




Environmental Assessment Worksheet

Grantee	Williams County Commissioners
Grant Number	B-E-20-1DA-1
Activity Name	Cup O' Joy Coffee Barn
Activity Location	108 West Vine Street Edgerton, Ohio
Activity Description: The Williams County Commissioners Office is submitting an application for the Village of Edgerton for an economic development project through the Community Development Block Grant program. This project involves the construction of a coffee shop named Cup O' Joy Coffee Barn on a vacant but former developed piece of land. The new coffee barn will be located in Edgerton, Ohio. This is an economic development project and the goal of this project is to encourage economic growth by providing jobs to the community.	
Determination: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), whereby the Responsible Entity may proceed to Dissemination and publication of the FONSI, per regulations found at 24 CFR Section 58.43(a). <input type="checkbox"/> Finding of Significant Impact, whereby the Responsible Entity must proceed to develop an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in compliance with 24 CFR Part 58, Subparts F or G.	
Preparer Name: Austin Serna, Planner	
Signature 	Date: 9/17/2020

List of Attachments

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of other Environmental Analyses (if applicable) List: Air Quality map, Wetlands map, Endangered Species List, Coastal Management map, etc.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Relevant Correspondence and Notifications (if applicable) List: OHPO Letter and Response
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statutory Checklist Supporting Documentation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Assessment Checklist Supporting Documentation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combined Notice: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (NOI/RROF) Date: 9/9/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for Release of Funds (RROF) Date: 9/28/2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release of Funds (ROF) Date: 10/16/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Documentation Describe:

Statutory Checklist Instructions:

For each of the environmental laws and authorities listed below, determine the level of compliance required and provide a narrative explanation and list of supporting documentation. **The narrative must explain decision-making and compliance procedures.** Attach all supporting documentation to this worksheet.

Statutory Checklist

Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5	Compliance Required?	Explanation and List of Compliance Documentation
Historic Preservation Resources: State Historic Preservation Office HUD Historic Preservation	No	The project request has been sent to the Ohio Historic Preservation Organization for approval. Please see the attached letter for the date it was sent.
Floodplain Management Resources: Floodplain Maps Floodplain Administrators HUD Floodplain Management	No	This project site in the Village of Edgerton does not sit in a flood plain. This project will not affect and low lying area susceptible to flooding. The construction of the project will not be affected either.
Wetland Protection Resources: NRCS Web Soil Survey National Wetlands Inventory Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water US Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory (Permits) HUD Wetlands Protection	No	The National Wetlands Inventory was verified on September 17, 2020 (please see attached map). This project is not located in a wetlands area.
Coastal Zone Management Resources: Ohio Office of Coastal Management	No	This project is not located along a designated Coastal Zone Area in Ohio. The project is in Williams County, Ohio. Please see the attached map provided by the Ohio Office of Coastal Management.

Statutory Checklist

Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5	Compliance Required?	Explanation and List of Compliance Documentation
<p>Ohio Coastal Atlas Map Viewer HUD Coastal Zone Management</p>		
<p>Sole Source Aquifers</p> <p>Resources: Ohio EPA Sole Source Aquifers in Ohio HUD Sole Source Aquifers</p>	No	There are no Sole Source Aquifers located within the project site. Please see the attached map.
<p>Endangered Species</p> <p>Resources: US Fish & Wildlife Service Section 7 information Endangered Species in Ohio Ohio Natural Heritage Database HUD Endangered Species</p>	No	Identifiable habitats for endangered species will be avoided in conjunction with the additional construction for this project. Please see attached U.S Fish and Wildlife Services Endangered Species list.
<p>Wild and Scenic Rivers</p> <p>Resources: ODNR Scenic Rivers HUD Wild and Scenic Rivers</p>	No	The Maumee River is the only scenic river in the Northwest Ohio region. This project sits at around 18 miles away from the closest point to where the river is located.
<p>Air Quality</p> <p>Resources: Ohio EPA Asbestos Program Ohio EPA Notification of Demolition and Renovation HUD Air Quality</p>	No	The Air Quality for this project will not be compromised by this project. Please see the attached Air Quality map provided by the Ohio EPA.
<p>Farmland Protection</p> <p>Resources: NRCS Farmland Protection Policy Act HUD Farmlands Protection</p>	No	This project will not disturb farmland. This project is located on a commercial parcel.

Statutory Checklist

Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5	Compliance Required?	Explanation and List of Compliance Documentation
Noise Abatement and Control Resources: HUD Noise Abatement and Control HUD Noise Guidebook HUD Day/Night Noise Level Electronic Assessment Tool HUD Sound Transmission Classification Assessment Tool ODOT Traffic Count Data Ohio Airport Information Airport Master Records and Reports PUCO/ORDC Railroad Information System Federal Railroad Administration Query by Location tool	No	Any loud noises due to the construction of this project will be temporary. If there are any loud noises, it will be temporary.
Airport Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones Resources: Ohio Airport Information HUD Airport Hazards Airport Master Records and Reports	No	The Williams County Airport is the closest airport to this project. The construction site sits close over fourteen miles west from the airport. The airport will not be affected by the construction of this project.
Explosive and Flammable Operations Resources: HUD Explosive and Flammable Facilities US EPA NEPAAssist US EPA Envirofacts HUD Choosing an Environmentally Safe Site Acceptable Separation Distance Calculator Acceptable Separation Distance Guidebook	No	After the initial inspections, there are no explosive or flammable facilities/equipment located at all the project sites. Should any be encountered during the clearance phase they will be identified and addressed in accordance with all local, state and federal laws.
Site Contamination Resources: HUD Site Contamination US EPA NEPAAssist US EPA Envirofacts Ohio Tank Tracking & Environmental Regulations HUD Choosing an Environmentally Safe Site	No	After the initial inspections, there are no toxic chemicals or radioactive materials located at all the project sites. Should any be encountered during the clearance phase they will be identified and addressed in accordance with all local, state and federal laws.

Statutory Checklist

Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5	Compliance Required?	Explanation and List of Compliance Documentation
<p data-bbox="248 1518 277 1816">Environmental Justice</p> <p data-bbox="313 1871 337 2005">Resources:</p> <p data-bbox="342 1680 370 2005">HUD Environmental Justice</p> <p data-bbox="375 1640 402 2005">US EPA Environmental Justice</p> <p data-bbox="407 1759 435 2005">US EPA EJSCREEN</p>	No	<p data-bbox="248 174 365 1123">This project will benefit the residents of the Village of Edgerton, primarily. This project will also benefit travelers on State Route 6 or any other county road. This project will provide a positive economic impact fro travelers and jobs for short term and long term.</p>

Environmental Assessment Checklist Instructions:

Evaluate the significance of the effects of the proposed activity on the character, features, and resources of the project area. Provide a narrative explanation and list of supporting documentation. **The narrative must explain decision-making and compliance procedures.** Attach all supporting documentation to this worksheet. For technical assistance, see HUD's [Environmental Assessment Factors Guidance](#).

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Land Development		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	No Impact Anticipated	This project will not alter any land use or zoning plans. This project has already been zoned for commercial space.
Soil Suitability / Slope / Erosion / Drainage / Storm Water Runoff	No Impact Anticipated	The soil in the area has no evidence of run-off or erosion.
Hazards and Nuisances Including Site Safety and Noise	No Impact Anticipated	During construction of the proposed activities, proper steps and precautions will be followed to ensure that any hazards or nuisances on the site will not be a concern.
Energy Consumption	No Impact Anticipated	There are no anticipated impacts to energy consumption due to the project activities.

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Socioeconomic		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Employment and Income Patterns	No Impact Anticipated	There will be some impact on employment or income patterns, construction of the project will create short-term employment. Employees that work in the travel stop will also create permanent full-time and part-time positions.
Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	No Impact Anticipated	There will be no impact to demographic or character displacement. The new additions will benefit everyone in the surrounding area.

Community Facilities and Services		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Educational and Cultural Facilities	No Impact Anticipated	Educational and Cultural activities will not be impacted.
Commercial Facilities	No Impact Anticipated	Existing commercial facilities will continue to be accessible to residents during and after the completion of activities.
Health Care and Social Services	No Impact Anticipated	The availability of health care and social services will not be impacted by any of the activities.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	No Impact Anticipated	Any solid waste of recyclable materials will be properly disposed by any construction crew either in the landfill or at the proper recycling facility if any is encountered which is unlikely.
Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers	No Impact Anticipated	Any waste water or sanitary sewers being constructed on will follow state and federal guidelines. This is for the transportation or removal of waste, if there are any during the course of this project.
Water Supply	No Impact Anticipated	There is no anticipated impact.

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Community Facilities and Services		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Public Safety – Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	No Impact Anticipated	All of the proposed activities will have adequate access to police, fire, and emergency medical services. The construction of the activities will not cause any issues with the Village of Edgerton's access to public safety.
Parks, Open Space and Recreation	No Impact Anticipated	None Anticipated.
Transportation and Accessibility	No Impact Anticipated	None anticipated.

Natural Features		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	No Impact Anticipated	There will be no impacts to unique natural features or water resources.
Vegetation and Wildlife	No Impact Anticipated	There is no anticipated impact on vegetation or wildlife
Other Factors	No Impact Anticipated	There are no other factors.

24 CFR Section 58.6 Requirements

Airport Runway Clear Zones and Clear Zones Notification*[24 C.F.R. Part 51.303(a)(3)]*

Does the project involve the sale or acquisition of property located within a Civil Airport Runway Clear Zone or a Military Airfield Clear Zone?

☒ No. **Attach Source Document:**

(Project complies with 24 CFR 51.303(a)(3).)

☐ Yes. **Notice must be provided to buyer.** The notice must advise the buyer that the property is in a Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone, what the implications of such a location are, and that there is a possibility that the property may, at a later date, be acquired by the airport operator. The buyer must sign a statement acknowledging receipt of this information. (for a sample notice, see the [HUD Exchange](#)) (**attach a copy of the signed notice**)

Coastal Barrier Resources Act*[Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3501)]*

Is the project located in a [coastal barrier resource area](#)?

☒ No. **Cite or attach Source Document.**

(Proceed with project.)

☐ Yes. Federal assistance may not be used in such an area.

Flood Disaster Protection Act**[Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001-4128)]*

Does the project involve acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of structures located in a FEMA-identified Special Flood Hazard Area?

☒ No. **Attach copy of [Flood Insurance Rate Map](#) (FIRM)**

☐ Yes. **Attach copy of [Flood Insurance Rate Map](#) (FIRM)**

Is the community participating in the National Insurance Program (or has less than one year passed since FEMA notification of Special Flood Hazards)?

