Georgetown County.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
The SCDRO has determined that the project will have no significant impact on the human or natural environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required. Additional project information is contained in the Environmental Review Record (ERR) on file at the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office, located at 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 or online at https://admin.sc.gov/SCDRHO/UDocs and may be examined or copied weekdays between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

PUBLIC COMMENTS
The proposed project will provide urgently needed safe and sanitary housing to residents impacted by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentialy Declared Disaster. Therefore, as provided by federal regulations at 24 CFR 58.33(b), SCDRO is publishing the combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds simultaneously with the submission of the RROF to HUD. Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on these notices or the ERR to the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRHO). Comments may be submitted to the attention of Eric Fesmire, Legal Director of SCDRO, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201, or by email at eric.fesmire@admin.sc.gov. All comments received by February 11, 2021 will be considered by the SCDRO prior to authorizing submission of a request for release of funds. Comments should specify which Notice they are addressing.

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION
The South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRHO) certifies to HUD that Eric Fesmire, in his capacity as Legal Director at SCDRO, consents to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that those responsibilities have been satisfied. HUD's approval of the certification satisfies its responsibilities under NEPA and related laws and authorities and allows the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRHO) to use Program funds.

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF FUNDS
The proposed project will provide urgently needed safe and sanitary housing to residents impacted by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentialy Declared Disaster. Therefore, as provided by federal regulations at 24 CFR 58.33(b), SCDRO is publishing the combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds simultaneously with the submission of the RROF to HUD. HUD will accept objections to its release of funds and the SCDRO's certification for a period of fifteen days following the anticipated submission date or its actual receipt of the request whichever is later, only if they are on one of the following bases: (a) the certification was not executed by the Certifying Officer of the SCDRO; (b) the SCDRO has emitted a stop or failed to make a decision or finding required by HUD regulations at 24 CFR part 58; (c) the grant recipient or other participants in the development process have committed funds, incurred costs or undertaken activities not authorized by 24 CFR Part 58 before approval of a release of funds by HUD; or (d) another Federal agency acting pursuant to 40 CFR Part 1504 has submitted a written finding that the project is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of environmental quality. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedures (24 CFR Part 58, Sec. 58.76) and shall be addressed to Aaron B. Daigne, Disaster Recovery and Special Issues Director,

State of South Carolina
County of Horry

I, Michelle Long, makes oath that the advertisement, was published in The Sun News, a newspaper published in Myrtle Beach, State and County aforesaid, in the issue(s) of

1 Insertions

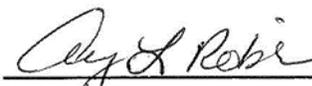
Published On:

January 27, 2021



Michelle Long
Inside Classified Accounts
Representative

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of January in the year of 2021



Amy L. Robbins

Notary Public
My Commission Expires:
November 27, 2022

Sun Publishing Company, Inc.

914 Frontage Road East • Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

Georgetown County: FONSI, NOI/RROF Notice Legal Affidavit (English & Spanish)

HUD, HUD: 1825 Assembly Street, 13th Floor, Columbia, SC 29201-2960) si via email a Aaron.B.Gagnier@hud.gov. Potential objections should contact HUD to verify the no-late last day of the objection period.

Carrying Officer: Eric Foschino, Legal Director, South Carolina
Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office

Hallazgo Combinado de Análisis de Impacto Significativo y Aviso de Intención de Solicitar la Liberación de Fondos Condado de Georgetown

27 de enero de 2021

Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRD)
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, Carolina del Sur, 29201

Estos avisos deberán satisfacer los requisitos de procedimiento separados para cada estado para las actividades que realizará la Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRD). Las actividades propuestas ayudarán a los residentes del condado de Georgetown afectados por el Huracán Florence, un desastre declarado presidencialmente.

SOLICITUD DE LIBERACIÓN DE FONDOS

En el alrededor del 27 de enero de 2021, el SCDRD envió una solicitud al Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD, por sus siglas en inglés) para la liberación de fondos de la Subvención de Desarrollo Comunitario para la recuperación en casos de desastre (CDBG-DR, por sus siglas en inglés) bajo el Título I de la Ley de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario de 1974 (42 USC 5301 et seq.), Según modificaciones y reformas por la Ley de Aplicaciones Suplementales para Aviso de Desastres, 2010 (Pub. L. 115-254) y la Ley de Aplicaciones Adicionales para Aviso de Desastres, 2010 (Pub. L. 116-20), para emprender un proyecto conocido como Programa de Vivienda Unifamiliar del Municipio Florence (Subvenciones HUD CDBG-DR B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002) con el propósito de reparación / rehabilitación, reconstrucción, renovación y adquisición / compra de viviendas unifamiliares. SCDRD ha asignado un máximo de \$ 72,075,000 en fondos para el Programa de Vivienda Unifamiliar del Municipio Florence en un período ocho (8) meses. De acuerdo con el requisito de gastar el 80% (\$ 57,660,000) de los fondos en las ciudades más afectadas y en dificultades (Mauldin, King y Olee), y 20% (\$ 14,415,000) en los cinco condados restantes. SCDRD estima que se gastarán \$ 2,063,000 en fondos CDBG-DR en actividades del programa en el condado de Georgetown.

AUSENCIA DE IMPACTO SIGNIFICATIVO

La SCDRD ha determinado que el proyecto no tendrá un impacto significativo a el medio ambiente humano o natural. Por lo tanto, no se requiere una Declaración de Impacto Ambiental bajo la Ley de Política Ambiental Nacional de 1969 (NIEPA). Información adicional del proyecto se encuentra en el Registro de Hechos Ambientales (ERR, por sus siglas en inglés) ubicado en la Oficina de Regulación por Desastres de Carolina del Sur, ubicada en 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 o en línea en <https://www.scdrd.gov/SCDRD-HUDdocs> y puede ser examinado o copiado en persona entre las 9:00 a.m. y 5:00 P.M.

COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS

El proyecto propuesto proporcionará viviendas seguras e higiénicas que se necesitan con urgencia a los residentes afectados por el huracán Florence, un desastre declarado presidencialmente. Por lo tanto, según lo dispuesto por las regulaciones federales en 24 CFR 58.33 (b), el SCDRD está publicando el Hallazgo de Impacto No Significativo combinado con el Aviso de Intención de Solicitar Liberación de Fondos (HUD, por sus siglas en inglés), simultáneamente con la presentación del RROF al HUD. Cualquier individuo que o agencia pueda enviar comentarios por escrito sobre estos avisos o el ERR a la Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRD). Los comentarios pueden enviarse a la atención de Eric Foschino, Director Legal de SCDRD, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201, o por correo electrónico a eric.foschino@scdrd.gov. Todos los comentarios recibidos antes de 11 de febrero de 2021 serán considerados por el SCDRD antes de emitir la presentación de una solicitud de liberación de fondos. Los comentarios deben especificar a qué Aviso se dirigen.

CERTIFICACIÓN AMBIENTAL

La Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRD) certifica a HUD que Eric Foschino, en su calidad de Director Legal de SCDRD, conwinto en aceptar la jurisdicción de los Tribunales Federales si se le da una acción para hacer cumplir las responsabilidades en relación con el proceso de revisión ambiental y que no haya cumplido estas responsabilidades. La aprobación de la certificación por parte de HUD satisface sus responsabilidades según la NEPA y las leyes y autoridades relacionadas y permite que la Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRD) utilice los fondos del Programa.

OBJECIONES A LA LIBERACIÓN DE FONDOS

El proyecto propuesto proporcionará viviendas seguras e higiénicas que se necesitan con urgencia a los residentes afectados por el huracán Florence, un desastre declarado presidencialmente. Por lo tanto, según lo dispuesto por las regulaciones federales en 24 CFR 58.33 (b), el SCDRD está publicando el Hallazgo de Impacto No Significativo combinado y el Aviso de Intención de Solicitar Liberación de Fondos simultáneamente con la presentación del RROF al HUD. HUD aceptará objeciones a su liberación de fondos y la certificación de el SCDRD por un período de quince días después de la fecha de presentación anticipada o su recepción real de la solicitud (o qui sea posterior) solo si se basan en una de las siguientes bases: (a) la certificación no fue emitida por el Oficial Certificador del SCDRD; (b) el SCDRD ha emitido un aviso o no ha tomado una decisión o hallazgo requerido por las regulaciones de HUD en 24 CFR parte 58; (c) el beneficiario de la subvención u otros participantes en el proceso de desarrollo han comprometido fondos, incluido en costos o realizado actividades no autorizadas por 24 CFR Parte 58 antes de la aprobación de una liberación de fondos por parte de HUD; o (d) otra agencia federal que actúa en coordinación con el HUD Parte 1825 ha expresado una preocupación por escrito de que el proyecto no se satisficó de acuerdo al punto de vista de la calidad ambiental. Los objeciones deben presentarse y presentarse de acuerdo con los procedimientos requeridos (24 CFR Parte 58, Sec. 58.76) y deben dirigirse a Aaron B. Gagnier, Director de Recuperación de Desastres y Asuntos Especiales, CPD, HUD, 1825 Assembly Street, 13th Floor, Columbia, SC 29201-2460 o por correo electrónico a Aaron.B.Gagnier@hud.gov. Las posibles objeciones deben consultarse con HUD para verificar el día real del período de objeción.

Oficial de certificación: Eric Foschino, Director legal, Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales.

100116001-01

Sun Publishing Company, Inc.

914 Frontage Road East • Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

Georgetown County: FONSI, NOI/RROF Notice Text (English)

Combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds Georgetown County

January 27, 2021

South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO)
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

These notices shall satisfy two separate but related procedural requirements for activities to be undertaken by the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO). The proposed activities will assist Georgetown County residents affected by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentially Declared Disaster.

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS

On or about January 27, 2021, the SCDRO will submit a request to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the release of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), as amended, and appropriated by the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2018 (Pub. L. 115–254) and the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Pub. L. 116–20), to undertake a project known as Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program (HUD CDBG-DR Grants B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002) for the purpose of repair / rehabilitation, reconstruction, replacement and acquisition/buyout of single-family housing. SCDRO has allocated an estimated \$72,075,000 in funding for the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program across an eight (8) county area. In accordance with the requirement to expend 80% (\$57,660,000) of funds within the most impacted and distressed counties (Marion, Horry and Dillon), and 20% (\$14,415,000) in the five remaining counties. SCDRO estimates \$2,883,000 in CDBG-DR funding will be expended on program activities in Georgetown County.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The SCDRO has determined that the project will have no significant impact on the human or natural environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required. Additional project information is contained in the Environmental Review Record (ERR) on file at the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office, located at 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 or online at <https://admin.sc.gov/SCDRO/HUDdocs> and may be examined or copied weekdays between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

The proposed project will provide urgently needed safe and sanitary housing to residents impacted by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentially Declared Disaster. Therefore, as provided by federal regulations at 24 CFR 58.33(b), SCDRO is publishing the combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds simultaneously with the submission of the RROF to HUD. Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on these notices or the ERR to the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO). Comments may be submitted to the attention of Eric Fosmire, Legal Director at SCDRO, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201, or by email at eric.fosmire@admin.sc.gov. All comments received by February 11,

2021 will be considered by the SCDRO prior to authorizing submission of a request for release of funds. Comments should specify which Notice they are addressing.

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION

The South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) certifies to HUD that Eric Fosmire, in his capacity as Legal Director at SCDRO, consents to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that these responsibilities have been satisfied. HUD's approval of the certification satisfies its responsibilities under NEPA and related laws and authorities and allows the South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) to use Program funds.

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF FUNDS

The proposed project will provide urgently needed safe and sanitary housing to residents impacted by Hurricane Florence, a Presidentially Declared Disaster. Therefore, as provided by federal regulations at 24 CFR 58.33(b), SCDRO is publishing the combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds simultaneously with the submission of the RROF to HUD. HUD will accept objections to its release of funds and the SCDRO's certification for a period of fifteen days following the anticipated submission date or its actual receipt of the request (whichever is later) only if they are on one of the following bases: (a) the certification was not executed by the Certifying Officer of the SCDRO; (b) the SCDRO has omitted a step or failed to make a decision or finding required by HUD regulations at 24 CFR part 58; (c) the grant recipient or other participants in the development process have committed funds, incurred costs or undertaken activities not authorized by 24 CFR Part 58 before approval of a release of funds by HUD; or (d) another Federal agency acting pursuant to 40 CFR Part 1504 has submitted a written finding that the project is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of environmental quality. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedures (24 CFR Part 58, Sec. 58.76) and shall be addressed to Aaron B. Gagné, Disaster Recovery and Special Issues Division, CPD, HUD; 1835 Assembly Street, 13th Floor, Columbia, SC 29201-2460 or via email to Aaron.B.Gagne@hud.gov. Potential objectors should contact HUD to verify the actual last day of the objection period.

Certifying Officer: Eric Fosmire, Legal Director, South Carolina Office of Resilience, Disaster Recovery Office

Georgetown County: FONSI, NOI/RROF Notice Text (Spanish)

Hallazgo Combinado de Ausencia de Impacto Significativo y Aviso de Intención al Solicitar la Liberación de Fondos Condado de Georgetown

27 de enero de 2021

Oficina de resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRO)
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, Carolina del Sur, 29201

Estos avisos deberán satisfacer dos requisitos de procedimiento separados pero relacionados para las actividades que realizará la Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRO). Las actividades propuestas ayudarán a los residentes del condado de Georgetown afectados por el Huracán Florence, un desastre declarado presidencialmente.

SOLICITUD DE LIBERACIÓN DE FONDOS

En o alrededor de 27 de enero de 2021, el SCDRO enviará una solicitud al Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD, por sus siglas en inglés) para la liberación de fondos de la Subvención de Desarrollo Comunitario para la recuperación en casos de desastre (CDBG-DR, por sus siglas en inglés) bajo el Título I de la Ley de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario de 1974 (42 USC 5301 et seq.), Según enmendada y aprobada por la Ley de Apropriaciones Suplementarias para Alivio de Desastres, 2018 (Pub. L. 115-254) y la Ley de Apropriaciones Adicionales para Alivio de Desastres, 2019 (Pub. L. 116-20), para emprender un proyecto conocido como Programa de Vivienda Unifamiliar del Huracán Florence (Subvenciones HUD CDBG-DR B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002) con el propósito de reparación / rehabilitación, reconstrucción, reemplazo y adquisición / compra de vivienda unifamiliar. SCDRO ha asignado un estimado de \$ 72,075,000 en fondos para el Programa de Vivienda Unifamiliar del Huracán Florence en un área de ocho (8) condados. De acuerdo con el requisito de gastar el 80% (\$ 57.660.000) de los fondos en los condados más afectados y en dificultades (Marion, Horry y Dillon), y 20% (\$ 14,415,000) en los cinco condados restantes. SCDRO estima que se gastarán \$ 2,883,000 en fondos CDBG-DR en actividades del programa en el condado de Georgetown.

AUSENCIA DE IMPACTO SIGNIFICATIVO

La SCDRO ha determinado que el proyecto no tendrá un impacto significativo a el medio ambiente humano o natural. Por lo tanto, no se requiere una Declaración de Impacto Ambiental bajo la Ley de Política Ambiental Nacional de 1969 (NEPA). Información adicional del proyecto se encuentra en el Registro de Revisión Ambiental (ERR, por sus signas en inglés) archivado en la Oficina de Recuperación por Desastre de Carolina del Sur, ubicada en 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 o en línea en <https://admin.sc.gov/SCDRO/HUDDocs> y puede ser examinado o copiado entre semana entre las 9:00 a.m. y 5:00 P.M.

COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS

El proyecto propuesto proporcionará viviendas seguras e higiénicas que se necesitan con urgencia a los residentes afectados por el huracán Florence, un desastre declarado presidencialmente. Por lo tanto, según lo dispuesto por las regulaciones federales en 24 CFR 58.33 (b), El SCDRO está publicando el Hallazgo de Impacto No Significativo combinado con el Aviso de Intención de Solicitar Liberación de Fondos (RROF, por sus siglas en inglés), simultáneamente con la presentación del RROF al HUD. Cualquier individuo, grupo o agencia puede enviar comentarios por escrito sobre estos avisos o el ERR a la Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina

de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRO). Los comentarios pueden enviarse a la atención de Eric Fosmire, Director Legal de SCDRO, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201, o por correo electrónico a eric.fosmire@admin.sc.gov. Todos los comentarios recibidos antes de 11 de febrero de 2021 serán considerados por el SCDRO antes de autorizar la presentación de una solicitud de liberación de fondos. Los comentarios deben especificar a qué Aviso se dirigen.

CERTIFICACIÓN AMBIENTAL

La Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRO) certifica a HUD que Eric Fosmire, en su calidad de Director Legal de SCDRO, consiente en aceptar la jurisdicción de los Tribunales Federales si se inicia una acción para hacer cumplir las responsabilidades en relación con el proceso de revisión ambiental y que se hayan cumplido estas responsabilidades. La aprobación de la certificación por parte de HUD satisface sus responsabilidades según la NEPA y las leyes y autoridades relacionadas y permite que la Oficina de Resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales (SCDRO) utilice los fondos del Programa.

OBJECIONES A LA LIBERACIÓN DE FONDOS

El proyecto propuesto proporcionará viviendas seguras e higiénicas que se necesitan con urgencia a los residentes afectados por el huracán Florence, un desastre declarado presidencialmente. Por lo tanto, según lo dispuesto por las regulaciones federales en 24 CFR 58.33 (b), el SCDRO está publicando el Hallazgo de Impacto No Significativo combinado y el Aviso de Intención de Solicitar Liberación de Fondos simultáneamente con la presentación del RROF al HUD. HUD aceptará objeciones a su liberación de fondos y la certificación de el SCDRO por un período de quince días después de la fecha de presentación anticipada o su recepción real de la solicitud (lo que sea posterior) solo si se basan en una de las siguientes bases: (a) la certificación no fue ejecutada por el Oficial Certificador del SCDRO; (b) el SCDRO ha omitido un paso o no ha tomado una decisión o hallazgo requerido por las regulaciones de HUD en 24 CFR parte 58; (c) el beneficiario de la subvención u otros participantes en el proceso de desarrollo han comprometido fondos, incurrido en costos o realizado actividades no autorizadas por 24 CFR Parte 58 antes de la aprobación de una liberación de fondos por parte de HUD; o (d) otra agencia federal que actúa en conformidad con el 40 CFR Parte 1504 ha presentado una conclusión por escrito de que el proyecto no es satisfactorio desde el punto de vista de la calidad ambiental. Las objeciones deben prepararse y presentarse de acuerdo con los procedimientos requeridos (24 CFR Parte 58, Sec. 58.76) y deben dirigirse a Aaron B. Gagné, División de Recuperación de Desastres y Asuntos Especiales, CPD, HUD; 1835 Assembly Street, 13th Floor, Columbia, SC 29201-2460 o por correo electrónico a Aaron.B.Gagne@hud.gov. Los posibles objetores deben comunicarse con HUD para verificar el último día real del período de objeción.

Oficial de certificación: Eric Fosmire, Director legal, Oficina de resiliencia de Carolina del Sur, Oficina de recuperación ante desastres Naturales.

Georgetown County: Agency Distribution List & Record of Comments

Agency Distribution List

The following agencies were notified of the Finding of No Significant Impact and intent to Request Release of Funds as published on January 27, 2021.

RESOURCE TOPIC	CONTACT INFO
AIR QUALITY	Michael Shroup, Director Division of Compliance Management Bureau of Air Quality, DHEC 2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201 shroupmd@dhec.sc.gov
COASTAL BARRIERS	Katie Niemi, Coastal Barriers Coordinator U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 860 Arlington, VA 22203 katie_niemi@fws.gov
COASTAL ZONE	Chris Stout, Manager Coastal Zone Consistency Section Ocean & Coastal Resource Management, DHEC 1362 McMillan Avenue, Suite 400 Charleston, SC 29405 stoutcm@dhec.sc.gov
ENDANGERED SPECIES	Mark A. Caldwell, Deputy Field Supervisor U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office Department of the Interior - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200 Charleston, SC 29407 charleston_regulatory@fws.gov ; mark_caldwell@fws.gov
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE	Tami Thomas-Burton U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV 61 Forsyth Street Atlanta, GA 30303 thomas-burton.tami@epa.gov
FARMLAND	Ann English, State Conservationist United States Department of Agriculture Strom Thurmond Federal Building 1835 Assembly Street, Room 950 Columbia, SC 29201 ann.english@sc.usda.gov

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT	<p>Stephanie Everfield, Regional Environmental Officer Department of Homeland Security FEMA Regional Environmental Office 3003 Chamblee Tucker Road – Hollins Building Atlanta, GA 30341-4112 stephanie.everfield@dhs.gov</p>
HISTORIC PRESERVATION	<p>W. Eric Emerson, Ph.D., State Historic Preservation Officer South Carolina Department of Archives and History 8301 Parklane Road Columbia, South Carolina 29233 WEmerson@scdah.sc.gov JSylvest@scdah.sc.gov Wenonah G. Haire, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Catawba Indian Nation 1536 Tom Steven Road Rock Hill, SC 29730 wenonah.haire@catawba.com bill.harris@catawbaindian.net</p>
HUD FIELD OFFICE	<p>Bradley S. Evatt, CPD Community Planning and Development Disaster Recovery & Special Issues Division Strom Thurmond Federal Building 1835 Assembly Street – 13th Floor Columbia, SC 29201-2480 Aaron.B.Gagne@hud.gov</p>
WETLANDS	<p>Tom McCoy, Field Supervisor Charleston Ecological Services Field Office 176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200 Charleston, SC 29407 thomas_mccoy@fws.gov ; Cesac-rd-mail@usace.army.mil</p>
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	<p>Jeffery R. Duncan, Ph.D., Southeast Regional Fishery Ecologist Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinator National Park Service 535 Chestnut Street, Suite 207 Chattanooga, TN 37402 Jeff_Duncan@nps.gov</p>

Record of Comments and Responses

The following comments were received in response to the Finding of No Significant Impact and intent to Request Release of Funds published on January 27, 2021.

COMMENTOR	DATE / TIME	COMMENT	RESPONSE
John D. Sylvest Project Review Coordinator State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	2/8/2021 9:18 AM	"Good morning, Thank you for providing your FONSI and NOI/RROF for the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program. Our office does not have any comments or questions on the information provided. We look forward to the continuance of our positive consultation together. Regards,"	Acknowledged.

Karyn Desselle

From: Fosmire, Eric <Eric.Fosmire@admin.sc.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2021 10:16 AM
To: Karyn Desselle
Cc: Daniel Paul; Shane Lucky; Lauren Poche; Erich Ortlieb
Subject: RE: [External] FONSI, NOI RROF Comments - Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion
Attachments: [External] RE: SCDRO - FONSI, NOI/RROF Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program

Karyn,

You have captured the response received. I have received no additional responses or inquiries. There have been no requests to view the information in person.

Eric G. Fosmire
Legal Director | Disaster Recovery Office
The South Carolina Office of Resilience
632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201
803-822-9580

From: Karyn Desselle <Karyn.Desselle@horneilp.com>
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2021 10:32 AM
To: Fosmire, Eric <Eric.Fosmire@admin.sc.gov>
Cc: Daniel Paul <Daniel.Paul@horneilp.com>; Shane Lucky <Shane.Lucky@horneilp.com>; Lauren Poche <Lauren.Poche@horneilp.com>; Erich Ortlieb <Erich.Ortlieb@horneilp.com>
Subject: [External] FONSI, NOI-RROF Comments - Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion
Importance: High

Good morning Eric,

Attached please find a record of the agency response to the combined notices of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds for Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry and Marion Counties, received via email through 2/11/2021. If you would, please forward any additional comments or responses you may have received so that we may incorporate those as well, or confirm that there were none.

Best Regards,

Authorization to Use Grant Funds:



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Columbia Field Office
Strom Thurmond Federal Building
1835 Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201-2480
www.hud.gov

March 1, 2021

Eric Fosmire, Legal Director
South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Mr. Fosmire:

SUBJECT: Removal of Environmental Grant Condition and Authority to Use Grant Funds

On February 12, 2021, our Office received your updated Request for Release of Funds (RROF) with the Affidavit and Certification indicating the environmental review for the following project has been completed:

PROJECT: The project will use CDBG-DR funding for single-family repair/rehabilitation, replacement, reconstruction, MHU relocation & acquisition/buyout on scattered sites throughout the state. Rehabilitation will involve repairing an existing stick-built, single-family structure (rental or owner-occupied) on a previously disturbed parcel, to HOS and current code and standards. All activities will be limited to the existing footprint of an extant structure, as well as elevation if and as required by NFIP and program guidelines. This is in response to the 2018 Hurricane Florence flood event and will be conducted in scattered sites throughout South Carolina in the following Counties:

PROJECT AMOUNT:
Dillon County - \$ 19,220,000
Florence County - \$ 2,883,000
Georgetown County - \$ 2,883,000
Horry County - \$ 19,220,000
Marion County - \$19,220,000

GRANT NUMBER: B-19-DV-45-0001 / B-19-DV-45-0002

In accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR Part 58, the RROF has been held for 15 days as required to allow the public to comment or object to the use of HUD funds in this project. No valid objections were received by HUD during this time frame. Based upon the review, this project is considered environmentally cleared and the grant condition requiring that this project be environmentally cleared before committing CDBG funds was removed on March 01, 2021. No further conditions are attached.

This letter and the enclosed Authority to Use Grant Funds (HUD-7015.16 form) should be placed in the Environmental Review Record (ERR) for each activity undertaken to show that the prescribed environmental review has been completed and the conditions satisfied. This clearance will remain in effect as long as the related environmental review is valid, and the scope of the activities remains unchanged. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Aaron Gagne at 803-765-5564 or aaron.b.gagne@hud.gov.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Bradley S. Evatt in blue ink.

Bradley S. Evatt, Director
Community Planning and Development

Enclosure

Authority to Use Grant Funds

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development

To: (name & address of Grant Recipient & name & title of Chief Executive Officer)		Copy To: (name & address of SubRecipient)
Eric Fosmire, Legal Director South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office 632 Rosewood Drive Columbia, South Carolina 29201 803-822-9580		
We received your Request for Release of Funds and Certification, form HUD-7015.15 on		2/12/2021
Your Request was for HUD/State Identification Number		B-19-DV-45-0001/B-19-DV-45-0002

All objections, if received, have been considered. And the minimum waiting period has transpired. You are hereby authorized to use funds provided to you under the above HUD/State Identification Number. File this form for proper record keeping, audit, and inspection purposes.

The environmental release date is March 1, 2021. The project will use CDBG-DR funding for single-family repair/rehabilitation, replacement, reconstruction, MHU relocation & acquisition/buyout on scattered sites throughout the state. Rehabilitation will involve repairing an existing stick-built, single-family structure (rental or owner-occupied) on a previously disturbed parcel, to HOS and current code and standards. All activities will be limited to the existing footprint of an extant structure, as well as elevation if and as required by NFIP and program guidelines. This is in response to the 2018 Hurricane Florence flood event and will be conducted in scattered sites throughout South Carolina in the following Counties:

Dillon County - \$ 19, 220,000
Florence County - \$ 2,883,000
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Horry County - \$ 19, 220,000
Marion County - \$19,220,000

Typed Name of Authorizing Officer Bradley S. Evatt	Signature of Authorizing Officer 	Date (mm/dd/yyyy) 3/1/2021
Title of Authorizing Officer Director, Community Planning and Development	X	

Previous editions are obsolete.

form HUD-7015.16 (2/94)
ref. Handbook 6513.01

Site Specific Environmental Review Strategy

For the purposes of performing the required CDBG-DR environmental review, each single-family project (program activity) will be categorized as one of the following Proposed Actions:

Proposed Action 1: ‘Rehabilitation’ – Repair / rehabilitation of an existing stick-built, single-family structure (rental or owner-occupied) on a previously disturbed parcel. All activities will be limited to the existing footprint of the extant structure and associated utilities.

Proposed Action 2: ‘Rehabilitation and Elevation’ – Repair / rehabilitation and elevation of an existing stick-built, single-family structure on a previously disturbed parcel, as required by NFIP and program guidelines.

Proposed Action 3: ‘MHU Replacement’ – Replacement of an existing manufactured home on a previously disturbed parcel. MHU will be demolished/removed and a new MHU installed in the same location, within the disturbed area associated with the damaged structure.

Proposed Action 4: ‘MHU Replacement and Elevation’ – Replacement and elevation/structural reinforcement of an existing manufactured home on a previously disturbed parcel. MHU will be demolished/removed and a new MHU installed in the same location, within the disturbed area associated with the damaged structure. The new MHU will be elevated and/or installed with appropriate structural reinforcement, as required by NFIP and program guidelines.

Proposed Action 5: ‘Stick-Built Reconstruction’ – Reconstruction of an existing stick-built, single-family structure on a previously disturbed parcel. The damaged structure will be demolished, and a new structure will be constructed in the same location, within the disturbed area of the parcel associated with the damaged structure.

Proposed Action 6: ‘Stick-Built Reconstruction and Elevation’ – Reconstruction and elevation of an existing stick-built, single-family structure on a previously disturbed parcel. As required by NFIP or program guidelines, the new structure may be elevated. The damaged structure will be demolished, and a new elevated structure will be constructed in the same location, within the disturbed area of the parcel associated with the damaged structure. The structure will be elevated in accordance with NFIP and program guidelines.

Proposed Action 7: ‘Acquisition/Buyout’ – Acquisition/Buyout of damaged single-family properties within the 100-year floodplain. Once acquired and once all utilities have been secured, damaged structure(s) will be demolished, and the site will be cleared of all debris. Properties will then be converted to green space in perpetuity. This activity will be limited to properties located in the most impacted and distressed counties: Dillon, Horry, and Marion.

The following sections detail the steps to be performed when assessing each required review topic. The findings are recorded in the Site-Specific Review Checklist form. The Tier II Site-Specific Review Checklist and all supporting documentation is an integral part of the project’s ERR and must be maintained in the file.

Airport Hazards

Siting of HUD - Assisted Projects in Runway Clear Zones at Civil Airports and Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones at Military Airfields (24 CFR 51(d) and 24 CFR 58.6(d))

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

Airport Operators will be consulted on a case-by-case basis.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

Pursuant to 24 CFR 51.301 (c) [Title 24 Housing and Urban Development; Subtitle A Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Part 51 Environmental Criteria and Standards; Subpart D Siting of HUD Assisted Projects in Runway Clear Zones at Civil Airports and Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones at Military Airfields, the term Civil Airport means “an existing commercial service airport as designated in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems prepared by the Federal Aviation Administration in accordance with section 504 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982.” ‘Commercial service airports’ are publicly owned airports with at least 2,500 annual enplanements and scheduled air carrier service (§47102(7)). Primary airports are a commercial service airport with more than 10,000 annual enplanements (§47102(16)). General Aviation Airports are public-use airports that do not have scheduled service or have less than 2,500 annual passenger boardings (49 USC 47102(8)). Reliever Airports are airports designated by the FAA to relieve congestion at Commercial Service Airports and to provide improved general aviation access to the overall community and may be publicly or privately-owned. Military airports include all active, military-owned and operated airport and airfields.

HUD policies prevent incompatible development around civil airports and military airfields. Federal Aviation Administration studies have determined that potential aircraft accident problems pose a significant hazard to projects located near airports and in the immediate area of the landing and approach zones where airplane crashes are most frequent or most likely to occur. On January 6, 1984, HUD published 24 CFR 51(d) entitled, “Siting of HUD Assisted Projects in Runway Clear Zones at Civil Airports and Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones at Military Airfields” which provides guidance on the issue. Under these regulations, HUD assistance may not be used for projects involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, acquisition of undeveloped land, or activities that would significantly prolong the physical or economic life of existing facilities that will be frequently used or occupied by people.

Based on a review of National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (2021-2025) and Federal Aviation Authority data on airports, there are six (6) civil airports, and five (5) military airfields in South Carolina, one of which is joint use (civil and military). Several of the counties within the program area abut the State of North Carolina; thus, the civil and military airports in neighboring North Carolina were evaluated as well. It has been determined that there are no civil or military airports in Georgetown County nor are there any civil airports within 2,500 feet, or military airfields within 15,000 feet of any area of Georgetown County; therefore, the review of airport hazards is concluded at the Tier I Broad Review level.

Civil and Military Airports in South Carolina

COUNTY	AIRPORT	TYPE
LEXINGTON	Columbia Metropolitan	Civil
FLORENCE	Florence Regional	Civil
GREENVILLE & SPARTANBURG	Greenville Spartanburg International	Civil
BEAUFORT	Hilton Head	Civil
HORRY	Myrtle Beach International	Civil
CHARLESTON	Charleston AFB/International	Joint Use
RICHLAND	McEntire Joint National Guard Base	Military
BEAUFORT	MCAS Beaufort	Military
ORANGEBURG	North Air Force Auxillary field	Military
SUMTER	Shaw Air Force Base	Military

Civil and Military Airports in neighboring areas of North Carolina

COUNTY	AIRPORT	TYPE
MECKLENBURG	Charlotte/Douglas International	Civil
FAYETTEVILLE	Fayetteville Regional	Civil
HANOVER	Wilmington International	Civil
SCOTLAND	Mackall Army Airfield	Military

Site-Specific Review Process

There are no civil or military airports in Georgetown County nor are there any civil airports within 2,500 feet, or military airfields within 15,000 feet of any area of Georgetown County, therefore, for projects located within Georgetown County, the site-specific review checklist will document that the review was concluded at the Tier I level.

Where airports do exist, each housing project will be reviewed to determine whether it is located within 2,500 feet of a civil airport or 15,000 feet of a military airfield.

- If no portion of the project parcel lies within 2,500 feet of a civil airport or within 15,000 feet of a military airfield then this finding will be documented on the site-specific review checklist, supported by a map showing the project location relative to the airport, as necessary.
- If any portion of the project parcel lies within 2,500 feet of a civil airport or within 15,000 feet of a military airfield but through calculations, maps or written confirmation from the airport operator, the proposed action site is demonstrated to be outside all Runway Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones, then the project may proceed by documenting the finding on the site-specific review checklist with supporting maps and/or documentation, as appropriate.
- For homes located within the RPZ/CZ or APZ, HUD assistance may not be used if the project involves new construction, substantial rehabilitation, acquisition of undeveloped land, or activities that would

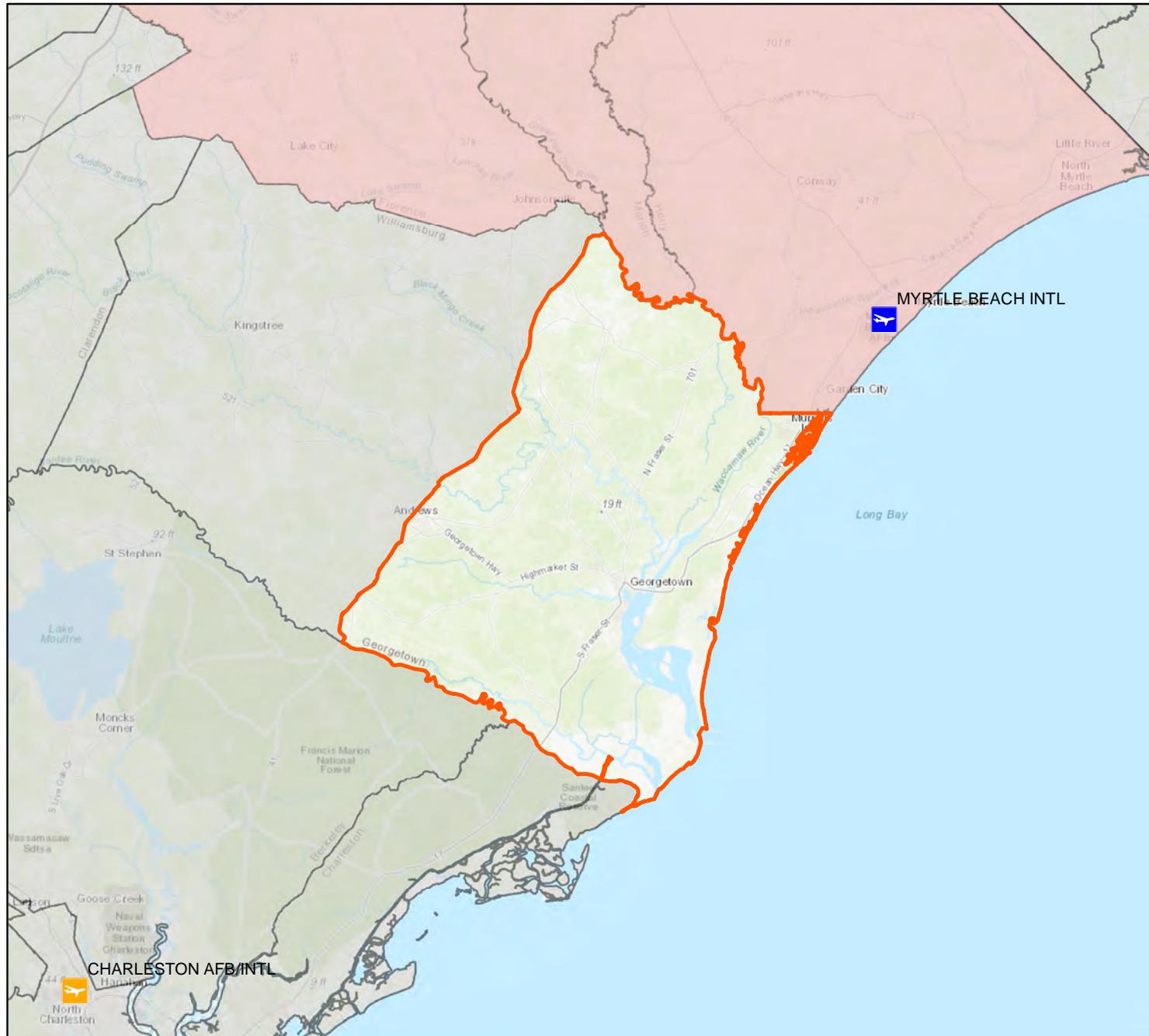
significantly prolong the physical or economic life of the existing facility if frequently used or occupied by people.

- If the project is acquisition of developed property for conversion to greenspace, written documentation is to be obtained from the airport operator assuring the project site will not be acquired or purchased in the future as part of a clear zone acquisition program. This will be documented on the site-specific review checklist with supporting documentation, as appropriate.
- If a project is minor rehabilitation in an RPZ/CZ, a written notice will be provided to owners/prospective buyers informing them of the potential hazards from airplane accidents as well as the potential for the property to be purchased as part of an airport expansion project. This will be documented on the site-specific review checklist with supporting documentation, as appropriate.
- If the project is minor rehabilitation in an APZ, the project will be reviewed for consistency with Department of Defense (DOD) Land Use Compatibility Guidelines. Proposed projects must be a compatible land use to proceed. This determination will be documented on the site-specific review checklist with supporting documentation, as appropriate.

Projects that do not meet these criteria will not be eligible for assistance unless the airport operator indicates that there is no concern with the project proceeding and the Certifying Officer provides an exception per 24 CFR 51.304(a)(1). If this occurs, it will be entered into the project file and documented on the site-specific review checklist.

Airports - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



County Boundary

Study Area

Airports

Civilian

Joint Use

Military



0 8.5 17 Miles

Nearest Civilian Airport:
Myrtle Beach International

Distance from County Boundary:
45075.96 ft.

Nearest Military Airport:
Charleston AFB/International

Distance from County Boundary:
185029.32 ft.

Coastal Barrier Resources

Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

The John H. Chaffee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) was established in 1982 and is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The CBRS consists of relatively undeveloped coastal barriers and other areas located the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Great Lakes, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico coasts. The CBRS currently includes 585 System Units, which comprise nearly 1.4 million acres of land and associated aquatic habitat. There are also 277 "Otherwise Protected Areas," a category of coastal barriers that are mostly already held for conservation and/or recreation purposes that include an additional 2.1 million acres of land and associated aquatic habitat. The CBRS units are identified and depicted on a series of maps entitled "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System." In accordance with 24 CFR 58.6(c), HUD assistance may not be used for project activities located within a Coastal Barrier Resource Area.

South Carolina's coastline includes twenty-three CBRS Units (16 System Units and 7 Otherwise Protected Areas) and there are several Coastal Barrier Resource Units and Otherwise Protected Areas along the Horry County coastline (see attached Coastal Barrier Resources map). Therefore, projects located in Horry County have the potential to be located in, or adversely impact Coastal Barrier Resources. The review of Coastal Barrier Resources will be performed at the Tier II Site Specific level.

South Carolina Coastal Barrier Resource System

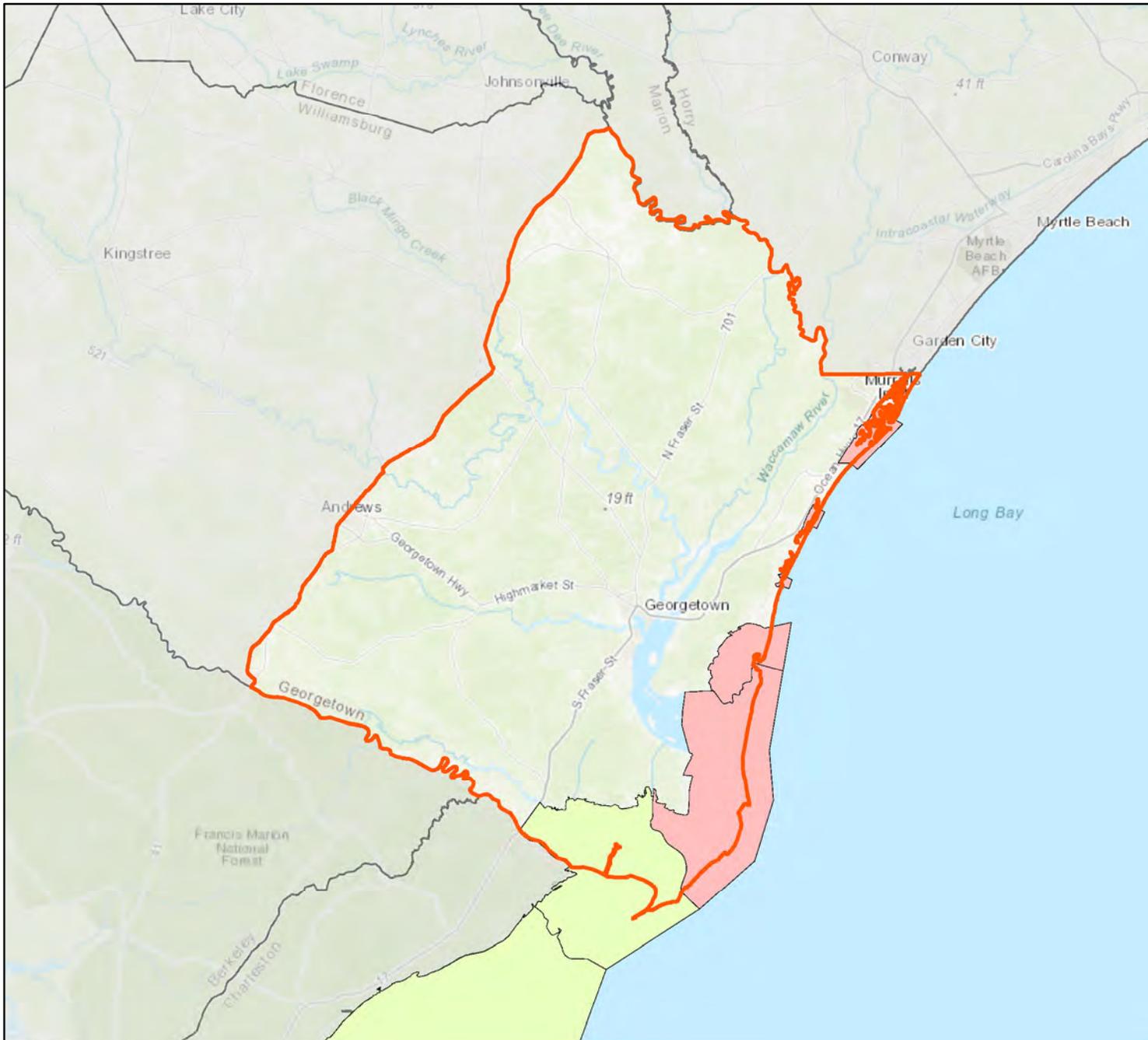
Number of CBRS Units	23
<i>Number of System Units</i>	16
<i>Number of Otherwise Protected Areas</i>	7
Total Acres	220,124
<i>Upland Acres</i>	14,467
<i>Associated Aquatic Acres</i>	205,657
Shoreline Miles	120

Site Specific Review Process

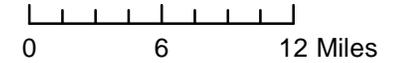
All projects located in Georgetown County, will be reviewed at the site-specific level to determine if the project site is within a Coastal Barrier Resource Area. Federal assistance that would encourage development in a CBRS unit, is strictly prohibited. If a project is within a CBRS unit, it will not be able to proceed, otherwise, the Tier II Site-Specific Checklist will document the location of the site relative to the CBRS unit to complete the review.

Coastal Barrier Resources - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



- County Boundary
- CBRS Units**
- Otherwise Protected Area
- System Unit



Sources: Coastal Barrier Resources data obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Floodplain Management and Flood Insurance

(24 CFR 55, Executive Order 11988)

Flood Disaster Protection & Flood Insurance (24 CFR 58.6 (a) & (b))

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

All agency coordination will be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management requires Federal activities to avoid impacts to floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development to the extent practicable. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplains as geographic zones subject to varying levels of flood risk. Each zone reflects the severity or type of potential flooding in the area (flood zone definitions). The FEMA Map Service Center provides this information in the form of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Maps. HUD's regulations in 24 CFR Part 55 outline HUD's procedures for complying with EO 11988. Part 55 applies to all HUD actions that could be harmed or cause harm if located in a floodplain, including but not limited to proposed acquisition, construction, demolition, improvement, disposition, and financing actions under any HUD program. The purpose of Part 55 is not, in most cases, to prohibit actions in a floodplain, but to provide the method for HUD projects to comply with EO 11988 and avoid unnecessary impacts.

Under section 582 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 5154a), HUD disaster assistance that is made available in a special flood hazard area may not be used [...] for repair, replacement, or restoration of damage to any personal, residential, or commercial property if the person had previously received Federal flood disaster assistance conditioned on obtaining and maintaining flood insurance; and the person failed to obtain and maintain the flood insurance. All program applicant's with properties located in the 100-year floodplain will be screened prior to environmental review to determine if they had previously received federal flood disaster assistance and will only be allowed to proceed after providing proof of having obtained and maintained flood insurance as required.

In Georgetown County, approximately 212,232.2 acres of land (38.1% of the county's land area) are within the 100-year floodplain. Although specific project sites have not yet been identified, the Program will repair, reconstruct, or replace single-family housing, some of which, may be located in the 100-year floodplain. Additionally, under limited circumstances, the Program will acquire damaged single-family residential properties in the 100-year floodplain in accordance with program guidelines, which will then be demolished and converted to greenspace in perpetuity.

The 8-Step Decision Making Process applies to Program activities involving residential structures within the 100-year floodplain, unless exempt under 24 CFR §55.12 (b) or (c). For activities that occur outside of the 100-year floodplain (i.e., in Zone X or Shaded X), no further compliance with this part is required.

The 8-Step Decision Making Process for Georgetown County was completed in June 2018, in consideration of housing program activities related to Hurricane Matthew. In the wake of Hurricane Florence, the Program

realized that the residents in the most impacted and distressed counties faced new challenges in the efforts to recover and become more resilient as a community. In response to these changing needs and new challenges, the Program made the decision to incorporate new project alternatives that had previously been seen as infeasible or undesirable due to potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts. Under the Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program, SCDRO will implement the acquisition/buyout and relocation alternatives in scenarios where doing so would minimize the threat to lives and property by removing people and structures from harm's way thereby minimizing potential adverse impacts. Additionally, the acquisition/buyout alternative would restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values of floodplains in those areas further reducing future flood risk within the community. As outlined in the previously completed 8-Step, SCDRO will continue to require the elevation of all substantially damaged (as defined at 24 CFR 55.2(b)(10)), and reconstructed structures in the floodplain to a minimum of two feet above the base flood elevation. All participants in the program whose property is in the 100-year floodplain shown on the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Preliminary FIRM as Best Available Data must carry flood insurance on the subject structure in perpetuity; and in the case of "Coastal High Hazard" areas ("V" zones on the latest (most recent) FEMA-issued maps), that the applicant adhered to construction standards, methods and techniques as required by HUD Regulation 24 CFR Part 55.1 (c)(3). When followed, these regulations will reduce the threat of flood damage to the homes located in the floodplain. The new elevation levels, which applicants are required to adhere to when considering reconstruction or rehabilitation of their substantially damaged properties, represent the best available data and are assumed to advance floodplain management efforts in the impacted counties.

Although the 8-Step Decision Making Process did not specifically take these alternatives into consideration, 24 CFR §55.12 "Inapplicability of 24 CFR Part 55 to certain categories of proposed actions" states that this part shall not apply to:

1. "The approval of financial assistance for restoring and preserving the natural and beneficial functions and values of floodplains and wetlands, including through acquisition of such floodplain and wetland property, but only if: (i) The property is cleared of all existing structures and related improvements; (ii) The property is dedicated for permanent use for flood control, wetland protection, park land, or open space; and (iii) A permanent covenant or comparable restriction is placed on the property's continued use to preserve the floodplain or wetland from future development." (24 CFR §55.12(c)(3))
2. "A minor amendment to a previously approved action with no additional adverse impact on or from a floodplain or wetland;" (24 CFR §55.12(c)(6))

The Program criteria for acquisition/buyout mandate that acquired, damaged single-family residential properties in the 100-year floodplain be demolished and cleared, these properties will then be converted to greenspace in perpetuity through a restrictive covenant placed on the property to prevent future redevelopment of the property. The relocation alternative is considered a minor amendment to the previously approved actions. Under the Program's criteria, relocation will be limited to mobile home units (MHU) in the 100-year floodplain that have been damaged beyond repair but are not eligible for replacement in their current location. These replacement MHUs must be relocated to existing developed lots in the same community and outside of the 100-year floodplain, where an existing 'pad' and all utility connections are in

place and ready to receive the home. Therefore, it has been determined that further analysis under the 8-Step Decision Making Process is not required.

Site Specific Review Process

Each project site will be reviewed using the best available data to determine if the project is located within the 100-year floodplain (1-percent annual chance floodplain). The 1-percent annual chance floodplain includes both A and V Flood Hazard Zones. Zone V is comprised of the area subject to high velocity wave action from the 1-percent annual chance flood. Zone V is subject to more stringent building requirements than other zones because these areas are exposed to a higher level of risk. Zone A is comprised of the area subject to inundation by 1-percent annual chance flood. These areas are not subject to high velocity wave action but are still considered high risk flooding areas.

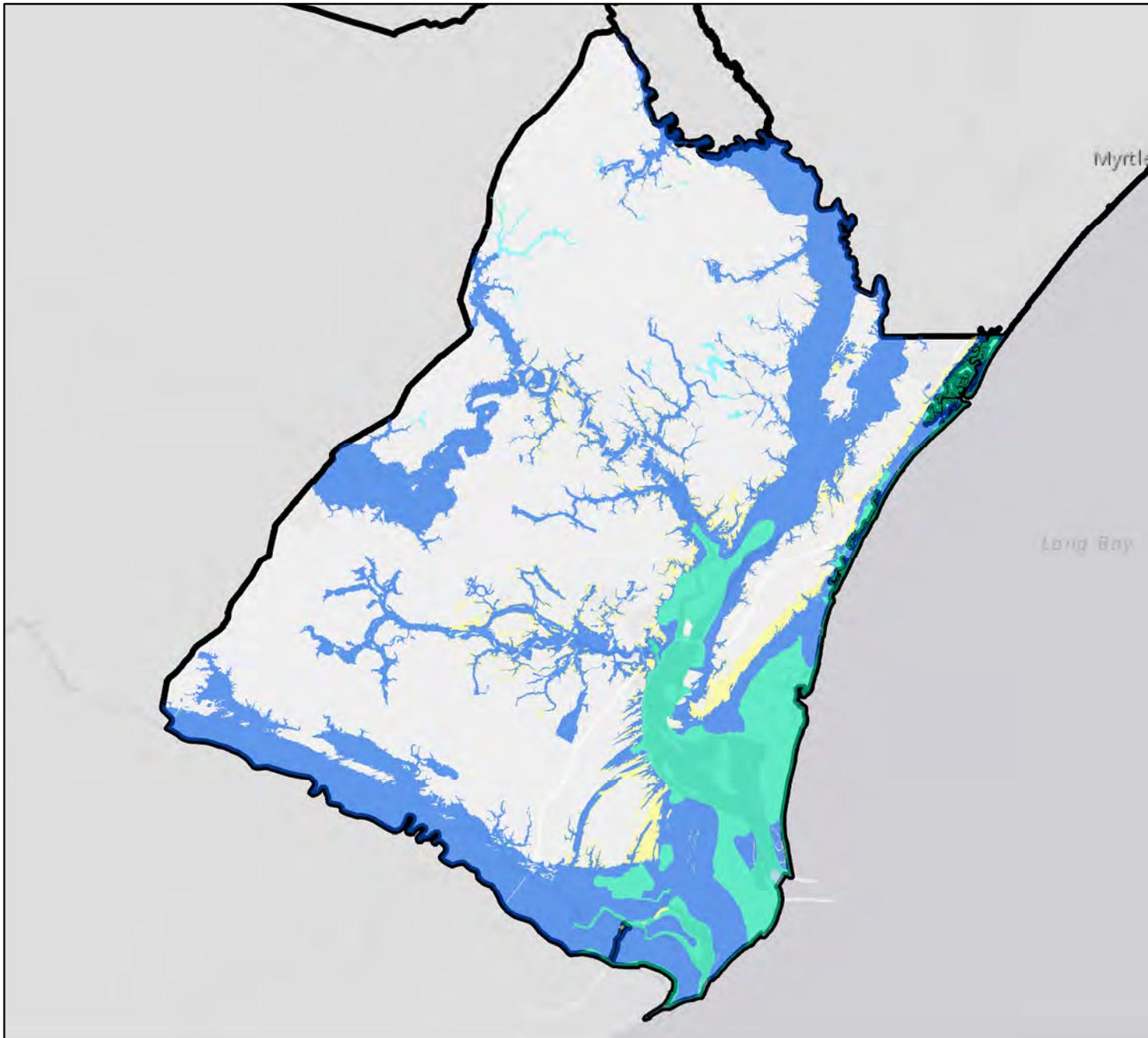
For projects located outside of the 100-year floodplain (i.e., in Zone X or Shaded X), no further compliance with this part is required.

HUD financial assistance is prohibited in floodways unless an exception in section 55.12(c) applies or the project is a functionally dependent use (e.g. dams, marinas, and port facilities) or a floodplain function restoration activity. Therefore, proposed project sites located in Floodways are only eligible for acquisition / buyout assistance, through which the property will be converted to greenspace in perpetuity.

Additionally, if a property is located in the 100-year floodplain and in a community that is not participating in the National Flood Program or is not in good standing per the NFIP Community Status Book, federal assistance cannot be provided due to the lack of availability of flood insurance. At the time of this assessment, there are not any communities in Georgetown County listed as not participating in, or not in good standing with, the National Flood Program.

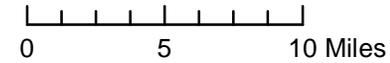
All projects located within Flood Zones A and V, will be required to comply with Federal, state, and local floodplain management regulations including elevation and mandatory flood insurance in these zones. Projects involving new construction (reconstruction or replacement), repair of substantial damage, or substantial improvement, as defined at 24 CFR 55.2(b)(10), must be elevated with the lowest floor, including the basement, at least two feet above the 1-percent annual floodplain elevation utilizing the advisory base flood elevation. Additionally, property owners assisted through the Program will be required to acquire and maintain flood insurance if their properties are in a 100-year floodplain; therefore, SCDRO will only provide assistance to properties in the 100-year floodplain, where the community is participating in the National Flood Program and in good standing. At the time of this assessment, there are not any communities in Georgetown County listed as not participating or not in good standing with the National Flood Program.

FEMA Preliminary Flood Zone Coverage - Georgetown County Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



FEMA Flood Zones

- Zone A
- Zones AE, AO
- Zone AE, Floodway
- Zone VE
- Open Water
- 0.2 Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Zone X



Flood Zone	Acreage
Floodway	3201.23
A	1878.15
AE	156103.37
AO	0.37
VE	51049.11
Shaded X	17927.92
X	326765.57

The 8-Step Floodplain Decision Making Process

South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Georgetown County Eight-Step Floodplain Analysis

Step 1. Determine if the proposed action is in a 100-year floodplain.

The proposed action is anticipated to offer federal assistance to a robust number of flood-affected applicants for home rehabilitation and reconstruction to enable disaster recovery and a moderate level of resilience to mitigate the impact of future flood events. The number of eligible applicants who occupied homes within the floodplain remains uncertain, and will be determined at the site-specific level. This 8-Step Decision-Making Process only applies to those home construction activities that could potentially occur on residential properties within the FEMA-designated floodplain.

The Advisory 1% annual chance floodplain includes both AE and VE Advisory Flood Hazard Zones. Advisory Zone VE is comprised of the area subject to high velocity wave action (a 3-foot breaking wave) from the 1% annual chance coastal flood. Zone VE is subject to more stringent building requirements than other zones because these areas are exposed to a higher level of risk. Advisory Zone AE is comprised of the area subject to storm surge flooding from the 1% annual chance coastal flood. These areas are not subject to high velocity wave action, but are still considered high risk flooding areas. All projects proposed for funding under CDBG-DR which are located within Advisory Flood Zones AE and VE will be restricted from building footprint expansions and must participate in the NFIP.

While the process of confirming which residential properties had adequate flood insurance for their homes is still underway, new construction activities associated with the proposed action have the potential to occur on residential properties within the 500-year floodplain. While not required, the project will strongly encourage property owners of new residential structures built within the 500-year floodplain to participate in the NFIP, even though single-family homes are not generally considered critical facilities requiring elevation and flood insurance.

All applicants will be advised about the hazards to living in floodplains.

Step 2. Notify the public of the intent to locate the proposed action in a floodplain.

A 15-day "Notice for Early Public Review of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain" was published in The South Strand News on May 5, 2017. A 15-day comment period was established for the Early Notice, which ended on May 20, 2017. Throughout the comment period, no public comments were submitted to the SCDRO. See attached files for Affidavit of Publication.

Step 3. Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the proposed action in a floodplain.

The SCDRO program will benefit homeowners whose primary residences sustained damage from the 2015 Flood Event. The SCDRO will provide grant awards to eligible homeowners for activities necessary to restore their storm-damaged homes, including rehabilitation, reconstruction, elevation and/or other mitigation activities within the disturbed area of the previously developed parcels in the floodplain.

SCDRO has considered the following alternatives and mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values:

No Action Alternative: This alternative does not achieve the State of South Carolina's goals of restoring the health and

safety of flood-damaged housing for its residents, nor does it promote planning and implementation of resilience measures to mitigate damage from future weather extremes. Residents would continue to be displaced from their homes located in the floodplain, live in damaged, unsafe, and unsanitary housing within the flood-damaged neighborhoods or seek shelter elsewhere. Poor structural integrity of flood-damaged homes within the floodplain would put residents at a greater risk should a flood event occur, especially if homes do not meet current elevation requirements. Abandoned structures may not be demolished, posing a lingering health and safety risk, with possible storm-debris field hazards affecting water quality if subject to flood conditions. Storm debris fields on residential properties would potentially remain unaddressed, also posing a threat to public health and water quality.

Locating the damaged homes outside the floodplain: Currently the program does not offer an option to relocate a homeowner or buy-out option.

Proposed Action: The State expects many SCDRO applicants will elect to return to their properties situated in or adjacent to the floodplain. Alternative approaches to protecting properties in these areas have been considered for the State's CDBG-DR housing programs. South Carolina will implement resilient home construction standards. South Carolina will follow HUD guidance to ensure all structures, defined at 44 CFR 59.1, designed principally for residential use and located in the 1 percent annual (or 100-year) floodplain that receive assistance for new construction, repair of substantial damage, or substantial improvement, as defined at 24 CFR 55.2(b)(10), must be elevated with the lowest floor, including the basement, at least two feet above the 1 percent annual floodplain elevation. Residential structures with no dwelling units and no residents below two feet above the 1 percent annual floodplain, must be elevated or flood proofed, in accordance with FEMA flood proofing standards at 44 CFR 60.3(c)(3)(ii) or successor standard, up to at least two feet above the 1 percent annual floodplain.

Property owners assisted through the recovery program will be required to acquire and maintain flood insurance if their properties are located in a FEMA designated floodplain. This requirement is mandated to protect safety of residents and their property and the investment of federal dollars. The elevation height of a house can significantly reduce the cost of flood insurance. South Carolina will implement procedures and mechanisms to ensure that assisted property owners comply with all flood insurance requirements, including the purchase and notification requirements described below, prior to providing assistance.

In addition SCDRO will implement resilient practices to ensure the viability, durability and accessibility of replacement mobile homes.

- Although local building codes allow installation of Wind Zone I rated mobile homes, SCDRO will only utilize mobile homes with a minimum wind rating of HUD Wind Zone II or higher (able to withstand winds up to 100 MPH).
- SCDRO will adopt the 5'7" rule, prohibiting the installation of mobile homes elevated 5'7" above grade without appropriate structural reinforcement.

Step 4. Identify and describe the proposed action's direct and indirect effects associated with occupying or modifying the floodplain.

The proposed action in a floodplain represents no change from pre-flood conditions except that the structures would now be elevated at least two feet above the best available (most recent) floodplain mapping, thereby reducing future damages from flooding.

Step 5. Identify methods to minimize the potential adverse impacts within a floodplain and to restore and preserve its natural and beneficial values.

The SCDRO requires elevation of all substantially damaged structures in the floodplain. When followed, these regulations will reduce the threat of flooding damage to the homes located in the floodplain. The new elevation levels,

which applicants are required to adhere to when considering reconstruction or rehabilitation of their substantially damaged properties, represent the best available data and are assumed to advance floodplain management efforts in the impacted counties.

Property owners participating in the SCDRO project would be required to adhere to the following conditions to minimize the threat to property, minimize losses from flooding and high-wind events, and benefit floodplain values:

1. All proposed reconstruction and repair of substantially damaged structures in the floodplain must adhere to the latest (most recent) elevation.
2. All participants in the program whose property is in the 100-year floodplain shown on the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Preliminary FIRM as Best Available Data must carry flood insurance on the subject structure for its economic life; and
3. In the case of Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain, Zone A) on the latest (most recent FEMA-issued maps), the applicant must adhere to construction standards, methods and techniques requiring a registered professional engineer to either develop, review or approve, per the associated location, specific applicant elevation plans that demonstrate the design meets the current standards for A zones in FEMA regulation 44 CFR Part 60.3 (e) as required by HUD Regulation 24 CFR Part 55.1 (c)(3).

Therefore, the requirements of the SCDRO will help ensure a minimal adverse impact to the floodplain. It has been determined that the proposed action will have minimal or no adverse impacts within the floodplain and will restore and preserve its natural and beneficial values.

Step 6. Reevaluate the proposed action to determine if it is still practicable given its floodplain effects.

Because the proposed action represents no change from pre-flood conditions other than elevation of the structure, it is still determined to be practicable.

Step 7. If the only practicable alternative is locating in a floodplain, publish a final public notice.

It is our determination that there is no practicable alternative to locating the proposed project in the floodplain. This is due to 1) the need to provide safe, decent and affordable housing; 2) the desire to not displace residents; 3) the lack of a relocation/buy-out program; and 4) the limited scope and impact of the proposed project related to impacts on human health, public property, and floodplain values. The SCDRO has determined that the proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts to flood levels, flood risk, or the flow of floodwaters on the project site or surrounding areas. The project would reduce flood level, flood risk, and the flow of floodwaters onto the project area. Therefore, the proposed project would be compliant with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (44 CFR § 59) and EO 11988 on Floodplain Management (42 FR 26951).]

A final public notice was published in accordance with 24 CFR Part 55 for a minimum 7-day comment period. The notice was published in The South Strand News on June 28, 2017. A 7-day comment period was established for the Final Notice, which ended on July 05, 2017. Throughout the comment period, no public comments were submitted to the SCDRO. See attached files for Affidavit of Publication.

Step 8. The proposed action can be implemented after steps 1 through 7 have been completed.

Implementation of the proposed action may require additional local and state permits, which could place additional design modifications or mitigation requirements on the project.

ARDURRA GROUP Lori Manali
632 Rosewood Dr.
COLUMBIA SC 29201

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Georgetown Times

State of South Carolina

County of Georgetown

Personally appeared before me the undersigned advertising clerk of the above indicated newspaper published in the city of Georgetown, county and state aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says that the advertisement of

(copy attached)

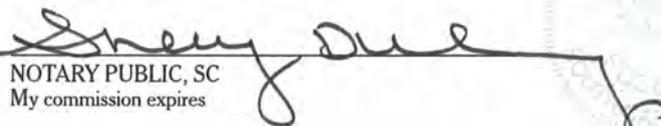
appeared in the issues of said newspaper on the following day(s):

05/05/17 Fri GT
05/05/17 Fri GTW

at a cost of **\$103.50**
Account# **348797**
Order# **1576175**
P.O. Number:

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 8 day
of May
A.D. 2017


Stephanie Kruger
advertising clerk


NOTARY PUBLIC, SC
My commission expires

Early Notice and Public Review of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain Georgetown County

To: All interested Agencies, Groups and Individuals
This is to give notice that the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) has determined that the following proposed action under the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program, Georgetown County, South Carolina (B-16-DH-45-0001) may have some properties located in the 100-year floodplain, and SCDRO will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives to locating the action in the floodplain and the potential impacts on the floodplain from the proposed action, as required by Executive Order 11988 in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management. The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2016 (Pub. L. 114113, approved December 16, 2016) to undertake a project known as Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program, Georgetown County, South Carolina for the purpose of rehabilitating and/or reconstructing single-family homes, and/or replacement of single-family Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) that were damaged by the October 2015 Flood Event. This is a multi-year project 12/2016-12/2021, where SCDRO will be carrying out various individual action on single family homes. Rehabilitation activities may include repair or replacement of structure elements such as roof, windows, door, sheetrock, plumbing and electrical fixtures, mechanicals, and lead based paint and mold remediation. Reconstruction activities will include demolition of the original storm-damaged unit, site preparation, elevation as required, and reconstruction of a single-family dwelling. MHU replacement will include demolishing original MHU on site, hauling debris away and placing new MHU in previous MHU footprint. The proposed project(s) is located at multiple locations throughout Georgetown County. There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Commenters are encouraged to offer alternative sites outside of the floodplain, alternative methods to serve the same project purpose, and methods to minimize and mitigate impacts. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information and request for public comment about floodplains can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks and impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk. Written comments must be received by SCDRO at the following address on or before May 20, 2017. Attention: Eric Fosmire, Attorney, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. A full description of the project may also be reviewed the weekdays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. Comments may also be submitted via email at eric.fosmire@scdr.sc.gov.
Date: May 5, 2017

ADK 1574175

ARDURRA GROUP Lori Manali
632 Rosewood Dr.
COLUMBIA SC 29201

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Georgetown Times

State of South Carolina

County of Georgetown

Personally appeared before me the undersigned advertising clerk of the above indicated newspaper published in the city of Georgetown, county and state aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says that the advertisement of

(copy attached)

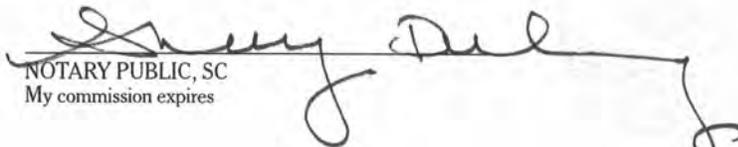
appeared in the issues of said newspaper on the following day(s):

06/28/17 Wed GT
06/28/17 Wed GTW

at a cost of \$225.75
Account# 348797
Order# 1592761
P.O. Number:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of June A.D. 2017


Stephanie Kruger
advertising clerk


NOTARY PUBLIC, SC
My commission expires

Final Notice and Public Explanation of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain Georgetown County

To: All Interested Agencies, Groups and Individuals

This is to give notice that the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) has determined that the following proposed action under the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program, Georgetown County, South Carolina (B-16-DH-45-0001) may have some properties located in the 100-year floodplain, and SCDRO has identified and evaluated practicable alternatives to locating the action in the floodplain and the potential impacts on the floodplain from the proposed action, as required by Executive Order 11988 in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management. The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2016 (Pub. L. 114-113), approved December 18, 2015) authorizes SCDRO to undertake a project known as Single Family

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program, Georgetown County, South Carolina for the purpose of rehabilitating and/or reconstructing single-family homes, and/or replacement of single-family Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) that were damaged by the October 2015 Flood Event. This is a multi-year project 12/2016-12/2021 wherein SCDRO will be carrying out various individual actions on single-family homes. Rehabilitation activities may include: repair or replacement of a structure's elements such as roof, windows, door, sheetrock, plumbing and electrical fixtures, mechanicals, and lead based paint and mold remediation. Reconstruction activities will include demolition of the original storm-damaged unit, site preparation, elevation as required, and reconstruction of a single-family dwelling. MHU replacement will include demolishing the original MHU on site, hauling debris away and placing new MHU in previous MHU location. The proposed project(s) is located at multiple locations throughout Georgetown County.

SCDRO has considered the following alternatives and mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values.

No Action Alternative: This alternative does not achieve the State of South Carolina's goals of restoring the health and safety of flood-damaged housing for its residents, nor does it promote planning and implementation of resilience measures to mitigate damage from future weather extremes. Residents would continue to be displaced from their homes located in the floodplain, live in damaged, unsafe, and unsanitary housing within the flood-damaged neighborhoods or seek shelter elsewhere. Poor structural integrity of flood-damaged homes within the floodplain would put residents at a greater risk should another flood event occur, especially if homes do not meet current elevation requirements. Abandoned structures may not be demolished, posing a lingering health and safety risk, with possible storm-debris field hazards affecting water quality if subject to flood conditions. Storm debris fields on residential properties would potentially remain unaddressed, also posing a threat to public health and water quality.

Locating the damaged homes outside the floodplain: currently the program does not offer an option to relocate a home-owner or buy-out option.

Proposed Action: The State expects many SCDRO applicants will elect to return to their properties situated in or adjacent to the floodplain. Alternative approaches to protecting properties in these areas have been considered

other properties situated in or adjacent to the floodplain. Alternative approaches to protecting properties in these areas have been considered for the State's CDBG-DR housing programs. South Carolina will implement resilient home construction standards. South Carolina will follow HUD guidance to ensure all structures, defined at 44 CFR 59.1, designed principally for residential use and located in the 1 percent annual (or 100-year) floodplain that receive assistance for new construction, repair of substantial damage, or substantial improvement, as defined at 24 CFR 55.2(b)(10), must be elevated with the lowest floor, including the basement, at least two feet above the 1 percent annual floodplain elevation. Residential structures with no dwelling units and no residents below two feet above the 1 percent annual floodplain must be elevated or flood proofed, in accordance with FEMA flood proofing standards at 44 CFR 60.3(c)(3)(ii) or successor standard, up to at least two feet above the 1 percent annual floodplain.

Property owners assisted through the recovery program will be required to acquire and maintain flood insurance if their properties are located in a FEMA designated floodplain. This requirement is mandated to protect safety of residents and their property and the investment of federal dollars. The elevation height of a house can significantly reduce the cost of flood insurance. South Carolina will implement procedures and mechanisms to ensure that assisted property owners comply with all flood insurance requirements, including the purchase and notification requirements described below, prior to providing assistance.

In addition SCDRO will implement resilient practices to ensure the viability, durability and accessibility of replacement mobile homes.

- Although local building codes may allow installation of Wind Zone I rated mobile homes, SCDRO will only utilize mobile homes with a minimum wind rating of HUD Wind Zone II or higher (able to withstand winds up to 100 MPH).

- SCDRO will adopt the 57" rule, prohibiting the installation of mobile homes elevated 57" above grade without appropriate structural reinforcement.

SCDRO has reevaluated the alternatives to building in the floodplain and has determined that it has no practicable alternative. Environmental files that document compliance with steps 3 through 6 of Executive Order 11988, are available for public inspection, review and copying upon request at the times and location delineated in the last paragraph of this notice for receipt of comments.

There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information and request for public comment about floodplains can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks and impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

Written comments must be received by SCDRO at the following address on or before July 05, 2017. Attention: Eric Fosmire, Attorney, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. A full description of the project may also be reviewed weekdays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. Comments may also be submitted via email at eric.fosmire@scdrom.gov

Clean Air

Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR 6, 51, 93

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Air Quality

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

South Carolina's SIP includes the initial SIP, which was submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1972, and the accumulated record of its amendments. These amendments, going back to 1973, along with the original SIP, constitute South Carolina's SIP. Several individual elements can make up the state's complete "SIP." There are many different components of the SIP, including: Infrastructure SIP elements, Nonattainment SIP elements, Attainment Demonstrations, Maintenance Plans, Section 111(d)/129 Plans.

A nonattainment plan is the specific SIP plan element designed to address a particular area in the state that has been designated as nonattainment for a standard. Once nonattainment designations take effect, the state has three years to develop a nonattainment SIP revision outlining how a particular area will attain and maintain the standards by reducing air pollutant emissions in that area. The only nonattainment plans in South Carolina are for the York County part of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC nonattainment area for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS.

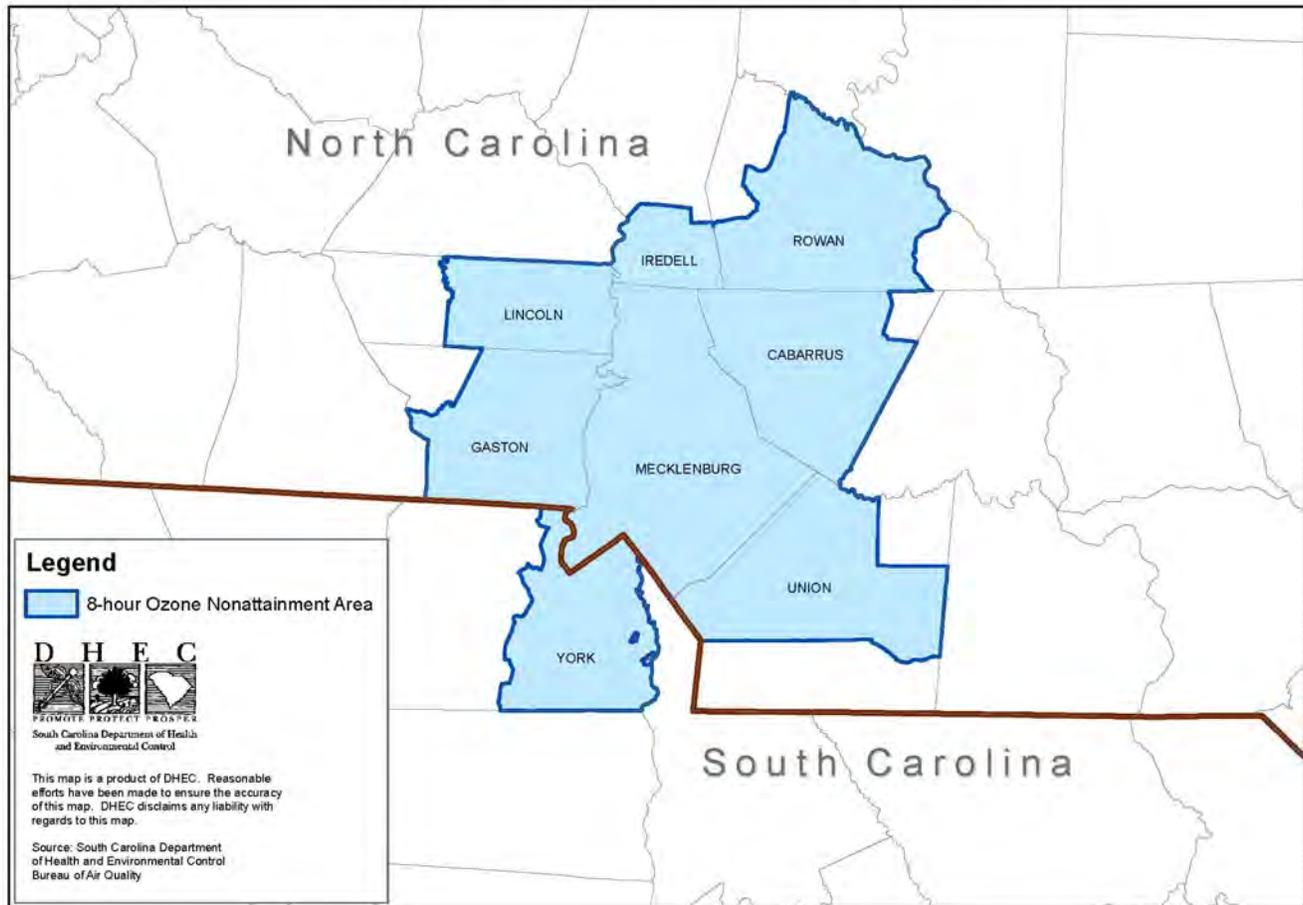
On August 22, 2014, the Department submitted a [Marginal Nonattainment Area SIP](#) to meet the requirements for the York County portion of the Charlotte-Rock Hill NC-SC 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Area, for the 2008 NAAQS ozone standards. This SIP certifies that each Clean Air Act 182(a) marginal area requirement has been met, to include an emissions inventory. On April 17, 2015, DHEC submitted a SIP Package request to redesignate the York nonattainment area to attainment. A Notice of Final Amendment to the Air Quality SIP was published in the State Register on April 24, 2015. This action is due to the latest ozone monitoring data that show all monitors in and near the nonattainment area to have 2014 design values lower than the 2008 NAAQS (0.075 ppm.) A public hearing was held March 30, 2015. No comments, written or oral, were received from the public. On December 11, 2015, the EPA approved DHEC's request (80 FR 76865) and the redesignation to attainment became effective on January 11, 2016.

An area that was once designated as nonattainment, but has been redesignated as attainment, must submit a maintenance plan, as required by section 175A of the Clean Air Act. South Carolina has submitted maintenance plans for two areas of the state, Cherokee County and the York County portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC nonattainment area.

Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires a federal agency that funds any activity in a nonattainment or maintenance area to conform to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The proposed project area does not include Cherokee County or York County, the only two maintenance areas in South Carolina. Therefore, conformance with the SIP is not required.

The Bureau of Air Quality, Division of Air Assessment, Innovations, & Regulation was contacted on May 8, 2018 regarding project compliance for housing program activities related to Hurricane Matthew. In a response dated May 18, 2018, the Bureau indicated there were two criteria pollutants of concern in South Carolina (Ozone and Particulate Matter 2.5) and offered suggestions for reducing emissions from diesel equipment, as a way to help the state stay in compliance with NAAQS. These suggestions were incorporated into the Mitigation Measures section to be applied to all project activities.

North Carolina/South Carolina 8-hr Ozone Nonattainment Area (2008 Standard)



General Conformity Clean Air Act Requirements

EPA's federal General Conformity regulation (40 CFR Part 90) implements the CAA. The General Conformity Rule requires that the direct and indirect air emissions from proposed actions in nonattainment areas, are identified and compared to the de minimis levels in the regulation to determine compliance. If the emissions from the action are below the de minimis levels, the action complies with the CAA. Federal projects must conform to Clean Air Act requirements if they may constitute a significant new source of air pollution. For projects that do not involve new construction or conversion of land use facilitating the development of public, commercial, or industrial facilities OR five or more dwelling units, it can be assumed that emissions are below de minimis levels and the project is in compliance with the Act.

Proposed project activities include rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of single family (1-4 unit) properties at scattered sites throughout the project area. Emissions associated with the proposed actions are limited to the use of residential and small construction equipment and are estimated to be well below the threshold when compared to the federal General Conformity Rule de minimis thresholds, and therefore, in compliance with the Clean Air Act.

Radon

Radon is a cancer causing, radioactive gas that you cannot see, smell, or taste. The U.S EPA states that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the U.S. and the number one cause among non-smokers. Radon comes from the natural breakdown of uranium in soil, rock, and water and finds its way into homes through cracks and holes in the foundation, construction joints, and plumbing fixtures. As a result, radon gas has been identified by the EPA as an indoor and outdoor air quality issue.

The EPA developed a map of Radon Zones in 1993, using data on indoor radon measurements, geology, aerial radioactivity, soil parameters, and foundation types, in an effort to identify areas of the U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels. The Zones indicated on the map are not actual radon levels for an area, they are 'indicators' intended to help governments and other organizations target risk reduction activities and resources. The entire 8-county program area, including Georgetown County, is designated as a Zone 3, EPA's lowest potential rating, and is therefore not anticipated to pose an indoor air quality issue.

The review for the Clean Air Act and Air Quality is concluded at the Tier I Broad Review level.