☐ Yes. Flood Insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program must be obtained. If HUD assistance is provided as a grant, insurance must be maintained for the economic life of the project and in the amount of the total project cost (or up to the maximum allowable coverage, whichever is less). If HUD assistance is provided as a loan, insurance must be maintained for the term of the loan and in the amount of the loan (or up to the maximum allowable coverage, whichever is less). (**Attach a copy of the flood insurance policy declaration**)

☐ No. **Federal assistance may not be used in the Special Flood Hazard Area.**

**Per 24 CFR 58.6(a)(3), this requirement does not apply to State-administered CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs.*



Statement of Process and Status of Environmental Analysis

Instructions:

Provide a brief description of the administrative procedures associated with the construction and presentation of the environmental review record (ERR). List the Responsible Entity, Certifying Officer, the physical location of the ERR, the dates and comment periods associated with any public notices, and contact information for the submission of comments regarding the ERR.

Maumee Valley Planning Organization (MVPO) will be the entity responsible for completing the Environmental Review Record. This record will be kept with other grant records and files. The certifying officer is Lewis D. Hilkert, President of the Williams County Board of Commissioner's.

Description of the Site and Environmental Context

Instructions:

Determine existing conditions and describe the character, features, and resources of the project area and its surroundings. Identify the trends that are likely to continue in the absence of the project.

The Village of Edgerton is located in Williams County. This community sits to the west in the county and is pristine community for the county. This economic development project will offer positive economic impacts for the community and transportation methods that travel through Edgerton. This project will offer employment that is short-term and long-term for construction and the service industry. This community will benefit from this project and this will allow residents and other citizens to utilize the facility for personal and work related things.



Analysis of Alternatives

Instructions:

Examine alternatives to the project, including the alternative of no action.

Alternative: No Action. The alternative would be to not construct a coffee barn/shop. This will leave a vacant piece of land undeveloped.



Analysis of Impacts and Mitigation Actions

Instructions:

Summarize and evaluate all potential environmental impacts, whether beneficial or adverse, and the conditions that would change as a result of the project. Describe measures to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

No mitigation requirements were necessary.



Monitoring and Enforcement Procedures

Instructions:

Describe any post-review monitoring or enforcement procedures associated with environmental mitigation actions.

There is currently no post-review monitoring or enforcement procedures needed. If any thing arises it will be handled efficiently and properly with the appropriate stakeholders and agencies.

1000

Participants in the Review

Name	Title	Organization
Dennis Miller	Executive Director	Maumee Valley Planning Organization
Will Burns	Economic Development Coordinator	Maumee Valley Planning Organization
Lewis D. Hilkert	President	Williams County Board of Commissioners
Austin Serna	Planner	Maumee Valley Planning Organization

FEMA Flood Map Service Center: Search By Address

Navigation

Search

Languages

MSC Home (/portal/)

MSC Search by Address
(/portal/search)

MSC Search All Products
(/portal/advanceSearch)

▼ MSC Products and Tools
(/portal/resources/productsandtools)

Hazus
(/portal/resources/hazus)

LOMC Batch Files
(/portal/resources/lomc)

Product Availability
(/portal/productAvailability)

MSC Frequently Asked
Questions (FAQs)
(/portal/resources/faq)

MSC Email Subscriptions
(/portal/subscriptionHome)

Contact MSC Help
(/portal/resources/contact)

Enter an address, place, or coordinates: ?

108 West Vine Street Edgerton, Ohio

Search

Whether you are in a high risk zone or not, you may need [flood insurance](https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program) (<https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program>) because most homeowners insurance doesn't cover flood damage. If you live in an area with low or moderate flood risk, you are 5 times more likely to experience flood than a fire in your home over the next 30 years. For many, a National Flood Insurance Program's flood insurance policy could cost less than \$400 per year. Call your insurance agent today and protect what you've built.

Learn more about [steps you can take](https://www.fema.gov/what-mitigation) (<https://www.fema.gov/what-mitigation>) to reduce flood risk damage.

Search Results—Products for EDGERTON, VILLAGE OF

Show ALL Products » (<https://>)

The flood map for the selected area is number **3908260001B**, effective on **09/01/1987** ?

MAP IMAGE



(<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/viewProduct?filepath=/39/P/Firm/3908260001B.tif&productID=3908260001B>)



(https://msc.fema.gov/portal/downloadProduct?filepath=/39/P/Firm/3908260001B.tif&productTypeID=FINAL_PRODUCT&productSul)

Changes to this FIRM ?

Revisions (0)

Amendments (0)

Revalidations (0)

You can choose a new flood map or move the location pin by selecting a different location on the locator map below or by entering a new location in the search field above. It may take a minute or more during peak hours to generate a dynamic FIRMette. If you are a person with a disability, are blind, or have low vision, and need assistance, please contact a map specialist (<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/resources/contact>).



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[Whitehouse.gov \(https://www.whitehouse.gov/\)](https://www.whitehouse.gov/) [DHS.gov \(https://www.dhs.gov/\)](https://www.dhs.gov/) [Ready.gov \(https://www.ready.gov/\)](https://www.ready.gov/) [USA.gov \(https://www.usa.gov/\)](https://www.usa.gov/) [DisasterAssistance.gov \(https://www.disasterassistance.gov/\)](https://www.disasterassistance.gov/)



[Report Fraud, Waste & Abuse \(https://www.oig.dhs.gov/hotline\)](https://www.oig.dhs.gov/hotline)

 Official website of the Department of Homeland Security

KEY TO SYMBOLS

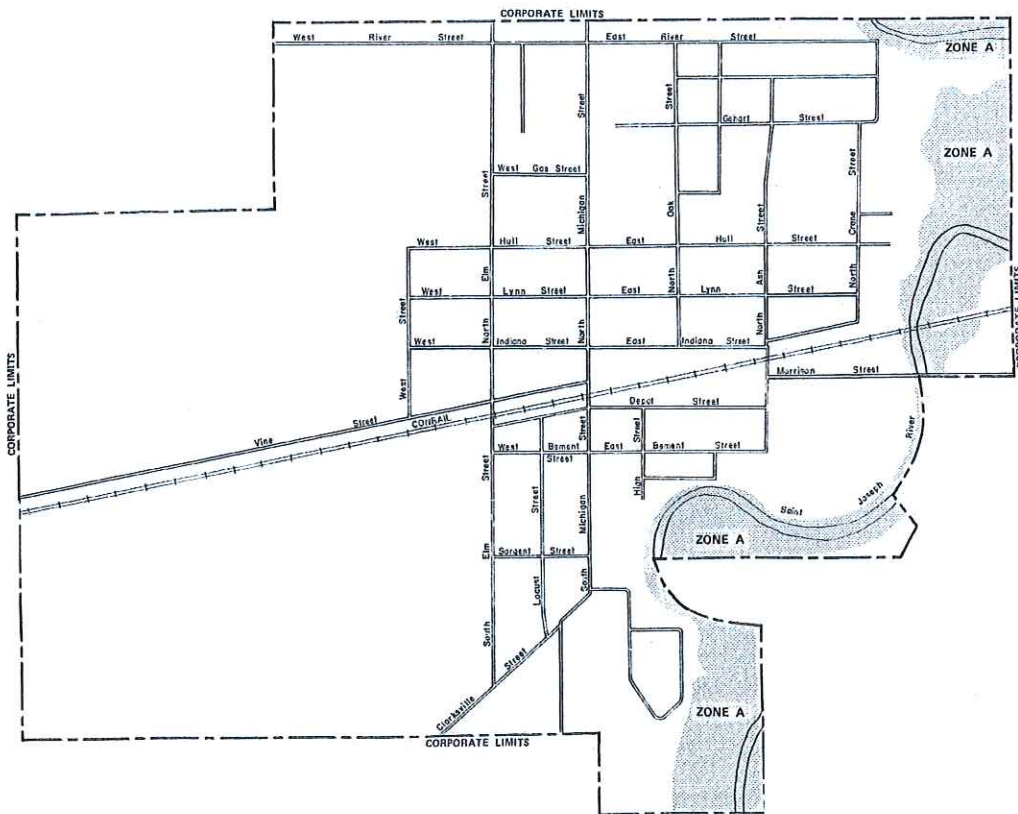
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA



Note: These maps may not include all Special Flood Hazard Areas in the community. After a more detailed study, the Special Flood Hazard Areas shown on these maps may be modified, and other areas added.

"TO DETERMINE IF FLOOD INSURANCE IS AVAILABLE IN THIS COMMUNITY, CONTACT YOUR INSURANCE AGENT, OR CALL THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM, AT 1800 638-6620, OR 800 424-8872."

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION DATE:
SEPTEMBER 28, 1978



APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET.
0 600

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP

VILLAGE OF
EDGERTON,
OHIO
WILLIAMS COUNTY
PAGE 1 OF 1

EFFECTIVE DATE:
SEPTEMBER 20, 1978

CONVERTED BY LETTER
EFFECTIVE 9/1/87

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
390826 0001 A



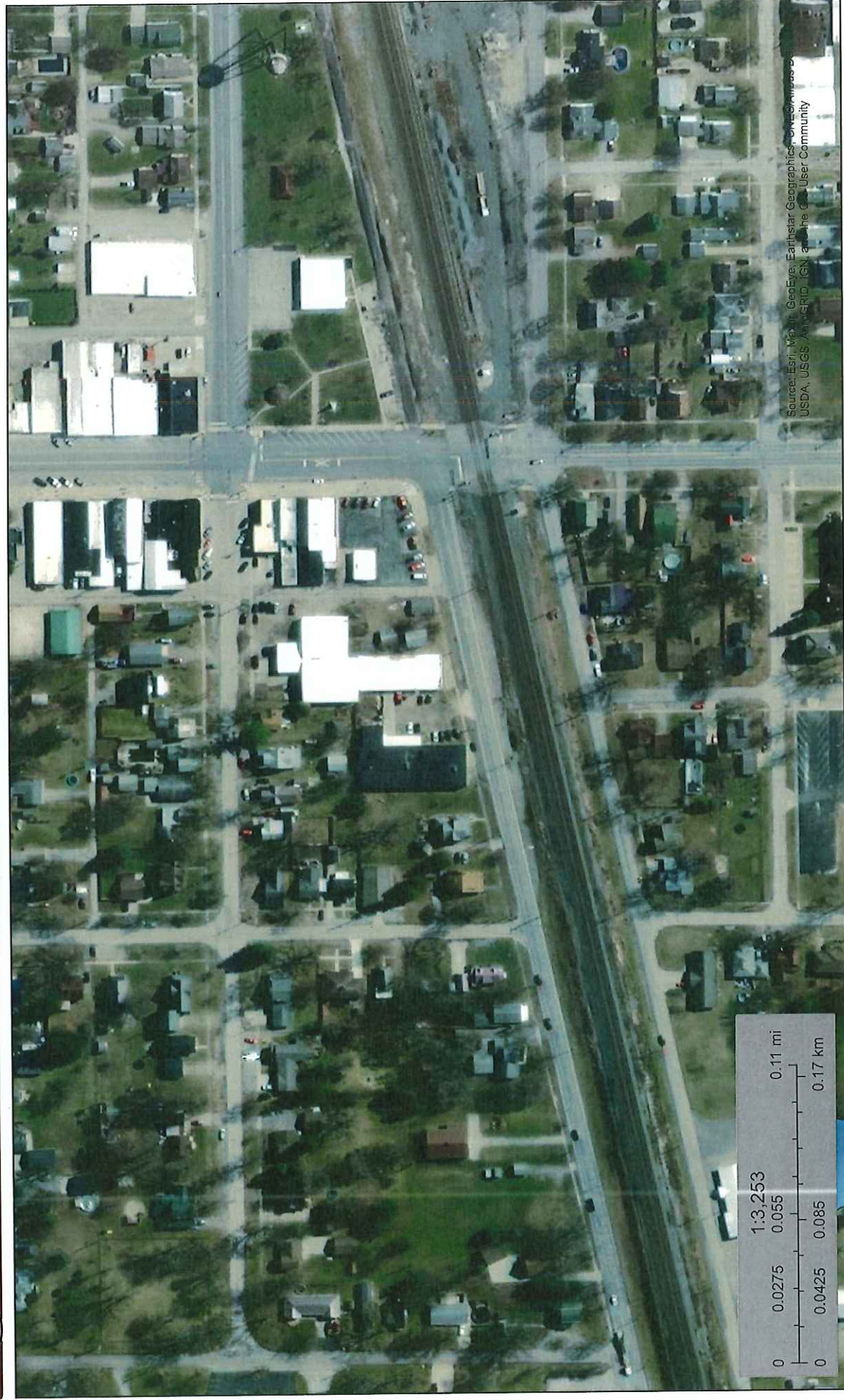
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