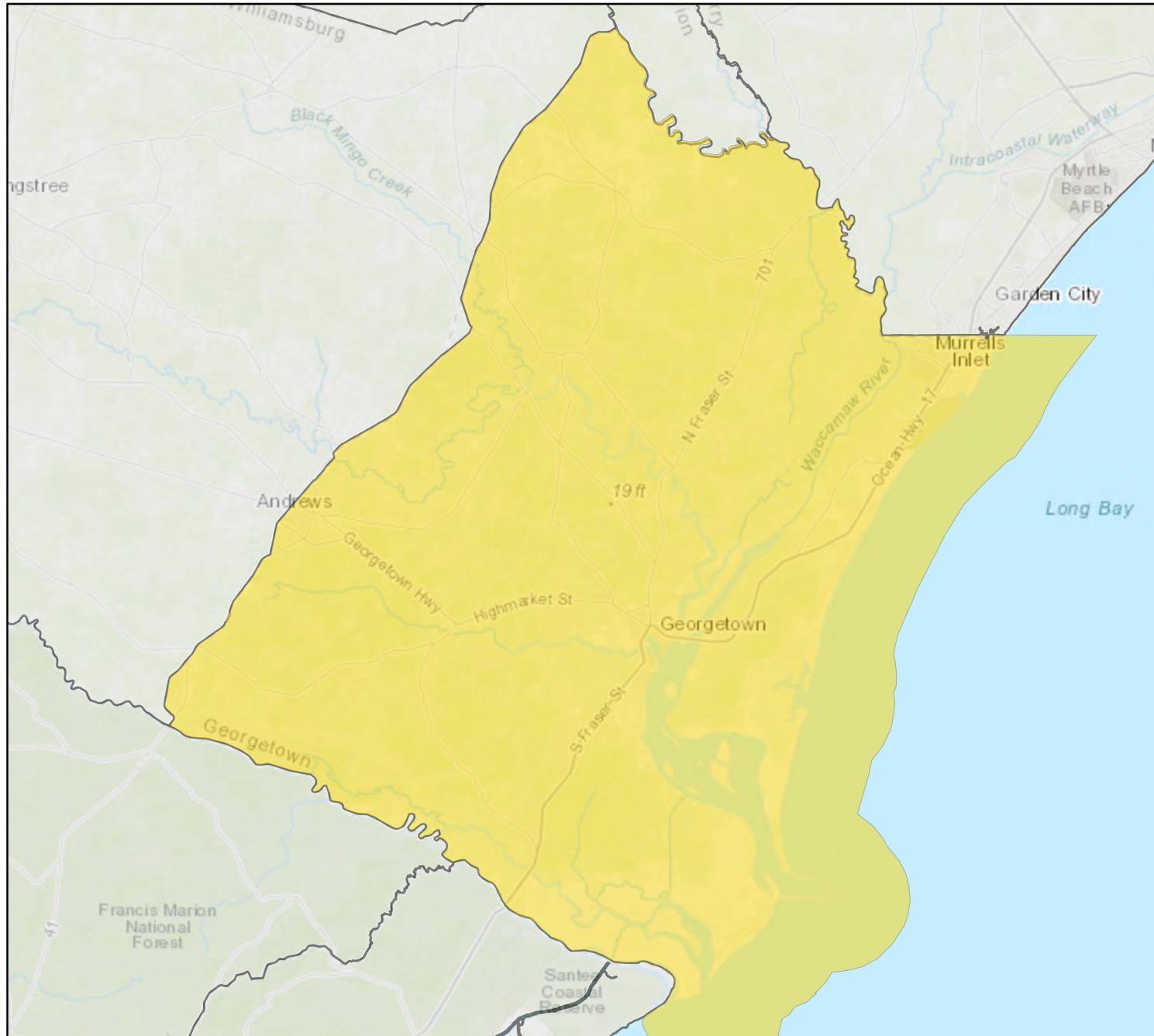
**Lead and asbestos removal are not covered under Section 176; see Contamination and Toxic Substances.*

Site Specific Review Process

There are no Clean Air Act compliance requirements or Air Quality issues in Georgetown County which would require review at the site-specific level; therefore, the site-specific review checklist will document that the review was concluded at the Tier I level.

EPA Radon Zones - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



EPA Radon Zones

- Zone 1
- Zone 2
- Zone 3



0 4.5 9 Miles

Sources: Radon data obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency GIS Portal; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Coastal Zone Management

Coastal Zone Management Act, Sections 307(c) &(d)

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control, Coastal Services Division

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

The South Carolina Coastal Management Program was established under the guidelines of the national Coastal Zone Management Act (1972) as a state-federal partnership to comprehensively manage coastal resources. The South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Act was authorized in 1977 under SC's Coastal Tidelands and Wetlands Act (CTWA) with the goal of achieving a balance between the appropriate use, development, and conservation of coastal resources in the best interest of all citizens of the state. DHEC's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management is the designated state coastal management agency and is responsible for the implementation of the state's Coastal Management Program. Implementation includes the direct regulation of impacts to coastal resources within the critical areas of the state including coastal waters, tidelands, beaches, and beach dune systems; and indirect certification authority over federal actions and state permit decisions within the eight coastal counties.

The South Carolina Coastal Zone is defined in Section 3(B) of the South Carolina Coastal Management Act of 1977 as: All coastal waters and submerged lands seaward to the State's jurisdictional limits and all lands and waters in the counties of the State which contain any one or more of the critical areas. These counties are Beaufort, Berkley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Horry, Jasper, and Georgetown. The critical areas are defined in Section 3(J) as: coastal waters, tide-lands, beaches and primary ocean-front sand dunes.

On June 26, 2018, the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, Coastal Zone Consistency Section of Ocean & Coastal Resource Management, responded to an email regarding housing program activities related to Hurricane Matthew. The response indicated that while the project activities described were not likely to affect coastal resources, a Coastal Zone Consistency Determination pursuant to 15 CFR 930, Subpart F – Consistency for Federal Assistance to State and Local Governments, would be needed for projects subject to regulation under the SC Coastal Zone Management Program.

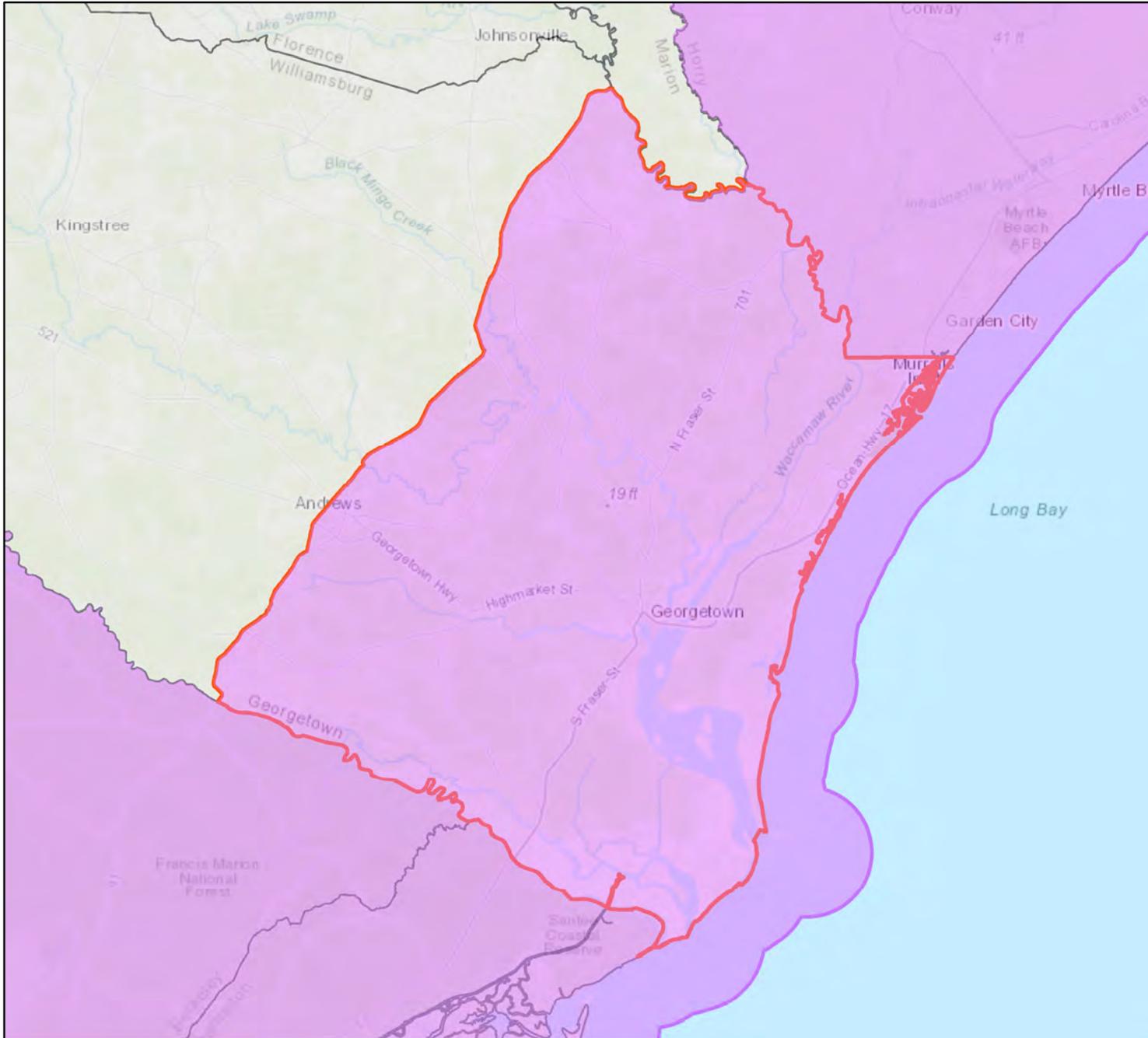
The Georgetown County project area is within the South Carolina Coastal Zone; therefore, all sites will be reviewed for consistency with the Coastal Zone Plan.

Site Specific Review Process

All projects located in Georgetown County, will be reviewed at the site-specific level to determine if the project is subject to regulation under the SC Coastal Zone Plan. The Tier II Site-Specific Checklist will document the outcome of the review and any permits or mitigation measure that may be necessary for compliance.

Coastal Zone Management - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



- County Boundary
- CZMA Boundary
- Federal Consistency Boundary



0 5.5 11 Miles

Sources: Coastal Zone Management data obtained from the NOAA Data Catalog; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Contamination and Toxic Substances

Hazardous, Toxic or Radioactive Materials & Substances (24 CFR 58.5 (i)(2)(i))

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

All agency coordination will be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

Pursuant to 24 CFR § 58.5(i)(2)(i) project sites must be free of hazardous materials that could affect occupant health and safety or restrict property usage. For projects involving single-family (housing with one to four units) documentation must be provided to show that the project site: is NOT listed on the Environmental Protection Agency Superfund National Priorities List, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) List, or an equivalent state list; is NOT located within the recommended search radius of a toxic or solid waste landfill site or Superfund site or Brownfield; does NOT have a non-residential underground storage tank; and is NOT known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials. Envirofacts, the EPA’s environmental database, provides access to multiple environmental databases for facility information, including toxic chemical releases, water discharge permit compliance, hazardous waste handling processes, Superfund status, and air emission estimates. The EPA dataset* will be used to determine if there are any sites of concern with the potential to affect the future occupants of the property or restrict property usage.

EPA Source Databases:

System	Retrieved	Posted	Update Frequency
Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES)	09/01/2020	09/10/2020	Updated Monthly
Biennial Reporting (BR)	10/05/2020	10/07/2020	Updated Monthly
Facility Registry System (FRS)	01/09/2021	01/09/2021	Updated Weekly
Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)	11/09/2020	12/01/2020	2019 data is now available
Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)	08/30/2020	09/02/2020	Updated Monthly
Information Collection Rule (ICR)		05/17/2000	Final Data Update Complete.
Integrated Grants Management System (IGMS)	08/12/2020	08/12/2020	Updated Monthly
Locational Information	Weekly	Weekly	Updated Weekly
National Emissions Inventory (NEI)	05/14/2020	05/20/2020	N/A
Permit Compliance System (PCS)	11/11/2012	11/12/2012	Final Data Update Complete. *
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo)	10/05/2020	10/07/2020	Updated Monthly
RadNet, formerly Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System	12/11/2020	12/15/2020	N/A
Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)	07/16/2020	07/29/2020	Updated Quarterly

Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS)	11/25/2019	12/04/2019	Updated Quarterly
TRI Explorer	10/14/2020	10/27/2020	2019 data is now available
Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)	10/14/2020	10/27/2020	TRI 2019 data is now available

**SCDRO intends to utilize the most comprehensive and accurate data available. Therefore, in the event a State-wide dataset for any of the specified categories of hazardous sites, is identified in the future, that dataset will supersede the EPA data for the purposes of site-specific environmental review.*

Standard Environmental Record Sources and Recommended Minimum Search Distance

<i>Hazardous Site Category</i>	<i>Source</i>
3,000 feet	
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Closed Municipal Landfills	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Radioactive Site	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Superfund Site (NPL, Delisted NPL, CERCLIS, CERCLIS NFRAP)	EPA Envirofacts
2,640 feet (0.5 miles)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action (IHWCA)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Conservation and Recovery Act CORRACTS	EPA Envirofacts
500 feet	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brownfield sites	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities (not generators)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Leaking Petroleum Storage Tanks (LPST)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Setting Designation (MSD)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic Substances Control Act Site (TSCA)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Dry Cleaner Remediation Program (DCRP)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Innocent Owner/Operator Program (IOP)	EPA Envirofacts
Property/Adjoining Properties	
<input type="checkbox"/> RCRA Generators (LQG, CELQG, SQG, CESQG)	EPA Envirofacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Registered Petroleum Storage Tanks (PSTs)	EPA Envirofacts

Pursuant to 24 CFR § 50.3(i)(4) or 58.5(i)(2)(iv) a site investigation will be conducted by a trained / qualified environmental professional (or professionals) using current techniques to assess for contamination.

Lead/Asbestos/Mold

In South Carolina, the USEPA administers the Renovation, Repair and Painting program, which establishes the requirements for projects involving residential buildings (owner-occupied and rental). All program activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead - based paint, including but not limited to: EPA's Repair, Renovation, and Painting (RRP) Rule (40 CFR 745.80(e)); HUD's lead-based paint regulations in 24 CFR 35(a)(b)(h)(j)(r); HUD's "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing". Lead paint is a concern for all structures built prior to 1978.

South Carolina regulates the safe handling and treatment of asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) through compliance with [Regulation 61-86.1, Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects](#), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Standard, 1926.1101 and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) – Asbestos.

Contractors will provide notice to SC DHEC and secure proper permitting, if required to do so. Asbestos projects occurring at a private residential structure of four units or fewer may be exempt from the requirements of this regulation UNLESS the work is performed by a person or persons holding an asbestos abatement license. If the work is performed by an asbestos abatement licensed contractor/individual, all project activities are subject to the regulation. An owner/operator may contact the [DHEC Asbestos Section](#) to request that the Department determine whether a project is an asbestos project subject to the requirements of this regulation.

The EPA's National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (including asbestos-containing materials) does not apply to residential buildings that have four or fewer dwelling units. However, program contractors will be required to meet all applicable OSHA guidelines when conducting CDBG-DR work, including the standard for demolition and renovation (40 CFR 61.145) and the standard for waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, renovation, and spraying operations (40 CFR 61.150).

Mold can also have an adverse effect on human health and is a problem commonly found in flooded houses, both visible on surface drywall and into the interior framework. Any storm-damaged structure that is rehabilitated can have mold present if steps are not taken to eliminate it during the repair.

Site Specific Review Process

A site investigation will be conducted by a qualified environmental professional (or professionals) using current techniques to assess for contamination and other potentially hazardous site conditions. See site-specific process for Lead-Based Paint, Asbestos, and Mold below.

A desktop review will be conducted to evaluate each site for the presence of environmental hazards on the subject property, or within the specified review distances as identified in a GIS query of Envirofacts or other pertinent dataset.

If potential toxics or hazards are identified, further assessment including completion of additional records reviews, contacting the regulatory agency for a letter of "No Further Action" (NFA) or other documentation of the status and extent of hazardous conditions. If toxics and hazards are not likely to be present at harmful

levels, documentation demonstrating that the contaminants do not pose a threat to the health or safety of the site occupants or restrict property usage, will be added to the environmental review record.

If toxics and hazards are present (or likely present) at harmful levels, then the project may be rejected, the contaminants removed (remediated), or, institutional/engineering controls, when allowed by the program, implemented to prevent site users from coming into contact with the contaminants. Projects will only be allowed to proceed when adverse environmental impacts can be effectively mitigated to prevent the hazard from affecting the health and safety or project occupants. Appropriate documentation will be added to the environmental review record.

Lead-Based Paint

Reconstruction, replacement, and acquisition / buyout projects are exempt from lead-based paint testing or mitigation requirements. All rehabilitation projects involving houses built before 1978 will have a lead-based paint risk assessment performed by a certified risk assessor prior to any construction work commencing. The property owner will receive a Notice of Evaluation and Hazard Reduction Activities within 15 days of the issuance of the Risk Assessment Report in accordance with 24 CFR 35.125. If lead-based paint is identified, the safe work practice standards found at 24 CFR 35.1350; 40 CFR 745.85 will be incorporated into the builder's lead-hazard reduction, rehabilitation and renovation activity scope of work, which protects residents and the environment from exposure to, or contamination from lead-based paint, lead-based paint hazards and any waste generated from these activities (24 CFR 35.1345). A clearance testing report by a certified lead-based paint professional showing the hazard no longer exists must be provided upon completing the rehabilitation work. The contractor shall provide a Notice of Hazard Reduction Activity (Lead Based Paint Clearance Exam) not more than 15 calendar days after the hazard reduction activities (including paint stabilization) have been complete.

Asbestos

All renovation and reconstruction projects will be required to comply with applicable state and federal requirements. If asbestos containing materials are identified, all project activities must comply with OSHA's Asbestos Standard for Construction (29 CFR 1926.1101) and SC DHEC Regulation 61-86.1 (as applicable) for renovation and demolition/disposal involving such materials. All required permits will be obtained prior to the start of any construction activities. Following construction, all documentation pertaining to testing, abatement, removal, disposal and clearance must be provided to the program and added to the environmental compliance file.

Mold

Except for taking appropriate personal safety measures during hand-demolition, mold will not be a concern in houses that are demolished, reconstructed, or replaced. However, mold can present a significant health issue if steps are not taken to eliminate it during the repair. Mold will be assumed present in any rehabilitation project and identified in the site-specific checklist. Contractors must follow the EPA suggested guidelines (<https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/resources-flood-cleanup-and-indoor-air-quality>), to ensure that upon completion of rehabilitation activities, residential structures are free of mold attributable to the disaster event.

The Tier II Site Specific Environmental Checklist will document the identification and assessment of: hazardous sites of concern within the specified recommended review distances; on-site environmental hazards; potential lead, asbestos and mold hazards. All pertinent project conditions, remediation/abatement requirements, mitigation measures and best management practices, necessary to protect the health and safety of the occupants, will be noted in the Tier II Site-Specific Environmental Review for each project.

Endangered Species

Endangered Species Act of 1973, 50 CFR 402; Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 [16 USC 703–712];
Bald and Golden Eagle Act of 1940 [16 USC 668 - 668c]

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, South Carolina Ecological Services Program

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) and its implementing regulations provide Federal agencies with a mandate to conserve State- and Federally listed, threatened and endangered (T&E) species and ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species in the wild, or destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains the database of Federally listed species and critical habitat; and the South Carolina Natural Heritage Program, under the Department of Natural Resources, maintains the State’s inventory of rare, threatened and endangered species. The Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service works collaboratively with other federal agencies, industries, and other stakeholders to achieve infrastructure development goals in ways that are sustainable and compatible with the conservation of fish, wildlife, and their habitats.

In response to receiving a significant volume of projects for review, that are considered routine and represent an insignificant impact to resources entrusted to the Service for conservation (minor construction, renovation or maintenance of property or equipment, change of use, funding or other activities that may have no discernable immediate or long-term effect upon protected species). The Service’s South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office (SCESFO) developed blanket authorizations for activities that routinely have minimal or no effect upon trust resources, including certain projects undertaken by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Under this guidance, if the proposed project meets the specifications or suggestions within the blanket authorization letter, the letter may be downloaded and used to satisfy appropriate requirements of the ESA. However, it is important to note that these letters do not represent formal biological opinions, and they do not provide incidental take authorization, nor do they allow for adverse modification of critical habitat.

The “[U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Projects](#)” blanket authorization letter updated May 30, 2019, states “If the project description falls in one of the categories and the Federal agency, or their designee, determines there is no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further action is required under Section 7 of the ESA.” The ‘Description of DOC, HUD, and USDA Projects Covered’ under the blanket authorization letter includes:

3. Construct, expand, maintain, remove, replace, or rehabilitate structures on developed or otherwise disturbed areas. Examples of developed or disturbed areas include paved, filled, graveled, routinely mowed vegetated grasses, agricultural fields, and pasturelands. Undeveloped areas are those sites where natural vegetation dominates.

The letter also provides guidance on the nationwide programmatic biological opinion (PBO) for the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*, NLEB) issued January 5, 2016 and the final 4(d) rule published on January 14, 2016. Under the PBO and 4(d) rule, all incidental take of the NLEB is exempted from the ESA's take prohibitions under certain conditions. However, incidental take is prohibited within one quarter mile from known hibernacula and winter roost, or within 150 feet from a known maternity roost tree during the months of June and July.

Northern long-eared bats use their maternity roost trees and hibernacula repeatedly for many years. Unless a survey or other information indicates otherwise, if the habitat around a roost is intact and the tree is suitable, we would conclude that the tree is likely an occupied maternity roost during the pup season (June 1 - July 31). Similarly, we would assume that a hibernaculum remains occupied unless a survey or other information indicates otherwise. Therefore, if you have a northern long-eared bat roost tree or hibernacula documented on or near your project area, any incidental take of bats will be exempted by the 4(d) rule if you follow these conservation measures:

- Do not conduct any activities within ¼ mile of known, occupied hibernacula;
- Do not cut or destroy a known, occupied roost tree from June 1 to July 31 (the pup season);
- Do not clear-cut (and similar harvest methods that cut most or essentially all trees from an area, e.g., seed tree, shelterwood, and coppice) within a ¼ mile of known, occupied roost trees from June 1 to July 31.

There are two (2) known hibernacula and one (1) known maternity roost in South Carolina, all of which are more than 0.25 miles outside of the project area.

Northern Long-Eared Bats – Known Locations

<i>Hibernacula</i>	Table Rock State Park	35.043748, -82.709153	Pickens County
<i>Hibernacula</i>	Stumphouse Tunnel	34.811032, -83.123822	Oconee County
<i>Maternity Roost</i>	Wooded Area	33.10744, -79.65790	Berkley County

To comply with section 7 of the ESA, the federal agency must analyze the proposed project for potential impacts to federally protected species and/or proposed or designated critical habitat. Using this analysis, the federal agency (or its designated non-federal representative), must make a determination of effect for federally protected species and/or proposed or designated critical habitat. For federally protected species, the federal agency must make one of the following determinations for the proposed project:

“No effect” is the appropriate conclusion if the proposed action will not affect listed species. With a “no effect” determination, the federal agency is not obligated to contact the Service for concurrence.

“May affect, not likely to adversely affect” is not likely to adversely affect is the appropriate conclusion when effects on listed species are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. If a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination is made, the federal agency must contact the Service for written concurrence.

“May affect, likely to adversely affect” is the appropriate conclusion if any adverse effect to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions. If a determination of “may affect, likely to adversely affect” is made, the federal agency must initiate formal consultation with the Service as outline in 50 CFR 402.

Projects that ‘May affect’ endangered or threatened species or critical habitats require consultation with the Service, in compliance with the procedure of Section 7 of the ESA.

The proposed project activities fall under category 3 of the blanket authorization letter. Additionally, regarding NLEB considerations, the three known hibernacula and maternity roost locations are more than 0.25 miles outside of the project area. Therefore, SCDRO has determined that the proposed project activities will have no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat. As stated in the letter, these projects have been evaluated by the Service in accordance with ESA and NEPA, and no further action is required under section 7 of the ESA. The review for Endangered Species is concluded at the Tier I Broad Environmental Review level.

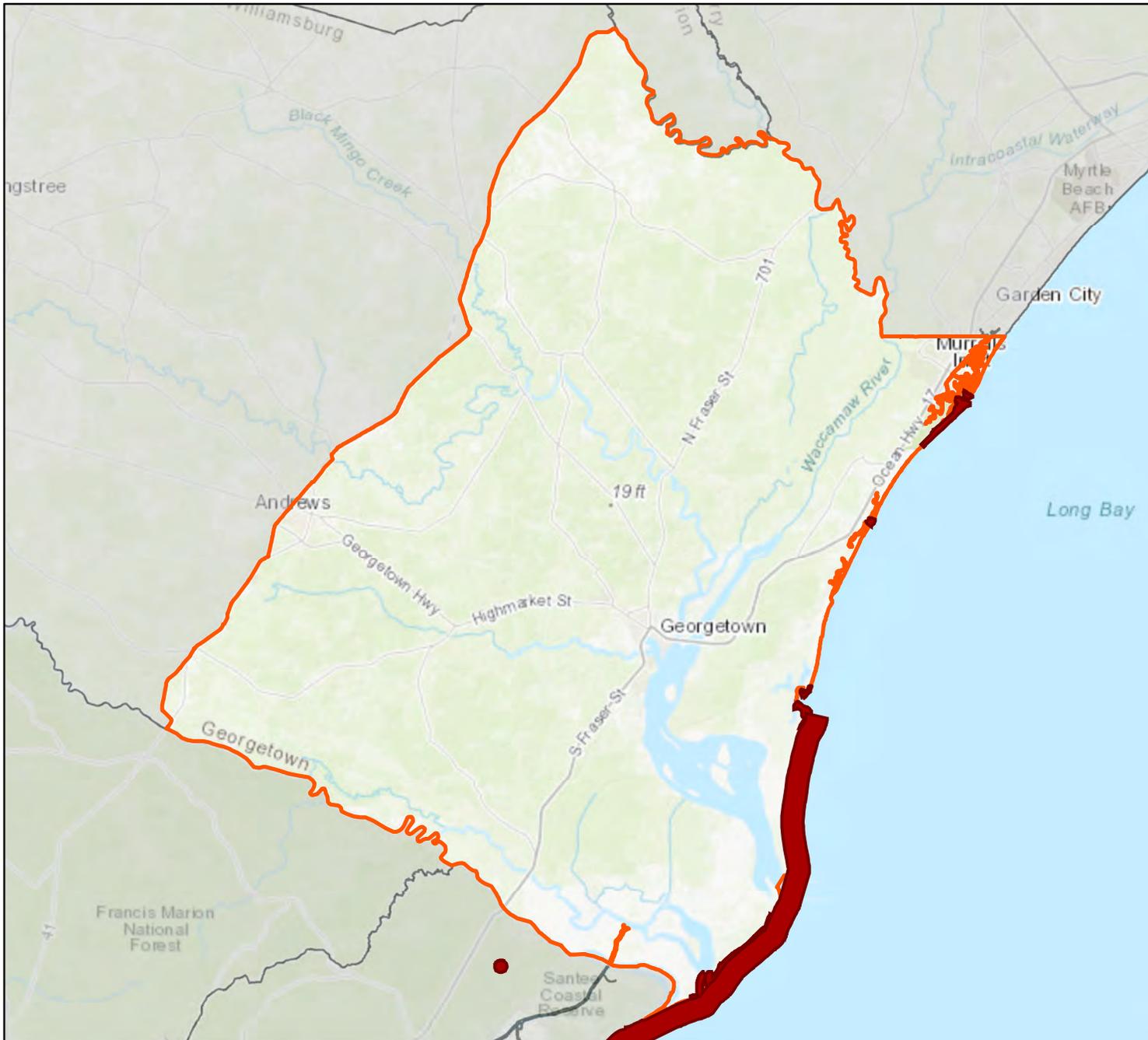
Note: Obligations under the ESA must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action may affect any listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

Site Specific Review Process

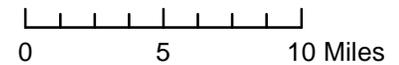
SCDRO has determined that the proposed project activities will have no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat. No further action is required under section 7 of the ESA. The site-specific review checklist will document that the review was concluded at the Tier I level.

Critical Habitat - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program

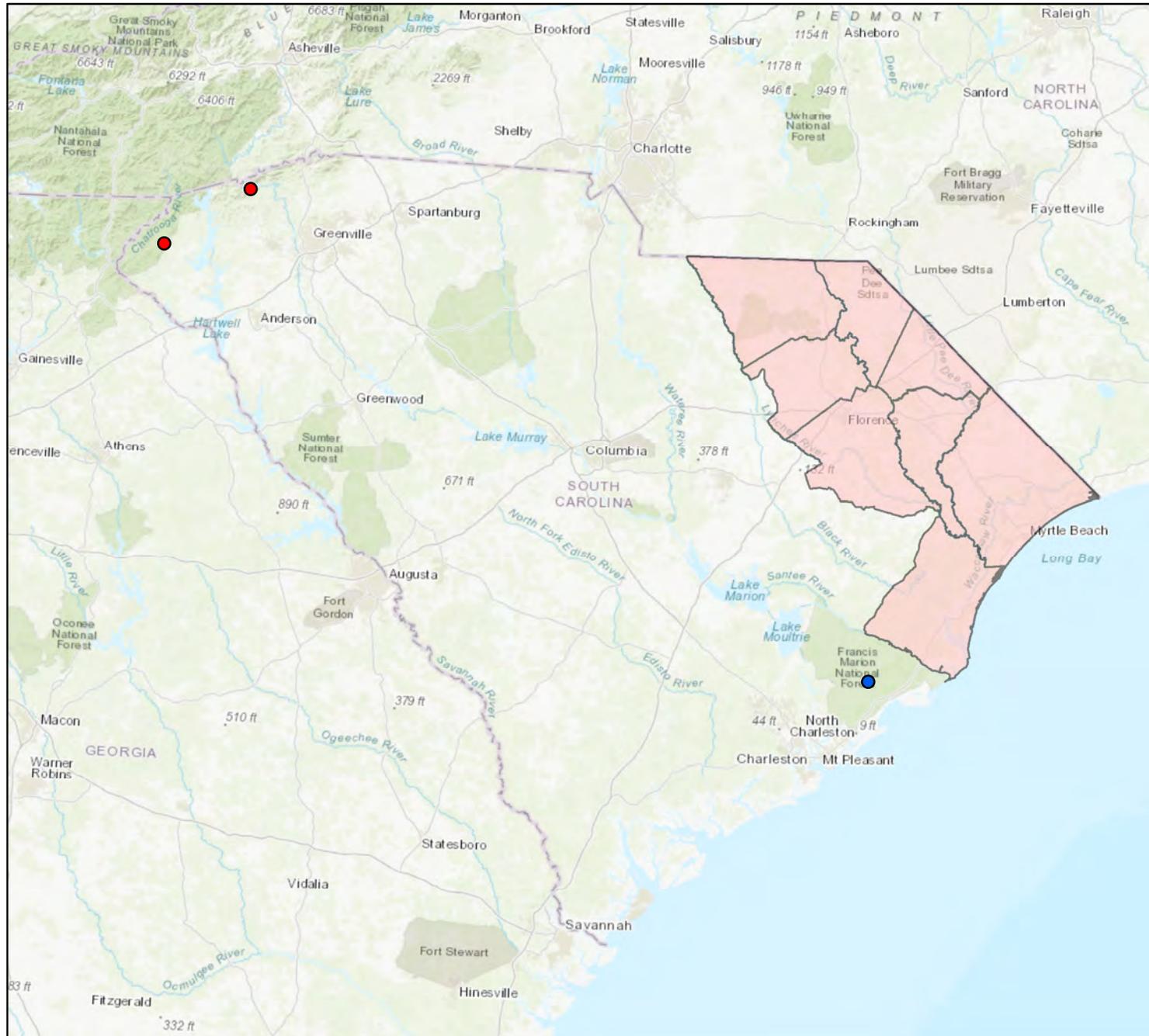


-  County Boundary
-  Critical Habitat
-  Proposed Critical Habitat

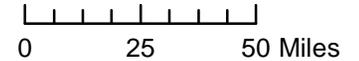


Sources: Critical Habitat data obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Northern Long Eared Bat Critical Habitat Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



- Study Area
- Northern Long Eared Bat Critical Habitat
 - Hibernacula
 - Maternity Roost



Sources: Northern Long Eared Bat Habitat Data obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200

Charleston, South Carolina 29407

May 30, 2019



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Projects

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is one of two lead Federal Agencies mandated with the protection and conservation of Federal trust resources, including threatened and endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA). The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) allocate grant funds for rural development projects. Accordingly, obligations under the ESA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require HUD and USDA to perform an environmental impact review prior to a project's approval. Primarily, these projects involve repair, maintenance, or reconstruction of existing facilities on previously developed land.

Many of the DOC, HUD, and USDA projects result in no adverse impacts to federally protected species. In determining if your project will have an effect on federally protected species or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the Service, we provide this guidance, relative to the criteria listed below, applicable to many DOC, HUD, and USDA project requests. If the project description falls in one of the categories and the Federal agency, or their designee, determines there is no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further action is required under section 7 of the ESA. Please note this guidance applies only to projects in South Carolina.

Description of DOC, HUD, and USDA Projects Covered

The following types of projects have been evaluated by the Service in accordance with ESA and NEPA:

1. Purchase machinery, equipment, and supplies for use in existing structures and buildings.
2. Finance or refinance existing structures or properties. Transfer of loans where the original lending or mortgage institutions for existing projects are no longer holding the loans and the properties transfer via back loans.
3. Construct, expand, maintain, remove, replace, or rehabilitate structures on developed or otherwise disturbed areas. Examples of developed or disturbed areas include paved, filled, graveled, routinely mowed vegetated grasses, agricultural fields, and pasturelands. Undeveloped areas are those sites where natural vegetation dominates.
4. New, refurbished, or expanded parking lots and amenities associated with existing or proposed private, commercial, or industrial developments that do not expand into previously undeveloped areas.
5. Implement streetscape beautification projects. Examples of these projects include the removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, curbing, or gutters; demolishing and

disposing of existing curbing; installing irrigation systems for plants; installing or replacing streetlights, benches, or trashcans; and installing handicap sidewalk ramps or new sidewalks within city limits in right of ways.

6. Repair, replace, or renovate existing wastewater treatment facilities, water supply facilities, and storm water facilities (such as drainage ditches and ponds) without expansion of the existing site boundary.
7. Install or replace pipelines or transmission lines using trenchless technology (directional drilling) techniques. Trenchless technology eliminates the need to disturb the environment caused by excavating and backfilling trenches.
8. Install or replace pipelines by trench and back fill within previously disturbed lands such as, but not limited to, maintained easements and transportation right of ways provided a protected species survey is performed and no protected species are found on the site.

The Service recommends that project proponents indicate which of the criteria are applicable to the project when submitting to the appropriate permitting agency.

Northern Long-eared Bat Consideration

The Service issued a nationwide programmatic biological opinion (PBO) for the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*, NLEB) on January 5, 2016. The PBO was issued pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the ESA to address impacts that Federal actions may have on this species. In addition, the Service published a final 4(d) rule on January 14, 2016, which details special consultation provisions for Federal actions that may affect the NLEB. Briefly, the PBO and the 4(d) rule allow for "incidental" take of the NLEB throughout its range under certain conditions. Take is defined in section 3 of the ESA as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Further, incidental take is defined as take that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Under the PBO and 4(d) rule, all incidental take of the NLEB is exempted from the ESA's take prohibitions under certain conditions. However, incidental take is prohibited within one quarter mile from known hibernacula and winter roost, or within 150 feet from a known maternity roost tree during the months of June and July.

In consideration of known hibernacula, winter roosts, and maternity roost tree locations in South Carolina, this letter hereby offers blanket concurrence for a may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect determination for the NLEB if the proposed work occurs more than one quarter mile from known hibernacula, winter roosts, or is further than 150 feet from a known maternity roost trees. If an activity falls within one-quarter mile of hibernacula or winter roost or within 150 feet of a maternity roost tree additional consultation with the Service will be required. As a conservation measure for all projects it is recommended that all tree clearing activities be conducted during the NLEB inactive season of November 15th to March 31st of any given year.

Clearance to Proceed

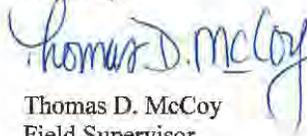
For all of the above listed projects that meet the criteria, have no effect or impact upon federally protected species or designated critical habitat, and, if applicable, meet the requirements of the NLEB 4(d) rule no further coordination with the Service is necessary. This letter may be

downloaded and serve as the Service's concurrence letter for your project. The protected species survey or assessment conducted for the property should be included with this letter when submitting the project to Federal permitting agencies.

Please note that obligations under the ESA must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action may affect any listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

The Service recommends that project proponents contact the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources regarding potential impacts to State protected species. If the proposed project will impact streams and/or wetlands, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. The Service appreciates your cooperation in the protection of federally listed species and their habitats in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas D. McCoy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "T" and "M".

Thomas D. McCoy
Field Supervisor

Karyn Desselle

From: Caldwell, Mark <mark_caldwell@fws.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 25, 2021 7:35 AM
To: Karyn Desselle
Cc: Wolf, Morgan
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] NLEB Maternity Roosts and Hibernacula in SC

Karyn,

Good morning and thank you for your request. The Service is not aware of any new NLEB hibernacula in SC. There are only the two that you have noted. Bats have been captured in various locations but the only maternity roost noted is the one Berkeley County.

Mark

Mark A. Caldwell
Deputy Field Supervisor
US Fish and Wildlife Service
South Atlantic-Gulf Region
South Carolina Ecological Services
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407
843-300-0426 (direct line)
843-870-0041 (cell)
843-300-0189 – facsimile

This email correspondence and any attachments to and from this sender is subject to the Freedom of Information Act and may be disclosed to third parties.

From: Karyn Desselle <Karyn.Desselle@hornellp.com>
Sent: Friday, January 22, 2021 5:50 PM
To: Caldwell, Mark <mark_caldwell@fws.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] NLEB Maternity Roosts and Hibernacula in SC

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Good afternoon Mark,

It's been a while but we spoke in January 2019, regarding the locations of NLEB maternity roosts and hibernacula in SC, for the purposes of conducting environmental reviews for the HUD CDBG-DR funded Housing Program for the South

Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (now under the Office of Resilience). At that time, you provided the locations below. With the release of new information showing increases in the range of the species, we wanted to see if there have been any changes in hibernacula and maternity roost locations?

0.25 Mi Buffer - Pickens County hibernacula at Table Rock State Park : 35.043748, -82.709153

0.25 Mi Buffer - Oconee County hibernacula at Stumphouse Tunnel; 34.811032, -83.123822

150 ft Buffer - Berkeley County maternity roost - located approximately at 33.10744, -79.65790.

Also, we will be sending out a few programmatic notices over the next few weeks/months, should we send those to charleston_regulatory@fws.gov or to your attention, or someone else? Thanks in advance!

Best Regards,

Karyn Dosselle

Manager, Government Services | **HORNE**

O: 225.755.9798 D: 225.341.6169 M: 225.931.7052

10000 Perkins Rowe, Suite 610 Bldg G, Baton Rouge, LA 70810

hornellp.com [gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com] LinkedIn [[gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com](https://www.linkedin.com/company/gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com)] Twitter

[gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com] Blog [[gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com](https://www.blog.gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com)]

Explosive and Flammable Hazards

24 CFR 51(c)

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

All agency coordination will be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

There are inherent potential dangers associated with locating HUD-assisted projects near hazardous facilities which store, handle, or process hazardous substances of a flammable or explosive nature. Project sites located too close to facilities handling, storing or processing conventional fuels, hazardous gases or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature may expose occupants or end-users of a project to the risk of injury in the event of a fire or an explosion. To address this risk, regulations at 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C require “HUD-assisted projects” to be separated from these facilities by a distance that is based on the contents and volume of the aboveground storage tank, or to implement mitigation measures.

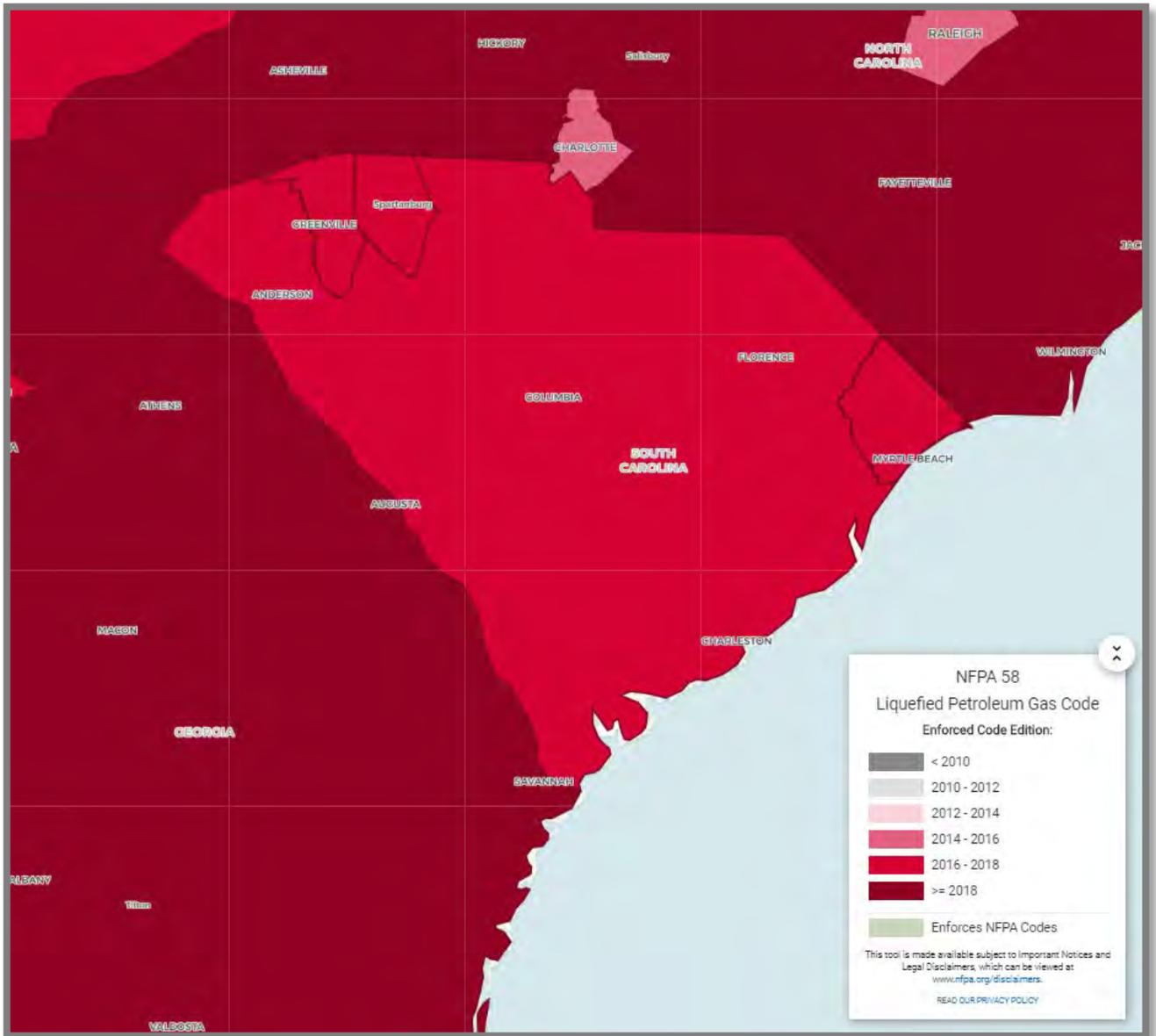
The definition of “HUD-assisted project” at 24 CFR 51.201 is predicated on whether the project increases the number of people exposed to hazardous operations. Therefore, activities to reconstruct, rehabilitate, or replace housing that existed prior to the disaster, where the number of dwelling units is not increased, and the activities are limited to the general area of the pre-existing footprint, are not required to apply the acceptable separation distance (ASD) standards in 24 CFR Part 51C. An ASD analysis is required if the number of dwelling units increases and / or the building footprint changes substantially, potentially bringing the structure (and number of residents) closer to an aboveground tank containing a flammable or explosive substance.

HUD has updated the definition of “hazard” in 24 CFR 51.201 to exclude from mandatory separation distance requirements in 24 CFR part 51, subpart C all containers that are 1,000 gallons or less in water volume capacity and comply with the National Fire Protection Association Code 58, in the 2017 edition (NFPA 58 (2017)). Therefore, the following categories of containers are not covered by 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C requirements, in spite of the fact that they store or handle covered gases or liquids:

- Stationary aboveground containers that store natural gas and have floating tops
- Underground storage containers, mobile conveyances (tank trucks, barges, railroad tank cars), and pipelines, such as high-pressure natural gas transmission pipelines or liquid petroleum pipelines
- Aboveground storage tanks that are ancillary to a one-to-four-unit single-family FHA-insured property
- Aboveground storage tanks containing liquified petroleum gas (“LPG” or propane) when they are 1,000 gallons or less in volume and comply with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 58, version 2017 (NFPA 58 (2017)).

In these jurisdictions, citation to the NFPA website (codefinder.nfpa.org) referencing the applicable state or local code is sufficient to document that any tank in that jurisdiction containing propane of 1,000 gallons or less water volume is excepted from coverage under 24 CFR part 51, subpart C. As verified by [NFPA Code](#)

[Finder](#), with the exception of a single reference by IFGC in the City of Columbia to NFPA (2014), the entire State of South Carolina, including the project area, has adopted and is in compliance with NFPA 58 (2017). The City of Columbia is outside of the project area for the program.



Site Specific Review Process

Projects involving reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of housing that existed prior to the disaster, where the number of dwelling units is not increased and the activities are limited to the general area of the pre-existing footprint, will not require further review for above ground storage tanks.

Projects involving a relocation of an MHU to a new location on the same property or to a different previously developed property will require further review. An ASD analysis using HUD's [ASD Calculator](#) will be performed for all ASTs identified within 1 mile of the project site, through site reconnaissance, detailed review of recent

aerial imagery and contacting local agencies with an interest in tracking the locations of ASTs within a specific community. If the AST meets or exceeds the acceptable separation distance from the project site, or the risk of exposure to blast overpressure and thermal radiation can be sufficiently mitigated through the presence of natural barriers, existing man-made barriers, or reconfiguring or relocating the project site, the project may proceed. The Tier II Site-Specific Review Checklist will document the determination, to include the ASD analysis and any mitigating factors, as required.

If the acceptable separation distance is not met, and mitigating factors are insufficient to prevent exposure to blast overpressure and thermal radiation, the project cannot proceed.

Farmland Protection

Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR 658

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Carolina Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 (7 USC 4201 et seq.) regulates Federal actions with the potential to convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. The purpose of the Act, as regulated in 7 CFR 658, is “to minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses.”

“Farmland”, in accordance with 7 CFR 658.2(a), is defined as “prime or unique farmlands as defined in section 1540(c)(1) of the Act or farmland that is determined by the appropriate ... government agency ... to be farmland of statewide or local importance.” The definition further explains that farmland does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage, and that farmland already in urban development includes all land with a density of 30 structures per 40-acre area.

Pursuant to 7 CFR § 658.3(c) the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) does not apply to the purchase, maintenance, renovation or replacement of existing structures and sites converted prior to application for HUD funding, including actions related to the construction of minor new ancillary structures, such as garages or sheds.

Hence, the regulations to protect Farmlands do not apply to projects involving rehabilitation, reconstruction, acquisition/buyout (demolition of an existing structure), replacement of existing homes, and relocation of replacement MHUs onto previously developed lots where all existing utility connections and systems are in place, as these properties were previously converted to non-agricultural use when the initial development occurred.

Additionally, the SC NRCS was contacted on May 8, 2018 regarding Hurricane Matthew housing program activities. A response was received on June 1, 2018 stating that, “the project is in an area already in urban development or is in existing right-of-ways. There is no significant impact on Prime or Statewide Important Farmlands.”

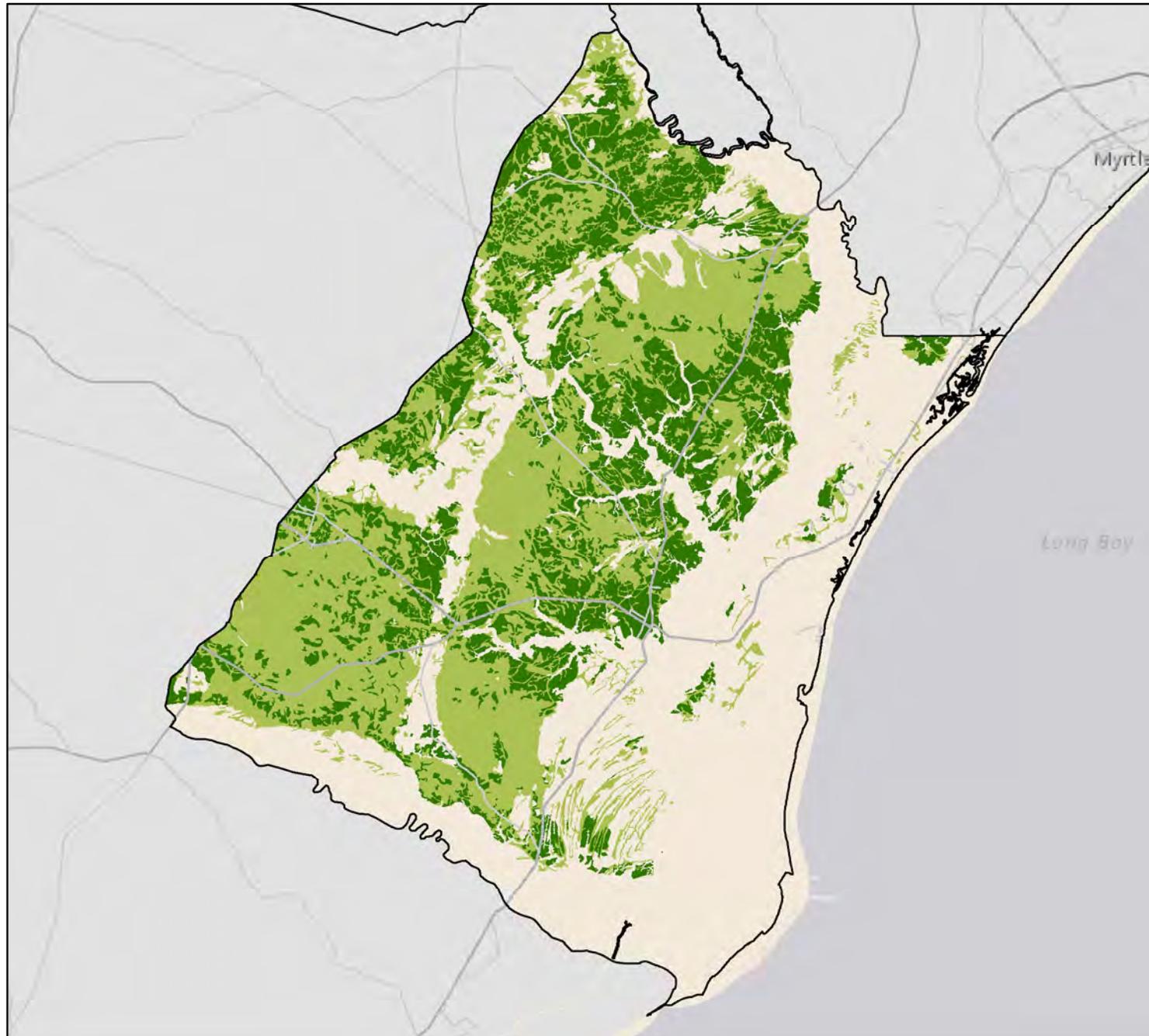
The Farmland Protection review is concluded at the Tier I Broad Environmental Review Level.

Site Specific Review Process

FPPA does not apply to the proposed project activities. The Tier II Site-Specific Review Checklist will document that the review was concluded at the Tier I level.

Prime Farmland - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



USA Soils Farmland Class

- Prime Farmland
- Farmland of Local Importance
- Farmland of Statewide Importance
- Farmland of Unique Importance
- Not Prime Farmland



Sources: NRCS Farmland and Soils Data compiled by ESRI Living Atlas; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Historic Preservation

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

South Carolina Dept of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, requires the lead federal agency with jurisdiction over a federally funded or federally-licensed activity to consider impacts to historic properties before approving a project. The implementing regulation of Section 106, issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), is 36 CFR 800. If the project requires Section 106 approval, it is called an undertaking. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800), became effective August 5, 2004 (<https://www.achp.gov/protecting-historic-properties>). Resources for evaluation include: the National Register database, existing state and local inventories, local historical and preservation organizations, and local planning departments to identify properties that are listed in or eligible for the National Register.

The NHPA regulation establishes the process to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the undertaking and evaluate their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It further requires assessing the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, and specifies the consultation methods to avoid, reduce, or mitigate any adverse effects to historic properties. Adverse effects include, but are not limited to, destruction or alteration of all or part of a property; isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment; introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or that alter its setting; transfer or sale of a federally owned property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use; and neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction.

A historic property is defined as any building, district, structure, archaeological site, or object that is either listed, or eligible for listing, in the NRHP. Under this regulatory definition, other cultural resources can be present within a project's Area of Potential Effect but are not considered historic properties if they do not meet the NRHP eligibility requirements. To be considered eligible for the NRHP, a property must meet one of the four following criteria (36 CFR 60.4): (a) they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (b) they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (c) they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (d) they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History was contacted for comment regarding project compliance for activities related to Hurricane Matthew in a letter dated October 11, 2016. In an email dated

October 18, 2016, the following clarifications and guidance was provided, “Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes: Rehabs of buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per I.B.1 of the FEMA PA. Otherwise, other specific rehab activities can be excluded primarily under II.’s Tier Two Allowances, regardless of building age. Demolition and/or Reconstruction to buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per II.B.11. If a building is well over 45 years old and its activities (rehab, demolition and/or reconstruction) are not excluded from review per the Allowances then standard Section 106 consultation is recommended.”

“Replacement of MHU’s: These would also be addressed by the above citations. However, while the FEMA PA does not specifically address MHU’s (i.e. mobile homes), our office has no concerns with repairs to, or demolition or replacement of any MHU, regardless of age. Consultation with our office for MHU projects is not necessary.”

Follow-up letters seeking additional comments regarding project compliance for activities related to Hurricane Florence were sent to both the South Carolina Department of Archives and History State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer on January 26, 2021. The SC SHPO responded on 2/8/2021 concurring with the consultation approach outlined in the January 26, 2021 letter. No response was received from the THPO.

The HUD Addendum to the South Carolina Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Emergency Management Agency, The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer, The South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and Tribes Participating as Invited Signatories to include the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office and Participating South Carolina Units of General Local Government, was executed on November 16, 2016. The below procedures follow the process defined therein.

Site Specific Review Process

All projects have the potential to adversely affect historic properties through inappropriate alterations to:

1. the applicant building itself (if listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]);
2. a NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible district if the work site is within its boundaries; and/or
3. an archaeology site that is NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible, or that is significant to a Native American Tribe.

Above-ground (architectural history) and below-ground (archaeology) assessments have different review requirements. They shall be assessed separately by appropriate professionals, overseen by an archaeologist and architectural historian that each meet their respective qualifications as listed by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) (https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm).

If the proposed activities meet the first tier PA allowance(s), this will be recorded on the SSC and the historic preservation review is concluded for both archaeology and architectural history.

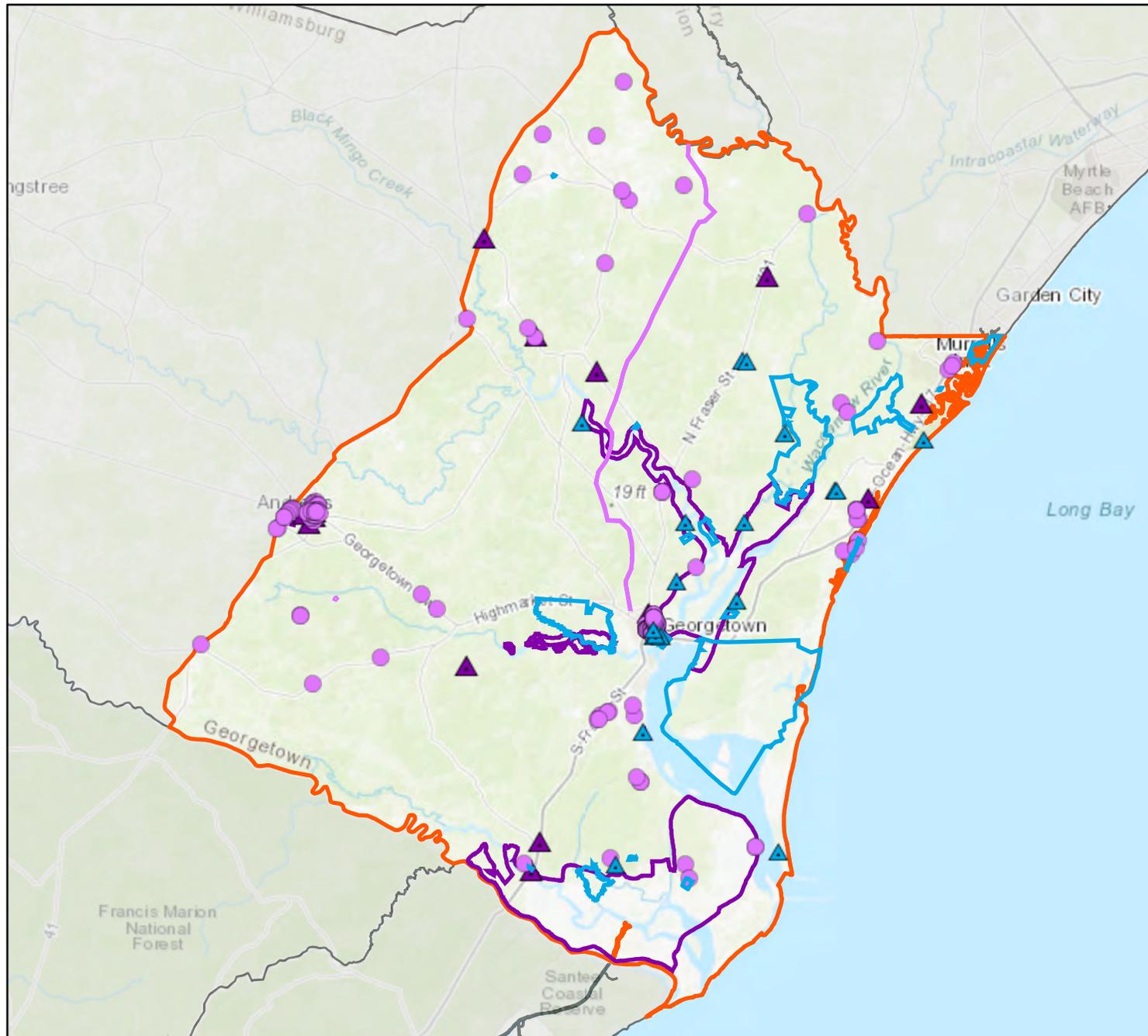
If the proposed activity does not meet the first-tier allowances, an SOI-qualified architectural historian/archaeologist, as appropriate, will further evaluate whether it is already NRHP-listed or is potentially eligible for listing as a NRHP property at the individual level. If negative, and all project activities comply with

the second-tier allowances in the PA, these shall be identified on the SSC and the architectural review shall be completed by the SOI-qualified architectural historian/archaeologist, as appropriate.

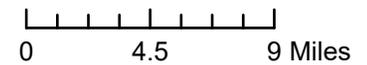
If that review indicates that the building is NRHP-listed or potentially individually NRHP-eligible, is located within any designated historic district (local, NRHP-eligible, or NRHP-listed) or the pre-storm residence is of historic-age and project activities do not meet PA allowances, then a memorandum or letter report with appropriate photographs and maps will be prepared by the architectural historian. This document will also identify whether the proposed program activity will result in a Section 106 determination of “No Adverse Effect” or “Adverse Effect”. The report will then be submitted to the SC SHPO to review and concur or object to the finding.

Historic Preservation - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



- County Boundary
- ▲ NRHP Structures
- NRHP Areas
- Historic Structures**
- Not Eligible/Requires Evaluation
- ▲ Eligible
- Historic Areas**
- Not Eligible/Requires Evaluation
- Significant Resource



Sources: Historic Preservation Data obtained from the State of North Carolina GIS Portal; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Noise Abatement and Control

Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

All agency coordination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

The Noise Control Act of 1972 regulates noise to protect people from negative health and welfare effects resulting from noise pollution in the environment. HUD's noise standards may be found in 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart B. Consideration of noise applies to the acquisition of undeveloped land and existing development as well – where these activities result in a new noise-sensitive land use. For proposed new construction in high noise areas, the project must incorporate noise mitigation features.

HUD has determined that noise abatement and control is not applicable to a disaster recovery program which meets the definition under 24 CFR 51.101(a)(3): "The policy does not apply to...any action or emergency assistance under disaster assistance provisions or appropriations which are provided to save lives, protect property, protect public health and safety, remove debris and wreckage, or assistance that has the effect of restoring facilities substantially as they existed prior to the disaster."

Rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement (Proposed Actions 1 – 6) fit this definition and will not require further review. Although relocated replacement MHUs may be in a 'new' location, per program requirements, the home must be placed on an existing residentially developed MHU lot –thus the 'new' location is actually a previously existing noise-sensitive (residential) land use, and also fits the definition above.

Additionally, acquisition / buyout (Proposed Action 7) involves demolition and conversion to greenspace in perpetuity, which will not result in a noise-sensitive land use.

The review for Noise is concluded at the Tier I Broad Environmental Review level.

Site Specific Review Process

HUD's noise regulations do not apply to projects involving reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of housing for the purpose of restoring facilities substantially as existed prior to the disaster, and projects that will not result in a new noise-sensitive land use. The Tier II Site-Specific Review Checklist will document that the review was concluded at the Tier I level.

Sole Source Aquifers

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR 149

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

No agencies were consulted.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

Aquifers and surface water are drinking water systems that may be impacted by development. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 requires protection of drinking water systems that are the sole or principal drinking water source for an area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health.

Sole Source Aquifer designations are one tool to protect drinking water supplies in areas where alternatives to the groundwater resource are few, cost-prohibitive, or nonexistent. The designation protects an area's ground water resource by requiring U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review of any proposed projects within the designated area that are receiving federal financial assistance. All proposed projects receiving federal funds are subject to review to ensure they do not endanger the water source.

Only new construction and conversion activities are subject to review for Sole Source Aquifers (SSA).

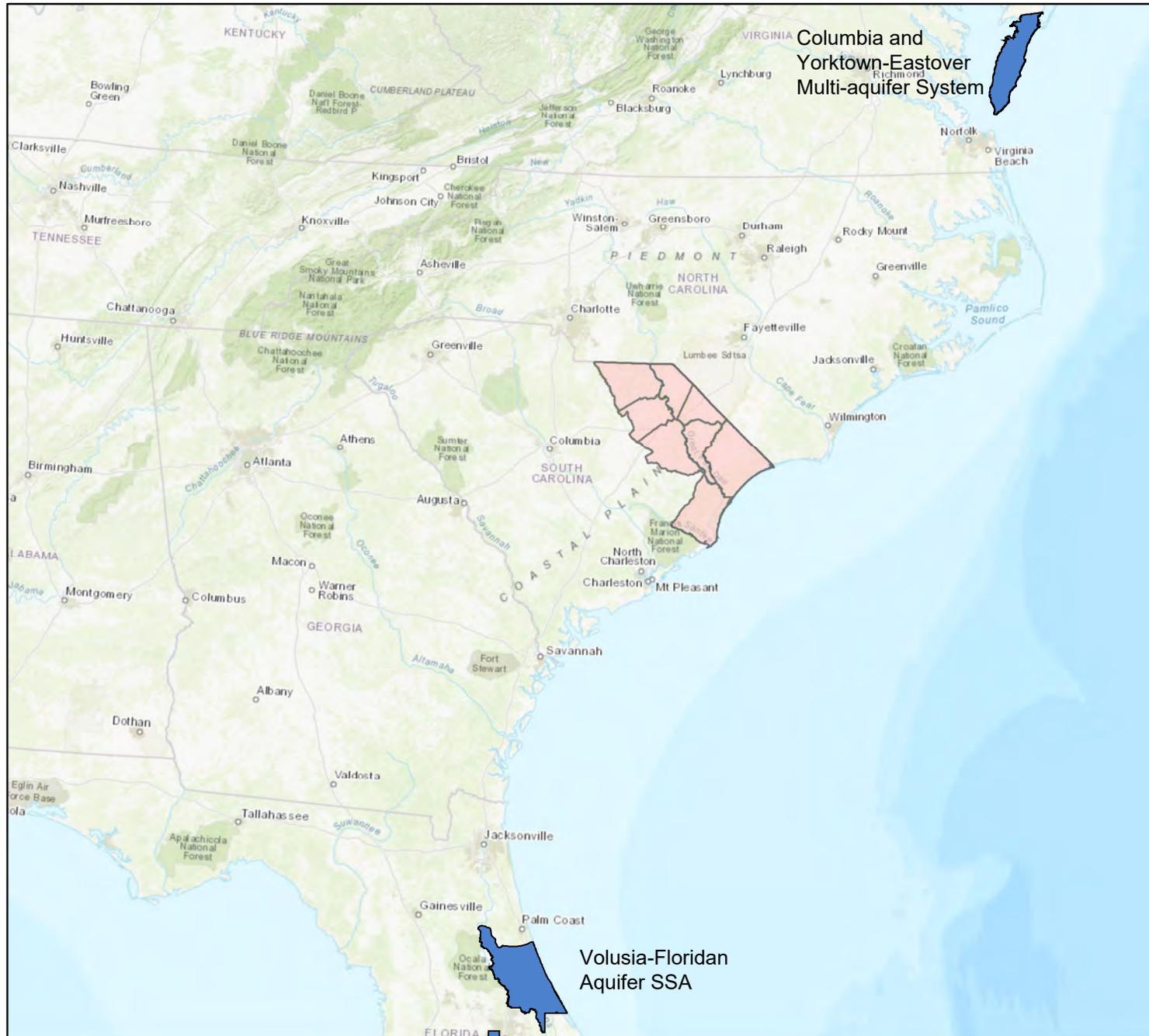
A review of the EPA regional Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) maps determined that the project area is not within the boundaries of a designated SSA. There are no sole source aquifers located in South Carolina. The review for SSA is concluded at the Tier I Broad Environmental Review level.

Site Specific Review Process

There are no sole source aquifers in South Carolina. The Tier II Site-Specific Review Checklist will document that the review was concluded at the Tier I level.

Sole Source Aquifers

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



- Study Area
- Sole Source Aquifers



0 60 120 Miles

Sources: Aquifer data obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's GIS Portal; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Wetlands and Surface Waters Protection

Executive Order 11990 (particularly sections 2 and 5), and Clean Water Act Compliance (33 CFR 320 - 330)

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

All agency coordination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

Executive Order (EO) 11990 was issued “to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with wetlands as defined at Section 6(e) and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction (draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, and related activities or placement of any buildings or facilities) in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative.” In addition to compliance with EO 11990, project activities located within wetlands or with surface waters (e.g., creeks, lake shores or coastline) may also be subject to permitting under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Sections 401 and 404 provide the USACE with the authority to permit or deny placement of dredge or fill material in waters of the U.S. (see <https://www.epa.gov/wotus-rule>). Examples of fill include, but are not limited to: rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood, overburden from excavation activities, and materials used to create any building or infrastructure within a water of the U.S. designated water or wetland. All activities will be located on lands privately owned by the applicant and Sections 10 and 14 (also Section 408) of the Rivers and Harbor Act will not apply.

Based on a review of the National Wetlands Inventory data, there are wetlands throughout the program area and it is assumed that at least some of the proposed project sites will intersect with NWI-mapped wetlands. Projects that involve new construction (as defined in Executive Order 11990), expansion of a building’s footprint, or ground disturbance in a wetland (per NWI and verified by site reconnaissance and the presence of wetland indicators) are required to obtain any necessary permits as required by the Corps and are subject to processing under 24 CFR 55.20 (unless an exemption applies).

Although the 8-Step Decision Making Process did not specifically take these alternatives into consideration, 24 CFR §55.12 “Inapplicability of 24 CFR Part 55 to certain categories of proposed actions” states that this part shall not apply to:

1. “The approval of financial assistance for restoring and preserving the natural and beneficial functions and values of floodplains and wetlands, including through acquisition of such floodplain and wetland property, but only if: (i) The property is cleared of all existing structures and related improvements; (ii) The property is dedicated for permanent use for flood control, wetland protection, park land, or open space; and (iii) A permanent covenant or comparable restriction is placed on the property's continued use to preserve the floodplain or wetland from future development.” (24 CFR §55.12(c)(3))

The Program criteria for acquisition/buyout mandate that acquired, damaged single-family residential properties in the 100-year floodplain be demolished and cleared, these properties will then be converted to

greenspace in perpetuity through a restrictive covenant placed on the property to prevent future redevelopment of the property. Therefore, it has been determined that further analysis under the 8-Step Decision Making Process would not be required for acquisition/buyout activities.

Site Specific Review Process

All projects that involve new construction (as defined in Executive Order 11990), expansion of a building's footprint, or ground disturbance will be evaluated to determine if the project site is located in or adjacent to a wetland (per NWI and verified by site reconnaissance and the presence of wetland indicators) or waterbody.

If there is no evidence that project construction activities could impact a water / wetland feature, then the review will be complete. The finding will be noted in the project file and documented through appropriate notes, maps and photographs.

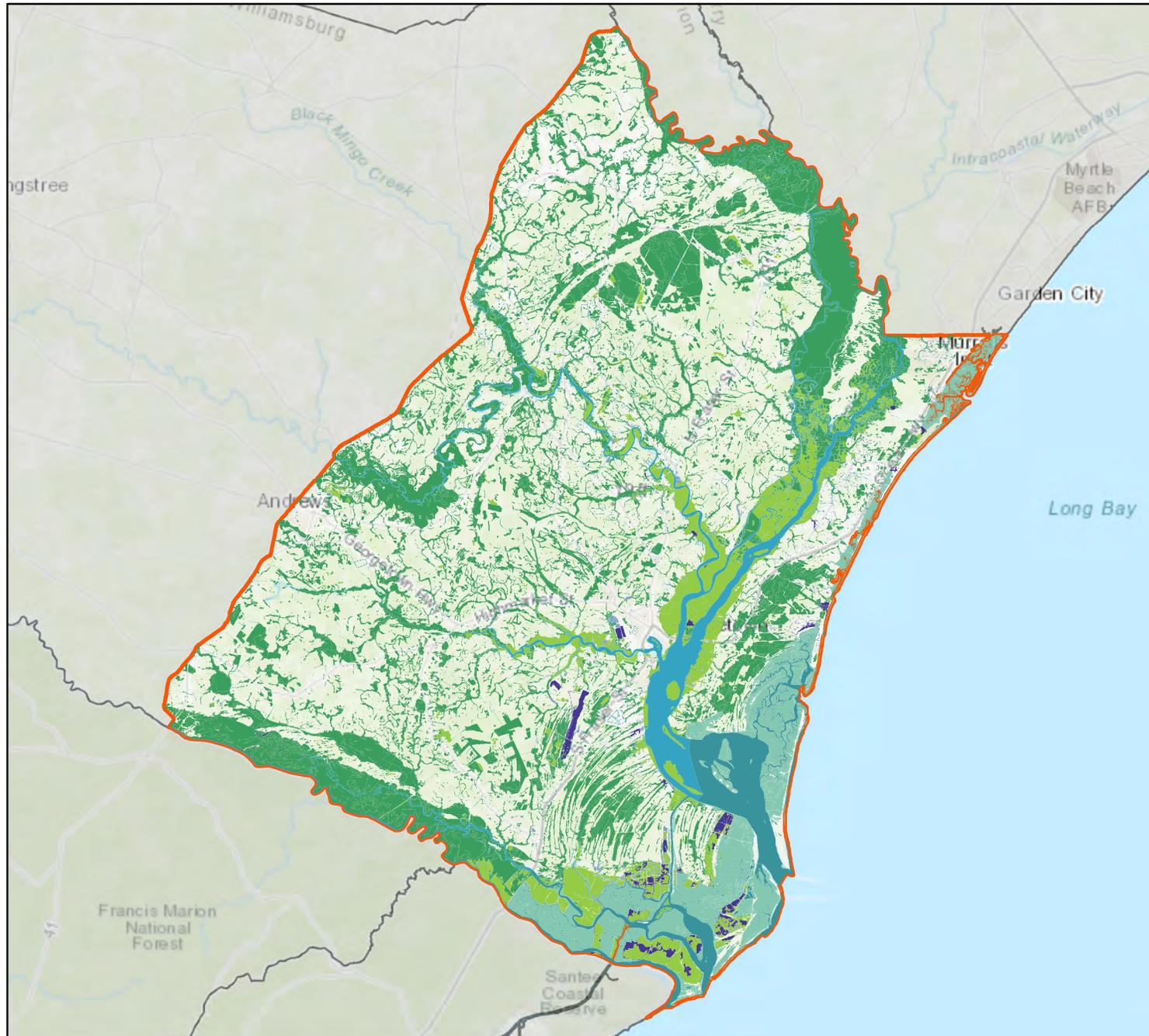
If the desktop review, site inspection, agency coordination and/or aquatic features delineation study ascertain that a jurisdictional water / wetland is present or adjacent to the proposed construction work area then this finding will be recorded through a memorandum or letter report from a professional ecologist. This document will provide, where feasible, recommendations that present practical mitigation actions that could avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts to the aquatic feature.

If the option is feasible the applicant may be asked to move the program activity to another location that is confirmed to be outside all wetlands / waters of the US. If this option is not feasible then the document and site recommendations will be submitted to the USACE for review and comment. If approved by the USACE then the applicant will be informed of the mitigation requirements. As required by the USACE, on a case-by-case basis, the 8-Step process outlined at 24 CFR 55.20 with modifications necessary for compliance with Sections 2 and 5 of EO 11990, will be performed. Included in the ERR will be any compliance requirements to meet USACE permit needs.

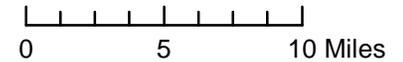
All relevant findings for each application will be documented on the Tier II Site-Specific Review Checklist and kept on file in the final ERR.

National Wetlands Inventory - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



- County Boundary
- National Wetlands Inventory**
 - Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
 - Estuarine and Marine Wetland
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - Freshwater Pond
 - Lake
 - Other
 - Riverine



Sources: National Wetlands Inventory data obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

National Park Service

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act created the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) in 1968 to protect selected rivers in a free-flowing condition and to recognize their importance to our cultural and natural heritage (16 USC 1271). The NWSRS includes, designated Wild and Scenic Rivers, Study Rivers and the National Rivers Inventory. The Act prohibits federal support for activities such as construction of dams or other on-stream activities that could harm a designated river's free-flowing condition, water quality or outstanding resource values. Boundaries for protected rivers generally extend one-quarter mile from either bank in the lower 48 states.

South Carolina has approximately 29,898 miles of river, of which 41.9 miles are designated as wild & scenic. The Chattooga River is the only river in South Carolina that is designated as wild and scenic. There are currently 3 study rivers, none of which are located in South Carolina. The Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) is a listing of more than 3,400 free-flowing rivers or river segments in the US that are believed to possess one or more "outstanding remarkable" natural or cultural value. Under a 1979 Presidential Directive, all federal agencies must seek to avoid or mitigate actions that would adversely affect one or more of the NRI segments. There are ten (10) NRI segments located within the program project area.

A request for comment was submitted to the National Park Service on May 8, 2018 in regard to Hurricane Matthew housing activities. No response was received.

Based on the distance to the rivers, and the general location of the project sites within the project area, the Program will not impact a designated Wild and Scenic River or Study River. Project activities will not include any water resources projects that require Section 404 permits (dams, water diversion projects, bridges, roadway construction or reconstruction, boat ramps, etc.). Additionally, the proposed project activities are limited to reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing housing, and any ground disturbance would be limited to the disturbed area of the previously developed lot and therefore, are not likely to have an adverse effect on the natural, cultural, and/or recreational values of an NRI segment.

The review for Wild and Scenic Rivers is concluded at the Tier I Broad Environmental Review level.

Site Specific Review Process

The Tier II Site-Specific Review Checklist will document that the review was concluded at the Tier I level. All projects will be conditioned to "take care to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the rivers identified in the Nationwide Inventory."

WILD & SCENIC RIVERS

SOUTH CAROLINA	Chattooga	<p>May 10, 1974. The segment from 0.8 miles below Cashiers Lake in North Carolina to the Tugaloo Reservoir. The West Fork from its confluence with the main stem upstream 7.3 miles.</p> <p>Wild — 41.6 miles; Scenic — 2.5 miles; Recreational — 14.6 miles; Total — 58.7 miles</p>
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STUDY RIVERS

OREGON	Cave, Lake, No Name and Panther Creeks	<p>December 19, 2014 (Public Law 113-291). Cave Creek from the River Styx to the boundary of the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. Lake Creek from its headwaters at Bigelow Lakes to the confluence with Cave Creek. No Name Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Cave Creek. Panther Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Lake Creek. Upper Cave Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the River Styx.</p> <p>8.3 miles</p>
CONNECTICUT	Housatonic River	<p>November 11, 2016 (Section 2(a)(ii) Application by Governor Malloy). From the Massachusetts/Connecticut border downstream to Boardman Bridge in New Milford, Connecticut.</p> <p>41.0 miles</p>
MAINE	York River	<p>December 19, 2014 (Public Law 113-291). From the headwaters of the York River at York Pond to the mouth of the river at York Harbor and any associated tributaries.</p> <p>11.3 miles plus tributaries</p>

National Rivers Inventory (within Program Counties)

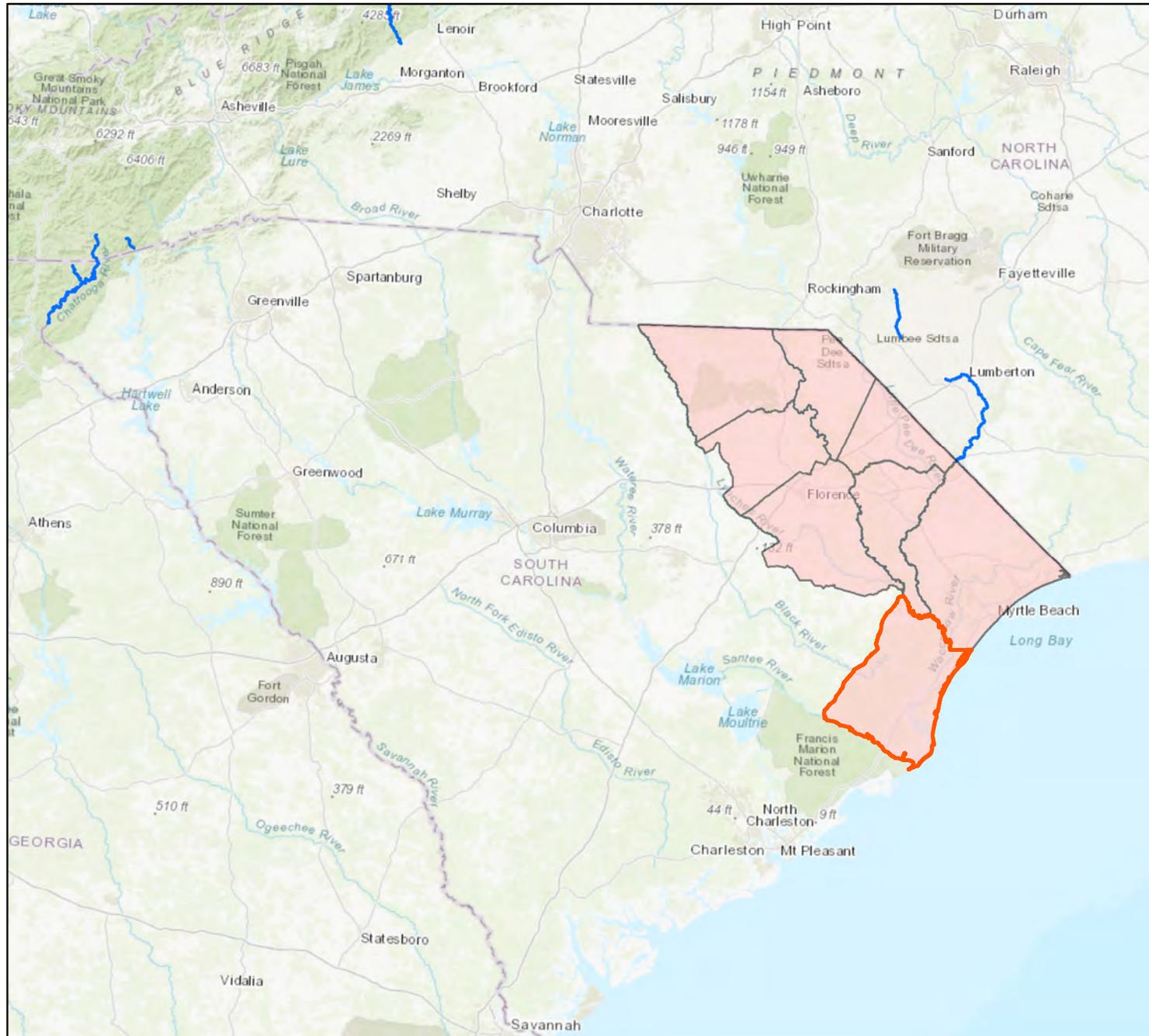
River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Description	ORVs	Water-shed (HUC Code 8)	Year Listed / Updated
LITTLE PEE DEE RIVER	Marion, Horry, Dillon	SC 57 bridge to confluence with Pee Dee River	118	Low country blackwater river with many reaches of remote swampland and pristine cypress forests; sandy beaches; plentiful waterfowl.	Cultural, Fish, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Little Pee Dee	1982

LUMBER RIVER	Marion, Horry, Dillon	NC State line to confluence with Little Pee Dee River	17	Forested, swampy floodplain rich in wildlife, including Swainsons Warbler and Red- Cockaded Woodpecker; excellent fishery; of Revolutionary War significance.	Cultural, Fish, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Little PeeDee	1982
PEE DEE RIVER	Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Florence, Dillon, Darlington, Marlboro, Chesterfield	NC State line to Atlantic Ocean	177	Flows through lowland swamps, scenic bluffs; numerous oxbow lakes and sandbars; abundance of wildlife.	Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Lower PeeDee	1982
LYNCHES RIVER	Florence, Sumter, Lee, Darlington, Kershaw, Chesterfield	SC 903 bridge to confluence with Pee Dee River	152	Scenic and secluded coastal plain stream with stretches of whitewater; lush vegetation and dense forests.	Fish, Geologic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Carolina Coastal-Sampit	1982
NORTH SANTEE RIVER	Georgetown	Confluence with Wadmacon Creek to mouth at Santee Bay	18	Slow moving shallow swamp stream with natural corridor and diversity of flora and fauna.	Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Santee	1982
SANTEE RIVER	Charleston, Georgetown, Berkeley, Williamsburg, Clarendon	Santee River to confluence with South Santee River	71	Slow moving shallow swamp stream with natural corridor exhibiting a diversity of flora and fauna; numerous historical and archaeological sites.	Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Santee	1982
SAVANNAH RIVER	Charleston, Georgetown, Berkeley, Williamsburg, Clarendon	Hartwell Dam to confluence with Beer Garden Creek. Then from Augusta Regional Airport to Kings Island.	196	Popular year round for recreational activities; geological sites, including 160 foot high Shell Bluffs; habitat for variety and abundance of wildlife.	Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Upper Savannah	1982

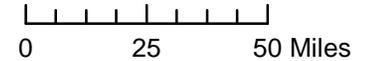
SOUTH SANTEE RIVER	Charleston, Georgetown, Berkeley, Williamsburg, Clarendon	Confluence with Santee River to Atlantic Ocean	16	Slow moving shallow swamp stream with natural corridor exhibiting a diversity of flora and fauna; numerous historical and archaeological sites	Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Santee	1982
WACCAMAW RIVER	Georgetown, Horry	NC State line to confluence with Pee Dee River	98	Deep blackwater swamp stream characterized by numerous buttressed tree species, predominately cypress draped with Spanish moss; abundance of wildlife	Cultural, Fish, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Waccamaw	1982
BLACK RIVER	Georgetown, Williamsburg, Clarendon	Confluence with Pocotaligo River to Confluence with Pee Dee River	112	Southern blackwater stream with limestone bluffs and numerous buttressed tree species; oxbow lakes and white sand bars.	Cultural, Fish, Geologic, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Wildlife	Black	1982

National Wild and Scenic Rivers - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



-  County Boundary
-  Study Area
-  National Wild and Scenic River



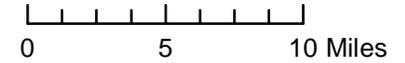
Sources: National Wild and Scenic Rivers compiled by the US Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and US Fish and Wildlife Service; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

National Rivers Inventory - Georgetown County

Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program



-  County Boundary
-  National Rivers Inventory



Sources: Nationwide Rivers Inventory obtained from the National Park Service; ESRI Imagery Basemap service.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898

Regulatory Agencies Consulted

All agency coordination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Regulatory Background and Broad Review Determination

Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations" (2/94) requires certain federal agencies, including HUD, to consider how federally assisted projects may have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations.