108 West Vine Street, Edgerton, Ohio



Source: Esri, Mapbox, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNR Aero, IGN, and the GIS User Community
USDA, USGS, and the National Wetlands Inventory

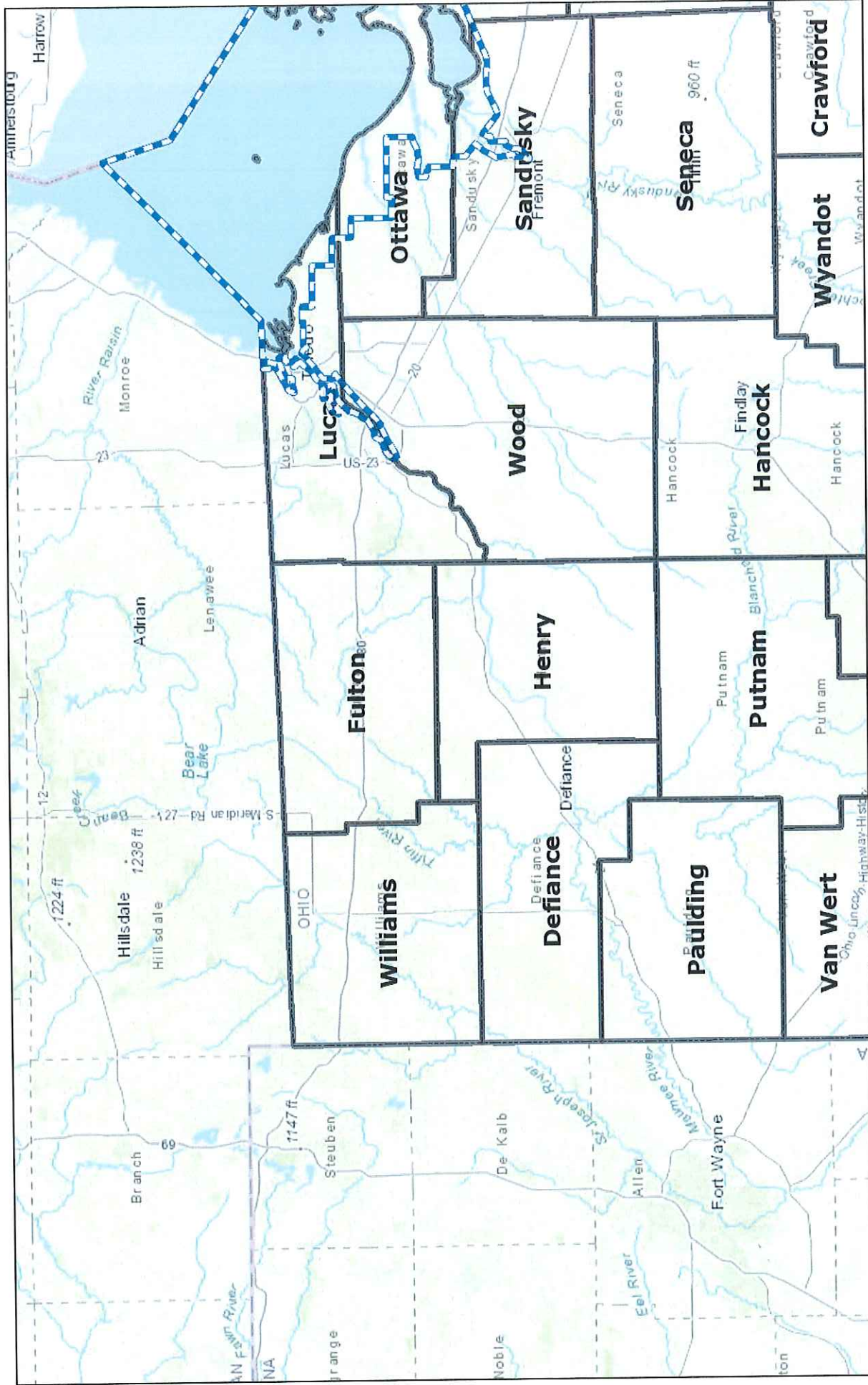
September 17, 2020

Wetlands

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

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

Ohio Coastal Atlas Map Viewer: 108 West Vine Street Edgerton, Ohio



September 17, 2020

Coastal Management Area Boundary



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri



Wild and Scenic Rivers

Introduction

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) provides federal protection for certain free-flowing, wild, scenic, and recreational rivers designated as components or potential components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq., as amended) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection.

Each river or river segment in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is administered with the goal of protecting and enhancing the values that caused it to be eligible for inclusion in the system. Designated rivers need not include the entire river and may include tributaries.

Four primary federal agencies are charged with protection and managing our wild and scenic rivers: the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Each river segment is administered by generally one of these federal agencies and/or a state agency and, in some cases, a tribe or in coordination with local government. Boundaries for protected rivers generally extend one-quarter mile from either bank in the lower 48 states and one-half mile on rivers outside national parks in Alaska in order to protect river-related values.

HUD-assisted activities are subject to the requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.). The environmental review must evaluate the potential to impact any listed Wild and Scenic River when the assisted project is within proximity to a listed natural resource (24 CFR 58.5(f) (https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24cfr58_main_02.tpl) or 24 CFR 50.4(f) (<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=&SID=1948aa60e0ceb1e3b501f985b9315c79&r=PART&n=24y1.1.1.1.29>)).

HUD Guidance

Is your project within proximity of a NWSRS river as defined below?

Wild and Scenic Rivers. (<http://www.rivers.gov/map.php>) These rivers or river segments have been designated by Congress or by states (with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior) as wild, scenic or recreational.

Study Rivers. (<http://www.rivers.gov/study.php>) These rivers or river segments are being studied as a potential component of the Wild & Scenic River system.

Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI). (<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/>) The National Park Service has compiled and maintains the NRI, a register of river segments that potentially qualify as national wild, scenic or recreational river areas.

If so, is your project a water resources project? A water resources project is a federally assisted project that could affect the free-flowing condition of a wild and scenic river. Examples include dams, water diversion projects, bridges, roadway construction or reconstruction, boat ramps, and activities that require a Section 404 permit from the Army Corps of Engineers.

- Have a direct and adverse effect within wild and scenic river boundaries
- Invade the area or unreasonably diminish the river outside wild and scenic river boundaries
- Have an adverse effect on the natural, cultural, and/or recreational values of an NRI segment

Consultation with the appropriate federal, state, local, and/or tribal Managing Agency is required, pursuant to Section 7 of the Act, to determine if the proposed project may have an adverse effect on a wild and scenic river or a study river and, if so, to determine the appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures. The Managing Agency for a particular river segment generally is the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; for some river segments, a state agency, tribe, or a local government may also be a Managing Agency. For rivers listed in the NRI, the National Park Service (NPS) is the point of contact. Under Section 5 of the Act, the NPS can provide recommendations that the Responsible Entity must take into account in protecting the listed river segment.

Compliance and Documentation

The environmental review record should contain **one** of the following:

- Evidence the proposed action is not within proximity to a designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River
- Documentation that contact was made with the Federal (or state) agency that has administrative responsibility for management of the river and that the proposed action will not affect river designation or is not inconsistent with the management and land use plan for the designated river area

View Wild and Scenic Rivers - Worksheet (</resources/documents/Wild-and-Scenic-Rivers-Worksheet.docx>).

View Wild and Scenic Rivers - Partner Worksheet (</resources/documents/Wild-Scenic-Rivers-Partner-Worksheet.docx>).

Related Resources

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: Section 7 (<https://www.rivers.gov/documents/section-7.pdf>)

A technical report that includes appendices on how to document evaluation of impacts in the environmental review.

Protecting Our Natural Resources Webinar (</trainings/courses/protecting-our-natural-resources-complying-with-the-wild-and-scenic-rivers-act-farmland-protection-policy-act-and-endangered-species-act-webinar/>)

This webinar, held September 5, 2012, provides an overview of three laws concerning the protection of natural resources: the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Farmland Protection Policy Act, and Endangered Species Act. This webinar outlines the compliance steps in a way that has been tailored towards HUD projects for all three laws.