As required by HUD per the federal register notice, low- to moderate-income households will receive at least 70% of the proposed Program funding. The proposed activities will assist these low- to moderate-income residents in the areas most affected by Hurricanes Matthew and Florence, many of whom are designated as minority populations. The program is designed to allow residents to return to, or continue living in, their current communities, with the primary goal of improving the condition of the housing, making it more durable, energy-efficient, safe from mold, asbestos, lead based paint, and other health and safety impacts. The program will also enhance health and safety by making many homes less vulnerable to flooding and future storm damage by repairing or replacing/reconstructing to current code and Housing Quality Standards and elevating the structures above the flood level.

While the program's intent is to beneficially impact these target populations, it is understood that any adverse environmental impacts that may be identified during the site-specific environmental review, could result in an unintended disproportionate, adverse impact.

Site Specific Review Process

Environmental Justice will be analyzed at the site-specific level once all sections of the Tier II Site-Specific Environmental Checklist are completed to determine if the project may adversely impact a low-income or minority population. If adverse impacts are identified, the impacts must be mitigated and documented in the Tier II Site-Specific Checklist.



EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report



Location: Georgetown County

Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius

Description: Georgetown County

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017
Population		61,065
Population Density (per sq. mile)		75
People of Color Population		22,399
% People of Color Population		37%
Households		24,840
Housing Units		34,628
Housing Units Built Before 1950		2,125
Per Capita Income		28,748
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		813.59
% Land Area		79%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		221.06
% Water Area		21%

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Race			
Total	61,065	100%	0
Population Reporting One Race	59,922	98%	1,126
White	39,133	64%	265
Black	19,204	31%	384
American Indian	73	0%	57
Asian	230	0%	99
Pacific Islander	15	0%	22
Some Other Race	1,267	2%	299
Population Reporting Two or More Races	1,143	2%	404
Total Hispanic Population	1,838	3%	0
Total Non-Hispanic Population	59,227		
White Alone	38,666	63%	90
Black Alone	19,114	31%	375
American Indian Alone	73	0%	57
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	230	0%	99
Pacific Islander Alone	15	0%	22
Other Race Alone	135	0%	100
Two or More Races Alone	994	2%	377
Population by Sex			
Male	28,957	47%	112
Female	32,108	53%	112
Population by Age			
Age 0-4	2,928	5%	91
Age 0-17	11,965	20%	454
Age 18+	49,100	80%	1,024
Age 65+	15,363	25%	606

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race. N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017



EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report



Location: Georgetown County
 Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius
 Description: Georgetown County

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population 25+ by Educational Attainment			
Total	44,790	100%	86
Less than 9th Grade	1,878	4%	290
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	4,184	9%	460
High School Graduate	12,846	29%	684
Some College, No Degree	13,739	31%	791
Associate Degree	4,050	9%	395
Bachelor's Degree or more	12,143	27%	690
Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English			
Total	58,137	100%	27
Speak only English	56,129	97%	230
Non-English at Home ¹⁺²⁺³⁺⁴	2,008	3%	261
¹ Speak English "very well"	1,225	2%	247
² Speak English "well"	219	0%	93
³ Speak English "not well"	486	1%	155
⁴ Speak English "not at all"	78	0%	61
³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than well"	564	1%	164
²⁺³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than very well"	783	1%	186
Linguistically Isolated Households*			
Total	182	100%	107
Speak Spanish	136	75%	94
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	4	2%	7
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	42	23%	41
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	29
Households by Household Income			
Household Income Base	24,840	100%	476
< \$15,000	3,732	15%	470
\$15,000 - \$25,000	3,233	13%	409
\$25,000 - \$50,000	5,986	24%	508
\$50,000 - \$75,000	4,058	16%	417
\$75,000 +	7,831	32%	569
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure			
Total	24,840	100%	476
Owner Occupied	18,992	76%	481
Renter Occupied	5,848	24%	490
Employed Population Age 16+ Years			
Total	50,656	100%	194
In Labor Force	26,747	53%	777
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	2,560	5%	474
Not In Labor Force	23,909	47%	793

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
 N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)
 *Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Tier II Site Specific Environmental Review Checklist



Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program Tier II Site-Specific Environmental Review

Version 1.0 February 2021

(To be used following the EA-level Tier I Environmental Broad Review for projects involving rehabilitation, reconstruction, replacement, elevation, and relocation of owner-occupied single-family residential structures.)

Project Information

HUD Grant Number:			
Program Name:	Hurricane Florence Single-Family Housing Program		
Matthew Case ID:		Florence Case ID:	
Applicant Name:			
Property Address:			
County:		Year Built:	
Parcel ID:		Coordinates (Lat/Long):	
Inspector Name:		Date Inspected:	
Preparer Name:		Date Prepared:	
Reviewer Name:		Date Reviewed:	
Proposed Action:			
Attachments:			

Project Description:

Environmental Finding:

- The proposed activity conditionally complies with environmental requirements for funding.
- The proposed activity does not comply with environmental requirements for funding due to [\(state topic\(s\) that makes it ineligible\)](#).



SITE-SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

PROJECT CONDITIONS

1. (EXAMPLE) The reconstructed structure must be reconstructed in the same location on the property and should not be shifted closer to the wetland areas of the property.
2. (EXAMPLE) The project site is located in the XYZ National Historic District; therefore, all reconstruction activities must adhere to the building plans, in design and materials, as shown in the approved plans to maintain compliance with the Certificate of Appropriateness.

GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES

1. All changes to the scope of work of a proposed activity, must be revised and resubmitted for reevaluation under NEPA (24 CFR 58.47).
2. Acquire all required federal, state and local permits prior to commencement of construction and comply with all permit conditions.
3. Use of energy-efficient doors, water heaters and HVAC units, as well as the incorporation of weatherization measures to the extent practicable.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

4. Ensure that the work does not diminish the historic integrity of any local historic district or historic property.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT AND FLOOD INSURANCE

5. All proposed reconstruction, manufactured housing replacement, substantial improvements, and elevation activities in the 100-year floodplain must adhere to the minimum standard of Base Flood Elevation plus 2 feet or the local floodplain requirements, whichever is more restrictive.
6. All residences in, or partially in, the 100-year floodplain shown on the current effective FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map must be covered by flood insurance and the flood insurance must be maintained per program guidelines.
7. Applications approved to build within the "Coastal High Hazard" areas ("V" or "VE" Zones shown on the current effective FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map) must adhere to construction standards, methods, and techniques requiring a registered professional engineer to either develop, review, or approve, per the associated location, specific Applicant elevation plans that demonstrate the design meets the current standards for V zones in FEMA regulation 44 CFR 60.3(e) as required by HUD Regulation 24 CFR 55.1(c)(3).

WETLANDS / WATER QUALITY

8. Implement and maintain erosion and sedimentation control measures sufficient to prevent deposition of sediment and eroded soil in onsite and offsite wetlands and waters. This includes buffering and filtering runoff water and using BMPs to control nonpoint source runoff.
9. Soil compaction will be minimized by controlling project activities in vegetated areas, including lawns.
10. Protect existing drain inlets from debris, soil and sedimentation.



11. Protect stream, wetlands, woods and other natural areas from any unnecessary construction activities or disturbance.

NOISE

12. Outfit all heavy equipment with operating mufflers.
13. Comply with the applicable local noise ordinance.

AIR QUALITY

14. Utilize alternatively fueled equipment when possible.
15. Utilize emission controls applicable to the equipment.
16. Reduce idling time on construction equipment.
17. Minimize dust emissions through good operating practices.
18. Retrofit, repower, or replace older and more polluting diesel construction equipment in order to satisfy clean air construction requirements, as necessary.
19. Require an asbestos survey and project license as may be required prior to any demolition activities such as deconstruction of a building or removal of structures in the right-of-way of a road project.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

20. Except where exempted, all activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding asbestos, including but not limited to the following:
 - Regulation 61-86.1, Standards of Performance for Asbestos Projects,
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Standard,
 - 1926.1101 and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) – Asbestos.
 - Applicant must comply with all laws and regulations concerning the proper handling, removal and disposal of hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos, lead-based paint) or household waste (e.g., construction and demolition debris, pesticides/herbicides, white goods).
21. All activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint, including but not limited to:
 - EPA’s Repair, Renovation, and Painting (RRP) Rule (40 CFR 745.80(e));
 - HUD’s lead-based paint regulations in 24 CFR 35(a)(b)(h)(j)(r);
 - HUD’s “Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing”.
22. Project rehabilitation and new construction shall apply appropriate materials and construction techniques to prevent radon gas contamination (<https://www.epa.gov/radon/radon-resources-builders-and-contractors>).
23. Upon completion all rehabilitated residential dwellings must be free of mold attributable to the disaster event.
24. Comply with all laws, regulations, and industry standards applicable to aboveground and underground storage tanks.
25. Storage tanks installed below the base flood elevation must be watertight and must be anchored to resist floatation and lateral movement during a storm surge or other flood.



COASTAL ZONE

26. Septic tank repair or replacement in a coastal zone will be situated as safe distance from the shoreline to ensure proper drainage and filtering of tank effluents before they reach the water's edge with special attention given in identified erosion areas.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

27. Contractors are required to "take care to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the rivers identified in the Nationwide Inventory" when present in the vicinity of construction activities.



OPTIONAL

Environmental Site-Specific Conditions to be Addressed During Construction		
	Category	Inspection Checkpoints (0, 50%, 100%)
Historic Preservation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Historic Preservation Commission permits	Pre-Con, 50%, 100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use of historically acceptable building materials	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific historic building exterior design	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Setback restrictions	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Required to report unusual buried cultural materials	When occurs
Floodplain, Elevation, and Insurance		
<input type="checkbox"/>	V-zone engineering design standards required	Pre-Con
<input type="checkbox"/>	Damaged building is in floodway and must be entirely removed	100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Permanent restrictive covenant required for floodway	Pre-Con
<input type="checkbox"/>	Elevation to required level above BFE	100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase and maintain NFIP flood insurance	100%
Coastal Zone Management		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coastal zone management conditions	Pre-Con, 100%
Hazardous Materials		
Lead-based paint hazard noted for rehabilitation:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> LBP testing report negative. No hazard present	Pre-Con
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assuming present. Requires controls and clearance report	50%, 100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> LBP testing report positive. Requires controls and clearance	Pre-Con, 100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asbestos hazard noted for reconstruction. Landfill ticket required.	100%
Asbestos hazard noted for rehabilitation:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos testing report negative. No hazard present	Pre-Con
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assuming present. Requires controls and clearance.	50%, 100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos testing report positive. Requires controls and clearance	Pre-Con, 50%, 100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> Debris present that must be segregated to authorized landfill	100%
Mold hazard noted for rehabilitation:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mold testing report negative. No hazard present	Pre-Con
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assuming present. Requires remediation and clearance report	50%, 100%
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mold testing report positive. Requires remediation and clearance	Pre-Con, 50%, 100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other hazardous material(s) identified that require mitigation	Pre-Con, 100%
Other		
<input type="checkbox"/>		Call SCDRO
<input type="checkbox"/>		Call SCDRO
Builder's Pre-Construction Meeting Receipt Acknowledgement		
Builder's Representative		Date:
Builder's Signature		



Site-Specific Review Checklist

1. Airport Hazards

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D)

Is the proposed project site located in one of the counties where airport hazards were eliminated at the Tier I level (Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Georgetown, Marlboro, Marion)?

Yes. **Airport Hazards Analysis Complete.**

No. The proposed project site located in a county where airport hazards exist (Florence, Horry). See attached Airport Map. Is the proposed project site located within 2,500' of a civil airport of 15,000' of a military airfield?

No. **Airport Hazards Analysis Complete.**

Yes. Is the proposed project site located in a Runway Protection Zone/Clear Zone (RPZ/CZ) or Accident Potential Zone (APZ)?

No. **Airport Hazards Analysis Complete.**

Yes. Does the project involve new construction, substantial rehabilitation, acquisition of undeveloped land, or activities that would significantly prolong the physical or economic life of the existing structure?

Yes. **THE PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**

No. Project activities are limited to minor rehabilitation or buyout for conversion to greenspace. Complete Sections I and II below.

I. Runway Protection Zone/Clear Zone (RPZ/CZ)

Proposed project site is NOT in an RPZ/CZ. Proceed to Section II.

Project site is located in an RPZ/CZ. Is the project part of clear zone acquisition program?

Yes. **THE PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**

No. Applicant has been informed of the potential hazards from airplane accidents as well as the potential for the property to be purchased as part of a future airport expansion project. See attached Airport Hazards Notification Letter.

Airport Hazards Analysis Complete upon completion of RPZ/CZ & APZ review sections.

II. Accident Potential Zone (APZ)

Proposed project site is NOT in an APZ. See RPZ/CZ review section.

Project site is located in an APZ. Is the proposed project consistent with Department of Defense (DOD) Land Use Compatibility Guidelines?

No. **THE PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**

Yes. See attached documentation of consistency with DOD guidelines. **Airport Hazards Analysis Complete upon completion of RPZ/CZ & APZ review sections.**

OTHER: (explain finding)



2. Coastal Barrier Resources

(Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501])

Is the proposed project site located in a non-coastal county where potential coastal barrier impacts were eliminated at the Tier I level (Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marlboro, Marion)?

- Yes. **Coastal Barriers Analysis Complete.**
- No. The proposed project site located in a county where coastal barrier resources exist (Georgetown, Horry). See attached Coastal Barriers Map. Is the project located in a CBRS Unit?
- Yes. Project is not allowed within a CBRS Unit. **THE PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**
- No. **Coastal Barriers Analysis Complete.**
- OTHER: (explain finding)

3. Floodplain Management and Flood Insurance

(EO 11988, 24 CFR 55, 24 CFR 58.6, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a])

FIRM Panel: _____ Effective Date: _____

Preliminary FIRM Panel: _____ Issue Date: _____

Is the subject structure located in the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain (Zones "A" or "V") on the FEMA FIRM or Preliminary FIRM (if applicable)? See attached Floodplain Map(s).

- No. **Floodplain Analysis Complete.**
- Yes. Is the proposed project located in a FEMA-designated FLOODWAY?
- Yes. Is the project acquisition / buyout?
- No. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**
- Yes. Project site will be cleared of all structures/development, and a restrictive covenant will be placed on the property converting it to greenspace in perpetuity in accordance with 24 CFR §55.12(c)(3) and is therefore, exempt from Part 55. **Floodplain Analysis Complete.**
- No. Is the project site located in a community that is participating and in good standing with the National Flood Program?
- No. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**
- Yes. A programmatic 8-Step Decision Making Process for Floodplains was completed for the county and is included within the Tier I Environmental Review. As outlined in the 8-Step, all substantially damaged structures, as defined at 24 CFR 55.2(b)(10), and reconstructed structures in the floodplain will be elevated to a minimum of two feet above the base flood elevation. All participants in the program whose property is in the 100-year floodplain shown on the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Preliminary FIRM as Best Available Data will be required to carry flood insurance on the subject structure in perpetuity.
- Additional requirements apply to projects located in a Coastal High Hazard / Wave Action Zone ("V" Zones). Is the project site located in a "V" zone?
- No. Project must comply with requirements outlined above. See Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **Floodplain Analysis Complete.**



Yes. In addition to the requirements outlined above, the project must adhere to the construction standards, methods and techniques outlined in 24 CFR Part 55.1(c)(3)(i) and (ii). See Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **Floodplain Analysis Complete.**

OTHER: (state finding)

4. Clean Air

(Clean Air Act, as amended, Section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93)

Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review level.

5. Coastal Zone Management

(Coastal Zone Management Act, Sections 307 (c), (d))

Is the proposed project site located in a county that is not part of South Carolina's Coastal Zone Management Program (SCCZMP) for which potential impacts were eliminated at the Tier I level (Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marlboro, Marion)?

Yes. **Coastal Zone Analysis Complete.**

No. The project is located in South Carolina's Coastal Zone Management Area. Is the project located in the vicinity of any one of the critical areas as defined in Section 3(J) of the South Carolina Coastal Management Act of 1977 which consist of: coastal waters, tide-lands, beaches and primary ocean-front sand dunes?

No. **Coastal Zone Analysis Complete.**

Yes. Does this project include expansion or addition to an existing structure, major rebuilding (rehabilitation of a habitable structure determined to be damaged 66.66% or more, pursuant to R.30-14(D)(3)(a) and (b)), replacement, or reconstruction activities?

No. Proposed project is minor rehabilitation (less than 66.66% damaged). **Coastal Zone Analysis Complete.**

Yes. Project includes expansion or addition to an existing structure, major rebuilding, replacement, or reconstruction, MHU replacement and/or elevation within previously disturbed parcel; or property acquisition / buyout; and is therefore, subject to review by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (SCDHEC OCRM). Project must receive approval or permits as required and must comply with all permit requirements. See Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **Coastal Zone Analysis Complete.**

OTHER: (state finding)

6. Contamination and Toxic Substances

(24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2))

COMPLETE SUBSECTIONS I-V.

I. Site Inspection Findings

Are there any recognized environmental conditions (REC), such as obvious signs of hazardous, toxic, or radioactive materials or substances as observed on the site from the public right of way during the site visit that could adversely impact the proposed site where the specified REC could potentially affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property?



- No. **On-Site Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section II.**
- Yes. Site inspection observations are included in the Environmental Questionnaire. Can the potentially hazardous conditions be resolved through mitigation?
- No. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**
- Yes. Project must comply with the requirements outlined in the Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **On-Site Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section II.**
- OTHER: (explain finding)

II. Regulatory Agency Records Review Findings

Is the subject property within the specified search radius of any facilities or sites of concern where toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances, are known or suspected to be present? See attached Hazardous Facilities Map.

- No. **Regulatory Records Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section III.**
- Yes. There are facilities or sites of concern within their respective search radii. See attached Hazardous Facilities review table. Do any of these sites/facilities pose a threat to the health and safety of project occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property?
- No. As described in the Hazardous Facilities review table, based upon further investigation (including additional records reviews, correspondence with the regulatory oversight agency), proximity and topography, mechanisms for exposure, regulatory status (“No Further Action” (NFA), closed, inactive), or other documentation of the status and extent of hazardous conditions, it has been determined that the hazardous sites and facilities of concern, are not suspected of adversely impacting the proposed project site. Therefore, and toxic substances or contaminants associated with these facilities are not likely to be present on the subject property at harmful levels that would pose a threat to the health or safety of the site occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property. **Regulatory Records Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section III.**
- Yes. Can the hazardous environmental conditions be mitigated to prevent the hazard from affecting the health and safety of project occupants?
- No. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**
- Yes. Project must comply with the requirements outlined in the Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **Regulatory Records Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section III.**
- OTHER: (explain finding)

III. Lead Based Paint

Structure Date of Construction:

Was the structure built after January 1, 1978?

- Yes. **Lead-Based Paint Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section IV.**
- No. Is the proposed project rehabilitation?
- No. Reconstruction, replacement, or acquisition / buyout are exempt from lead-based paint testing and mitigation requirements. **Lead-Based Paint Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section IV.**
- Yes. See attached Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment. Was the structure positive for lead-based paint or lead hazards?



- No. **Lead-Based Paint Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section IV.**
- Yes. Project must comply with the requirements outlined in the Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **Lead-Based Paint Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section IV.**

IV. Asbestos

Was the structure built after January 1, 1982?

- Yes. **Asbestos Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section V.**
- No. Asbestos testing is required. Did the structure test positive for asbestos or is asbestos presumed to be present?
- No. **Asbestos Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section V.**
- Yes. Project must comply with the requirements outlined in the Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **Asbestos Analysis Complete. Proceed to Section V.**

V. Mold

Is the proposed project rehabilitation?

- No. Mold is not considered a concern in houses that are demolished, reconstructed, or replaced. **Mold Analysis Complete.**
- Yes. Project must comply with the requirements outlined in the Site-Specific Mitigation Measures. **Mold Analysis Complete.**

Contamination and Toxic Substances Analysis is complete only when ALL subsections (I-V), have been completed.

7. Endangered Species

(Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402)

- Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review level.

8. Explosive and Flammable Hazards

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

Does the proposed project involve reconstruction, rehabilitation, replacement of housing that existed prior to the disaster, where the number of dwelling units is not increased and the activities are limited to the general area of the pre-existing footprint, or acquisition / buyout?

- Yes. The acceptable separation distance (ASD) standards in 24 CFR Part 51C do not apply. **AST Analysis Complete.**
- No. The project involves relocation of an MHU on the same property or to a different, previously developed property. Are there above ground storage tanks (ASTs) that contain explosive or combustible substances within one (1) mile of the project activity?
- No. There are no ASTs within one (1) mile of the proposed project site. **AST Analysis Complete.**
- Yes. See attached AST Map. Is the structure less than the acceptable separation distance (ASD) from a stationary AST that qualifies as a "hazard" as defined in 24 CFR 51.201?
- No. **AST Analysis Complete.**
- Yes. Will the hazard be sufficiently mitigated through a planned or existing barrier (natural or man-made), as determined by a licensed engineer?
- No. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**



Yes. See attached mitigation documentation and correspondence from a licensed engineer.
AST Analysis Complete.

OTHER: (explain finding)

9. Farmland Protection

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review level.

10. Historic Preservation

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

COMPLETE SUBSECTIONS I-V.

I. Above Ground Resources

Programmatic Agreement Review - Does the project consist solely of activities listed in the Programmatic Agreement (PA), Appendix B Allowances?

Yes. The proposed scope of work for above ground resources conforms to the following allowances as outlined in the PA.

Appendix B, Tier 1 Allowance(s):

Appendix B, Tier 2 Allowance(s):

Applied by:

Does the Undertaking involve a National Historic Landmark?

No. **Review for Above Ground Resources is complete.**

Yes. Attach documentation that notification and appropriate information has been provided to the Southeast Region’s National Park Service National Historic Landmark Manager, SHPO and the participating tribes. **Review for Above Ground Resources is complete.**

No. The proposed scope of work for above ground resources does not meet the allowances listed in Appendix B of the PA. **Consultation is necessary, proceed below.**

Standard Project Review – SHPO/Tribal Consultation

No above ground Section 106-defined historic properties or NRHP-listed, NRHP-eligible or local historic districts are in the Area of Potential Effects.

No Historic Properties Affected Determination. SHPO concurrence on file. **Above Ground Review Concluded.**

Individual historic properties or historic districts are located within the Area of Potential Effect.

No Adverse Effect Determination (SHPO concurrence on file)

Are project conditions required?

No. **Above Ground Review Concluded.**

Yes. Attach conditions. **Above Ground Review Concluded.**

Adverse Effect Determination (SHPO concurrence on file)

Mitigation not possible. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED**

Adverse effect resolved. Resolution Method:



- Using measure(s) listed in PA (SHPO concurrence on file).
- Separate MOA on file.
- Are project conditions required?
- No. **Above Ground Review Concluded.**
- Yes. Attach conditions. **Above Ground Review Concluded.**

OTHER: (explain finding)

II. Archaeological Resources

Programmatic Agreement Review - Does the project consist solely of activities listed in the Programmatic Agreement (PA), Appendix B Allowances?

Yes. The proposed scope of work for below ground resources conforms to the following allowances as outlined in the PA.

Appendix B, Tier 1 Allowance(s):

Appendix B, Tier 2 Allowance(s):

Applied by:

No. The proposed scope of work for below ground resources does not meet the allowances listed in Appendix B of the PA. **Consultation is necessary, proceed below.**

Standard Project Review – SHPO/Tribal Consultation Performed

- No known below ground resources are in the Area of Potential Effects.
- No Historic Properties Affected Determination (SHPO concurrence on file) **Below Ground Review Concluded.**
- Potential below ground resources are located within the Area of Potential Effect.
- No Adverse Effect Determination (SHPO concurrence on file)
- Are project conditions required?
- No. **Below Ground Review Concluded.**
- Yes. Attach conditions. **Below Ground Review Concluded.**
- Adverse Effect Determination (SHPO concurrence on file)
- Mitigation not possible. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED**
- Adverse effect resolved. Resolution method:
- Using measure(s) listed in PA (SHPO concurrence on file).
- Separate MOA on file.
- Are project conditions required?
- No. **Below Ground Review Concluded.**
- Yes. Attach conditions. **Below Ground Review Concluded.**
- OTHER: (explain finding)

Historic Preservation Analysis is complete only when BOTH Subsections (I-II), have been completed.



11. Noise Abatement and Control

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

 Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review level.**12. Sole Source Aquifers**

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

 Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review level.**13. Wetland Protection**

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

Does the proposed project involve new construction (as defined in Executive Order 11990), expansion of a building's footprint, or ground disturbance?

 No. **Wetland Analysis Complete.**

Yes. Are there protected wetlands (per NWI, and verified by site reconnaissance or the presence of wetland indicators, or through a jurisdictional determination from the Corps) or waterbodies present on or adjacent to the proposed project site? See attached Wetland Map and applicable documentation.

No. **Wetland Analysis Complete.**

Yes. Will project activities adversely impact wetlands/water bodies?

No. Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project activities to ensure that wetlands/water bodies are not adversely impacted by construction activities. See Site Specific Mitigation Measures. **Wetland Analysis Complete.**

Yes. Is the proposed project acquisition/buyout (property to be demolished and cleared, and converted to greenspace in perpetuity through a restrictive covenant preventing future redevelopment) and therefore, exempt from 8-Step Decision Making Process per 24 CFR §55.12?

Yes. **Wetland Analysis Complete.**

No. Is the 8-Step Decision Making Process for Wetlands complete?

No. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**

Yes. Activity complies with EO 11990 and the Clean Water Act. See attached 8-Step Process documentation. Project must obtain required permits and incorporate mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts from construction activities. See Site Specific Mitigation Measures. **Wetland Analysis Complete.**

OTHER: (explain finding)

14. Wild and Scenic Rivers

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

 Compliance achieved at the Tier I Broad Review level.**15. Environmental Justice**

(24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C)

Were any adverse environmental impacts identified during the proposed project's environmental review?

No. **Environmental Justice Analysis Complete.**



Yes. Based on program criteria, any adverse impacts are presumed to be disproportionately high for low-income and/or minority populations. Can the impact(s) be mitigated to the extent that it is no longer considered adverse?

No. **PROPOSED PROJECT CANNOT PROCEED.**

Yes. See Site Specific Mitigation Measures. **Environmental Justice Analysis Complete.**

OTHER: (explain finding)



SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION

Environmental Review Preparer:

Preparer Signature: _____ Date: _____

First Last, Environmental Specialist, HORNE LLP

Environmental Review QC:

QC Reviewer Signature: _____ Date: _____

First Last, Environmental Specialist, HORNE LLP

SOI-Qualified Historic Preservation Reviewer:

Certifying Officer Signature: _____ Date: _____

First Last, Architectural Historian, HORNE LLP

Responsible Entity’s Certifying Officer:

Certifying Officer Signature: _____ Date: _____

Eric Fosmire, Legal Director, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office





Original Tiered Environmental Broad Review



Flooding in Georgetown County, SC in October 2015

Tier I: Broad Environmental Review Record (ERR)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY (CDBG-DR) PROGRAM

Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program Georgetown County, South Carolina

For the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO), of the
South Carolina Department of Commerce



Hurricane Matthew B-16-1DL-45-0001

Ardurra Group, LLC | New Orleans, LA | November 3, 2016

Ardurra



CERTIFICATION OF CONTINUED ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Re-evaluation in accordance to 24 CFR Part 58.47

**The South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO)
of the South Carolina Department of Commerce**

Grantee Name: The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO)

Grant Number: B-16-DH-45-0001

Program Name: Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program

Tier 1 County: Georgetown County

Original Level of Finding: Finding of No Significant Impact – The project will not result in a Significant Impact on the Quality of Human Environment.

Date of Environmental Determination: 11/21/2016

Date of Notice of Intent (NOI-RROF) Published: 11/23/2016

Date Request for Release of Funds Submitted to HUD: 12/09/2016

Date of Authority to Use Grant Funds (AUGF): 12/25/2016

Project Description:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes. The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or wetland.
- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) and Modular Units Deemed Unrepairable through a Feasibility Review. The replacement of damaged MHUs and Modular Units will be replaced on the original site.

Re-evaluation of the Tier 1 for Hurricane Matthew

Grantee Name: The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office

Grant Number: B-16-DL-45-0001

Program Name: Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program

Tier 1 County: Georgetown County

In accordance to 24 CFR 58.47 Re-evaluation of environmental assessments and other environmental findings.

- (a) A responsible entity must re-evaluate its environmental findings to determine if the original findings are still valid, when:
- (1) The recipient proposes substantial changes in the nature, magnitude or extend of the project, including adding new activities not anticipated in the original scope of the project;
 - (2) There are new circumstances and environmental conditions which may affect the project or have a bearing on its impact, such as concealed or unexpected conditions discovered during the implementation of the project or activity which is proposed to be continued; or
 - (3) The recipient proposed the selection of an alternative not in the original finding.

Hurricane Matthew Description of Project:

South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) proposes to provide Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to individual homeowner whose homes were damaged by Hurricane Matthew in October of 2016.

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes. The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or wetland.
- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) and Modular Units Deemed Unrepairable through a Feasibility Review. The replacement of damaged MHUs and Modular Units will be replaced on the original site.

In reviewing the original Tier 1 for Georgetown County as it related to the housing disaster work for the floods of 2015 and the activities for housing disaster work for Hurricane Matthew the only change is the new funding that became available from Housing and Urban Development. The activities remain the same and it is expected that the results of the original Tier 1 would receive the same responses from interested parties. For the original Tier 1 it was estimated that 1,500 units would be repaired or replaced with HUD (CDBG-DR) funds. These additional Hurricane Matthew funds would allow an estimated 1,040 units to be repaired or replaced with the HUD CDBG-DR funds. The intent and level of each activity has not changed and neither of these programs are completing new development. Each activity is to repair or replace an existing unit that was damaged or destroyed by the floods or by Hurricane Matthew.

In accordance with the provisions of 24 CFR Part 58.47, it is the finding of the Certifying Officer of the above referenced grantee that:

The scope, scale, nature, magnitude and location of the project are substantially unchanged from that originally reviewed and approved; further, no new circumstances or environmental conditions which

may affect the project or have a bearing on its impact, such as concealed or unexpected conditions, have been discovered; and the selection of an alternative not in the original finding is not proposed, reevaluation of the project under 58.47 is therefore not required. The same conditions that previously applied to the project remain unchanged.

I certify that the above statements accurately reflect the revisions to the project scope of work and that such revisions do not alter the basis under which the project received its original environmental status determination.

Signature of RE Certifying Officer:



Eric Fosmire
Certifying Officer

Title: Attorney, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO)

Date: 08/02/17

Address: 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201

Environmental Review Record Project Summary	
Responsible Entity:	The South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO), of the South Carolina Department of Commerce
Certifying Officer:	Eric Fosmire, Attorney, SCDRO
Program Name:	Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Georgetown County, South Carolina
Federal Agency:	U.S. Department of Department of Urban Development (HUD)
Project Sponsor:	The South Carolina Department of Commerce
Program Name:	Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
Project Site Address:	Scattered Sites throughout Georgetown County
Project County:	Georgetown County, South Carolina
Estimated Total Program Cost:	\$96,827,000
Estimated Total Georgetown County Funds:	\$6,000,000.00
Project Sponsor Address:	632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201
Primary Contact Name:	Eric Fosmire
Email:	Eric.Fosmire@scdr.sc.gov
Telephone Number:	(803) 896-4171
Project NEPA Classification:	24 CFR 58.36 Environmental Assessment

ENVIRONMENTAL FINDING:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finding of NO Significant Impact - The project will not result in a Significant Impact on the Quality of Human Environment. <input type="checkbox"/> Finding of Significant Impact - The project may significantly affect the quality of the Human Environment.
	<p>The undersigned hereby certifies that The South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO), of the South Carolina Department of Commerce has conducted an environmental review of the project identified above and prepared the attached Environmental Review Recorded (ERR) in compliance with all applicable provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, (42 USC Sec. 4321 et seq.) and its implementing regulations under 24 CFR Part 58.</p>
Preparer Signature	
Title/Agency	Derek A. Galose, Environmental Manager, Ardurra Group
RE Approving Official Signature	
Title/Agency	Eric Fosmire, Attorney, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
Date	11/21/2016



State of South Carolina Office of the Governor

NIKKI R. HALEY
GOVERNOR

1205 JIMOLETON STREET
COLUMBIA 29201

To: All Interested U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Parties:

From: Nikki R. Haley

RE: Delegation of Certifying Officer for CDBG-DR Environmental Documents

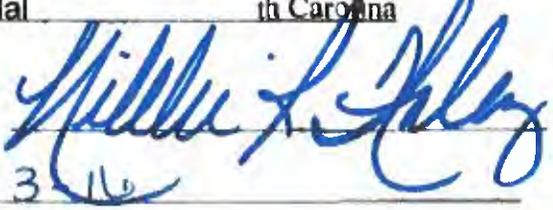
Date: November 3, 2016

A. Daniel Young, Director of Grants Administration, South Carolina Department of Commerce, by virtue of his position, is designated as the State of South Carolina CDBG-DR Environmental Certifying Officer. In addition, due to the volume of environmental documents anticipated that require sign off by the Certifying Officer for the State of South Carolina's Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program, I also designate Eric Fosmire, attorney for the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) as a second Certifying Officer. Mr. Fosmire may sign any and/or all Environmental Review Records associated with the current HUD CDBG-DR Grant # B-16-DH-45-000I and also serve as Certifying Officer for Environmental Review records for any future CDBG Disaster Grants the State of South Carolina may receive. Eric Fosmire will represent the responsible entity and will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as specified in 24 C.F.R. Part 58 Section 58.13.

Responsible Entity, Representative's Information/Certification:

Responsible Entity, Representative's name, title and organization (printed or typed):

Nikki R. Haley South Carolina

Signature: 

Date: 11-3-16

Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

Appendices

Appendix A: Coastal Barrier Resources Act/Coastal Barrier Improvement

Appendix B: Clean Air Act

Appendix C: Coastal Zone Management Act

Appendix D: Endangered Species

Appendix E: Farmland Protection Policy

Appendix F: Historic Preservation

Appendix G: Wild & Scenic Rivers

Appendix H: Combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (FONSI/NOIRROF)

Appendix I: Request for Release of Funds (RROF) and Authority to Use Grant Funds (AUGF)

Tier I: Environmental Assessment
Determinations and Compliance Findings for HUD-assisted Projects
24 CFR Part 58

Project Information

Project Name: Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program: South Carolina 2015 Flood Event

Responsible Entity: The South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO), of the South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC)

Grant Recipient: South Carolina Department of Commerce

State/Local Identifier: South Carolina

Grant Number: B-16-DH-45-0001

Preparer: Derek A. Galose, Environmental Manager, Ardurra Group

Certifying Officer Name and Title: Eric Fosmire, Attorney, SCDRO

Grant Recipient: South Carolina Department of Commerce

Consultant: Ardurra Group, LLC

Direct Comments to: Eric Fosmire, Attorney, SCDRO
632 Rosewood Drive,
Columbia, SC 29201
Eric.Fosmire@s cdr.sc.gov
(803) 896-4171

Project Location:

Scattered Sites, Georgetown County, South Carolina. The geographic scope for the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program described herein is the jurisdictional area of Georgetown County, South Carolina. According to the United States Census Bureau, the Georgetown County has a total area of 7.2 square miles (19 km²), of which, 6.5 square miles (17 km²) of it is land and 0.6 square miles (1.6 km²) of it (8.79%) is water.

Georgetown County is located in the north eastern portion of the state as is on the coast line. Georgetown is the third oldest city in the U.S. state of South Carolina and the county seat of Georgetown County, in the Low country. Located on Winyah Bay at the confluence of the Black, Great Pee Dee, Waccamaw, and Sampit rivers, Georgetown is the second largest seaport in South Carolina.

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]:

South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) proposes to provide Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to individual homeowners throughout Georgetown County whose homes were damaged by the October 2015 flood event. Projects include single-family homeowner repair and reconstruction and replacement of Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) as necessary. Location figures of the project sites are located in the Site-Specific Appendices. This project will include reconstruction of homes and rehabilitation of homes in close proximity, requiring preparation of an Environmental Assessment pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58 Subpart E. This classification of project is also subject to provisions of Sec. 58.6 as applicable.

Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes:

Rehabilitation activities will include repair of storm damages and other items to bring the home to minimum Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Rehabilitation can include items such as:

- Roof repair/replacement
- Flooring repair/replacement
- Electrical repair/replacement
- Window repair/replacement
- Lead Based Paint and Mold remediation
- Handicapped accessibility
- Sheetrock repair/replacement
- Building foundations repair/replacement
- Repair/replacement unsafe water and sewer supplies

Proposed single-family reconstruction will not expand the original existing footprint of the existing structure. Should lot restrictions apply and if the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.

South Carolina will implement construction methods that emphasize high quality, durability, energy efficiency, sustainability, and mold resistance. All rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new

construction will be designed to incorporate principles of sustainability, including water and energy efficiency, resilience, and mitigation against the impact of future disasters.

Where feasible, the State will follow best practices such as those provided by the U.S. Department of Energy's Guidelines for Home Energy Professionals Certifications and Standard Work Specification. New construction and replacement construction activities that include changes in structural elements such as flooring systems, columns, or load bearing interior or exterior walls must fully incorporate Green building standards. Rehabilitation construction will incorporate Green Building materials to the extent feasible according to the specific project scope. Material must meet established industry recognized standard that have achieved certification under at least one of the following programs.

- ENERGY STAR (Certified Homes)
- Enterprise Green Communities
- LEED (New Construction, Homes, Midrise, Existing Buildings Operations and Maintenance, or Neighborhood Development)
- ICC-700 National Green Building Standard, (v) EPA Indoor Air Plus (ENERGY STAR a prerequisite), or any other equivalent comprehensive green building program.

Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) & Mobile Homes:

The replacement of damaged MHUs will be on the original existing site. SCDRO will perform a repair feasibility analysis and replace damaged mobile homes that cannot reasonably be repaired. SCDRO will implement resilient practices to ensure the viability, durability and accessibility of replacement mobile homes:

- Although local building codes allow installation of Wind Zone I rated mobile homes, SCDRO will only utilize mobile homes with a minimum wind rating of HUD Wind Zone II or higher (able to withstand winds up to 100 MPH)
- SCDRO will adopt the 5'7" rule, prohibiting the installation of mobile homes elevated 5'7" above grade without appropriate structural reinforcement

The award maximums for each type of housing assistance are listed below:

- Single Family Housing unit repair/rehabilitation of existing units: up to \$25,000 in Housing Recovery funds;
- Manufactured Housing Unit (MHU) replacement of damaged unit: up to \$60,000 in Housing Recovery funds;
- Modular Housing Unit replacement/Single-Family Reconstruction awards – up to \$90,000 in Housing Recovery funds.

SCDRO will implement and monitor construction results to ensure the safety of residents and the quality of homes assisted through the program. All single-family homes repaired or reconstructed must comply with the current HUD HQS. In addition, SCDRO has coordinated with DHEC to ensure applicants are aware of the risks associated with mold and take steps to limit the impact of any mold issues that may arise.

Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:

South Carolina suffered a historic rain event that began on the evening of Oct 1, 2015 and received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding during the event. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the State came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1–5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina.

The purpose of the proposed project is to assist homeowners in Georgetown County whose single-family homes were damaged or destroyed by the 2015 major flood event. The program is needed to assist with providing adequate housing for residents whose single-family homes were damaged or destroyed due to the flooding event.

Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction activities are expected to take place on scattered sites throughout the most distressed neighborhoods within Georgetown County and most affected by the 2015 flooding event. Property owners of any location within the county that sustained damage from the aforementioned storms are able to apply for the program.

Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]:

Many properties in Georgetown County were either damaged or substantially damaged due to the flooding caused by the rains that began on October 01, 2015. Some property owners are repairing their homes as funds become available, while others have no available funds to complete needed repairs.