Statute

16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq. (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/pagedetails.action?collectionCode=USCODE&searchPath=Title+16%2FCHAPTER+28&granuleId=USCODE-2012-title16-chap28-sec1271&packageId=USCODE-2012-title16&oldPath=Title+16%2FChapter+28%2FSec.+1271&fromPageDetails=true&collapse=true&ycord=3300>)

Resources

WISER: Wild and Scenic Rivers Online Module (<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/wiser/>)

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Lists

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Website (<http://www.rivers.gov/rivers/>)

Designated Rivers (<http://www.rivers.gov/map.php>)

Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) (<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/>)

[View Additional Resources](#)

Federal Related Laws and Authorities

[Air Quality \(/environmental-review/air-quality\)](#)

[Airport Hazards \(/environmental-review/airport-hazards\)](#)

[Coastal Barrier Resources \(/environmental-review/coastal-barrier-resources\)](#)

[Coastal Zone Management \(/environmental-review/coastal-zone-management\)](#)

[Environmental Justice \(/environmental-review/environmental-justice\)](#)

[Endangered Species \(/environmental-review/endangered-species\)](#)

[Explosive and Flammable Facilities \(/environmental-review/explosive-and-flammable-facilities\)](#)

[Farmlands Protection \(/environmental-review/farmlands-protection\)](#)

[Flood Insurance \(/environmental-review/flood-insurance\)](#)

[Floodplain Management \(/environmental-review/floodplain-management\)](#)

[Historic Preservation \(/environmental-review/historic-preservation\)](#)

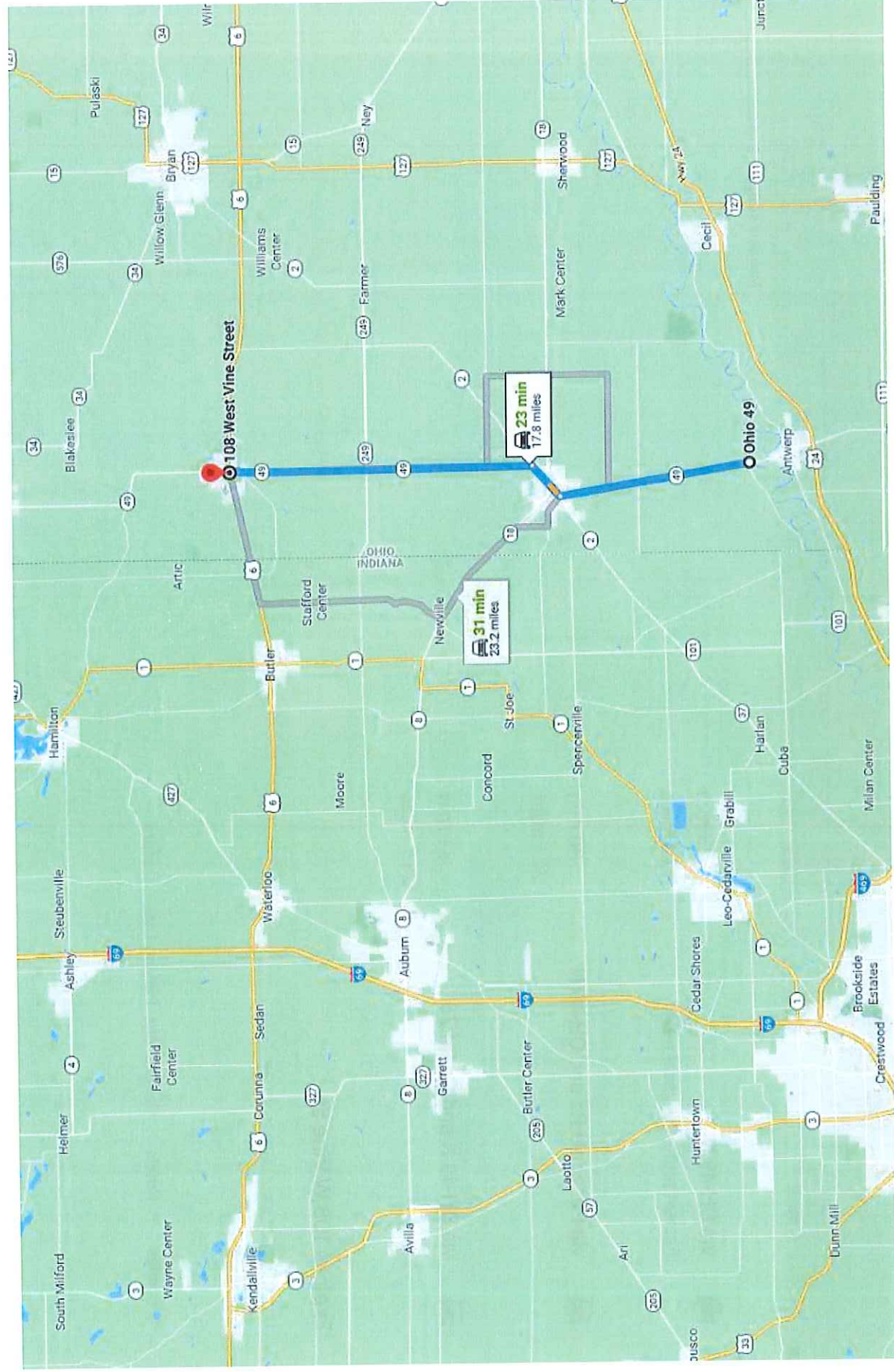
[Noise Abatement and Control \(/environmental-review/noise-abatement-and-control\)](#)

[Site Contamination \(/environmental-review/site-contamination\)](#)

[Sole Source Aquifers \(/environmental-review/sole-source-aquifers\)](#)

[Wetlands Protection \(/environmental-review/wetlands-protection\)](#)

[Wild and Scenic Rivers \(/environmental-review/wild-and-scenic-rivers\)](#)






Map data ©2020 2 mi

 **via OH-49 N**
Fastest route, the usual traffic
23 min
17.8 miles

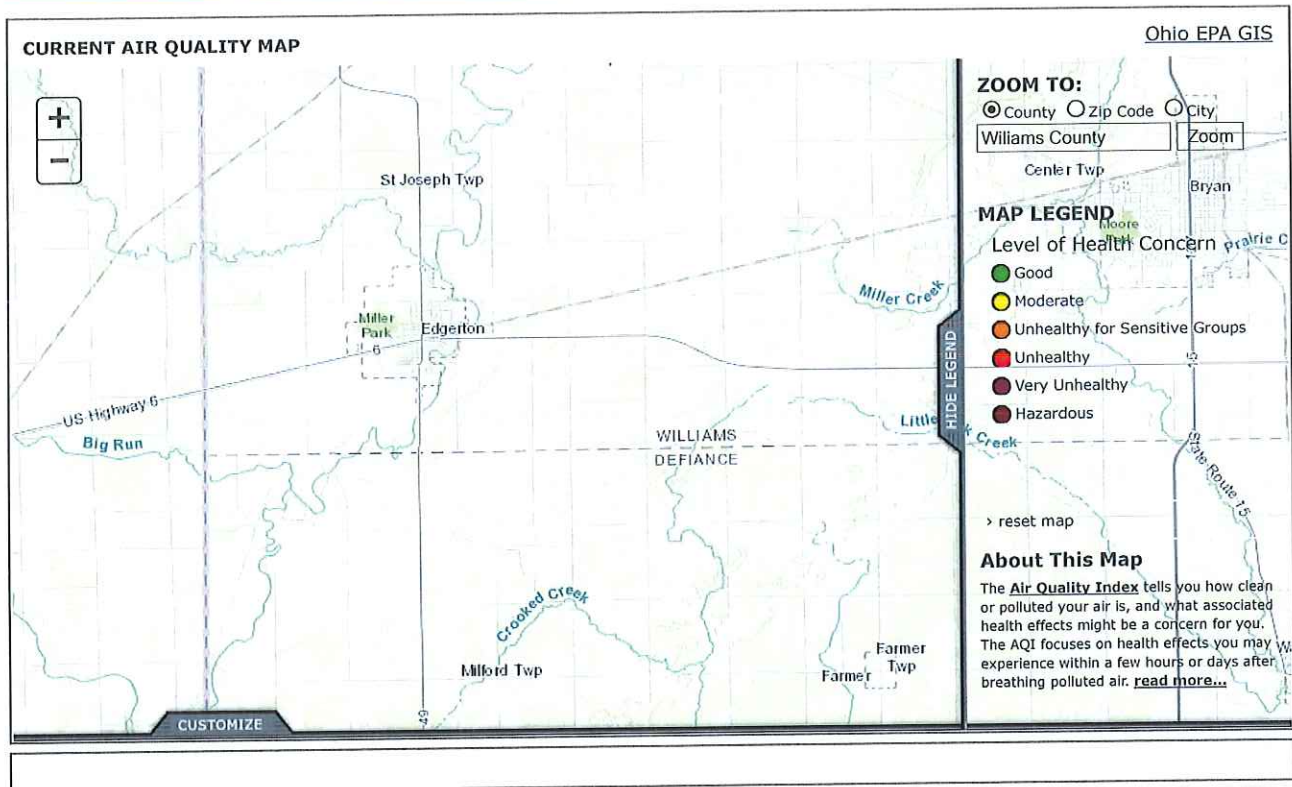
 **via Rosedale Rd and OH-49 N**
30 min
24.1 miles

 **via OH-49 N and Co Rd 75**
31 min
23.2 miles

Explore 108 W Vine St

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Farmlands Protection

Introduction

The importance of farmlands to the national and local economy requires the consideration of the impact of activities on land adjacent to prime or unique farmlands. The purpose of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq, implementing regulations 7 CFR Part 658, of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, as amended) is to minimize the effect of Federal programs on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses.

The Act does not apply to projects already in or committed to urban development or those that could otherwise not convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. However, land that meets the definition of prime or unique farmlands or is determined to be of statewide or local significance (with concurrence by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture) is subject to the Act. In some states agricultural lands are protected from development by agricultural districting, zoning provisions, or special tax districts.

HUD Guidance

Does your project include any activities, including new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land, or conversion, that could potentially convert one land use to another? Federal projects are subject to FPPA requirements if they may irreversibly convert farmland to a non-agricultural use. A finding of compliance with the requirements of the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.) must be made for assisted new construction activities, the acquisition of undeveloped land, and conversion projects.

If so, does your project meet one of the following exemptions?

- Construction limited to on-farm structures needed for farm operations
- Construction limited to new minor secondary (accessory) structures such as a garage or storage shed
- Project on land used for water storage
- Project on land already in or committed to urban development (7 CFR 658.2(a) (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2010-title7-vol6/pdf/CFR-2010-title7-vol6-sec658-2.pdf>))

Farmland subject to FPPA requirements does not have to be currently used for cropland. USDA/NRCS regulations contained at 7 CFR Part 658.2 define "committed to urban development" as land with a density of 30 structures per 40-acre area; lands identified as "urbanized area" (UA) on the Census Bureau Map or as urban area mapped with a "tint overprint" on USGS topographical maps; or as "urban-built-up" on the USDA Important Farmland Maps. Note that land "zoned" for development, i.e. non-agricultural use, does not exempt a project from compliance with the FPPA.

If not, does "Important Farmland," including prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide or local importance regulated under the FPPA occur on the project site?

Important Farmland includes prime farmland, unique farmland, and/or land of statewide or local importance. (7 CFR 658.2(a) (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2010-title7-vol6/pdf/CFR-2010-title7-vol6-sec658-2.pdf>)).

producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics but is being used currently to produce livestock and timber. It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage.

- "Unique farmland" is land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables.
- Farmland of statewide or local importance has been determined by the appropriate State or unit of local government agency or agencies to be significant.

Use the following resources to determine whether Important Farmland is present:

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>)
- Check with your city or county's planning department and ask them to document if the project is on land regulated by the FPPA (note that zoning Important Farmland as non-agricultural does not exempt it from FPPA requirements)
- Contact NRCS at the local USDA service center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS state soil scientist (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/contact/states/>) for assistance

If so, consider alternatives to completing the project on Important Farmland and means of avoiding impacts to Important Farmland.

Complete form AD-1006, "Farmland Conversion Impact Rating" (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045394.pdf) and contact the state soil scientist before sending it to the local NRCS District Conservationist. Preparers of HUD environmental review records must complete Parts I, III, VI, and VII of form AD-1006. NRCS will complete Parts II, IV, and V of the form. Part VII combined scores over 160 points require the evaluation of at least one alternative project site. NRCS has 45 days to make a determination. NRCS will return form AD-1006 to you. Corridor projects that go over several tracts, such as railroads, utility lines, highways, etc, require completion of form NRCS-CPA-106 (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045395.pdf).

Environmental review record preparers must follow the steps below to complete the farmland conversion impact rating process:

1. HUD/RE must complete Parts I and III of Form AD-1006 and submit it to the local NRCS District Conservationist.
2. NRCS will complete Parts II, IV, and V within 45 calendar days.
3. HUD/RE must complete Parts VI and VII and evaluate the final point scoring.
4. HUD/RE must return a copy of Form 1006 to the NRCS State Soil Scientist or designee and inform them of your determination. Work with NRCS to minimize the impact of the project on the protected farmland.
5. HUD/RE must include the completed form in the ERR documentation.

Compliance and Documentation

The environmental review record should contain **one** of the following:

- A determination that the project does not include any activities, including new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land, or conversion, that could potentially convert one land use to another
- Evidence that the exemption applies, including all applicable maps
- Evidence supporting the determination that "Important Farmland," including prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide or local importance regulated under the FPPA does not occur on the project site
- Documentation of all correspondence with NRCS, including the completed AD-1006 and a description of the consideration of alternatives and means to avoid impacts to Important Farmland

View Farmlands Protection - Worksheet (</resources/documents/Farmlands-Protection-Worksheet.docx>).

Statute and Regulations

7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/pagedetails.action?st=7+USC+4201&granuleId=USCODE-2012-title7-chap73-sec4201&packageId=USCODE-2012-title7>)

7 CFR Part 658 (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/pagedetails.action?collectionCode=CFR&searchPath=Title+7%2FSubtitle+B%2FChapter+Vi%2FSubchapter+F%2FPart+658&granuleId=CFR-2013-title7-vol6-part658&packageId=CFR-2013-title7-vol6&oldPath=Title+7%2FSubtitle+B%2FChapter+Vi%2FSubchapter+F%2FPart+658&fromPageDetails=true&collapse=ti>)

Resources

WISER: Farmlands Online Module (<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/wiser/>)

USDA National Resources Conservation Service Website
(<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/national/home/>)

USDA Farmland Protection Policy Act Website (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/?ss=16&navtype=SUBNAVIGATION&cid=nrcs143_008275&navid=1001701800000000&pnavid=1000000000000000&position)

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey
(<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>)

Refer to NEPassist for Soil Data (<https://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/nepamap.aspx>)

Form AD-1006: Farmland Conversion Impact Rating
(http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045394.pdf)

Protecting Our Natural Resources Webinar
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/courses/protecting-our-natural-resources-complying-with-the-wild-and-scenic-rivers-act-farmland-protection-policy-act-and-endangered-species-act-webinar1/>)

Farmlands Protection FAQs (<https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/faqs/?topic=Farmlands%20Protection&id=A3AECAEB-FA24-7FA0-1ECBDDF97E8661B9>)

Federal Related Laws and Authorities

Air Quality (/environmental-review/air-quality)

Airport Hazards (/environmental-review/airport-hazards)

Coastal Barrier Resources (/environmental-review/coastal-barrier-resources)

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Noise Abatement and Control

Introduction

HUD's noise standards may be found in 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart B. For proposed new construction in high noise areas, the project must incorporate noise mitigation features. Consideration of noise applies to the acquisition of undeveloped land and existing development as well.

All sites whose environmental or community noise exposure exceeds the day night average sound level (DNL) of 65 decibels (dB) are considered noise-impacted areas. For new construction that is proposed in high noise areas, grantees shall incorporate noise attenuation features to the extent required by HUD environmental criteria and standards contained in Subpart B (Noise Abatement and Control) of 24 CFR Part 51. The interior standard is 45dB.

The "Normally Unacceptable" noise zone includes community noise levels from above 65 decibels to 75 decibels. Approvals in this noise zone require a minimum of 5 dB additional sound attenuation for buildings having noise-sensitive uses if the day-night average sound level is greater than 65 dB but does not exceed 70 dB, or a minimum of 10 decibels of additional sound attenuation if the day-night average sound level is greater than 70 dB but does not exceed 75 dB.

Locations with day-night average noise levels above 75 dB have "Unacceptable" noise exposure. For new construction, noise attenuation measures in these locations require the approval of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development (for projects reviewed under Part 50) or the Responsible Entity's Certifying Officer (for projects reviewed under Part 58). The acceptance of such locations normally requires an environmental impact statement.

In "Unacceptable" noise zones, HUD strongly encourages conversion of noise-exposed sites to land uses compatible with the high noise levels.

HUD Guidance

Are there potential noise generators in the vicinity of the project? Review general location maps and/or conduct a field review to screen for major roadways (within 1,000 feet), railroads (within 3,000 feet), and military or FAA-regulated airfields (with 15 miles) in the vicinity of the project.

If a noise assessment was performed, was the noise found to be Acceptable, Normally Unacceptable, or Unacceptable?

Site Acceptability Standards

Noise Zone	Day-Night Average Sound Level (in Decibels)	Special Approvals and Requirements
Acceptable	Not exceeding 65 dB	None

Noise Zone	Decibels)	Requirements
Normally Unacceptable	Above 65 dB but not exceeding 75 dB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental assessment and attenuation required for new construction • Attenuation strongly encouraged for major rehabilitation <p>Note: An environmental impact statement is required if the project site is largely undeveloped or will encourage incompatible development.</p>
Unacceptable	Above 75 dB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impact statement required • Attenuation required for new construction with approval by the Assistant Secretary of CPD or Certifying Officer

Compliance and Documentation

The environmental review record should contain **one** of the following:

- Documentation the proposed action is not within 1000 feet of a major roadway, 3,000 feet of a railroad, or 15 miles of a military or FAA-regulated civil airfield
- If within those distances, documentation showing the noise level is *Acceptable* (at or below 65 DNL)
- If within those distances, documentation showing that there's an effective noise barrier (i.e., that provides sufficient protection)
- Documentation showing the noise generated by the noise source(s) is *Normally Unacceptable* (66 – 75 DNL) and identifying noise attenuation requirements that will bring the interior noise level to 45 DNL and/or exterior noise level to 65 DNL

View Noise Abatement and Control (CEST) - Worksheet (</resources/documents/Noise-Abatement-and-Control-CEST-Worksheet.docx>).

View Noise Abatement and Control (EA) - Worksheet (</resources/documents/Noise-Abatement-and-Control-EA-Worksheet.docx>).

View Noise (CEST) - Partner Worksheet (</resources/documents/Noise-CEST-Partner-Worksheet.docx>).

View Noise (EA) - Partner Worksheet (</resources/documents/Noise-EA-Partner-Worksheet.docx>).

The Noise Guidebook has been prepared to serve as the basic reference document for all who are responsible for implementing the Department's noise policy. It brings together training and guidance to complete HUD noise assessments.

Day/Night Noise Level Electronic Assessment Tool (DNL Calculator)

(<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/daynight-noise-level-electronic-assessment-tool/>)

The Office of Environmental and Energy (OEE) has developed an electronic assessment tool that calculates the Day/Night Noise Level (DNL) site exposure. This is a web-based application of the existing Noise Assessment Guidelines (NAG). It is the basic noise assessment tool; most assessments start here. The DNL Calculator calculates noise from road and railway activity levels. It then combines the noise with airport projections and incorporates the effects of loud, impulsive sound for a site exposure at any Noise Assessment Location. The user-friendly DNL Calculator can document compliance or aid in site planning.

Barrier Performance Module (<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/bpm-calculator/>)

The Barrier Performance Module (BPM) is an automated version of the noise barrier evaluation worksheets and charts in the Noise Guidebook. It reports the amount of noise to be reduced by a particular design and is linked to the DNL Calculator. The output of the DNL Calculator is used as the input to the BPM, but it can also be used stand-alone.

Sound Transmission Classification Assessment Tool (<https://www.hudexchange.info/stracat/>)

The Sound Transmission Classification Assessment Tool (STraCAT) is a web-based application that automates and streamlines the completion of HUD's Figure 19 in The Noise Guidebook. That is the form that reports the noise mitigation performance of wall systems.

FAA Noise Map Archive: Airport Noise Exposure Maps

(https://www.faa.gov/airports/environmental/airport_noise/noise_exposure_maps/)

This Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) site includes links to noise contour maps for many U.S. airports.

Fact Sheet: Recommended Environmental Review Record Documentation to Support an Environmental Impact Statement Waiver for Projects in Unacceptable Noise Conditions

(<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3305/recommended-err-documentation-to-support-an-eis-waiver/>)

This fact sheet provides the recommended environmental review record documentation to support an environmental impact statement waiver for projects in unacceptable noise conditions.

Fact Sheet: Public Art and Noise Mitigation (<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5784/fact-sheet-public-art-and-noise-mitigation/>)

This fact sheet provides guidance on integrating public art into noise mitigation projects to make noise mitigation an amenity that is visually interesting and culturally relevant to the residential community.

HUD Memo: Application of §51.104 to Land Use Conversions

(<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5343/hud-memo-application-of-51-104-to-land-use-conversions/>)

This memorandum clarifies existing policy on rehabilitation of existing buildings that changes the original land use. New land uses resulting from rehabilitation may be considered new noise-sensitive uses as if they were new construction. If those new uses are in Unacceptably noise-exposed areas (external noise greater than 75 decibels), an Environmental Impact Statement is required. For more information, contact your Field or Regional Environmental Officer.

FHWA Barrier Design Guidelines

(https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/noise_barriers/design_construction/)

This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) resource addresses design requirements for a highway noise barrier that fits with its surroundings and performs its intended acoustical and structural functions at

installation techniques for the professional highway engineer, the noise barrier designer, and the non-professional community participant.

Federal Railroad Administration Railroad Operations Data Sources

(<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6027/federal-railroad-administration-railroad-operations-data-sources/>)

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) resources help obtain rail traffic data.

WISER: Noise Abatement and Control Online Module (<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/wiser/>)

Web-Based Instructional System for Environmental Review (WISER) provides interactive training on HUD environmental review factors including noise abatement.

Noise Assessment Training Webinar (<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/courses/noise-assessment-training/>)

This webinar, held October 19, 2011, describes basic concepts of noise related to the built environment; use of OEE's Day/Night Noise Level Calculator and Barrier Performance Module; common errors and mistakes to avoid; and potential applications for project planning.