Repairing and/or reconstructing damaged homes with CDBG-DR funds would ensure that the structures are resilient and safe. In the absence of the proposed project, existing debris and damaged structures would remain in the existing locations and could potentially be a hazard in future storms.

Funding Information

Grant Number	HUD Program	Funding Amount
B-16-DH-45-0001	CDBG_DR	\$96,827,000 (Entire Grant for 22 affected counties)

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount: \$10,600,000 (Georgetown County)

Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]: \$10,600,000

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

Record below the compliance or conformance determinations for each statute, executive order, or regulation. Provide credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority. Where applicable, complete the necessary reviews or consultations and obtain or note applicable permits of approvals. Clearly note citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references. Attach additional documentation as appropriate.

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5 and §58.6	Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?	Compliance determinations
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.6		
Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Each site will be mapped to determine if the property is within 2,500 of a Federal Aviation Agency-designated civilian airport or 15,000 feet of a military airfield. If so, the airport will be contacted to determine if the project is located within the Runway Clear Zone or Runway Protection Zone, or within a military airfield Clear Zone or Accident Potential Zone. HUD will not fund new construction or substantial rehabilitation activities in Runway Clear Zones or Protection Zones. Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.
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"/>	The South Carolina Coastal Barrier Coordinator was contacted on October 11, 2016 for a determination of no effect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance with the Coastal Barrier Resource Act. A response was received on November 04, 2016 stating: "In regards to the National Environmental Policy Act, any federal funding requested within a Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) unit triggers an extraordinary circumstance, and a categorical exclusion cannot be used unless the Coastal Barrier Resource Act (CBRA) is addressed specifically in your review. Therefore, once the specific locations of homes to be replaced under the grant are determined, the disaster recovery office should notify the Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if any of those locations are in a CBRS unit, which could affect whether they are eligible for funding or not." All properties will be mapped at the site specific level to determine if they are located in a Coastal Barrier Area or Otherwise Protected Area. If the site is located in either area, consultation with the FWS will occur to determine project compliance.

		<p>No HUD funding will be used in a Coastal Barrier Resources Area.</p> <p>See Appendix A for compliance documentation.</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>
<p>Flood Insurance</p> <p>Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>All sites will be reviewed for their location within the floodplain, and, if the site is in the 100-year floodplain the applicant will be required to purchase and maintain flood insurance as required by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>
<p>STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 & 58.5</p>		
<p>Clean Air</p> <p>Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The proposed project does not include new construction or conversion of land use facilitating the development of public, commercial, or industrial facilities OR five or more dwelling units. As such, the review is in compliance with this section.</p> <p>However, The Division of Air Assessment, Innovations, & Regulation Bureau of Air Quality was contacted on October 11, 2016 regarding project compliance. A response was received from the Bureau on October 24, 2016. The response listed suggestions on how the project can assist with staying in compliance with the NAAQS. All suggestions were incorporated into the Mitigation Measures section of this EA.</p> <p>Project activities will be completed on existing residential developed sites and existing structures and would not substantively affect the SC State Implementation Plan (SIP) due to the implementation of standard BMPs that control dust and other emissions during construction.</p> <p>Air quality impacts will be short term and localized. No significant impacts on air quality will result and further assessment is not required.</p> <p>See Appendix B for Agency Consultation.</p> <p>No further assessment necessary.</p>
<p>Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Coastal Services Division of the SCDHEC was contacted on October 11, 2016 for a "no effect" concurrence on a program wide level. A response was received on October 28, 2016 requesting that SCDRO review the Residential Development Policies on their website and reply with a statement that the proposed project is fully consistent with the policies.</p> <p>A response was given to DHEC on October 28, 2016 stating, "The proposed project is for rehabilitation/reconstruction of existing single-family residential units and no new development in the coastal zones will occur as a result of the proposed project. Since exact home locations are unknown at this time, rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of an existing single-family home may occur in the coastal</p>

		<p>zone. Any rehabilitation/reconstruction planned in a coastal zone will be fully consistent with the Residential Development Policies as outlined in Chapter III on pages 16 -18 in the South Carolina Management of Coastal Resources. Mitigation Measures have been added to the Tier I EA for all rehabilitation /reconstruction homes located in a coastal zone".</p> <p>DHEC responded again on November 5th, 2016, stating: "After reviewing the Consistency Determination and associated documents, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (SCDHEC OCRM) concurs pursuant to that the proposed activity complies with the enforceable policies contained within the S. C. Coastal Zone Management Program (SCCZMP) pursuant to 15 C.F.R. § 930 Subpart F. This conditional concurrence is based upon the review of the Guidelines for Evaluation of All Projects as well as the (1) Residential Development, (2) Public Services and Facilities (water Supply) and (3) Stormwater Management (runoff) policies contained within the SCCZMP. This letter does not alleviate Colleton County from the responsibility of obtaining other required local, state or federal approvals for the work described above. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions."</p> <p>All properties will be mapped at the site specific level to determine if they are located in a Coastal Zone. If the site is located in a Coastal Zone, the project will be reviewed for compliance with the enforceable policies contained in the SCCZMP and mitigation measures will be added at the Site Specific Measures as required.</p> <p>Proposed projects located in Colleton County that are located in the Coastal Zone will acquire all local, state or federal approvals as necessary before the start of construction activities.</p> <p>See Appendix C for compliance documentation.</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>
<p>Contamination and Toxic Substances</p> <p>24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>HUD policy requires that the proposed site and adjacent areas be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants of the property.</p> <p>All sites will be mapped at the site-specific level to identify nearby dumps, junkyards, landfills, hazardous waste sites, RCRA Corrective Action sites with releases or suspected releases requiring clean-ups and/or further investigation.</p> <p>In addition, all activities must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding lead-based paint, including but not limited to, EPA Repair, Renovation, and Painting (RRP) Rule (40 CFR 745.80 Subpart E), HUD's lead-based paint regulations in 24 CFR Part 35 Subparts A, B, H, J,</p>

		<p>and R, and HUD "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing." Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>
<p>Endangered Species</p> <p>Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the Action Agency to make a determination of effect to any federally listed species or designated critical habitat that may occur as a result of an action that is funded, authorized, or carried out by the proposed action.</p> <p>The FWS was contacted on October 11, 2016 for a no effect determination or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance for the project. A response was received on October 19, 2016 stating; "The Service recognizes that many activities, such as the replacement of homes, typically do not pose a threat to T&E species or the surrounding environment. Such activities do not normally require a detailed review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or the ESA. However, NEPA and ESA considerations must be accounted for. In order to assist requesting parties with projects of this nature the Service developed several clearance authorizations covering multiple topics that may be used to fulfill such needs. The clearance authorizations are found on our website www.fws.gov/charleston/regulatory.html. The most relevant authorization applicable to your needs is the DOC_HUD_USDA Rural Development letter found under the General Guidance heading. This letter may be downloaded and serve as the Service's consultation for any project that meets the criteria in the letter.</p> <p>The letter also states: "Please note that the obligations under the ESA must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action may affect any listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action."</p> <p>Since exact project locations aren't known at this time and it is possible that a new species may be added or a new critical habitat may be designated, each site will be mapped to determine its location in relation to State and County endangered species and critical habitats. Should the project have the potential to affect an endangered or threatened species or critical habitat consultation will be initiated to resolve any potential impacts.</p> <p>See Appendix D for Agency Consultation and General Concurrence Letter.</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>

<p>Explosive and Flammable Hazards</p> <p>24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The project is in compliance. Acceptable Separation Distance requirements do not apply, the definition of HUD assisted projects in 24 CFR Part 51.201 is predicated on whether the HUD project will increase the number of people exposed to hazardous operations.</p> <p>The project does not include development, construction, or rehabilitation activities that will increase residential densities, or conversion.</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>
<p>Farmlands Protection</p> <p>Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Natural Resources Conservation Service was contacted on October 11, 2016 for project compliance. A concurrence was received on November 3, 2016 stating that, "there will be no effect to Prime Farm Land and/or Wetlands in South Carolina as a result of the listed work.</p> <p>The proposed project is in compliance. The proposed project will not convert "Important Farmland" or other "Farmland of Statewide or Local Importance" as identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly, the Soil Conservation Service to nonagricultural purposes.</p> <p>Consultation can be found in Appendix E.</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>
<p>Floodplain Management</p> <p>Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>For each address (or group of addresses for structures that are located in the same vicinity) at which repair or reconstruction activities would occur, a floodplain determination will be made using the applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or best available data if newer floodplain maps are available. A HUD Floodplain worksheet will be completed for each property. If it is determined that the home is located in a 100-year floodplain, the 8-step process, as described in 24 CFR Part 55.20, will be completed.</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>
<p>Historic Preservation</p> <p>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The SC State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was contacted on October 11, 2016 for project compliance. A response was received from the SHPO on October 18, 2016 stating; "Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes: Rehabs of buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per I.B.1 of the FEMA PA. Otherwise, other specific rehab activities can be excluded primarily under II.'s Tier Two Allowances, regardless of building age. Demolition and/or Reconstruction to buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per II.B.11. If a building is well over 45 years old and its activities (rehab, demolition and/or reconstruction) are not excluded from review per the Allowances then standard Section 106 consultation is recommended."</p> <p>"Replacement of MHU's: These would also be addressed by the above citations. However, while the FEMA PA does not specifically address MHU's (i.e. mobile homes), our office has no concerns with repairs to, or demolition or replacement of any MHU,</p>

		<p>regardless of age. Consultation with our office for MHU projects is not necessary."</p> <p>The HUD Addendum to the South Carolina Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Emergency Management Agency, The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer, The South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and Tribes Participating as Invited Signatories is currently being circulated by HUD for signature. (will insert final PA once all parties have signed Addendum)</p> <p>All properties will be reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on a site-specific basis.</p> <p>If the proposed project activities do not fall within any of the Tier I or Tier II allowances in the PA, consultation with the SHPO will be required. The PA and SHPO Consultation can be found in Appendix F.</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>
<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 type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program would result in the same amount of development which existed at pre flood. The proposed activities would cause temporary increases in noise levels. Temporary increases in noise levels will be mitigated by complying with local noise ordinances.</p> <p>HUD has determined That noise abatement and control is not applicable to a disaster recovery program which meets the definition under 24 CFR Part 51.101(a)(3) "The policy does not apply to research demonstration projects which do not result in new construction or reconstruction, flood insurance, interstate land sales registration, or any action or emergency assistance under disaster assistance provisions or appropriations which are provided to save lives, protect property, protect public health and safety, remove debris and wreckage, or assistance that has the effect of restoring facilities substantially as they existed prior to the disaster.</p> <p>No further assessment is required.</p>
<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 type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Pre-determined by HUD and the EPA. There are no sole source aquifers in South Carolina.</p> <p>No further assessment necessary.</p>
<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>All sites will be evaluated for the presence of wetlands in accordance with South Carolina Division of National Resources, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps, and if necessary, an on-site wetlands inspection and delineation will occur.</p> <p>If project work on a specific site will impact a wetland, appropriate permits will be obtained, in compliance with Executive Order 11990. If Executive Order 11990</p>

		<p>is triggered, the 8-Step decision making process under 24 CFR Part 55.20 modified for wetlands will be completed.</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>
<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 type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The National Park Service was contacted on October 11, 2016 for project compliance. A response was received on October 26, 2016 stating: "the nature of the project will have no bearing on any Wild and Scenic River".</p> <p>See Appendix G for compliance documentation.</p> <p>No further assessment necessary.</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
<p>Environmental Justice</p> <p>Executive Order 12898</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Environmental Justice will be analyzed at the site specific level once all sections of the site-specific statutory checklist are completed to determine if the project may adversely impact a low-income or minority community. No sites will be approved if they have the ability to disproportionately affect low-income or minority population.</p> <p>Please refer to the Site-Specific Checklist for each individual property for compliance documentation.</p>

Environmental Assessment Factors [24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 & 1508.27] Recorded below is the qualitative and quantitative significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Each factor has been evaluated and documented, as appropriate and in proportion to its relevance to the proposed action. Verifiable source documentation has been provided and described in support of each determination, as appropriate. Credible, traceable and supportive source documentation for each authority has been provided. Where applicable, the necessary reviews or consultations have been completed and applicable permits of approvals have been obtained or noted. Citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references are clear. Additional documentation is attached, as appropriate. **All conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures have been clearly identified.**

Impact Codes: Use an impact code from the following list to make the determination of impact for each factor.

- (1) Minor beneficial impact
- (2) No impact anticipated
- (3) Minor Adverse Impact – May require mitigation
- (4) Significant or potentially significant impact requiring avoidance or modification which may require an Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Assessment Factors [24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 &1508.27] Recorded below is the qualitative and quantitative significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Each factor has been evaluated and documented, as appropriate and in proportion to its relevance to the proposed action. Verifiable source documentation has been provided and described in support of each determination, as appropriate. Credible, traceable and supportive source documentation for each authority has been provided. Where applicable, the necessary reviews or consultations have been completed and applicable permits of approvals have been obtained or noted. Citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references are clear. Additional documentation is attached, as appropriate. **All conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures have been clearly identified.**

Impact Codes: Use an impact code from the following list to make the determination of impact for each factor.

- (1) Minor beneficial impact
- (2) No impact anticipated
- (3) Minor Adverse Impact – May require mitigation
- (4) Significant or potentially significant impact requiring avoidance or modification which may require an Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
LAND DEVELOPMENT		
Conformance with Plans / Compatible	1	The program will not require zoning changes or amendments, and will consist of Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program of existing stock damaged by flooding. Reconstruction will not expand the
Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design		existing footprint consistent with current local plans. The proposed project would repair or replace existing flood damaged homes consistent with local plans and zoning ordinances. If it is determined that permits are needed, the contractors will obtain from the appropriate department.

Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff	2	<p>Soil Suitability: Any problems involving unsuitable soils on the proposed work sites were dealt with when the homes to be renovated or rebuilt were originally constructed. Therefore, unsuitable soils are not expected to cause problems for the proposed project. If unsuitable soils have caused structural problems for any of the existing or previous homes on the project sites, this would generally be addressed during the local permitting process.</p> <p>Slope: The program is the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program, and adverse effects to slope are not anticipated. Minor adjustment to soil slope may result for properties requiring soil amendment or preparation for stilts and associated footings. However, impacts to slope within a localized area on a property would be considered negligible.</p> <p>Erosion: The proposed rehabilitation of existing homes and reconstruction of homes in the same footprint or on previously developed lots would not involve placement of significant amounts of fill or creation of significant expanses of bare soil, and would therefore have little potential to cause significant erosion.</p> <p>On sites close to wetlands, however, best management practices would be implemented to protect the wetlands from sedimentation caused by erosion (see Mitigation Measures below). Proximity of wetlands would be determined on a site-specific basis.</p> <p>Storm Water: Reconstruction or rehabilitation of single family residential properties will not involve a change in the existing structures footprint and should have no significant impact on storm water systems. All sites will be evaluated for the need to comply with storm water permitting requirements general permit or local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permits). If multiple adjacent sites are worked on, the sites will be aggregated for the purposes of construction storm water compliance.</p>
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise	2	<p>The Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program would be typical of home remodeling activities. Typical effects of rehabilitation may include sidewalk closures and fugitive dust and noise, which would be addressed under existing regulations governing construction activity in South Carolina, Georgetown County, and local municipalities. If a site is determined to have hazardous materials, mitigation measures would be implemented to minimize the exposure of workers and the public.</p> <p>The presence or absence of hazards and nuisances are discussed on a site-specific basis.</p>
Energy Consumption	1	<p>Fossil fuel energy consumption would occur via the use of construction equipment and the shipment of materials required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction. However, the program would not expand the housing stock relative to conditions prior to the serve flooding would not increase long-term energy consumption. Rehabilitated and reconstructed homes would be more energy-efficient as a result of the program, due to incorporation of energy efficient building materials and practices.</p>

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
SOCIOECONOMIC		
Employment and Income Patterns	1	<p>The Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program would support employment and income patterns. The program is not expected to result in significant effects on area employment and income patterns. In addition, the proposed activities would benefit the affected areas by generating employment for the construction industry.</p>

Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	2	The proposed use of CDBG-DR funds is for the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program and would not alter the demographic character of the area. The occupants of properties will be the same occupants that resided in the area prior to disaster. No significant impacts would occur to the demographic character of the 22 affected counties.
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Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES		
Educational and Cultural Facilities	2	The Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program using the proposed CDBG-DR funding would not result in adverse effects on the public schools in South Carolina. In most cases, students displaced by flood waters would be able to return to their local school. There will be no significant adverse effects on educational facilities as new residences are not being added only existing structures being repaired.
Commercial Facilities	1	The Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program using the proposed CDBG-DR funding would not result in a significant effect on existing commercial establishments. Returning residents would frequent commercial establishments in the neighborhood. This would be an economic benefit to all local businesses that experienced a loss in revenue since the flood.
Health Care and Social Services	2	The Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program using the proposed CDBG-DR funding would not result in a large increase in demands on the health care system. There will be no significant adverse effects on health care facilities as new residences are not being added and only existing structures are being repaired.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	3	The proposed project would create remodeling, demolition and construction waste and may cause a slight increase in long-term generation of municipal solid waste.
Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers	2	Waste water should not be generated from the reconstruction or rehabilitation of the existing residences. The reconstruction or rehabilitation of single family residential properties using the proposed CDBG-DR funding would not result in a significant demand on waste water disposal/treatment services. No significant impact would occur as a result of reconstructing the residences, as the housing stock would not be increased beyond pre disaster conditions.
Water Supply	1	No demands would be placed on the water supply in any of the 22 affected counties as no new residences are being built. The reconstruction or rehabilitation of residential properties using the proposed CDBG-DR funding would not result in a significant impact on water supplies. Reconstructed and rehabilitated homes may be fitted with water conserving fixtures and will likely consume less water than before the flood event.
Public Safety Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	1	The proposed program will not result in additional housing units and, thus, will not increase the demand on the local police departments, fire departments or emergency medical departments. The proposed use of CDBG-DR funding for the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program would help displaced homeowners return to their neighborhoods, stabilizing those neighborhoods and helping restore public safety. Debris from construction activities will be managed as to
		not impede response time. It is possible debris or trucks may temporarily block access, though these hindrances would be minor and temporary. Redevelopment activities will ultimately provide benefits by reducing the amount of derelict properties.

Parks, Open Space and Recreation	2	The proposed use of CDBG-DR for the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program of storm damaged residential properties would not introduce a sizeable new population to neighborhoods impacted by serve flooding from the disaster; therefore, no new demand on open space or recreational facilities would be generated. No significant negative impacts would occur.
Transportation and Accessibility	2	CDBG-DR funds for The Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program of storm damaged residential properties will not generate significant levels of traffic or place a significant demand on transportation systems in the area. Population density from pre flood disaster levels is not expected to increase, since no additional housing stock of significance is being constructed.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
NATURAL FEATURES		
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	2	<p>Water Resources: The proposed rehabilitation, demolition and reconstruction in the same footprint would not pose a significant threat to groundwater or other water resources. There are no sole source aquifers located in South Carolina; however, since this action is for Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program water supplies are already established and no significant impacts are expected to occur.</p> <p>Unique Natural Features: The Environmental Review Guide for Community Development Block Grant Programs defines unique natural features as "primarily geological features which are unique in the sense that their occurrence is infrequent or they are of special social, cultural, economic, educational, aesthetic or scientific value.</p> <p>Development on or near those features may render them inaccessible to investigators or visitors, or otherwise limit potential future use and appreciation of these resources. Examples of unique natural features include: sand dunes, waterfalls, unique rock outcroppings, caves, canyons, and petrified forests</p> <p>The proposed rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing homes in the same footprint would have no adverse effect on natural features or agricultural land.</p>
Vegetation, Wildlife	2	<p>The Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the Action Agency (SCDRO) to make a determination of effect to any federally listed species or designated critical habitat that may occur as a result of an action that is funded, authorized, or carried out by the Action Agency.</p> <p>The proposed project can be cleared under the "HUD and USDA Rural Development Projects Clearance Letter No Effect (available at http://www.fws.gov/charleston/pdf/Regulatory/20120509_HUD_No_Effect_LTR.pdf) and found in Appendix D.</p>
Other Factors		

Additional Studies Performed: No additional studies were performed for this broad review of the environmental assessment.

Field Inspection (Date and completed by): Will be Completed at the Site Specific Level.

List of Sources, Agencies and Persons Consulted [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:

1. Federal Aviation Administration. National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. Internet Website: http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/
2. Federal Aviation Administration. Report to Congress - National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. http://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npias/reports/media/2013/npias2013Narrative.pdf
3. United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Internet Website: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>
4. United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Internet Website: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>
5. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Community Development Block Grant Program – CDBG. Internet Website: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs
6. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Noise Abatement and Control. Internet Website: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/environment/review/noise
7. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Designations for fine particulates. Internet Website: <http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2006standards/final/region2.htm>
8. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Nonattainment Areas. Internet Website: <http://www.epa.gov/oagps001/greenbk/ancl.html>
9. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory. Internet Website: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Wetlands-Mapper.html>. <https://www.fws.gov/ecologicalservices/habitat-conservation/cbra/Maps/index.html>
10. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Designations for Sole Source Aquifers <https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/region4/water/groundwater/web/html/r4ssa.html>
11. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Flood Mitigation Program Internet Website: <http://www.dnr.sc.gov>
12. South Carolina List of At-Risk, Candidate, Endangered, and Threatened Species Internet Website: <https://www.dnr.sc.gov/species/index.html>.
13. South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office Department of the Interior - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Internet Website: https://www.fws.gov/charleston/EndangeredSpecies_County.html
www.fws.gov/charleston/ EPA Region IV Sole Source, Internet Website: epa.gov/pesticides/region4/water/groundwater/web/html/r4ssa.html
14. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. Internet Website: <http://www.scdhec.gov>
<http://www.scdhec.gov/Agency/RegulationsAndUpdates/LawsAndRegulations/Air/>

List of Permits Obtained:

All necessary permits will be obtained at the site-specific level.

Public Outreach [24 CFR 50.23 & 58.43]:

None

Cumulative Impact Analysis [24 CFR 58.32]:

The federal Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), set forth at 40 CFR Part 1508.7, require federal agencies to consider the environmental consequences of their actions, including not only direct and indirect effects, but also cumulative effects. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental consequences of an action (the Proposed Action) when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (40 CFR 1508.7).

The cumulative effects of an action may be undetectable when viewed in the individual context of direct and even indirect impacts, but nevertheless can eventually lead to a measurable environmental change. Based upon the completion of this environmental assessment, environmental review of the proposed project indicates that there will be no significant changes to the existing environmental conditions across the impact categories implemented by HUD in response to NEPA. The proposed project is to repair/replace homes on existing residential lots. The proposed project would have no impacts on air quality, endangered species, noise abatement and control, explosive and flammable operations, sole source aquifers, wild & scenic rivers, slope, soil suitability, energy consumption, community facilities and services, transportation, and unique natural features.

The project would result in beneficial impacts to comprehensive plans and zoning; compatibility and urban impact, hazards and nuisances, including site safety; and visual quality.

Alternatives [24 CFR 58.40(e); 40 CFR 1508.9]

Relocating to Sites Outside the Floodplain and/or Wetlands: The benefits of performing residential reconstruction, rehabilitation, and elevation activities on the currently occupied sites include, but are not limited to: sites are owned by the current residents, sites are adequately sized and are consistent with surrounding land uses and have already met the requirements for funding under the current program. A search for suitably sized, available sites outside the floodplain and/or wetlands and the procurement of other sources of available funding would extend the amount of time that residents would have to continue to live in unsafe and unsanitary conditions in un-elevated homes and thus remain at risk of future flood incidents. Failure to locate another site and/or procure funding from another source would result in some residents having to indefinitely live in such conditions. Therefore, this alternative was rejected.

Use of Other Flood Protection Measures: Use of other flood protection measures could include building flood protection infrastructure such as levees around the communities at risk of flooding. Construction of this type of flood protection would be cost-prohibitive and would fail to improve current unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions. Therefore, this alternative was rejected.

No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]:

Under the No Action alternative, the rehabilitation/reconstruction or replacement of MHUs of single family homes on scattered sites throughout Georgetown County damaged by the flood event would not occur. This alternative was rejected because it would result in residents living in unsafe and unsanitary conditions in un-elevated homes in the floodplain and/or wetlands. This would continue to put them at risk of future flood incidents. Some homeowners would gradually

secure resources to rebuild from non-SCDRO sources. Other homeowners may not be able to secure resources from other funding programs. Since the CDBG-DR funding would not be available, some damaged properties would remain as they are: unsafe, un-sanitary and un-elevated and thus continue to be at risk of future flood incidents.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions:

Based upon completion of this environmental assessment, environmental review of the proposed project indicates there will be no significant changes to existing environmental conditions across the impact categories implemented by HUD in response to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 listed below.

- Clean Air
- Endangered Species
- Explosive and Flammable Hazards
- Farmland Protection
- Noise Abatement & Control
- Sole Source Aquifers
- Wild & Scenic Rivers

Based on completion of this environmental assessment, the following subjects require sitespecific analysis before it can be concluded that the proposed project activities would have no significant environmental impacts on individual sites:

- Airport Hazards
- Coastal Barrier Resources
- Flood Insurance
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Contamination & Toxic Substances
- Floodplain Management
- Historic Preservation
- Wetlands Protection
- Environmental Justice

The Tier 2 Site Specific Review Form can be found in Exhibit 1. The Tier II: Site-Specific review must be completed prior to any construction activities occurring on a particular site.

Mitigation Measures and Conditions [40 CFR 1505.2(c)]

Summarize below all mitigation measures adopted by the Responsible Entity to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with the above-listed authorities and factors. These measures/conditions must be incorporated into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. The staff responsible for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures should be clearly identified in the mitigation plan.

The following mitigation measures are required as conditions for approval of the program.

- **General**
 - All program activity will acquire all required federal, state and local permits prior to commencement of construction and comply with all permit conditions. If the scope of work of a proposed activity changes significantly, the application for funding must be revised and resubmitted for reevaluation under NEPA.
- **Construction**
 - Implement and maintain erosion and sedimentation control measures sufficient to prevent deposition of sediment and eroded soil in onsite and offsite wetlands and waters.
 - Soil compaction will be minimized by controlling project activities in vegetated areas, including lawns.
 - Protect existing drain inlets from debris, soil and sedimentation.
 - Protect stream, wetlands, woods and other natural areas from any unnecessary construction activities or disturbance.
- **Historic Preservation**
 - Ensure that the work does not diminish the historic integrity of any local historic district or historic property.
- **Require an asbestos survey and project license as may be required prior to any demolition activities such as deconstruction of a building or removal of structures in the right-of-way of a road project.**
- **Use of energy-efficient doors, water heaters and HVAC units, as well as the incorporation of weatherization measures to the extent practicable.**
- **For compliance with NAAQS;**
 - Utilize alternatively fueled equipment when possible
 - Utilize emission controls applicable to the equipment
 - Reduce idling time on construction equipment
 - Minimize dust emissions through good operating practices
 - Retrofit, repower, or replace older and more polluting diesel construction equipment in order to satisfy clean air construction requirements as necessary.
- **Coastal Zone Properties;**
 - Septic tank repair or replacement in a coastal zone will be situated as safe distance from the shoreline to ensure proper drainage and filtering of tank effluents before they reach the water's edge with special attention given in identified erosion areas.
 - Construction measures shall be designed so as to control erosion and sedimentation, water quality degradation, and other negative impacts on adjacent water and wetlands. This includes; buffering and filtering runoff water and using BMPs to control nonpoint source runoff.

Determination:

Finding of No Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.27] The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

Finding of Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(2); 40 CFR 1508.27] The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Preparer Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Name/Title/Organization: Derek A. Galose, Environmental Manager, Ardurra Group, LLC

Determination:

Finding of No Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.27] The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

Finding of Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(2); 40 CFR 1508.27] The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Preparer Signature: Derek A. Galose Date: 11/21/16

Name/Title/Organization: Derek A. Galose, Environmental Manager, Ardurra Group, LLC

Certifying Officer Signature: Eric Fosmire Date: 11/21/16

Name/Title: Eric, Fosmire, Attorney, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO)

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).

Exhibit 1:

**Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental
Assessment Form**



Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review
 conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

HUD Grant Number: B-16-DH-45-0001			
SC Submittal date:		Application #:	
Date of field inspection:		Date review initiated:	
Inspector name:		Reviewer name:	
Name of Program: South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program			
Property address:			
County:	Georgetown	Census tract:	
Block:		Lot:	
Target building site(s):	N/A	GPS Coordinates (Lat/Long):	Latitude: Longitude: -
Attachments: A-Floodplain/Maps; B-Environmental Questionnaire Sheet; C-Photographs;			



Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review
conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

Project Description:

The SC Housing Recovery Program Tier I Environmental Review of the Proposed CDBG-DR (Tier I EA) Funded Action was completed to establish measures for compliance with multiple State and Federal environmental regulations for the program, including various Codes of Federal Regulation (CFR), United States Codes (USC), Executive Orders (EO), and South Carolina Codes, Rules and Regulations (SCCRs). This is the Tier II site-specific review for activities eligible under this program, for which funds were released at the Tier 1 level on [Click here to enter a date.](#) for [Choose a County.](#)

- The proposed project involves rehabilitation activities on an existing residential property with the above-listed address, where the home site is **not** located in the 100-year floodplain but received damage as a result of the 2015 SC Storm Event. This home was constructed in , as verified by SCDRO. Proposed activities would consist of addressing storm-related damage to the residence including , to bring it to current minimum residential property standards. Activities would be limited to the disturbed area of the previously developed residential site.
- The proposed project involves rehabilitation activities on an existing residential property with the above-listed address, where the home site is located in the 100-year floodplain and received damage as a result of the 2015 SC Storm Event. This home was constructed in , as verified by SCDRO. Proposed activities would consist of addressing storm-related damage to the residence including , to bring it to current minimum residential property. Activities would be limited to the disturbed area of the previously developed residential site.
- The proposed project involves rehabilitation and elevation activities on an existing residential property with the above-listed address, where the home site is located in the 100-year floodplain and received damage as a result of the 2015 SC Storm Event This home was constructed in , as verified by SCDRO. Proposed activities would consist of addressing storm-related damage to the residence, including , to bring it to current minimum residential property standards, including elevation of the home two feet above the base flood elevation (BFE) (see individual comments associated with applicable compliance factors in this document).
- The proposed project involves home reconstruction on an existing residential property with the above-listed address, where the home site received damage as a result of the 2015 SC Storm Event. This home was constructed in , as verified by SCDRO. Proposed activities would consist of addressing storm-related damage to the residence including , to bring it to current minimum residential property standards. If the home site is located in the floodplain, compliance with the local floodplain ordinance would be required and include elevation of the home (two feet above the BFE).
- The proposed project involves replacement of a mobile/modular home on an existing residential property with the above-listed address, where the home site received damage as a result of the SC 2015 Storm Event. Proposed activities would consist of replacing the damaged mobile/modular home with a new mobile/modular home. Although local building codes allow installation of Wind Zone I rated mobile homes, SCDRO will only utilize mobile homes with a minimum wind rating of HUD Wind Zone II or higher (able to withstand winds up to 100 MPH). If the home site is located in the floodplain, compliance with the local floodplain ordinance would be required and include elevation of the home (two feet above the BFE). SCDRO will adopt the 5'7" rule, prohibiting the installation of mobile homes elevated 5'7" above grade without appropriate structural reinforcement.
- The proposed project involves replacement of a single-family stick-built home with a mobile/modular home on an existing residential property at the above-listed address, where the home received damage as a result of the SC 2015 Storm Event. The home was constructed in , as verified by SC Disaster Recovery Office. Proposed activities would consist of demolishing the existing home, removing all construction debris and hauling to an appropriate facility. Although local building codes allow installation of Wind Zone I rated mobile homes, SCDRO will only utilize mobile homes with a minimum wind rating of HUD Wind Zone II or higher (able to withstand winds up to 100 MPH). If the home site is located in the floodplain, compliance with the local floodplain ordinance would be required and include elevation of the home (two feet above the BFE). SCDRO will adopt the 5'7" rule, prohibiting the installation of mobile homes elevated 5'7" above grade without appropriate structural reinforcement.

Site Specific Findings

STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.6

Airport Hazards
(3624 CFR Part 51 Subpart D)



Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review
conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

- 1. Is the project within 15,000 feet of a military airport or 2,500 feet of a civilian airport?** No → Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.
Provide a map showing that the site is not within the applicable distances to a military or civilian airport. See Attachment A.
 Yes → Continue to Question 2.
- 2. Is the project located within a Runway Potential Zone/Clear Zone (RPZ/CZ) or Accident Potential Zone (APZ) Yes,** subject is in an APZ → Continue to Question 3.
 Yes, project is an RPZ/CZ → Project cannot proceed at this location.
 No, project is not within an APZ or RPZ/CZ.
→ Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide a map showing that the site is not within either zone.
- 3. Is the project in conformance with DOD guidelines for APZ??** Yes, project is consistent with DOD guidelines for APZ.
 Explain how you determined that the project is consistent:

- No, the project cannot be brought into conformance with DOD guidelines and has not been approved. → Project cannot proceed at this location.
- Project is not consistent with DOD guidelines, but it has been approved by Certifying Officer or HUD Approving Official **Explain approval process:**

If mitigation measures have been or will be taken, explain in detail the proposed measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

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

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
 No

Coastal Barrier Resources

Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]

- 1. Is the project located in a CBRS Unit?**



Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review
conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

- No → Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.
Provide a map showing that the site is not within a CBRS Unit.
- Yes → Continue to Question 2.

Federal assistance for most activities may not be used at this location. You must either choose an alternate site or cancel the project. In very rare cases, federal monies can be spent within CBRS units for certain exempted activities (e.g., a nature trail), after consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) (see [16 USC 3505](#) for exceptions to limitations on expenditures).

2. Indicate your selected course of action.

- After consultation with the FWS the project was given approval to continue
→ Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide a map and documentation of FWA approval.
- Project was not given approval.
Project cannot proceed at this location.

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

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
 No

Flood Insurance

Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]



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1. **Does this project involve financial assistance for construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of a mobile home, building, or insurable personal property?**
 - No. This project does not require flood insurance or is excepted from flood insurance → *Continue to Worksheet Summary*
 - Yes. Continue to Question 2.
2. **Provide a FEMA/FIRM map showing the site.**
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplains. The [FEMA Map Service Center](#) provides this information in the form of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). For projects in areas not mapped by FEMA, use the best available information to determine floodplain information. Include documentation, including a discussion of why this is the best available information for the site. Provide FEMA/FIRM floodplain zone designation, panel number, and date within your documentation.
Is the structure, part of the structure, or insurable property located in a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area?
 - No → *Continue to the Worksheet Summary.*
 - Yes → *Continue to Question 3.*
3. **Is the community participating in the National Flood Insurance Program or has less than one year passed since FEMA notification of Special Flood Hazards?**
 - Yes, the community is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.
For loans, loan insurance or loan guarantees, flood insurance coverage must be continued for the term of the loan. For grants and other non-loan forms of financial assistance, flood insurance coverage must be continued for the life of the building irrespective of the transfer of ownership. The amount of coverage must equal the total project cost or the maximum coverage limit of the National Flood Insurance Program, whichever is less. Copy of Flood Insurance Policy will be maintained in the Applicant file.
→ *Continue to the Worksheet Summary.*
 - Yes, less than one year has passed since FEMA notification of Special Flood Hazards. If less than one year has passed since notification of Special Flood Hazards, no flood insurance is required. → *Continue to the Worksheet Summary.*
 - No. The community is not participating, or its participation has been suspended.
Federal assistance may not be used at this location. Cancel the project at this location.

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
- No

STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.5

Clean Air Act

Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51,

93

1. **Not applicable. Compliance determined in Tier I EA.** Project does not include new construction or conversion of land use facilitating the development of public, commercial, or industrial facilities OR five or more dwelling units.

Coastal Zone Management

Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)



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1. **Is the project located in, or does it affect, a Coastal Zone as defined in your state Coastal Management Plan?**
 Yes → Continue to Question 2.
 No → *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide a map showing that the site is not within a Coastal Zone.*
2. **Does this project include activities that are subject to state review?**
 Yes → Continue to Question 3.
 No → *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide a map showing that the site is not within a Coastal Zone.*
3. **Has this project been determined to be consistent with the State Coastal Management Program?** Yes, with
 mitigation. → *Continue to Question 4.*
 Yes, without mitigation. → *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide documentation used to make your determination. No., project must be canceled.*
 Project cannot proceed at this location.
4. **Explain in detail the proposed measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.**

→ *Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide documentation of the consultation (including the State Coastal Management Program letter of consistency) and any other documentation used to make 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**

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

No

Contamination and Toxic Substances 24
CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)



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1. Evaluate the site for contamination. Do any of the following apply to the subject property? (1) Property is listed on an EPA Superfund National Priorities or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) List, or equivalent State list; (2) Property is within 3,000 feet of a landfill site, hazardous waste or solid waste cleanup site; (3) Has an underground storage tank (which is not a residential fuel tank); (4) Known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials; or (5) During site reconnaissance of subject property and visible adjoining properties, inspector has observed potential environmental concerns.

No → Provide a map or other documentation of absence or presence of contamination and explain evaluation of site contamination in the Worksheet below. Include Environmental Questionnaire completed by Construction Inspector.

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

Yes → Describe the findings, including any recognized environmental conditions (RECs), in Worksheet Summary below. Continue to Question 2.

2. Mitigation

Document the mitigation needed according to the requirements of the appropriate federal, state, tribal, or local oversight agency. If the adverse environmental mitigation cannot be mitigated, then HUD assistance may not be used for the project at this site.

Can adverse environmental impacts be mitigated?

Adverse environmental impacts cannot feasibly be mitigated
→ Project cannot proceed at this location.

Yes, adverse environmental impacts can be eliminated through mitigation.

→ Provide all mitigation requirements and documents. Continue to Question 3.

3. Describe how compliance was achieved. Include any of the following that apply: State Voluntary Clean-up Program, a No Further Action letter, use of engineering controls, or use of institutional controls.

If a remediation plan or clean-up program was necessary, which standard does it follow? Complete

- removal
 Risk-based corrective action (RBCA)
 Other

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

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
 No



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Endangered Species

Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402

1. Does the project involve any activities that have the potential to affect species or habitats?

No, the project will have No Effect due to the nature of the activities involved in the project.

→ Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide any documents used to make 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 cleared under the "HUD and USDA Rural Development Projects Clearance Letter/No Effect" available at http://www.fws.gov/charleston/pdf/Regulatory/20120509_HUD_No_Effect_LTR.pdf.

Consultation Located in the Tier I Environmental Assessment. The proposed project falls under #3 on the General Concurrence Letter which states; "Construct, expand, maintain, remove, replace, or rehabilitate structures on developed or otherwise disturbed areas. Examples of developed or disturbed areas include paved, filled, graveled, routinely mowed vegetated grasses, agricultural fields, and pasturelands. Undeveloped areas are those sites where natural vegetation dominates." **Clearance to proceed: For all projects that meet the criteria described and have no effect or impact upon federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further coordination with the Service is necessary.**

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
 No

Explosive and Flammable Hazards

24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C

1. **Not applicable. Compliance determined in Tier I EA.** Acceptable Separation Distance requirements do not apply, the definition of HUD assisted projects in 24 CFR Part 51.201 is predicated on whether the HUD project will increase the number of people exposed to hazardous operations.

Farmlands Protection

Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658

1. **Not applicable. Compliance determined in Tier I EA.** Project does not include any activities, including new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land or conversion, that could convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use.

Floodplain Management

Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55



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1. Does **24 CFR 55.12(c)** exempt this project from compliance with HUD's floodplain management regulations in Part 55?

Yes

Provide the applicable citation at 24 CFR 55.12(c) here. If project is exempt under 55.12(c)(7) or (8), provide supporting documentation.

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

No → Continue to Question 2.

2. Provide a FEMA/FIRM or ABFE map showing the site.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplains. The FEMA Map Service Center provides this information in the form of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) or Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFEs). For projects in areas not mapped by FEMA, use the best available information to determine floodplain information. Include documentation, including a discussion of why this is the best available information for the site.

Does your project occur in a floodplain?

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

Yes

Select the applicable floodplain using the FEMA map or the best available information:

Floodway → Continue to Question 3, Floodways

Coastal High Hazard Area (V Zone) → Continue to Question 4, Coastal High Hazard Areas

500-year floodplain (B Zone or shaded X Zone) → Continue to Question 5, 500-year Floodplains

100-year floodplain (A Zone) → The 8-Step Process is required. Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process

- 3.

Floodways

Is this a functionally dependent use?

Yes

The 8-Step Process is required. Work with your HUD FEO to determine a way to satisfactorily continue with this project. Provide a completed 8-Step Process, including the early public notice and the final notice.
→ Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process

No

Federal assistance may not be used at this location unless a 55.12(c) exception applies. You must either choose an alternate site or cancel the project at this location.



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4. **Coastal High Hazard Area** Is this a critical action?

Yes

Critical actions are prohibited in coastal high hazard areas. Federal assistance may not be used at this location. Unless the action is excepted at 24 CFR 55.12(c), you must either choose an alternate site or cancel the project.

No

Does this action include construction that is not a functionally dependent use, existing construction (including improvements), or reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster?

Yes, there is new construction.
New construction is prohibited in V Zones ((24 CFR 55.1(c)(3)).