Regulations

24 CFR Part 51, Subpart B (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/pagedetails.action?na=&se=&sm=&flr=&rcode=&dateBrowse=&govAuthBrowse=&collection=&historical=false&st=24+CFR+Part+51&psh:2013-title24-vol1-part51-subpartB&packageId=CFR-2013-title24-vol1&browsePath=Title+24%2FSubtitle+A%2FPart+51%2FSubpart+B&collapse=true&fromBrowse=true>)

Resources

WISER: Noise Abatement and Control Online Module (<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/wiser/>)

HUD Noise Guidebook (<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/313/hud-noise-guidebook/>)

Day/Night Noise Level Electronic Assessment Tool (DNL Calculator)
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/daynight-noise-level-electronic-assessment-tool/>)

Barrier Performance Module (<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/bpm-calculator/>)

Sound Transmission Classification Assessment Tool (<https://www.hudexchange.info/stracat/>)

FAA Noise Map Archive
(http://www.faa.gov/airports/environmental/airport_noise/noise_exposure_maps/): Airport Noise Exposure Maps

Federal Railroad Administration Railroad Operations Data Sources
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6027/federal-railroad-administration-railroad-operations-data-sources/>): Railroad Operational Data

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Ohio Federally-Listed Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species' County Distribution

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For more information about threatened and endangered species in Ohio, contact the [U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service office at 4625 Morse Road, Suite 104, Columbus, Ohio 43230 \(614-416-8993\)](#)

Bald Eagle

Bald eagles are no longer protected under the federal Endangered Species Act and Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is no longer necessary. However, bald eagles remain protected under the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#). To help landowners, land managers, and others meet the intent of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, [guidelines on how to avoid disturbing nesting bald eagles are available](#).

List revised August 8, 2017

Species	Status	Counties	Habitat
Mammals			
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	All counties in Ohio	Hibernacula = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests
Northern long-eared bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Threatened	Statewide	Hibernates in caves and mines - swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. During late spring and summer roosts and forages in upland forests.
Birds			
Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	Endangered	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky	Kirtland's warblers are known to migrate along the Lake Erie shoreline through Ohio in late April-May and late August-early October.
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Endangered	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky Erie, Lake	Beaches along shorelines of the Great Lakes

Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Critical Habitat Designated		
Red Knot (Rufa) <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Ottawa, and Sandusky	Present in Ohio during spring and fall migration
Reptiles			
Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>)	Delisted August 2011	Erie, Ottawa	Shorelines of islands in western Lake Erie
Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Threatened	Defiance, Hardin, Williams	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods
Eastern massasauga (<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>)	Threatened	Ashtabula, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Columbiana, Crawford, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Greene, Hardin, Holmes, Huron, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lucas, Mahoning, Marion, Montgomery, Ottawa, Perry, Portage, Preble, Richland, Sandusky, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Warren, Wayne, Wyandot	
Fish			
Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>)	Endangered	Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Union	Stream riffles of moderate flow over sandy gravel bottom
Mussels			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Ashtabula, Coshocton, Defiance, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Hardin, Madison, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Trumbull, Union, Williams	Found in coarse sand and gravel areas of runs and riffles within streams and small rivers
Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) (= <i>C. irrorata</i>)	Endangered	Adams, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Coshocton, Gallia, Hamilton, Lawrence, Meigs, Morgan, Muskingum, Scioto, Washington	Found in areas of packed sand and gravel at locations in a good current
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Defiance, Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Union, Williams	Large streams and small rivers in firm sand of riffle areas; also occurs in Lake Erie
Pink mucket pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>)	Endangered	Adams, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Hamilton, Lawrence, Meigs, Morgan, Scioto, Washington	The lower Ohio River and its larger tributaries
Purple cat's paw pearlymussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>)	Endangered	Coshocton	Gravel riffles of medium to large rivers
Rabbitsfoot <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Threatened	Coshocton, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Muskingum, Pickaway, Union, and Williams	Fish Creek, Ohio River, Muskingum River, Walhonding River, Big Darby Creek, Little Darby Creek
Rabbitsfoot <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Critical Habitat	Coshocton, Madison, Union, and Williams Maps of critical habitat in Ohio	Fish Creek, Little Darby Creek, and Walhonding River
	Endangered		

Rayed bean (<i>Villosa fabalis</i>)		¹ Adams, Brown, Butler, Clark, Clermont, Coshocton, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Shelby, Union, Warren, Williams Wyandot	Smaller, headwater creeks, but they are sometimes found in large rivers, and Lake Erie
Sheepnose (<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>)	Endangered	Adams, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Coshocton, Gallia, Hamilton, Lawrence, Meigs, Morgan, Muskingum, Scioto, Washington	Shallow areas in larger rivers and streams
Snuffbox (<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>)	Endangered	Adams, Ashtabula, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Coshocton, Delaware, Franklin, Gallia, Greene, Hamilton, Lake, Lawrence, Madison, Meigs, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Muskingum, Pickaway, Ross, Scioto, Union, Washington	Small to medium-sized creeks in areas with a swift current and some larger rivers, and Lake Erie
White cat's paw pearlymussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>)	Endangered	Defiance, Williams	Firm sand or gravel riffles in small streams and medium to large rivers
Insects			
American burying beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>)	Endangered	Athens, Hocking, Morgan, Perry, Vinton	
Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii</i>)	Endangered	Portage	Fens; wetlands characterized by calcareous soils which are fed by carbonate-rich water from seeps and springs
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Lucas	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of the larvae
Plants			
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	Threatened	Clark, Holmes, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Wayne	Mesic to wet prairies and meadows
Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i> (Formerly <i>H. acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>))	Threatened	Erie, Ottawa	Dry rocky prairies; limestone rock surfaces including outcrops and quarries
Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>)	Threatened	Hocking, Portage, Summit	Cool, moist, shaded cliff faces or talus slopes in wooded ravines, near water seeps
Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	Endangered	Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Galia, Highland, Hamilton, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Warren	Disturbed bottomland meadows; disturbed sites that have shade during part of each day

Virginia spiraea (<i>Spirea virginiana</i>)	Threatened	Scioto	Stream banks and floodplains
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened	Hocking, Scioto	Dry woodland; upland sites in mixed forests (second or third growth stage)

¹Rational for addition of counties for rayed bean: These counties have been included for the rayed bean based upon current and historical occurrence data. Since 2004, three extant rayed bean populations have been discovered in Ohio streams. Two of these three populations were thought to be extirpated prior to the discoveries and the third population was not known from historical data. Therefore, we feel it is prudent to make our list of counties where the rayed bean may be present reflective of a conservative approach to section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act. The rayed bean should be considered potential present in any county on our list where suitable habitat occurs.

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Listed Plants and Animals

[Featured Species](#)

[All Midwest Listed Species](#)

[State and County Lists](#)

[Species of Concern](#)

[Extinct Species](#)

[<](#)

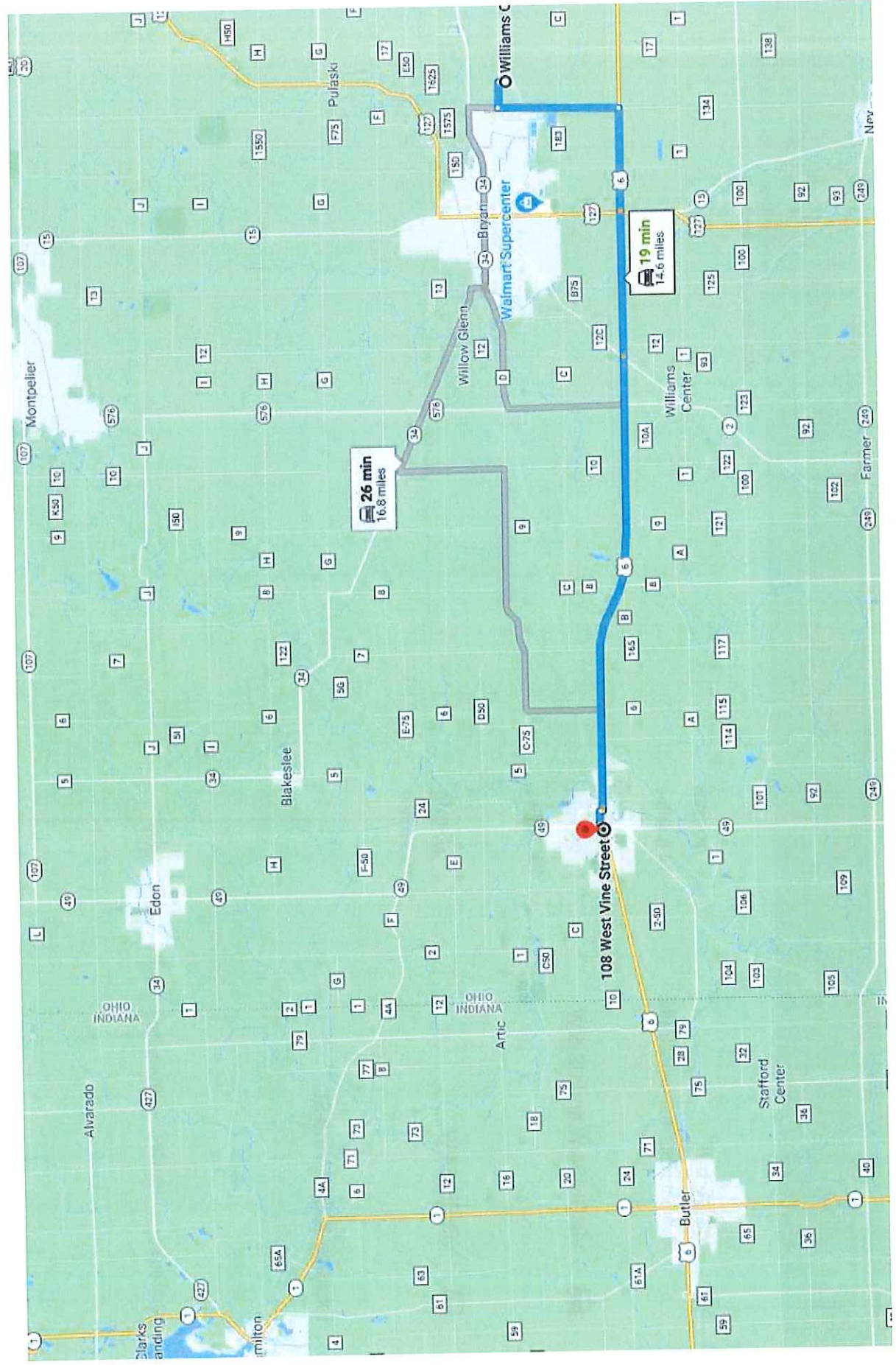
[Fact Sheets](#)



Williams County Airport to 108 W Vine St, Edgerton, OH 43517

Airport Clear Zones

Drive 14.6 miles, 19 min



Explosive and Flammable Facilities

Introduction

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 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.

HUD Guidance

When considering explosive and flammable facilities in the context of HUD-assisted projects, two lines of inquiry are appropriate:

1. Aboveground stationary storage tanks near the project

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

If so, within one mile of the project site, are there any current *or planned* stationary aboveground storage containers:

- Of more than 100 gallon capacity, containing common liquid industrial fuels OR
- Of any capacity, containing hazardous liquids or gases that are not common liquid industrial fuels?

For a list of common industrial fuels, consult Appendix I of the Regulation and HUD's guidebook *Acceptable Separation Distance* (<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2762/acceptable-separation-distance-guidebook/>). Sources of information on tank capacity and contents include, but are not limited to, direct observation, the property/facility owner/operator, the local Fire Department, and the local Emergency Planning Committee.

If such aboveground tanks are present, do any of the following exceptions apply?

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:

- 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 part of 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, in a version no earlier than 2017 (NFPA 58 (2017)). Further guidance on the exclusion for LPG and propane is provided in the **Fact Sheet: Final Propane Rule - 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C** (<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5983/fact-sheet-final-propane-rule-24-cfr-part-51-subpart-c/>).

Is the Separation Distance from the project acceptable based on standards in the regulation?

For proposed development activities in proximity to aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) that are not excluded by the exceptions listed, the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) can be calculated based on the volume of the container, the contents, and whether or not the container is diked. If there are multiple such tanks to consider, use the **Fact Sheet: Determining Which Tanks to Evaluate for ASD**

(<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6028/fact-sheet-determining-which-tanks-to-evaluate-for-acceptable-separation-distance/>). Once the volume of the container (gallons), dike dimensions, and phase of state of the product (liquid or gas) are known, the ASD can be calculated using the **electronic calculator** (<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/asd-calculator/>).

The ASD is measured from the center of the assessed container to the perimeter of the proposed HUD-assisted project site. If the ASD is not met, mitigation is required, or another site must be considered.

Mitigation options are discussed in the HUD guidebook **Acceptable Separation Distance** (<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2762/acceptable-separation-distance-guidebook/>).

If the separation distance is not acceptable, mitigation is required. Otherwise, the project should be moved to a different location. A technical evaluation by a licensed engineer must be conducted to determine whether an existing barrier (natural or man-made) is sufficient mitigation or to design a barrier. For more guidance on barriers and mitigation, contact Nelson Rivera, a licensed engineer at HUD, at nelson.a.rivera@hud.gov (<mailto:nelson.a.rivera@hud.gov>) or 202-402-4455.

2. Hazardous facilities included in the project

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

If so, is the hazardous facility located at an acceptable separation distance from residences and any other facility or area where people may congregate or be present? See earlier guidance on calculating the ASD.

Compliance and Documentation

The environmental review record should include:

One of the following on aboveground storage tanks in proximity to the proposed HUD-assisted project site:

- increase residential densities, or conversion
- Evidence that within one mile of the project site there are no current or planned stationary aboveground storage containers except:
 - Containers less than 100-gallons capacity containing common liquid industrial fuels
 - Containers that are 1,000 gallons or less water volume capacity and in compliance with NFPA 58 (2017)
- For all other containers within the search distance, a determination along with all supporting documentation that the separation distance of such containers from the project is acceptable
- Documentation of mitigation verified by a licensed engineer

AND one of the following on hazardous facilities that are proposed for development using HUD assistance:

- A determination along with all supporting documentation that the hazardous facility is located at an acceptable separation distance from residences and any other facility or area where people may congregate or be present
- Documentation of the existing or planned barrier that would serve as sufficient mitigation, including correspondence with a licensed engineer

View Explosive and Flammable Facilities - Worksheet (</resources/documents/Explosive-and-Flammable-Facilities-Worksheet.docx>).

View Explosives - Partner Worksheet (</resources/documents/Explosives-Partner-Worksheet.docx>).

Regulations

24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/pagedetails.action?st=24+CFR+Part+51&granuleId=CFR-2013-title24-vol1-part51-subpartC&packageId=CFR-2013-title24-vol1&browsePath=Title+24%2FSubtitle+A%2FPart+51%2FSubpart+C&collapse=true&fromBrowse=true>)

Resources

Tools

Acceptable Separation Distance Electronic Assessment Tool
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/asd-calculator/>)

Guides and Training Manuals

Determining Which Tanks to Evaluate for Acceptable Separation Distance Fact Sheet
(</resource/6028/fact-sheet-determining-which-tanks-to-evaluate-for-acceptable-separation-distance/>)

Final Propane Rule - 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C Fact Sheet (</resource/5983/fact-sheet-final-propane-rule-24-cfr-part-51-subpart-c/>)

Acceptable Separation Distance Guidebook (</resource/2762/acceptable-separation-distance-guidebook/>)

Acceptable Separation Distance Flow Chart (</resource/2767/acceptable-separation-distance-flow-chart/>)

Acceptable Separation Distance Mitigation Options Flow Chart (</resource/2768/acceptable-separation-distance-mitigation-options-flow-chart/>)

Barrier Design Guidance for HUD Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Facilities (</resource/2763/barrier-design-guidance-for-hud-assisted-projects-near-hazardous-facil/>)

Webinars and Virtual Trainings

OEE Updates to HUD's ASD Requirements for Propane Tanks Webinar
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/courses/oee-updates-to-hud-s-asd-requirements-for-propane-tanks-webinar/>)

WISER: Explosive and Flammable Materials Online Module
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/wiser/>)

24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C Mitigation Training Module - Slides (</training-events/courses/24-cfr-51-part-c-mitigation-training-slides/>)

Acceptable Separation Distance Training Webinar (</training-events/courses/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-training/>)

Federal Related Laws and Authorities

Air Quality (</environmental-review/air-quality>)

Airport Hazards (</environmental-review/airport-hazards>)

Coastal Barrier Resources (</environmental-review/coastal-barrier-resources>)

[Environmental Justice \(/environmental-review/environmental-justice\)](/environmental-review/environmental-justice)

[Endangered Species \(/environmental-review/endangered-species\)](/environmental-review/endangered-species)

[Explosive and Flammable Facilities \(/environmental-review/explosive-and-flammable-facilities\)](/environmental-review/explosive-and-flammable-facilities)

[Farmlands Protection \(/environmental-review/farmlands-protection\)](/environmental-review/farmlands-protection)

[Flood Insurance \(/environmental-review/flood-insurance\)](/environmental-review/flood-insurance)

[Floodplain Management \(/environmental-review/floodplain-management\)](/environmental-review/floodplain-management)

[Historic Preservation \(/environmental-review/historic-preservation\)](/environmental-review/historic-preservation)

[Noise Abatement and Control \(/environmental-review/noise-abatement-and-control\)](/environmental-review/noise-abatement-and-control)

[Site Contamination \(/environmental-review/site-contamination\)](/environmental-review/site-contamination)

[Sole Source Aquifers \(/environmental-review/sole-source-aquifers\)](/environmental-review/sole-source-aquifers)

[Wetlands Protection \(/environmental-review/wetlands-protection\)](/environmental-review/wetlands-protection)

[Wild and Scenic Rivers \(/environmental-review/wild-and-scenic-rivers\)](/environmental-review/wild-and-scenic-rivers)

Site Contamination

Introduction

It is HUD policy, as described in 24 CFR Part 50.3(i) and 24 CFR 58.5(i)(2), that:

1. All property proposed for use in HUD programs be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gasses, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property.
2. Environmental review of multifamily and non-residential properties shall include evaluation of previous uses of the site and other evidence of contamination on or near the site, to assure that occupants of proposed sites are not adversely affected by the hazards.
3. Particular attention should be given to any proposed site on or in the general proximity of such areas as dumps, landfills, industrial sites, or other locations that contain, or may have contained, hazardous wastes.
4. The responsible entity shall use current techniques by qualified professionals to undertake investigations determined necessary

It is therefore essential that responsible entities, potential grant applicants, and other HUD program participants become familiar with the potential environmental issues involving property before leasing, optioning, and/or acquiring the property. Unknowing individuals or parties that acquire contaminated property with good intentions could face liability for clean-up costs under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), third party lawsuits, and costly delays in implementing the project.

HUD Guidance

Were any on-site or nearby toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances found that could affect the health and safety of project occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property?

Sites known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials include but are not limited to sites: (i) listed on an EPA Superfund National Priorities or CERCLA List, or equivalent State list; (ii) located within 3,000 feet of a toxic or solid waste landfill site; or (iii) with an underground storage tank. For any of these conditions, the grantee must provide an ASTM Phase I report.

Accelerated Processing) Guide to comply with toxics and site contamination. Non-FHA projects should identify the potential for hazardous substances or materials that may affect the health and safety of the users of the property as follows:

- Review databases maintained by U.S. EPA and state, local, and tribal environmental quality departments or agencies to screen for potential *on-site* and *off-site* facilities that could pose health and safety problems and toxic clean-up sites that are presently under analysis or remediation.
- Investigate previous uses of the site. Site inspections and building and use permit records as well as Sanborn Co. maps show previous land uses which could have left toxic residues. Other methods of evaluation include performing a site walk, interviewing property owners or managers and local officials, and analyzing local land use records, permits, and violations.
- When site conditions indicate that the subject property is contaminated or likely contaminated by toxic substances, hazardous materials or petroleum products, one shall provide an ASTM certified Phase I ESA report, or other studies where applicable. Any hazards that are identified should be evaluated for the potential to affect the health and safety of the occupants and end-users. Contact your local HUD field environmental officer for further technical assistance in this regard.

Can adverse environmental impacts be mitigated?

Use mitigation to prevent the hazard from affecting the health and safety of project occupants, or remediate the contaminated property and work with the appropriate state agency.

Compliance and Documentation

For non-FHA-insured programs, the environmental review record should contain **one** of the following:

Evidence the site is not contaminated (for multifamily housing projects this includes on site and off site contamination and previous uses of the site); a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is strongly encouraged for multifamily and non-residential projects

Evidence supporting a determination the hazard will not affect health and safety of the occupants or conflict with the intended use of the site, including any mitigation measures used

Documentation the site has been cleaned up according to EPA or state standards for residential properties, which requires a letter of "No Further Action" (NFA) required from the appropriate state department/agency, or a RAO letter from the LSRP

View Site Contamination (Single Family) - Worksheet (/resources/documents/Site-Contamination-Single-Family-Worksheet.docx).

View Site Contamination (Multi-Family) - Worksheet (/resources/documents/Site-Contamination-Multi-Family-Worksheet.docx).

Single-Partner-Worksheet.docx).

View Site Contamination (Multi-Family) - Partner Worksheet (/resources/documents/Toxics-Multifamily-Partner-Worksheet.docx).