No, this action concerns only a functionally dependent use, existing construction (including improvements), or reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster.
This construction must have met FEMA elevation and construction standards for a coastal high hazard area or other standards applicable at the time of construction. → *Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process*

5. **500-year Floodplain**
Is this a critical action?

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

Yes → *Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process*



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6.

8-Step Process.

Does the 8-Step Process apply? Select one of the following options:

- 8-Step Process applies.
Provide a completed 8-Step Process, including the early public notice and the final notice.
→ Continue to Question 7, Mitigation
- 5-Step Process is applicable per 55.12(a)(1-3).
Provide documentation of 5-Step Process.
Select the applicable citation:
- 55.12(a)(1) HUD actions involving the disposition of HUD-acquired multifamily housing projects or "bulk sales" of HUD-acquired one- to four-family properties in communities that are in the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under 44 CFR 59.24).
- 55.12(a)(2) HUD's actions under the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1701) for the purchase or refinancing of existing multifamily housing projects, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, board and care facilities, and intermediate care facilities, in communities that are in good standing under the NFIP.
- 55.12(a)(3) 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 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and are in good standing, 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)(10), and the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not significantly increased.
- 55.12(a)(4) HUD's (or the recipient's) actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing nonresidential buildings and structures, in communities that are in the Regular Program of the NFIP and are in good standing, provided that the action does not meet the thresholds for "substantial improvement" under § 55.2(b)(10) and that the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not significantly increased.
→ Continue to Question 7, Mitigation
- 8-Step Process is inapplicable per 55.12(b)(1-4).
Select the applicable citation:
- 55.12(b)(1) HUD's mortgage insurance actions and other financial assistance for the purchasing, mortgaging or refinancing of existing one- to four-family properties in communities that are in the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under 44 CFR 59.24), where the action is not a critical action and the property is not located in a floodway or coastal high hazard area.
- 55.12(b)(2) Financial assistance for minor repairs or improvements on one- to four-family properties that do not meet the thresholds for "substantial improvement" under § 55.2(b)(10)
- 55.12(b)(3) HUD actions involving the disposition of individual HUD-acquired, one- to four-family properties.
- 55.12(b)(4) HUD guarantees under the Loan Guarantee Recovery Fund Program (24 CFR part 573) of loans that refinance existing loans and mortgages, where any new construction or rehabilitation financed by the existing loan or mortgage has been completed prior to the filing of an application under the program, and the refinancing will not allow further construction or rehabilitation, nor result in any physical impacts or changes except for routine maintenance.
- 55.12(b)(5) The approval of financial assistance to lease an existing structure located within the floodplain, but only if—
(i) The structure is located outside the floodway or Coastal High Hazard Area, and is in a community that is in the Regular Program of the NFIP and in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under 44 CFR 59.24); (ii) The project is not a critical action; and
(iii) The entire structure is or will be fully insured or insured to the maximum under the NFIP for at least the term of the lease.
→ Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.

7. **Mitigation**

For the project to be brought into compliance with this section, all adverse impacts must be mitigated. Explain in detail the exact measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.



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Which of the following mitigation/minimization measures have been identified for this project in the 8-Step or 5-Step Process? Select all that apply.

- Permeable surfaces
- Natural landscape enhancements that maintain or restore natural hydrology
- Planting or restoring native plant species
- Bioswales
- Evapotranspiration
- Stormwater capture and reuse
- Green or vegetative roofs with drainage provisions
- Natural Resources Conservation Service conservation easements or similar easements
- Floodproofing of structures
- Elevating structures including freeboarding above the required base flood elevations
- Other

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

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

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
- No

Historic Preservation

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800

Is Section 106 review required for your project?

- No, because the project consists solely of activities listed as exempt in a Programmatic Agreement (PA). (See the [PA Database](#) to find applicable PAs.)

Either provide the PA itself or a link to it here. Mark the applicable exemptions or include the text here:

→ Continue to the Worksheet Summary.



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No, because the project consists solely of activities included in a No Potential to Cause Effects memo or other determination



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[36 CFR 800.3(a)(1)].

Either provide the memo itself or a link to it here. Explain and justify the other determination here:

→ Continue to the Worksheet Summary.

Yes, because the project includes activities with potential to cause effects (direct or indirect). → Continue to Step 1.

The Section 106 Process

After determining the need to do a Section 106 review, initiate consultation with regulatory and other interested parties, identify and evaluate historic properties, assess effects of the project on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and resolve any adverse effects through project design modifications or mitigation. Note that consultation continues through all phases of the review.

Step 1: Initiate consultation

Step 2: Identify and evaluate historic properties

Step 3: Assess effects of the project on historic properties

Step 4: Resolve any adverse effects

Step 1 - Initiate Consultation

The following parties are entitled to participate in Section 106 reviews: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs); federally recognized Indian tribes/Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs); Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs); local governments; and project grantees. The general public and individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in a project may participate as consulting parties at the discretion of the RE or HUD official. Participation varies with the nature and scope of a project. Refer to HUD's website for guidance on consultation, including the required timeframes for response. Consultation should begin early to enable full consideration of preservation options.

Use the [When to Consult with Tribes checklist](#) within [Notice CPD-12-006: Process for Tribal Consultation](#) to determine if you should invite tribes to consult on a particular project. Use the [Tribal Directory Assessment Tool \(TDAT\)](#) to identify tribes that may have an interest in the area where the project is located. Note that consultants may not initiate consultation with Tribes.

Select all consulting parties below (check all that apply):

- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Advisory
- Council on Historic Preservation
- Indian Tribes, including Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs)

List all tribes that were consulted here and their status of consultation:

Other Consulting Parties

List all consulting parties that were consulted here and their status of consultation:

Describe the process of selecting consulting parties and initiating consultation here:

Provide all correspondence, notices, and notes (including comments and objections received) and continue to Step 2.
Step 2 - Identify and Evaluate Historic Properties



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Define the Area of Potential Effect (APE), either by entering the address(es) or providing a map depicting the APE. Attach an additional page if necessary.



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er information about known historic properties in the APE. Historic buildings, districts and archeological sites may have been identified, state, and national surveys and registers, local historic districts, municipal plans, town and county histories, and local history web already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, identified properties are then evaluated to see if they are eligible for the National Register.

to HUD's website for guidance on identifying and evaluating historic properties.

in the space below, list historic properties identified and evaluated in the APE.

Every historic property that may be affected by the project should be listed. For each historic property or district, include the National Register status, whether the SHPO has concurred with the finding, and whether information on the site is sensitive. Attach an additional page if necessary.

Provide the documentation (survey forms, Register nominations, concurrence(s) and/or objection(s), notes, and photos) that justify your National Register Status determination.

Was a survey of historic buildings and/or archeological sites done as part of the project?

If the APE contains previously unsurveyed buildings or structures over 50 years old, or there is a likely presence of previously unsurveyed archeological sites, a survey may be necessary. For Archeological surveys, refer to HP Fact Sheet #6, [Guidance on Archeological Investigations in HUD Projects](#).

Yes → Provide survey(s) and report(s) and continue to Step 3. Additional notes:

No → Continue to Step 3.

Step 3 - Assess Effects of the Project on Historic Properties

Only properties that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places receive further consideration under Section 106. Assess the effect(s) of the project by applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect. (36 CFR 800.5) Consider direct and indirect effects as applicable as per HUD guidance.

Choose one of the findings below - No Historic Properties Affected, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect; and concurrence from consulting parties.

No Historic Properties Affected

Document reason for finding:

No historic properties present. → Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary

Historic properties present, but project will have no effect upon them. → Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary.

If consulting parties concur or fail to respond to user's request for concurrence, project is in compliance with this section and no further review is required. If consulting parties object, refer to (36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)) and consult further to try to resolve the objection(s).

No Adverse Effect

Document reason for finding:



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Does the No Adverse Effect finding contain conditions?

Yes

Check all that apply: (check all that apply)

- Avoidance
- Modification of project
- Other

Describe conditions here:

→ Monitor satisfactory implementation of conditions. Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary.

No → Provide concurrence(s) or objection(s) and continue to the Worksheet Summary.

If consulting parties concur or fail to respond to user's request for concurrence, project is in compliance with this section. No further review is required. If consulting parties object, refer to [\(36 CFR 800.5\(c\)\(2\)\)](#) and consult further to try to resolve objection(s).

Adverse Effect

Document reason for finding:

Copy and paste applicable Criteria into text box with summary and justification.

Criteria of Adverse Effect: [36 CFR 800.5](#)

Notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation of the Adverse Effect and provide the documentation outlined in [36 CFR 800.11\(e\)](#). The Council has 15 days to decide whether to enter the consultation (Not required for projects covered by a Programmatic Agreement).

→ Continue to Step 4. Step

4 - Resolve Adverse Effects

Work with consulting parties to try to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects. Refer to HUD guidance and [36 CFR 800.6 and 800.7](#).

Were the Adverse Effects resolved?

Yes

Describe the resolution of Adverse Effects, including consultation efforts and participation by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:

For the project to be brought into compliance with this section, all adverse impacts must be mitigated. Explain in detail the exact measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.



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→ Provide signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Standard Mitigation Measures Agreement (SMMA). Continue to the Worksheet Summary.

No

The project must be cancelled unless the "Head of Agency" approves it. Either provide approval from the "Head of Agency" or cancel the project at this location.

Describe the failure to resolve Adverse Effects, including consultation efforts and participation by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and "Head of the Agency":

Explain in detail the exact conditions or measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

→ Provide correspondence, comments, documentation of decision, and "Head of Agency" approval. Continue to the Worksheet Summary.

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

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes
 No

Noise Abatement and Control

Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B



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1. Not applicable. Compliance determined in Tier I EA. HUD has determined That noise abatement and control is not applicable to a disaster recovery program which meets the definition under 24 CFR Part 51.101(a)(3) "The policy does not apply to research demonstration projects which do not result in new construction or reconstruction, flood insurance, interstate land sales registration, or any action or emergency assistance under disaster assistance provisions or appropriations which are

provided to save lives, protect property, protect public health and safety, remove debris and wreckage, or assistance that has the effect of restoring facilities substantially as they existed prior to the disaster.

Sole Source Aquifers

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149

1. Not applicable. Compliance determined in Tier I EA. Pre-determined by HUD and the EPA. There are no sole source aquifers in South Carolina.

Wetlands Protection

Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5



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THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

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.*

2. Will the new construction or other ground disturbance impact an on- or off-site wetland?

The term "wetlands" means those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds. Wetlands under E.O. 11990 include isolated and non-jurisdictional wetlands.

No, a wetland will not be impacted in terms of E.O. 11990's definition of new construction.
→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide a map or any other relevant documentation to explain your determination.*

Yes, there is a wetland that be impacted in terms of E.O. 11990's definition of new construction.
→ *You must determine that there are no practicable alternatives to wetlands development by completing the 8-Step Process. Provide a completed 8-Step Process as well as all documents used to make your determination, including a map. Be sure to include the early public notice and the final notice with your documentation. Continue to Question 3.*

3. For the project to be brought into compliance with this section, all adverse impacts must be mitigated. Explain in detail the exact measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

Which of the following mitigation actions have been or will be taken? Select all that apply:

- Permeable surfaces
- Natural landscape enhancements that maintain or restore natural hydrology through infiltration
- Native plant species
- Bioswales
- Evapotranspiration
- Stormwater capture and reuse
- Green or vegetative roofs with drainage provisions
- Natural Resources Conservation Service conservation easements
- Compensatory mitigation

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





Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review
conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
 No

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)

1. **Not Applicable, Compliance determined in Tier I EA.**

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review
conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

HUD strongly encourages starting the Environmental Justice analysis only after all other laws and authorities, including Environmental Assessment factors if necessary, have been completed.

1. Were any adverse environmental impacts identified in any other compliance review portion of this project's total environmental review?

Yes → Continue to Question 2.

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

2. Were these adverse environmental impacts disproportionately high for low-income and/or minority communities?

Yes

Explain:

→ Continue to Question 3. Provide any supporting documentation.

No

Explain:

→ Continue to the Worksheet Summary and provide any supporting documentation.

3. All adverse impacts should be mitigated. Explain in detail the proposed measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

Mitigation as follows will be implemented:

→ Continue to Question 4.

No mitigation is necessary.

Explain why mitigation will not be made here:



Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Form

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review
conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program
THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM MUST BE KEPT IN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT FILE

→ Continue to Question 4.

4. Describe how the affected low-income or minority community was engaged or meaningfully involved in the decision on what mitigation actions, if any, will be taken.

→ Continue to the Worksheet Summary and provide any supporting documentation.

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

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- Yes
 No



Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program

Property Address:

Finding of this Tier II Site Specific Review

- The proposed project complies with environmental requirements for funding.
 The proposed project does not comply with environmental requirements for funding because .

Site Specific Review Completed by:

Name: _____ Date: _____ Title: _____

Signature:

Section 106 Review Completed by:

Name: _____ Date: _____ Title: _____

Signature:

QA/QC Review Completed by:

Name: _____ Date: _____ Title: _____

Signature:

Responsible Entity Agency

Name: _____ Date: _____ Title: _____

Signature:



Version 1: SC Approved on 10/25/2016

Tier II: Site-Specific Environmental Assessment

*Intended for use following CEST and EA level Tier I Environmental Review conducted for South Carolina (SC) Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program

HUD Grant Number: B-16-DH-45-0001			
SC Submittal date:	Error! Reference source not found.	Application #:	Error! Reference source not found.
Date of field inspection:		Date review initiated:	
Inspector name:		Reviewer name:	
Name of applicant: SC Single-Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction			
Property address:	Error! Reference source not found.		
County:	Georgetown	Census tract:	Error! Reference source not found.
Block:		Lot:	
Target building site(s):	N/A	GPS Coordinates (Lat/Long):	Latitude: Longitude: -
<p>The following environmental mitigation measures and conditions shall be complied with for the subject project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain Management: <i>If in the 100-year floodplain add; "The project is required to comply with the local floodplain ordinance, and participate in the National Flood Insurance Program."</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Lead-based Paint: Must adhere to Federal, State and local lead-based paint regulations. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic: Add Necessary Historic Mitigation Measures (If applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands: Add Necessary Wetland Mitigation Measures (If applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos: <i>to include only if site is suspect for ACMs</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor must mitigate according to federal, state and local regulations. <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor must have certified personnel to supervise the proper handling of asbestos and proper protective equipment (respirator masks or other ventilation system) for the workers directly handling the asbestos. <input type="checkbox"/> Lead Paint: <i>to include only if site is suspect for lead-based paint</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor must mitigate according to federal, state and local regulations. <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor must have certified personnel to supervise the proper handling of lead-based paint and proper protective equipment (respirator masks or other ventilation system) for the workers directly working with lead paint. 			
<p>Should the scope of work change on this project, a re-evaluation of environmental findings will be completed per 24 C.F.R Part 58.47.</p>			

APPENDICES

**TIER I GEORGETOWN COUNTY
SINGLE FAMILY HOMEOWNER REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**

APPENDIX A:

Coastal Barrier Resources Act/Coastal Barrier Improvement

Angela Dahlgren

To: Derek Galose
Subject: RE: SC Disaster Recovery Office CBRA consistency
From: Hernandez, Christopher [mailto:christopher_hernandez@fws.gov]
Sent: Friday, November 4, 2016 9:23 AM
To: Derek Galose <dgalose@ardurragroup.com>
Subject: SC Disaster Recovery Office CBRA consistency

Dear Mr. Galose,

This message is in response to your request for consultation for several projects covered under a Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grant dated October 11, 2016. In regards to the National Environmental Policy Act, any federal funding requested within a Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) unit triggers an extraordinary circumstance, and a categorical exclusion cannot be used unless the Coastal Barrier Resource Act (CBRA) is addressed specifically in your review. Therefore, once the specific locations of homes to be replaced under the grant are determined, the disaster recovery office should notify the Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if any of those locations are in a CBRS unit, which could affect whether they are eligible for funding or not.

If you have further questions, please contact me at 843-727-4707 x 213.

Sincerely,

Christopher Hernandez

Christopher Hernandez
Fish and Wildlife Biologist - Coastal Program
US Fish & Wildlife Service
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407
(843) 727-4707 x 213

NOTE: This email correspondence and any attachments to and from this sender are subject to the Freedom of Information Act and may be disclosed to third parties.



South Carolina Disaster Management Office
 632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
 (t) 225.954.5136
 www.ardurragroup.com

Oct. 11th 2016

Ms. Katie Niemi
 Coastal Barrier Coordinator
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation, Room 860
 4401 N. Fairfax Drive Arlington, VA 22203
 Email: katie_niemi@fws.gov Phone: 703.358.2071

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Ms. Niemi:

The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

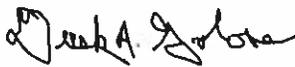
The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes ○ The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.

- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a Feasibility Review ○ The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

APPENDIX B:

Clean Air Act



October 24, 2016

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group
South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Units

Dear Mr. Galose:

On October 14, 2016 we received your letter, dated October 11, 2016, about the proposed rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of flood-damaged homes in 22 disaster declared counties of South Carolina. *Based on the information provided, I am responding on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Air Quality (Bureau).*

The Bureau is tasked with implementing the Federal Clean Air Act (1990, as amended) in the State of South Carolina. The Bureau is required to ensure compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants. Currently two criteria pollutants are of particular concern in South Carolina:

- o **Ozone** - The 2015 8-hour primary and secondary standards of 70 parts per billion (ppb) were finalized on October 26, 2015. The area represented in this proposal is currently meeting the 2015 ozone standards. Designations for these standards are anticipated in October 2017.
- o **Particulate Matter 2.5** (Particulates 2.5 microns in size and smaller) - The 2012 standard for maximum daily concentration is set at 35 micrograms per cubic meter. The 2012 standard for the maximum annual concentration is set at 12 micrograms per cubic meter. The area represented in this proposal is meeting the 2012 particulate matter 2.5 standards.

South Carolina is currently attaining all of the NAAQS, but may face nonattainment when designations for the new ozone standards are made. If a project is located in a nonattainment area, it may be subject to prescriptive requirements such as Transportation Conformity or air quality modeling.

An asbestos survey and project license may be required prior to any demolition activities such as deconstruction of a building or removal of structures in the right-of-way of a road project. If you have any questions regarding asbestos regulatory applicability you may contact Robin Mack (with the Bureau's Asbestos Section) at (803) 898-4270 or mackrs@dhec.sc.gov.

As energy efficient features in homes provide air quality benefits to the community as well as making homes more affordable to live in, the Bureau encourages the use of energy-efficient doors, water heaters and HVAC units, as well as the incorporation of weatherization measures to the extent practicable.

All necessary environmental permits for the subject project must be obtained in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. If you have not already done so, please contact the Bureau of Water at (803) 898-4300 and the Bureau of Land and Waste Management at (803) 898-2000 for input regarding those program areas' assessments of this proposed project.

Emissions from diesel equipment are regulated by federal standards. The Bureau would like to offer the following suggestions on how this project can help us stay in compliance with the NAAQS. More importantly, these strategies are beneficial to the health of citizens of South Carolina.

- Utilize alternatively fueled equipment.
- Utilize emission controls applicable to your equipment.
- Reduce idling time on equipment.
- Fugitive dust emissions should be minimized through good operating practices.

The Bureau can provide model clean construction contract language. A vendor may need to retrofit, repower or replace older and more polluting diesel construction equipment in order to satisfy clean construction requirements. These types of projects can be financed with Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) funds, and are in fact a high priority for CMAQ funding. Please contact our office if assistance is needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. Should you have any further questions or comments concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at (803) 898-4122 or at rn.bertin@dhec.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



L. Nelson Roberts, Jr., Manager
Air Programs Implementation and Mobile Sources Section
Bureau of Air Quality

cc: Mark Harvley, BEHS Greenwood Office, harvlema@dhec.sc.gov
Sabrina Prince, BEHS Greenville Office, kprincesa@dhec.sc.gov
Johnny Hall, BEHS Spartanburg Office, haUjc@dh ec.sc.gov
Ben Buchanan, Midlands BEHS Columbia Office, c.c.ov
Brian Baxley, Pee Dee BEHS Florence Office, baxleybc@dhec.sc.gov
Regie Watts, Pee Dee BEHS Sumter Office wattsri@dhec.sc.gov
Jay Cox, Pee Dee BEHS Myrtle Beach Office, cox.mj@dhec.sc.gov
Wendy Boswell, Lowcountry EQC McMillan Office hec.sc.gov
Neshia Wright, Lowcountry EQC Beaufort Office, i.h.n.hec.s.ov
Melinda Washington, BEHS Orangeburg Office, washinmk@dhec.sc.gov

From: Roberts, Nelson <robertln@dhec.sc.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2016 1:29 PM
To: Derek Galose
Subject: Fw: Follow up on the South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter mailed on 10/11/16
Attachments: Clean Air Act.pdf; South Carolina Dept of Commerce Disaster Recovery Office 20161025.pdf

Mr. Galose,
Robbie Brown, my director, forwarded your email to me. We mailed a response letter on October 24, 2016. You should be receiving it soon, if you don't have it already.

For your convenience, I am attaching a pdf version of the letter.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

L. Nelson Roberts, Jr., Section Manager
Air Programs Implementation & Mobile Sources Section
Bureau of Air Quality, SCDHEC 2600
Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201
office: (803)898-4122 fax: (803)898-4487 robertln@dhec.sc.gov

From: Brown, Robbie
Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2016 11:49 AM
To: Roberts, Nelson
Subject: Fw: Follow up on the South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter mailed on 10/11/16

--
Robert J. Brown, Jr., Director

Division of Air Assessment and Regulation

SCDHEC Bureau of Air Quality

2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201

803.898.4105

803.465.1533 (mobile) 803.898.4487

(fax) brownrj@dhec.sc.gov

From: Derek Galose <dgalose@ardurragroup.com> **Sent:**

Thursday, October 27, 2016 10:28 AM

To: Brown, Robbie

Subject: Follow up on the South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter mailed on 10/11/16

Dear Mr. Brown,

I am following up with you to see if you have mailed a response in regards to the concurrence letter we sent you on October 11th.

An email reply will suffice also instead of a formal letter?

Attached is a copy of the concurrence letter for your review we mailed to the following Address:

Robert J. Brown
Director, Division of Air Assessment, Innovations, and Regulation
Bureau of Air Quality
S.C. DHEC
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201 (803)
898-4105
brownrj@dhec.sc.gov

Thank you and please feel free to call me with any questions.

Derek

Derek A. Galose

Environmental Manager

South Carolina Disaster Management Office

632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201

(t) 225.954.5136

www.ardurragroup.com





South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t) 225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Oct. 11th 2016

Mr. Robert J. Brown

Director

Division of Air Assessment, Innovations, & Regulation Bureau of Air Quality
2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201 brownrj@dhec.sc.gov

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Mr. Brown:

The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

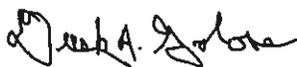
The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes ○ The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.

- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a Feasibility Review ○ The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

APPENDIX C:
Coastal Zone Management



Healthy People. Healthy Communities

November 5, 2016

Mr. Eric Fosmire
South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
632 Rosewood Drive Columbia,
SC 29201

Re: SC Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) – Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single Family Homes and Replacement of Manufacturing Housing Units, # CZC-16-1374

Dear Mr. Fosmire:

This letter is in response to a recent South Carolina Department of Commerce Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Funding Assistance request submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) disaster recovery funding assistance to rehabilitate and reconstruct single family homes and replacement of manufactured housing affected by the October 2015 historic rainfall and flooding event. In addition to several inland counties, SCDRO is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the eight coastal counties. The funding will be used to reconstruct or replace affected homes with the following caveats: the work will not expand or will minimally extend beyond the original footprint of the structures or unrepairable units will be replaced within the footprint of the original site. The review is submitted in accordance with HUD requirements and is also subject to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act as a Federal Consistency Funding Assistance.

After reviewing the Consistency Determination and associated documents, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (SCDHEC OCRM) concurs pursuant to that the proposed activity complies with the enforceable policies contained within the S. C. Coastal Zone Management Program (SCCZMP) pursuant to 15 C.F.R. § 930 Subpart F. This conditional concurrence is based upon the review of the Guidelines for Evaluation of All Projects as well as the (1) Residential Development, (2) Public Services and Facilities (water Supply) and (3) Stormwater Management (runoff) policies contained within the SCCZMP.

This letter does not alleviate Colleton County from the responsibility of obtaining other required local, state or federal approvals for the work described above. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions.

Curtis M. Joyner

Curtis M. Joyner

Sincerely,

Manager, Coastal Zone Consistency Section, SCDHEC OCRM

1362 McMillan Avenue, Suite 400
Charleston, SC 29405 843-953-0205
joynercm@dhec.sc.gov

cc: Rheta DiNovo, SCDHEC OCRM Jeannie
Lewis, SCDHEC OCRM
Derek Galose, Ardurra Group
Angela Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201 (803) 898-3432 www.scdhec.gov

○ **Angela Dahlgren**

From: Derek Galose <dgalose@ardurragroup.com>
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2016 1:11 PM
To: Martin, Holli; Joyner, Curtis
Cc: Angela Dahlgren
Subject: RE: Status of South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter sent on 10/11/16

Good afternoon Ms. Martin,

The proposed project is for rehabilitation/reconstruction of existing single-family residential units. No new development in the coastal zones will occur as a result of the proposed project. Since exact home locations are unknown at this time, rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of an existing single-family home may occur in the coastal zone. Any rehabilitation/reconstruction planned in a coastal zone will be fully consistent with the Residential Development Policies as outlined in Chapter III on pages 16 -18 in the South Carolina Management of Coastal Resources. Mitigation Measures will be added to the Environmental Assessment for all rehabilitation/reconstruction homes located in a coastal zone.

Thank you and have a nice weekend.

○ Derek

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t) 225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Ardurra
Group

From: Martin, Holli [mailto:martinhd@dhec.sc.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2016 10:48 AM
To: Joyner, Curtis <JOYNERCM@dhec.sc.gov>; Derek Galose <dgalose@ardurragroup.com>
Subject: Re: Status of South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter sent on 10/11/16

Good morning,

○ I have received your email to Dan Burger, forwarded to me from Curtis Joyner. Coastal Zone Consistency has received your Federal Funding Assistance Request for Coastal Zone Consistency Determination.

Please review the Residential Development Policies found on our website at the link below and reply with a statement that you are fully consistent with those policies.

Please send the statement back to me, by email is fine. No hard copies are needed.

Have a great day.

Holli

<http://www.scdhec.gov/Agency/RegulationsAndUpdates/LawsAndRegulations/Coastal/>

DHEC Laws and Regulations: Coastal Zone

www.scdhec.gov

Coastal Zone . The South Carolina Coastal Management Program was established under the guidelines of the national Coastal Zone Management Act (1972) as a state ...

Holli Dawn Martin

Project Coordinator - Coastal Zone Consistency-OCRM

S.C. Dept. of Health & Environmental Control

Office: (843) 953-0860

Email: martinhd@dhec.sc.gov

Connect: www.scdhec.gov [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#)



From: Burger, Dan

Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2016 10:59 AM

To: Joyner, Curtis

Subject: Fw: Status of South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter sent on 10/11/16

Mr. Galose: Apologies, as it appears that I did not receive your initial correspondence either by email or surface mail. I am routing your request to Curtis Joyner, Manager, Coastal Zone Consistency Section. Mr. Joyner will be best able to assist you in your request.

Cheers,

Dan

Daniel J. Burger

Director, Coastal Services Division, OCRM

S.C. Dept. of Health & Environmental Control
Office: (843) 953-0251
Mobile: (843) 709-8311

From: Derek Galose <dgalose@ardurragroup.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2016 10:46 AM
To: Burger, Dan
Subject: Status of South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter sent on 10/11/16

Dear Mr. Burger,

I am following up with you to see if you have mailed a response in regards to the concurrence letter we sent you on October 11th.

An email reply will suffice also instead of a formal letter?

Attached is a copy of the concurrence letter for your review we mailed to the following Address:

Coastal Services Division and Coastal Resource Management
1362 McMillan Avenue –
Suite 400 Charleston, SC 29405-2029

Thank you for your time.

Derek

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t) 225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Ardurra
Group

From: Derek Galose
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2016 6:38 PM
To: burgerj@dhec.sc.gov
Subject: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter

Dear Mr. Burger,

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact.

attached is a copy of the concurrence letter for your review we also mailed a hard copy.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you for your time.

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manger
Cell (225) – 954 – 5136





South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t)
225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Oct. 11th 2016

Mr. Daniel Burger
Director
Coastal Services Division and Coastal Resource Management
1362 McMillan Avenue - Suite 400 Charleston, SC 29405-2029
Email: burgerj@dhec.sc.gov Phone: 843.953.0251

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Mr. Burger:

The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes ○ The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.

ALABAMA | ARIZONA | CALIFORNIA | FLORIDA | GEORGIA | ILLINOIS | INDIANA | IOWA | KANSAS | LOUISIANA | MISSISSIPPI | MISSOURI | NEBRASKA | NEVADA | NEW YORK

2



- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a Feasibility Review ○ The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Derek A. Galose".

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

APPENDIX D:
Endangered Species



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILD LIFESERVICE

176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, South Carolina 29407

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Projects

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is one of two lead Federal Agencies mandated with the protection and conservation of Federal trust resources, including threatened and endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA). The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) allocate grant funds for rural development projects. Accordingly, obligations under the ESA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require HUD and USDA to perform an environmental impact review prior to a project's approval. Primarily, these projects involve repair, maintenance, or reconstruction of existing facilities on previously developed land.

Many of the DOC, HUD, and USDA projects result in no adverse impacts to federally protected species. In determining if your project will have an effect on federally protected species or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the Service, we provide this guidance, relative to the criteria listed below, applicable to many DOC, HUD, and USDA project requests. If the project description falls in one of the categories and the Federal agency, or their designee, determines there is no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further action is required under section 7 of the ESA. Please note this guidance applies only to projects in South Carolina.

Description of DOC, HUD, and USDA Projects Covered

The following types of projects have been evaluated by the Service in accordance with ESA and NEPA:

1. Purchase machinery, equipment, and supplies for use in existing structures and buildings.
2. Finance or refinance existing structures or properties. Transfer of loans where the original lending or mortgage institutions for existing projects are no longer holding the loans and the properties transfer via back loans.
3. Construct, expand, maintain, remove, replace, or rehabilitate structures on developed or otherwise disturbed areas. Examples of developed or disturbed areas include paved, filled, graveled, routinely mowed vegetated grasses, agricultural fields, and pasturelands. Undeveloped areas are those sites where natural vegetation dominates.
4. New, refurbished, or expanded parking lots and amenities associated with existing or proposed private, commercial, or industrial developments that do not expand into previously undeveloped areas.
5. Implement streetscape beautification projects. Examples of these projects include the removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, curbing, or gutters; demolishing and

disposing of existing curbing; installing irrigation systems for plants; installing or replacing streetlights, benches, or trashcans; and installing handicap sidewalk ramps or new sidewalks within city limits in right of ways.

6. Repair, replace, or renovate existing wastewater treatment facilities, water supply facilities, and storm water facilities (such as drainage ditches and ponds) without expansion of the existing site boundary.
7. Install or replace pipelines or transmission lines using trenchless technology (directional drilling) techniques. Trenchless technology eliminates the need to disturb the environment caused by excavating and backfilling trenches.
8. Install or replace pipelines by trench and backfill within previously disturbed lands such as, but not limited to, maintained easements and transportation right of ways provided a protected species survey is performed and no protected species are found on the site.

Clearance to Proceed

For all projects that meet the criteria described and have no effect or impact upon federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further coordination with the Service is necessary. This letter may be downloaded and serve as the Service's concurrence letter for your project.

Please note that obligations under the ESA must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action may affect any listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

The Service recommends that project proponents contact the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources regarding potential impacts to State protected species. If the proposed project will impact streams and/or wetlands, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. The Service appreciates your cooperation in the protection of federally listed species and their habitats in South Carolina.

Sincerely,



Thomas D. McCoy
Field Supervisor

From: Thomas McCoy <Thomas_McCoy@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 12, 2016 7:25 AM
To: Derek Galose
Subject: RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter

Mr. Galose,
My Deputy/Regulatory Supervisor will be contacting you regarding this project with some questions.

Thank you for your help.
Tom McCoy
Field Supervisor/FERC Coordinator
Department of the Interior - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, South Carolina 29407
Main Phone Line: 843.727.4707 Direct Phone Line: 843.300.0431
Fax: 843.300.0204
E-mail: thomas_mccoy@fws.gov

Please visit our Web Page for information about our office: www.fws.gov/charleston

NOTE: This email correspondence and any attachments to and from this sender is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and may be disclosed to third parties.

From: Derek Galose [<mailto:dgalose@ardurragroup.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2016 6:08 PM
To: thomas_mccoy@fws.gov
Subject: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence letter

Dear Mr. McCoy

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact.

attached is a copy of the concurrence letter for your review we also mailed a hard copy.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you for your time.

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manger

Cell (225) – 954 – 5136

Ardurra
Group



From: Mark Caldwell <mark_caldwell@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2016 8:37 AM
To: Derek Galose
Subject: SCDRO Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Dear Mr. Galose,

The Service has received your letter of October 11, 2016, requesting review and consultation on South Carolina's Community Block Grant Recovery Program authorizing reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of homes damaged or lost during the October 2015 flooding event. In order for the Service to provide comments central to potential environmental impacts, specific proposals must be submitted (i.e. location of homes, presence and amount of natural resources, impact acreages, expansion proposal, etc.). Without specific information we cannot conduct a thorough review of impacts. In addition, as required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), it is the responsibility of the Federal agency, or their delegated representative, seeking consultation to first determine a potential effect upon threatened or endangered (T&E) species based on the proposed work. Once that determination is made concurrence is then sought from the Service.

The Service recognizes that many activities, such as the replacement of homes, typically do not pose a threat to T&E species or the surrounding environment. Such activities do not normally require a detailed review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or the ESA. However, NEPA and ESA considerations must be accounted for. In order to assist requesting parties with projects of this nature the Service developed several clearance authorizations covering multiple topics that may be used to fulfill such needs. The clearance authorizations are found on our website www.fws.gov/charleston/regulatory.html. The most relevant authorization applicable to your needs is the DOC_HUD_USDA Rural Development letter found under the General Guidance heading. This letter may be downloaded and serve as the Service's consultation for any project that meets the criteria in the letter.

Please visit our website to review the information. If you have any questions on this matter please do not hesitate to contact me.

Mark

Mark A. Caldwell
Deputy Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
South Carolina Ecological Services
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200 Charleston,
SC 29407
843-727-4707 ext 215
843-300-0426 (direct line)
843-727-4218 – facsimile

This email correspondence and any attachments to and from this sender is subject to the Freedom of Information Act and may be disclosed to third parties.



South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t)
225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Oct. 11th 2016

Mr. Tim McCoy
Field Supervisor
Charleston Ecological Services Field Office
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200 Charleston, SC 29407
Email: thomas_mccoy@fws.gov Phone: 843.727.4707

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Mr. McCoy:

The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes ○ The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.

TEXAS | LOUISIANA | MISSISSIPPI | GEORGIA | ALABAMA

2

Ardurra
Group

- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a Feasibility Review ○ The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Healthy People



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

APPENDIX E:
Farmland Protection

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager, Ardurra Group
South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, SC 29201

NOV 03 2016

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Units

Dear Mr. Galose,

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in South Carolina appreciates the opportunity to comment on the National Environmental Policy Act determination required for utilizing Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program funds to address impacts from the historic October 2015 floods in South Carolina.

We understand that you are proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in specific disaster declared counties in South Carolina to achieve safe and code compliant housing, which meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes. The counties identified include Bamberg, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg.

We agree there will be no effect to Prime Farm Land and/or Wetlands in South Carolina as a result of the listed work:

1. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of single-family homes.
 - Reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible.
 - If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.
2. Replacement of damaged manufactured housing units (MHU) deemed unrepairable through a feasibility review.
 - Replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please let me know if you require any additional information.

Sincerely,

cc:

Jerome Brown, State Resources Conservationist, NRCS, Columbia, SC

Natural Resources Conservation Service
1835 Assembly Street, Room 850
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 253-3935
Fax (855) 563-9308
Helping People Help the Land
An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer



South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t)
225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Oct. 11th 2016

Ms. Ann English
State Conservationist
USDA Strom Thurmond Federal Building
1835 Assembly Street Room 950 Columbia, SC 29201
Email: ann.english@sc.usda.gov Phone: 803.253.3935

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Ms. English:

The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes ○ The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.



- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a Feasibility Review o The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A blue rectangular redaction box covering the signature of Derek A. Galose.

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

APPENDIX F:
Historic Preservation

From: Sylvest, John <JSylvest@scdah.sc.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2016 4:49 PM
To: Derek Galose
Cc: Johnson, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Tier I reviews for the SCDRO of the South Carolina Department of Commerce

Derek,

Thank you for your October 11 letter. Our input regarding the types of projects you raised is as follows. Of course, this all takes into account the signing of the HUD Addendum to the FEMA PA by SCDRO and all parties, as well as your approval as qualified preservation professional:

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes: Rehabs of buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per I.B.1 of the FEMA PA. Otherwise, other specific rehab activities can be excluded primarily under II.'s Tier Two Allowances, regardless of building age. Demolition and/or Reconstruction to buildings less than 45 years old would be excluded per II.B.11. If a building is well over 45 years old and its activities (rehab, demolition and/or reconstruction) are not excluded from review per the Allowances then standard Section 106 consultation is recommended.

Replacement of MHU's: These would also be addressed by the above citations. However, while the FEMA PA does not specifically address MHU's (i.e. mobile homes), our office has no concerns with repairs to, or demolition or replacement of any MHU, regardless of age. Consultation with our office for MHU projects is not necessary. However you want to discuss documenting this for your HUD environmental record may need further discussion with Nancy Boone or Lenwood Smith at HUD.

I hope this helps. I will be out on paternity leave any time now for much of the next month. If you have any questions in the meantime you can always try Elizabeth Johnson, copied, if I'm unreachable or unresponsive.

Thanks,

John D. Sylvest
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
8301 Parklane Road Columbia,
SC 29223
phone: 803.896.6129 fax: 803.896.6167
SHPO Website <http://shpo.sc.gov>

From: Derek Galose [<mailto:dgalose@ardurragroup.com>]
Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2016 1:54 PM
To: Sylvest, John
Subject: RE: Tier I reviews for the SCDRO of the South Carolina Department of Commerce

John,

I have attached a letter explaining the Program and that we will be conducting a Tiered Environmental Review for the SCDRO Single Family Housing Recovery Program. The letter was also mailed to your office.

I know how slammed you can get! I used to work at the Louisiana SHPO as a 106 Reviewer for all Disaster Recovery Projects.

Before I call you tomorrow I wanted to send you a brief overview below of how we will be conducting the Tier I review.

The Tier 1 review addresses and analyzes those environmental impacts related to the proposed activities that might occur on a typical site within the geographic area. This includes examining the applicable laws and authorities (e.g., floodplains, coastal zones, wetlands, aboveground storage tanks, etc.). For example, if the target area is not within a 100-year floodplain or a coastal zone management area, none of the project sites will be affected no matter where they are located in the target area. On the other hand, if a portion of the target area is within a 100-year floodplain, then the grantee must complete the required compliance process to decide whether to fund any future projects within the floodplain, including whether mitigation measures are feasible

For activities requiring an environmental assessment, the Tier 1 review must also assess project effects related to a longer list of environmental factors (e.g., compatibility with surrounding land uses, conformance with zoning plans, nuisances that affect site safety, displacement of people or businesses, solid waste management, etc.).

In short, a tiered review focuses on a targeted geographic area (i.e., maximum size is a single census tract) to address and analyze environmental impacts related to the proposed activities that might occur on a typical project site within that area. The specific addresses/locations of the individual properties are not known at this time. However, once individual project sites are located any remaining environmental compliance issues that could not be resolved until project locations became known are now completed, according to standards for approval previously established for the target area.

Thank you for your time!

Derek A. Galose

Environmental Manager

South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t) 225.954.5136

www.ardurragroup.com

Ardurra
Group

From: Sylvest, John [<mailto:JSylvest@scdah.sc.gov>]

Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2016 11:49 AM

To: Derek Galose <dgalose@ardurragroup.com>

Subject: RE: Tier I reviews for the SCDRO of the South Carolina Department of Commerce

Hi Derek,

I would point you to our Section 106 review guidance pages at <http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/revcomp/Pages/default.aspx> and call me soon if you have any questions. Otherwise, frankly I am slammed right now with projects and am on hold for paternity leave any time in the next two weeks.

For any project requiring consultation with our office we would want our Section 106 Project Review Form or a cover letter containing all equivalent information and findings pursuant to 36 CFR 800, photographs and maps of the project area, and any associated drawings, plans, background research, records of consultation with other consulting parties, etc. that would be applicable. All this is referenced on our website and in the Section 106 regulations documentation standards. The FEMA PA touches it on it as well.

The HUD PA being finalized now will not be applicable to you. It is for direct HUD undertakings under Part 50 of their regs, not Part 58 responsible entity undertakings.

Look forward to working with you as well. Thanks,

John D. Sylvest
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
8301 Parklane Road Columbia,
SC 29223
phone: 803.896.6129 fax: 803.896.6167
SHPO Website: <http://shpo.sc.gov>

From: Derek Galose [<mailto:dgalose@ardurragroup.com>]
Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2016 10:51 AM
To: Sylvest, John
Subject: Tier I reviews for the SCDRO of the South Carolina Department of Commerce

Good Morning John,

I was given your information from Eric Fosmire with SCDRO of the South Carolina Department of Commerce. I wanted to see if you would have some time tomorrow so I could meet with you and explain the program and how we will be conducting the Environmental Reviews and also discuss how you would like the reviews designed for your review.

I will be on the 11:00am call today about the HUD South Carolina Tribal Consultation for HUD Addendum to the FEMA PA.

I also have some questions about which PA we should follow to conduct our reviews because I saw your office has a draft PA between HUD Region IV for HUD-Funded Activities.

I look forward to working with you.

Best regards,

Derek

**Derek A. Galose Environmental
Manager**

South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t) 225.954.5136

www.ardurragroup.com

Ardurra
Group



South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t) 225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Oct. 11th 2016

Dr. W. Eric Emerson
SHPO DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY
8301 PARKLANE ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29223-4905
Email: eemerson@scdah.state.us Phone: 803.896.6167

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Dr. Emerson:

The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes ○ The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.
- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a Feasibility Review



- o The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

Protocol for Responsible Entities to Adopt the HUD Addendum to the FEMA PA for CDBG-DR Projects in South Carolina

Background

HUD assisted projects like CDBG-DR (Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery) projects require a historic preservation compliance review, otherwise known as Section 106 review, which requires federal agencies to consider any impacts their projects may have to historic properties. This review process can be completed as outlined in 36 CFR 800 for individual projects or a Programmatic Agreement (PA) may be developed as an alternative to expedite the review process for multiple projects. HUD environmental regulations [24 CFR 58] require states and units of general local government to assume responsibility for environmental review of HUD-assisted projects. These Responsible Entities (REs) act as the federal agency in carrying out environmental reviews, including Section 106 reviews.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has a PA in place for South Carolina to expedite Section 106 reviews of its disaster and non-disaster recovery activities through October 2021. Some of the efficiencies captured in the PA include shortened review times, an appendix of exempt activities and the expedited resolution of adverse effects. HUD and FEMA fund similar types of disaster recovery activities such as: acquisition and demolitions, elevations of single family homes, large infrastructure projects, and the redevelopment of housing projects. Through an Addendum document, HUD REs can sign on to the FEMA PA and utilize the same review procedures for CDBG-DR projects. This is a much quicker approach than developing a parallel PA for CDBG-DR projects, which can take many months.

The Unified Federal Review process encourages a more consistent interagency approach in addressing Section 106 reviews for disaster recovery. In efforts to advance a more unified approach, HUD is encouraging REs with CDBG-DR funds to sign on to the FEMA PA in order to utilize the efficiencies in the PA for HUD funded disaster recovery projects that REs administer. Listed below are guidelines on how REs can adopt the Addendum and use the FEMA PA process to expedite reviews.

Initiation

- The South Carolina Department of Commerce, City of Columbia, Richland County & Lexington County are the direct recipients of CDBG-DR grants from HUD, and are each individually eligible to adopt the Addendum and FEMA PA. HUD is available to support and discuss the Addendum and FEMA PA process with REs and assist them throughout the Addendum adoption process as necessary. HUD is not a signatory to the Addendum as its legal responsibilities are assumed by a RE pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58.

Public Outreach

- Responsible Entities (REs) need to inform other potentially interested parties such as local historic preservation review Commissions (whether or not the city participates in the SHPO's Certified Local governments Program), local historic preservation organizations, and the public about the proposed HUD Addendum before they adopt it. This can be done by notice, letter, meeting, or other means. A list of current CLG's in SC can be found here: <http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/locgov/Pages/CLG.aspx>

Qualified Staff

- The historic preservation review process in the FEMA PA requires implementation by a qualified historic preservation professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards. Guidelines on the qualifications can be found here: http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm
- The RE identifies their choice for the qualified historic preservation professional who meets the Secretary's Professional Qualification Standards. It can be RE staff or a consultant. An RE can choose more than one qualified professional.
- Upon request from an RE, HUD will provide information on the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards and/or preview resumes of potential candidates.
- For a list of historic preservation consultants in South Carolina please visit this website: <http://shpo.sc.gov/pubs/Pages/profs.aspx> *Please note that not all of these consultants have experience working with Section 106, please confirm with any consultant on this list that they are Qualified preservation professionals with Section 106 experience.

Execution of the Addendum

- HUD will prepare an Addendum signature page for each eligible RE.
- After the RE selects the qualified professional who will conduct Section 106 reviews for them, the RE should submit the resume of the SOI qualified individual to HUD for review/confirmation.
- The RE submits the original signature page, resume of the qualified professional and a cover memo to HUD and may begin using the FEMA PA process for CDBG-DR reviews effective the date of signature of the Addendum.
- The cover memo may include any of the following information that is pertinent and available at the time:
 - What types of projects are anticipated? ○ How many projects are anticipated?
 - Where will these projects generally be located?
 - Do these projects have the potential to include demolition, rehabilitation, new construction and/or ground disturbance?
- On behalf of the REs, HUD will notify SHPO, FEMA, and Tribes of new signatories to the Addendum and will provide copies of the signature pages, resumes, and a cover memo.
- HUD will post the Addendum and RE signature pages on the Section 106 Agreements section of the HUD Historic Preservation page at <https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/historicpreservation/section-106-agreements/> & the Disaster Programmatic Agreement page at <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/disaster-recovery-andenvironment/>
- As necessary, HUD will schedule conference calls with the FEMA Regional office and SHPO to provide updates on new signatories to the Addendum and any new developments.

Annual Report

- In relation to the annual reporting requirement in the FEMA PA, the RE will provide Signatories to the PA with an annual report by June 30th that summarizes the actions taken by the RE in the previous calendar year to implement the terms of this Agreement, statistics on undertakings reviewed, and recommendations for actions or revisions to be considered. Any of the parties may request a followup discussion of the report and its recommendations.

Additional Information

- The RE can adopt a previously completed FEMA Section 106 review if the RE confirms that it covers the same project activities as the CDBG-DR project and if the FEMA review is less than 5 years old. See <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AdoptionFEMAOtherFederalEnvironmentalReviewProcessingSandy.pdf>. No additional review is necessary unless the scope of work has changed.
- There may be projects that are jointly funded by FEMA and HUD. These projects should be coordinated to achieve a unified and expedited review.
- FEMA does not have any responsibility for the CDBG-DR project reviews that are conducted by an RE under the HUD Addendum to the FEMA PA.
- Categorically Excluded and Environmental Assessment-level Environmental Reviews of CDBG-DR projects that are entered into HUD's HEROS database will be accessible to the public on the HUD Exchange website for one year at <https://www.hudexchange.info/environmentalreview/environmental-review-records/>. Environmental Impact Statements are posted at <https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/environmental-impact-statements>. These reviews can be helpful in alerting other federal agencies with subsequent funding in the same project or project area that a previous Section 106 review was completed. Please contact HUD for more information on gaining access to the HEROS database.
- Any changes to the FEMA PA will need to follow the amendment process outlined under Stipulation IV.A in the PA.

Contacts

HUD

Nancy E. Boone, Federal Preservation Officer
US Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Office of Environment and Energy
451 7th Street SW, Room 7212
Washington, DC 20410
Voice: 202.402.5718
Nancy.E.Boone@hud.gov

SHPO

John D. Sylvest
South Carolina Department of Archives
and History State Historic Preservation
Office (SHPO)
8301 Parklane Road Columbia, SC 29223
phone: 803.896.6129 fax: 803.896.6167
SHPO Website: <http://shpo.sc.gov>

FEMA Region IV

Eric M. Thurston
Historic Preservation Specialist
Office: (770) 220-8817
Cell: (404) 536-4114
Eric.thurston@fema.dhs.gov

Appendix G: Wild & Scenic Rivers

TIER I GEORGETOWN COUNTY
SINGLE FAMILY HOMEOWNER REHABILITATION & RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

From: Duncan, Jeffrey <jeff_duncan@nps.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2016 4:19 PM
To: Derek Galose
Subject: Re: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence Letter

Derek--My apologies as I must have overlooked your previous correspondence. We have no comment as it appears the nature of the proposed projects will have no bearing on any Wild and Scenic Rivers. Will this email suffice or do you prefer a formal letter?

Jeffrey R. Duncan, PhD
National Park Service-Southeast Region
Science and Natural Resources Division
Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

535 Chestnut St. Suite 207
Chattanooga, TN 37402
423-987-6127

On Tue, Oct 11, 2016 at 6:30 PM, Derek Galose <dgalose@ardurragroup.com> wrote:

Dear Dr. Duncan,

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact.

attached is a copy of the concurrence letter for your review we also mailed a hard copy.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you for your time.

Derek A. Galose

Environmental Manger

Cell (225) – 954 – 5136

Ardurra
Group



South Carolina Disaster Management Office
632 Rosewood Dr., Columbia, SC 29201
(t)
225.954.5136
www.ardurragroup.com

Oct. 11th 2016

Dr. Jeffrey R. Duncan, Ph.D.
Southeast Regional Fishery Ecologist & Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinator
National Park Service 535 Chestnut Street - Suite 207 Chattanooga, TN 37402
Email: jeff_duncan@nps.gov Phone: 423.987.6127

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Dr. Duncan:

The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes ◦ The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.
- Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a

Feasibility Review ○ The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

TEXAS | LOUISIANA | MISSISSIPPI | FLORIDA | NEW YORK

2

Ardurra
Group

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Healthy People



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

Appendix G:
Wild & Scenic Rivers

From: Duncan, Jeffrey <jeff_duncan@nps.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2016 4:19 PM
To: Derek Galose
Subject: Re: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) Concurrence Letter

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Jeffrey R. Duncan, PhD
National Park Service-Southeast Region
Science and Natural Resources Division
Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

535 Chestnut St. Suite 207
Chattanooga, TN 37402
423-987-6127

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attached is a copy of the concurrence letter for your review we also mailed a hard copy.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you for your time.

Oct. 11th 2016

Dr. Jeffrey R. Duncan, Ph.D.
Southeast Regional Fishery Ecologist & Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinator
National Park Service 535 Chestnut Street - Suite 207 Chattanooga, TN 37402
Email: jeff_duncan@nps.gov Phone: 423.987.6127

RE: South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) - Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes and Replacement of Manufactured Housing Unit's

Dear Dr. Duncan:

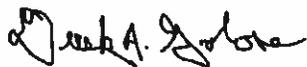
The state of South Carolina was included into the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program on December 18, 2015. In October 2015, South Carolina received unprecedented and historical rainfall and flooding. This heavy rainfall of over 20 inches across the state came from an upper atmospheric low-pressure system that funneled tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin. Heavy rainfall occurred across South Carolina during October 1-5, 2015, the storm caused major flooding from the central to the coastal areas of South Carolina to compute streamflow from monitored river stage. The floods caused loss of life and extensive damage to many dams, bridges, roads, homes, and businesses. South Carolina is proposing to use CDBG-DR funds to assist homeowners in the following disaster declared counties: Bamberg, Berkeley, Colhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter and Williamsburg, in achieving safe and code compliant housing that meets minimum property standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of manufactured homes.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) is the responsible entity for completing the federally required environmental review in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. SCDRO has retained the Ardurra Group to assist with the environmental review. For the NEPA review of the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement of manufactured homes, SCDRO intends to perform a tiered review to obtain programmatic clearances on those NEPA elements for which no impact is anticipated to occur and establish programmatic guidelines and standards for site specific reviews in areas of potential impact. To expedite environmental review while complying with Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, your determination of no affect or input on the need for individual consultation concerning compliance is sought for the following types of projects:

- **Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Single-Family Homes**
 - The reconstruction work will not expand the original footprint of the structure if possible. If lot restrictions apply and the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland.
- **Replacement of Damaged Manufactured Housing Units (MHU) Deemed Unrepairable Through a Feasibility Review**
 - The replacement of damaged MHUs will be replaced on the original site.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-954-5136 or dgalose@ardurragroup.com should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

CC: Angela L Dahlgren, Ardurra Group

CC: Eric Fosmire, SCDRO

APPENDIX H:

Floodplain Management

**Early Notice and Public Review of Proposed Activity in
100- Year Floodplain**

**Final Notice and Public Review of Proposed Activity in 100-
Year Floodplain**

ARDURRA GROUP Lori Manali
632 Rosewood Dr.
COLUMBIA SC 29201

**Early Notice and
Public Review of a
Proposed
Activity in a
100-Year Floodplain
Georgetown County**

To: All interested Agencies, Groups and individuals
This is to give notice that the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) has determined that the following proposed action under the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program, Georgetown County, South Carolina (B-16-DH-45-0001) may have some properties located in the 100-year floodplain, and SCDRO will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives to locating the action in the floodplain and the potential impacts on the floodplain from the proposed action, as required by Executive Order 11988 in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management. The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2016 (Pub. L. 114113), approved December 18, 2015) to undertake a project known as Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program, Georgetown County, South Carolina for the purpose of rehabilitating and/or reconstructing single-family homes, and/or replacement of single-family Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) that were damaged by the October 2015 Flood Event. This is a multi-year project 12/2016-12/2021 where SCDRO will be carrying out various individual action on single family homes. Rehabilitation activities may include: repair or replacement of structure elements such as roof, windows, door, sheetrock, plumbing and electrical fixtures, mechanicals, and lead based paint and mold remediation. Reconstruction activities will include demolition of the original storm-damaged unit, site preparation, elevation as required, and reconstruction of a single-family dwelling. MHU replacement will include demolishing original MHU on site, hauling debris away and placing new MHU in previous MHU footprint. The proposed project(s) is located at multiple locations throughout Georgetown County.
There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Commenters are encouraged to offer alternative sites outside of the floodplain, alternative methods to serve the same project purpose, and methods to minimize and mitigate impacts. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information and request for public comment about floodplains can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks and impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.
Written comments must be received by SCDRO at the following address on or before May 20, 2017. Attention: Eric Fosmire, Attorney, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. A full description of the project may also be reviewed weekdays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. Comments may also be submitted via email at eric.fosmire@scdr.sc.gov.
Date: May 5, 2017

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Georgetown Times

State of South Carolina
County of Georgetown

Personally appeared before me the undersigned advertising clerk of the above indicated newspaper published in the city of Georgetown, county and state aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says that the advertisement of

(copy attached)

appeared in the issues of said newspaper on the following day(s):

05/05/17 Fri GT
05/05/17 Fri GTW

at a cost of **\$103.50**
Account# **348797**
Order# **1576175**
P.O. Number:

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 8 day
of May
A.D. 2017

Stephanie Kruger
advertising clerk

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC, SC
My commission expires



ARDURRA GROUP Lori Manali
632 Rosewood Dr.
COLUMBIA SC 29201

Final Notice and Public Explanation of a Proposed Activity in a 100-Year Floodplain

To: All Interested Agencies, Groups and Individuals
This is to give notice that the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) has conducted an evaluation as required by 1998 in accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 Subpart C. Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management. The activity is funded under the Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program under B-16-DH-45-0001. The proposed projects are located included in this notice are listed below:

Address
757 Honey Hill Street,
Georgetown, SC 29440
Acres in Floodplain
0.06
Floodplain
100-Year
Effective FIRM
450085 0230 D dated
03/16/1989

The proposed project involves reconstruction of a home on an existing residential property with the above-listed address, where the home received damage as a result of the SC 2015 Storm Event. Proposed activities would consist of demolishing the existing homes on site, hauling away all debris and replacing the damaged home. The footprint of the new structure and the paved areas will not significantly increase. Compliance with the local floodplain ordinance will be required and include elevation of the home 2-feet above Base Flood Elevation.

SCDRO has considered the following alternatives and mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values: No Action Alternative: Under the no action alternative, the existing home would not be replaced. This would leave the damaged structure in place, promoting unsafe living conditions and a blight on the neighborhood. Locating the homes outside the floodplain: Currently the SCDRO does not offer a program to relocate a home-owner or a home-owner buy-out option. Proposed Action: Replacing the home in its current location allows the homeowner to return to the property with safer living conditions. The new home will comply with the City's National Flood Insurance Program and will be elevated 2-feet above Base Flood Elevation as shown on the FEMA FIR/M 45019C0190J and 45019C0535J.

SCDRO has reevaluated the alternatives to building in the floodplain and has determined that it has no practicable alternative. Environmental files that document compliance with steps 3 through 4 of Executive Order 11988, are available for public inspection, review and copying upon request at the times and location delineated in the last paragraph of this notice for receipt of comments.

There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information and request for public comment about floodplains can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks and impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

Written comments must be received by SCDRO at the following address on or before May 31, 2017. Attention: Eric Fosmire, Attorney, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. A full description of the project may also be reviewed

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Georgetown Times

State of South Carolina
County of Georgetown

Personally appeared before me the undersigned advertising clerk of the above indicated newspaper published in the city of Georgetown, county and state aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says that the advertisement of

(copy attached)

appeared in the issues of said newspaper on the following day(s):

05/24/17 Wed GT
05/24/17 Wed GTW

at a cost of \$117.75
Account# 348797
Order# 1582087
P.O. Number:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of May A.D. 2017

Stephanie Kruger
advertising clerk

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC, SC
My commission expires



APPENDIX I:

**Combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of
Intent to Request Release of Funds (FONSI/NOIRROF)**

Combined Notice Notification Letter

Mr. John D. Sylvest
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

Date: November 26, 2016

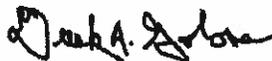
Re: **Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program: South Carolina 2015 Flood Event**
CDBG-DR Project No: B-16-DH-45-0001

Dear Mr. Sylvest,

This letter serves as notification, as per HUD regulation 24 CFR §58.43(a), that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been made and that a Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds and Certification (NOI/RROF) will be submitted to HUD for the nine (9) South Carolina Counties listed in the table below. They are presented in a Combined Notice. Included with this letter are copies of the notices that will be published in the newspapers listed in the table below. No action is required on your agency's part.

	County	Newspaper	Publication Date
1	Williamsburg	Kingstree News	November 23, 2016
2	Georgetown	Georgetown Times	November 23, 2016
3	Sumter	The Item	November 23, 2016
4	Florence	Morning News	November 23, 2016
5	Clarendon	The Item	November 22, 2016
6	Orangeburg	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016
7	Greenwood	The Index Journal	November 23, 2016
8	Bamberg	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016
9	Calhoun	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

Enclosures: 9

Combined Notice Notification Letter

Ms. Ann English, State Conservationist
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
1835 Assembly Street, Room 950
Columbia, SC 29201

Date: November 26, 2016

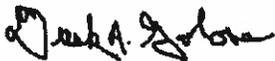
Re: **Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program: South Carolina 2015 Flood Event**
CDBG-DR Project No: B-16-DH-45-0001

Dear Ms. English,

This letter serves as notification, as per HUD regulation 24 CFR §58.43(a), that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been made and that a Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds and Certification (NOI/RROF) will be submitted to HUD for the nine (9) South Carolina Counties listed in the table below. They are presented in a Combined Notice. Included with this letter are copies of the notices that will be published in the newspapers listed in the table below. No action is required on your agency's part.

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9	Calhoun	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

Enclosures: 9

Combined Notice Notification Letter

Mr. Mark A. Caldwell
Deputy Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
South Carolina Ecological Services
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407

Date: November 26, 2016

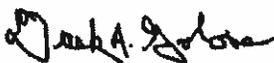
Re: **Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program: South Carolina 2015 Flood Event**
CDBG-DR Project No: B-16-DH-45-0001

Dear Mr. Caldwell,

This letter serves as notification, as per HUD regulation 24 CFR §58.43(a), that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been made and that a Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds and Certification (NOI/RROF) will be submitted to HUD for the nine (9) South Carolina Counties listed in the table below. They are presented in a Combined Notice. Included with this letter are copies of the notices that will be published in the newspapers listed in the table below. No action is required on your agency's part.

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7	Greenwood	The Index Journal	November 23, 2016
8	Bamberg	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016
9	Calhoun	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

Combined Notice Notification Letter

Mr. Christopher Hernandez
Fish and Wildlife Biologist - Coastal Program
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407

Date: November 26, 2016

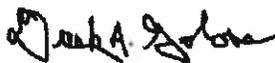
Re: **Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program: South Carolina 2015 Flood Event**
CDBG-DR Project No: B-16-DH-45-0001

Dear Mr. Hernandez,

This letter serves as notification, as per HUD regulation 24 CFR §58.43(a), that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been made and that a Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds and Certification (NOI/RROF) will be submitted to HUD for the nine (9) South Carolina Counties listed in the table below. They are presented in a Combined Notice. Included with this letter are copies of the notices that will be published in the newspapers listed in the table below. No action is required on your agency's part.

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8	Bamberg	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016
9	Calhoun	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

Combined Notice Notification Letter

Dr. Jeffrey R. Duncan, PhD
National Park Service-Southeast Region Science and Natural Resources Division,
Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
535 Chestnut St. Suite 207 Chattanooga, TN 37402 423-987-6127

Date: November 26, 2016

Re: **Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program: South Carolina 2015 Flood Event**

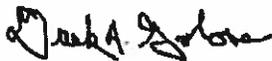
CDBG-DR Project No: B-16-DH-45-0001

Dear Dr. Duncan,

This letter serves as notification, as per HUD regulation 24 CFR §58.43(a), that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been made and that a Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds and Certification (NOI/RROF) will be submitted to HUD for the nine (9) South Carolina Counties listed in the table below. They are presented in a Combined Notice. Included with this letter are copies of the notices that will be published in the newspapers listed in the table below. No action is required on your agency's part.

	County	Newspaper	Publication Date
1	Williamsburg	Kingtree News	November 23, 2016
2	Georgetown	Georgetown Times	November 23, 2016
3	Sumter	The Item	November 23, 2016
4	Florence	Morning News	November 23, 2016
5	Clarendon	The Item	November 22, 2016
6	Orangeburg	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016
7	Greenwood	The Index Journal	November 23, 2016
8	Bamberg	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016
9	Calhoun	The Times & Democrat	November 23, 2016

Sincerely,



Derek A. Galose
Derek A. Galose
Environmental Manager
Ardurra Group

Enclosures: 9

Combined Notice Notification Letter-Agency Distribution List

**Mr. John D. Sylvest
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223**

**Ms. Ann English, State Conservationist
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
1835 Assembly Street, Room 950
Columbia, SC 29201**

**Mr. Mark A. Caldwell
Deputy Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
South Carolina Ecological Services
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407**

**Mr. Christopher Hernandez
Fish and Wildlife Biologist - Coastal Program
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407**

**Mr. L. Nelson Roberts, Jr., Section Manager
Air Programs Implementation & Mobile Sources Section
Bureau of Air Quality, SCDHEC
2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201**

**Ms. Holli Dawn Martin, Project Coordinator
Coastal Zone Consistency-OCRM S.C. Dept. of Health & Environmental Control Office
2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201**

**Dr. Jeffrey R. Duncan, PhD
National Park Service-Southeast Region Science and Natural Resources Division,
Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
535 Chestnut St. Suite 207 Chattanooga, TN 37402 423-987-6127**

NOTICE OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS

South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) of the South Carolina Department of Commerce,
632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201, (803) 896-4171

These notices shall satisfy two separate but related procedural requirements for activities to be undertaken by the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) of the South Carolina Department of Commerce.

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS

On or about December 09, 2016, the South Carolina Department of Commerce will "authorize the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office to" submit a request to HUD for the release of Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds under The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2016 (Pub. L. 114-113, approved December 18, 2015) to undertake a project known as Single Family Rehabilitation and Replacement Program, Georgetown, South Carolina for the purpose of rehabilitating and/or reconstructing single family homes, and/or replacement of single family Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) that were damaged by the October 2015 Flood Event. This is a multi-year project 12/2016-12/2021 where SCDRO will be carrying out various individual action on single family homes. Rehabilitation activities may include: repair or replacement of structure elements such as roof, windows, door, sheetrock, plumbing and electrical fixtures, mechanicals, and lead based paint and mold remediation. Reconstruction activities will include demolition of the original storm-damaged unit, site preparation, elevation as required, and reconstruction of a single-family dwelling. MHU replacement will include demolishing original MHU on site, hauling debris away and placing new MHU in previous MHU footprint.

Under 24 CFR 58.15 (Tiering) and 24 CFR 58.32 (Project aggregation) SCDRO will utilize a tiered approach for combining similar work into geographic as well as functional aggregation packages when conducting the environmental review. The "Broad Review" or "Tier 1 review" has been completed and it has been determined that the project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Applying the tiering rule provides SCDRO the ability to separate individual project site work into aggregate categories of work having similar geographic and/or functional environmental attributes. A "site specific" or "Tier II" review will be done on each subject property before using any CDBG-DR funds for construction activities. The estimated CDBG-DR funding amount for Georgetown County is \$6,000,000.00.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

SCDRO has determined that the project will have no significant impact on the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required. Additional project information is contained in the Environmental Review Record (ERR) on file with Eric Fosmire at the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 and may be examined or copied weekdays 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Any individual, group, or agency disagreeing with this determination or wishing to comment on the project may submit written comments to Eric Fosmire, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201. All comments received by December 08, 2016 will be considered by SCDRO prior to authorizing submission of a request for release of funds. Comments should specify which Notice they are addressing.

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION

SCDRO certifies to HUD that Eric Fosmire in his capacity as the SCDRO Attorney consents to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that these responsibilities have been satisfied. HUD's approval of the certification satisfies its responsibilities under NEPA and related laws and authorities and allows the SCDRO to use Program funds.

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF FUNDS

HUD will accept objections to its release of fund and the SCDRO's certification for a period of fifteen days following the anticipated submission date or its actual receipt of the request (whichever is later) only if they are on one of the following bases: (a) the certification was not executed by the Certifying Officer of the SCDRO; (b) SCDRO has omitted a step or failed to make a decision or finding required by HUD regulations at 24 CFR part 58; (c) the grant recipient or other participants in the development process have committed funds, incurred costs or undertaken activities not authorized by 24 CFR Part 58 before approval of a release of funds by HUD; or (d) another Federal agency acting pursuant to 40 CFR Part 1504 has submitted a written finding that the project is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of environmental quality. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedures (24 CFR Part 58, Sec. 58.76) and shall be addressed to Bradley S. Evatt, Director CPD, 1835 Assembly Street, 13th Floor, Columbia, SC 29201-2460, (803)765-5344. Potential objectors should contact HUD to verify the actual last day of the objection period.

Georgetown Times

Classified Ad to publish in		Georgetown Times, Georgetown Web			
		* One affidavit of publication will be provided. Additional affidavits will have a charge of \$10.00 per affidavit. (effective October 1, 2011) FOR ALL LEGAL AFFIDAVIT INQUIRES, CONTACT KEISHA EDDINGS at keddings@postandcourier.com			
Customer Name		ARDURRA GROUP			
Order	1519800	Class	965	Lines	225.0
Account	348797	Start Date	11/23/2016	Payments	\$0.00
Name	Lori Manali	Stop Date	11/23/2016	Total Price	\$168.75
Phone	(941) 224-6839	Insertions	2	Ad Rep	Nichole McFadden

NOTICE OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS

November 23, 2016

South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) of the South Carolina Department of Commerce, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201, (803) 896-4171

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capacity as the SCDRO Attorney consents to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that these responsibilities have been satisfied. HUD's approval of the certification satisfies its responsibilities under NEPA and related laws and authorities and allows the SCDRO to use Program funds.

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AD# 1519800

ARDURRA GROUP Lori Manali
South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office 632 Rosewood Dr.
COLUMBIA SC 29201

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Georgetown Times

State of South Carolina

County of Georgetown

Personally appeared before me the undersigned advertising clerk of the above indicated newspaper published in the city of Georgetown, county and state aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says that the advertisement of

(copy attached)

appeared in the issues of said newspaper on the following day(s):

11/23/16 Wed GT
11/23/16 Wed GTW

at a cost of \$168.75
Account# 348797
Order# 1519800
P.O. Number:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of November A.D. 2016

Stephanie Kruger
advertising clerk

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC, SC
My commission expires

NOTICE OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS

November 23, 2016

South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) of the South Carolina Department of Commerce, 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201, (803) 896-4177

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REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS

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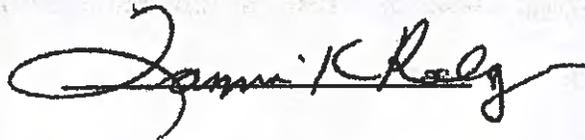
Affidavit of Publication

THE NEWS, Kingstree, SC 29556

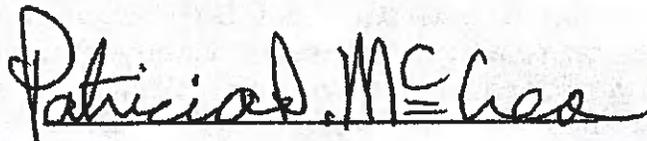
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF WILLIAMSBURG

Personally appeared before me Tami K. Rodgers, who being duly sworn, says that she is Publisher of THE NEWS, newspaper published in the City and State aforesaid and that the Legal Notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper 1 time, to wit:

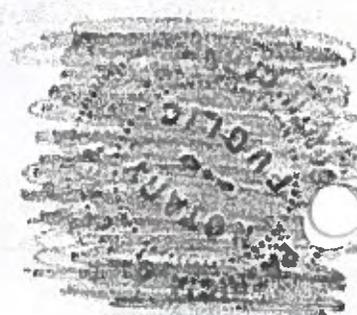
On the 23rd day of November, 2016



Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of November A.D. 2016.



Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: January 14, 2026



APPENDIX J:

Request for Release of Funds (RROF)

And

Authority Use Grant Funds (AUGF)

Request for Release of Funds and Certification

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development

OMB No. 2506-0087
(exp. 07/31/2017)

This form is to be used by Responsible Entities and Recipients (as defined in 24 CFR 58.2) when requesting the release of funds, and requesting the authority to use such funds, for HUD programs identified by statutes that provide for the assumption of the environmental review responsibility by units of general local government and States. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 36 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

Part 1. Program Description and Request for Release of Funds (to be completed by Responsible Entity)

1. Program Title(s) Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery	2. HUD/State Identification Number B-16-DH-45-0001	3. Recipient Identification Number (optional)
4. OMB Catalog Number(s) 14.228	5. Name and address of responsible entity Eric Fosmire, Attorney, SCDRO 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 Eric.Fosmire@scdr.sc.gov (803) 896-4171	
6. For information about this request, contact (name & phone number) Eric Fosmire, (803)-896-4171		
8. HUD or State Agency and office unit to receive request Bradley S. Evatt, Director CPD 1835 Assembly Street, 13th Floor Columbia, SC 29201-2460 (803)765-5344	7. Name and address of recipient (if different than responsible entity)	

The recipient(s) of assistance under the program(s) listed above requests the release of funds and removal of environmental grant conditions governing the use of the assistance for the following

9. Program Activity(ies)/Project Name(s) Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program: South Carolina 2015 Flood Event, Georgetown County.	10. Location (Street address, city, county, State) Scattered Locations throughout Georgetown County, South Carolina.
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11. Program Activity/Project Description

The October 2015 flood event resulted in substantial damages throughout Georgetown County. South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) proposes to provide Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to individual homeowners throughout Georgetown County whose homes were damaged or destroyed by the October 2015 flood event. Projects include single-family homeowner repair and reconstruction and replacement of Manufactured Housing Units (MHUs) as necessary.

Rehabilitation activities will include repair of storm damages and other items to bring the home to minimum Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Rehabilitation activities may include: repair or replacement of structure elements such as roof, windows, doors, sheet-rock, plumbing and electrical fixtures, mechanicals, and lead based paint and mold remediation. Reconstruction activities will include demolition of the original storm-damaged unit, site preparation, elevation as required, and reconstruction of a single-family dwelling. Proposed single-family reconstruction will not expand the original existing footprint of the existing structure. Should lot restrictions apply and if the footprint must be expanded, the footprint will not be increased in a floodplain or a wetland. The replacement of damaged MHUs will be on the original existing site. SCDRO will perform a repair feasibility analysis and replace damaged mobile homes that cannot reasonably be repaired. SCDRO will implement resilient practices to ensure the viability, durability and accessibility of replacement mobile homes. MHU replacement will include demolishing original MHU on site, hauling debris away and placing new MHU in previous MHU footprint.

The Georgetown County Single Family Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program is classified as an Environmental Assessment. SCDRO, as the Responsible Entity, has determined that this project will be tiered accordance with HUD Tiering regulations found at 24 CFR Part 58.15. A tiered approach is used when actual site locations have not yet been determined and allows the environmental review process to be streamlined by evaluating impacts of functionally and geographically aggregated activities. Project site-specific addresses are not known at this time since the homeowner identification process is ongoing and the expression of intent to voluntarily participate in the single family rehabilitation/reconstruction program by property owners is ongoing. Site-specific environmental components requiring individual evaluation or additional consultation, not covered by the Tier I: Broad Review document, will be compiled separately. A site-specific environmental review must be completed prior to the start of construction activities occurring on a particular site.

Based on the completed Tier I Environmental Review, the responsible entity has determined that there will be no significant changes to the existing environmental conditions across the impact categories implemented by HUD in response to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The combined notice of Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Notice of Intent to Request Released of Funds (NOI/RROF) was published in The News on November 23, 2016. The comment period ended on December 08, 2016 with no comments received. The affidavit of publication and agency distribution list is attached.

The estimated CDBG-DR funding for the proposed project in Georgetown County is \$6,000,000.00. Should the scope of work change on this project, a re-evaluation of environmental findings will be completed per 24 C.F.R Part 58.47.

Part 2. Environmental Certification (to be completed by responsible entity)

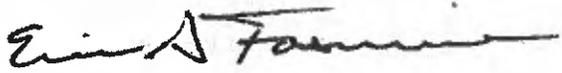
With reference to the above Program Activity(ies)/Project(s), I, the undersigned officer of the responsible entity, certify that:

1. The responsible entity has fully carried out its responsibilities for environmental review, decision-making and action pertaining to the project(s) named above.
2. The responsible entity has assumed responsibility for and complied with and will continue to comply with, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the environmental procedures, permit requirements and statutory obligations of the laws cited in 24 CFR 58.5; and also agrees to comply with the authorities in 24 CFR 58.6 and applicable State and local laws.
3. The responsible entity has assumed responsibility for and complied with and will continue to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, including consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and the public.
4. After considering the type and degree of environmental effects identified by the environmental review completed for the proposed project described in Part 1 of this request, I have found that the proposal did did not require the preparation and dissemination of an environmental impact statement.
5. The responsible entity has disseminated and/or published in the manner prescribed by 24 CFR 58.43 and 58.55 a notice to the public in accordance with 24 CFR 58.70 and as evidenced by the attached copy (copies) or evidence of posting and mailing procedure.
6. The dates for all statutory and regulatory time periods for review, comment or other action are in compliance with procedures and requirements of 24 CFR Part 58.
7. In accordance with 24 CFR 58.71(b), the responsible entity will advise the recipient (if different from the responsible entity) of any special environmental conditions that must be adhered to in carrying out the project.

As the duly designated certifying official of the responsible entity, I also certify that:

8. I am authorized to and do consent to assume the status of Federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and each provision of law designated in the 24 CFR 58.5 list of NEPA-related authorities insofar as the provisions of these laws apply to the HUD responsibilities for environmental review, decision-making and action that have been assumed by the responsible entity.
9. I am authorized to and do accept, on behalf of the recipient personally, the jurisdiction of the Federal courts for the enforcement of all these responsibilities, in my capacity as certifying officer of the responsible entity.

Signature of Certifying Officer of the Responsible Entity


X

Title of Certifying Officer

Eric Fosmire, Attorney, South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office

Date signed

12/09/2016

Address of Certifying Officer

Eric Fosmire, Attorney, SCDRO 632 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 Eric.Fosmire@scdr.sc.gov (803) 896-4171

Part 3. To be completed when the Recipient is not the Responsible Entity

The recipient requests the release of funds for the programs and activities identified in Part 1 and agrees to abide by the special conditions, procedures and requirements of the environmental review and to advise the responsible entity of any proposed change in the scope of the project or any change in environmental conditions in accordance with 24 CFR 58.71(b).

Signature of Authorized Officer of the Recipient

Title of Authorized Officer

Date signed

X

Warning: HUD will prosecute false claims and statements. Conviction may result in criminal and/or civil penalties. (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1010, 1012; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3802)



State of South Carolina
Office of the Governor

NIKKI R. HALEY
GOVERNOR

1205 PENDLETON STREET
COLUMBIA 29201

To: All Interested U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Parties:

From: Nikki R. Haley

RE: Delegation of Certifying Officer for CDBG-DR Environmental Documents

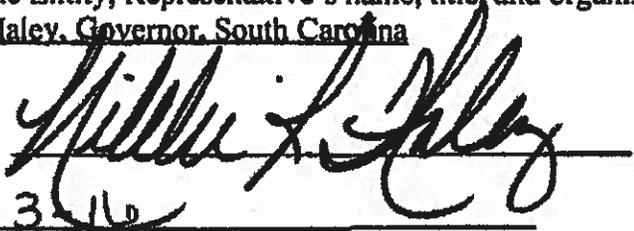
Date: November 3, 2016

A. Daniel Young, Director of Grants Administration, South Carolina Department of Commerce, by virtue of his position, is designated as the State of South Carolina CDBG-DR Environmental Certifying Officer. In addition, due to the volume of environmental documents anticipated that require sign off by the Certifying Officer for the State of South Carolina's Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program, I also designate Eric Fosmire, attorney for the South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO) as a second Certifying Officer. Mr. Fosmire may sign any and/or all Environmental Review Records associated with the current HUD CDBG-DR Grant # B-16-DH-45-0001 and also serve as Certifying Officer for Environmental Review records for any future CDBG Disaster Grants the State of South Carolina may receive. Eric Fosmire will represent the responsible entity and will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as specified in 24 C.F.R. Part 58 Section 58.13.

Responsible Entity, Representative's Information/Certification:

Responsible Entity, Representative's name, title, and organization (printed or typed):

Nikki R. Haley, Governor, South Carolina

Signature: 

Date: 11-3-16



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Columbia Field Office
Strom Thurmond Federal Building
1835 Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201-2480
www.hud.gov

December 25, 2016

Eric Fosmire, Attorney
South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office
632 Rosewood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Mr. Fosmire:

SUBJECT: Removal of Environmental Grant Condition and Authority to Use Grant Funds

On December 9, 2016, our Office received your Request for Release of Funds (RROF) and Certification indicating the environmental review for the following project has been completed:

PROJECT: The project will use CDBG-DR funding for single family rehabilitation and reconstruction program; South Carolina 2015 Flood Event with scattered sites throughout South Carolina.

PROJECT AMOUNT: \$8,500,000 (Florence County)
\$12,600,000 (Sumter County)
\$475,000 (Greenwood County)
\$600,000 (Bamberg County)
\$3,500,000 (Clarendon County)
\$1,000,000 (Calhoun County)
\$8,800,000 (Williamsburg County)
\$6,000,000 (Georgetown County)

GRANT NUMBER: B16-DH-45-0001

In accordance with HUD regulations at 24 CFR Part 58, the RROF has been held for 15 days as required to allow the public to comment or object to the use of HUD funds in this project. No valid objections were received by HUD during this time frame. Based upon the review, this project is considered environmentally cleared and the grant condition requiring that this project be environmentally cleared before committing CDBG-DR funds was removed on December 25, 2016. No further conditions are attached.

This letter and the enclosed Authority to Use Grant Funds (HUD-7015.16 form) should be placed in the Environmental Review Record (ERR) for each activity undertaken to show that the prescribed environmental review has been completed and the conditions satisfied. This clearance will remain in effect as long as the related environmental review is valid and the scope of the activities remains unchanged. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Angie Hall at 803-765-5102.

Sincerely,

Bradley S. Evatt, Director
Community Planning and Development

Enclosure

**Authority to Use
Grant Funds**

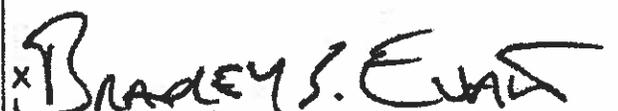
U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning
and Development

To: (name & address of Grant Recipient & name & title of Chief Executive Officer) Eric Fosmire, Attorney South Carolina Disaster Recovery Office 632 Rosewood Drive Columbia, South Carolina 29201	Copy To: (name & address of SubRecipient)
---	--

We received your Request for Release of Funds and Certification, form HUD-7015.15 on	12/9/2016
Your Request was for HUD/State Identification Number	B16-DH-45-0001

All objections, if received, have been considered. And the minimum waiting period has transpired. You are hereby authorized to use funds provided to you under the above HUD/State Identification Number. File this form for proper record keeping, audit, and inspection purposes.

The environmental release date is December 25, 2016. The project will use CDBG-DR funding in the amount of:
 \$8,500,000 (Florence County)
 \$12,800,000 (Sumter County)
 \$475,000 (Greenwood County)
 \$600,000 (Bamberg County)
 \$3,500,000 (Clarendon County)
 \$1,000,000 (Calhoun County)
 \$8,800,000 (Williamsburg County)
 \$8,000,000 (Georgetown County)
 for single family rehabilitation and reconstruction program: South Carolina 2015 flood event, scattered sites throughout South Carolina.

Typed Name of Authorizing Officer Bradley S. Evatt Title of Authorizing Officer Director, Community Planning and Development	Signature of Authorizing Officer 	Date (mm/dd/yyyy) 12/25/2016
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