Related Resources

Guidance and Training Materials

Applicability of ASTM E 1527-13 Phase I ESA Standard for HUD Environmental Reviews (/resource/3702/fact-sheet-applicability-of-astm-e-152713-phase-i-esa-standard-for-hud/)

Choosing an Environmentally Safe Site (/resource/83/choosing-an-environmentally-safe-site/)

Multifamily Accelerated Processing Guide, Chapter 9 (/resource/3226/multifamily-accelerated-processing-guide/)

Using a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment to Document Compliance with HUD Environmental Standards at 24 CFR 58.5(i)(2) or 50.3(i) (/resource/4829/using-a-phase-i-environmental-site-assessment-to-document-compliance-with-hud-environmental-standards-at-24-cfr-585i2-or-503i/)

Tools and Templates

EPA Toxic Releases Inventory Website (<http://www2.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program>)

EPA Envirofacts Data Warehouse (<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/>)

Webinars and Virtual Trainings

Understanding HUD Environmental Reviews: Evaluating Site Contamination for HUD Projects Webinar (/trainings/courses/evaluating-site-contamination-for-hud-projects-webinar/)

Information on Specific Hazards from HUD Programs or other Agencies

HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control Home Page
(http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes)

HUD's Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control - Radon
(http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes/healthyhomes/radon)

HUD Office of Multifamily Development Radon Policy (/resource/3227/hud-memo-hud-office-of-multifamily-development-radon-policy/)

EPA Training on Radon (http://www.radon.com/radon/radon_EPA.html)

Information on Lead-Based Paint (EPA) (<http://www2.epa.gov/lead>)

Information on Asbestos (EPA) (<http://www2.epa.gov/asbestos>)

Information on Mold (EPA) (<http://www.epa.gov/mold/>)

EPA's Office of Compliance and Enforcement (<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement>)

EPA's Where You Live (<https://www.epa.gov/trinationalanalysis/where-you-live>)

EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Home Page
(<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/index.html>)

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the underlying mechanisms of the observed phenomena. This involves a thorough review of the existing literature and a clear identification of the research gaps.

2. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study. This includes a detailed description of the data collection process, the sample characteristics, and the statistical techniques employed for data analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the study are presented in this section. The first part of the results section discusses the descriptive statistics of the data. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the relationships between the variables of interest. The discussion part of the results section interprets the findings in the context of the research objectives and the existing literature. It highlights the strengths and limitations of the study and suggests directions for future research.

4. Conclusion and Implications

The conclusion of the study is presented in this section. It summarizes the main findings of the research and their implications for theory and practice. The implications part of the conclusion discusses the potential applications of the study's findings in the field of research. It also identifies the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research. The final part of the conclusion provides a brief overview of the study's contribution to the field.

Regulations

24 CFR Part 50.3(i) (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2010-title24-vol1/CFR-2010-title24-vol1-sec50-3/content-detail.html>)

24 CFR 58.5(i)(2) (http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24cfr58_main_02.tpl)

Resources

WISER: Site Contamination Online Module
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/wiser/>)

EPA Enviromapper (<http://www.epa.gov/emefdata/em4ef.home>)

EPA NEPAassist (<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/nepassist-mapping.html>)

[View Additional Resources](#)

Federal Related Laws and Authorities

[Air Quality \(/environmental-review/air-quality\)](#)

[Airport Hazards \(/environmental-review/airport-hazards\)](#)

[Coastal Barrier Resources \(/environmental-review/coastal-barrier-resources\)](#)

[Coastal Zone Management \(/environmental-review/coastal-zone-management\)](#)

[Environmental Justice \(/environmental-review/environmental-justice\)](#)

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[Wetlands Protection \(/environmental-review/wetlands-protection\)](#)

Environmental Justice

Introduction

Environmental justice means ensuring that the environment and human health are protected fairly for all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. 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.

Environmental justice is an integral part of HUD's mission. The Department works with multiple stakeholders and other federal agencies in its efforts to assure environmental justice concerns are addressed.

HUD Guidance

Does the project create adverse environmental impacts?

If so, are these adverse environmental impacts disproportionately high for low-income and/or minority communities?

Can the adverse impacts be mitigated? Engage the affected community in meaningful participation about mitigating the impacts or move the project to another community.

Compliance and Documentation

Review land use plans, census information and the U.S. EPA Environmental Justice webpage (EJ View). Consider local government sources such as the health department or school district that may be more current or focused on the neighborhood as their unit of analysis.

The environmental review record should contain **one** of the following:

environmental conditions and evidence that the proposed action will not create an adverse and disproportionate environmental impact or aggravate an existing impact. (Describe how the proposed action will not have a disproportionate adverse impact on minority or low-income populations.)

- Evidence that the project is not in an environmental justice community of concern (demographics, income, etc.) or evidence that the project does not disproportionately affect a low-income or minority population
- If there are adverse effects on low-income or minority populations, documentation that the affected community residents have been meaningfully informed and involved in a participatory planning process to address (remove, minimize, or mitigate) the adverse effect from the project and the resulting changes

View Environmental Justice - Worksheet (/resources/documents/Environmental-Justice-Worksheet.docx).

View Environmental Justice - Partner Worksheet (/resources/documents/Environmental-Justice-Partner-Worksheet.docx).

Executive Order

Executive Order 12898 (<http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf>)

Resources

WISER: Environmental Justice Online Module
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/trainings/wiser/>)

EPA's Environmental Justice Website (<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>)

HUD's Environmental Justice Strategy
(<http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=envjustice.pdf>)

Environmental Justice at HUD: Why, What, and How Webinar (/training-events/courses/environmental-justice-at-hud-why-what-and-how-webinar/)

EPA's EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>)

Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898
(/resource/3294/mou-environmental-justice-and-executive-order-12898/)

Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice
(<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/federal-interagency-working-group-environmental-justice-ej-iwg>)

Federal Related Laws and Authorities

Air Quality (/environmental-review/air-quality)

Airport Hazards (/environmental-review/airport-hazards)

Coastal Barrier Resources (/environmental-review/coastal-barrier-resources)

Coastal Zone Management (/environmental-review/coastal-zone-management)

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[Wild and Scenic Rivers \(/environmental-review/wild-and-scenic-rivers\)](/environmental-review/wild-and-scenic-rivers)



In reply refer to:
2020-WIL-49236

August 18, 2020

Dennis Miller, Executive Director
Maumee Valley Planning Organization
1300 E. Second Street, Suite 200
Defiance, Ohio 43512

RE: Section 106 Review
Williams County CDBG Revolving Loan Funds
Grant Number: RLF-20-1DA-1
Project: Cup O' Joy Coffee Barn, 108 West Vine Street

Dear Mr. Miller:

This letter is in response to correspondence received on August 10, 2020 concerning the new commercial construction of Cup O' Joy Coffee Barn at the above referenced address in Edgerton, Williams County, Ohio. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project. The comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are made in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

According to the information submitted by you, the project will involve the construction of a 3,500 sq. ft. hip roof barn-type structure at the above referenced address for a commercial business. A house and associated outbuilding once stood on this lot but were razed several years ago, prior to the current project initiation. A review of our files indicates no historic properties within the direct Area of Potential Effect (APE), as defined by you. Two previously documented buildings nearby, recorded in the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI #: WIL0036309 and WIL0036209), were considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, according to my colleague, JoLayne Morneau, they have since been severely altered and therefore are no longer considered eligible. Therefore, it is the SHPO's opinion that the current project, as proposed, will not affect historic properties. No further coordination is required for this project unless the scope of work changes or archaeological remains are discovered during the course of the project. In such a situation, this office should be contacted as required by 36 CFR § 800.13.

If you have any questions concerning this review, please contact me via email at sbiehl@ohiohistory.org. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stephen M. Biehl".

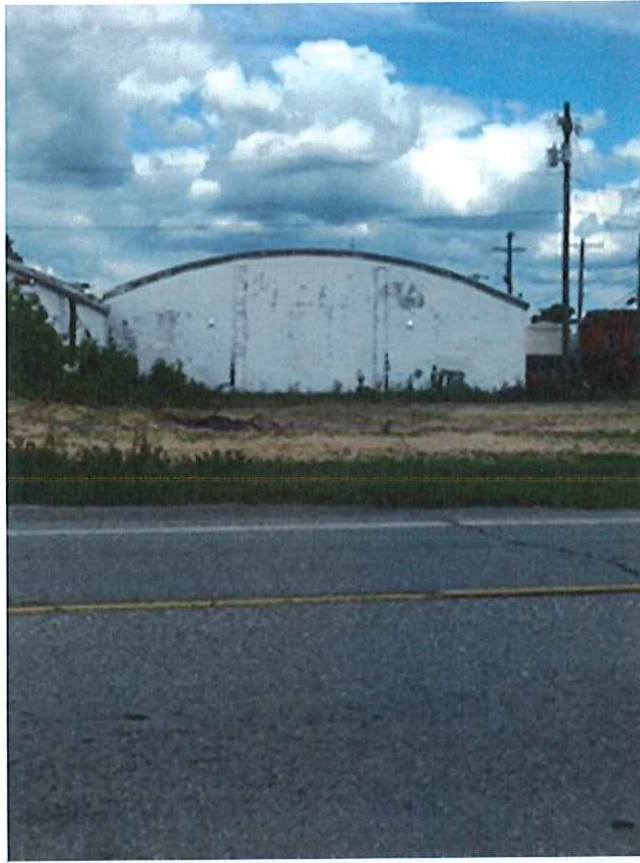
Stephen M. Biehl, Project Reviews Coordinator (archaeology)
Resource Protection and Review, State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Tim Allen, ODSA

RPR Serial No. 1085132

"Please be advised that this is a Section 106 decision. This review decision may not extend to other SHPO programs."

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(Looking North toward Development Site)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(Looking NW from the SE Corner of the Site)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



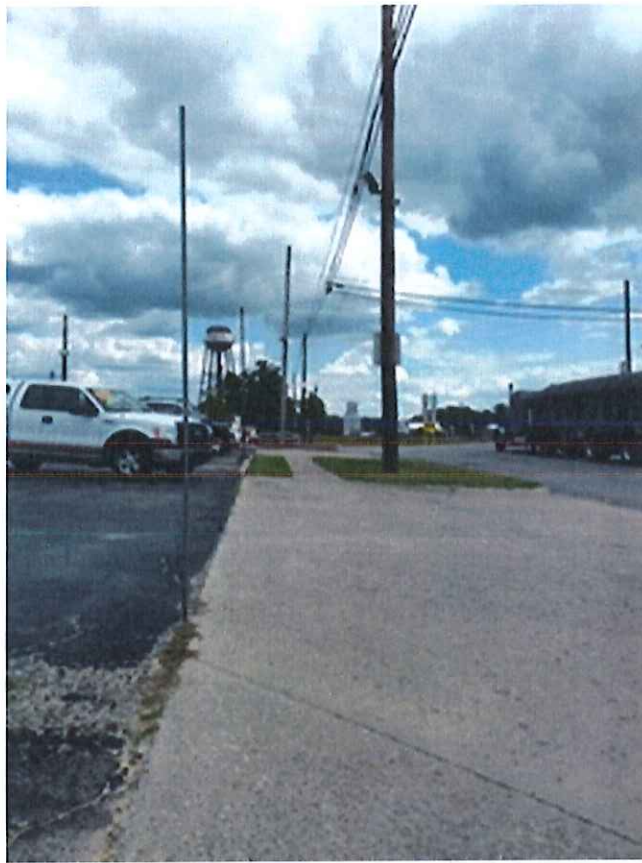
(Looking west across Site)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(looking SE across the Site)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(looking E along the Streetscape)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(Looking W along Streetscape)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(Looking directly N across Site)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(Looking N along eastside business alley)

Village of Edgerton: Economic Development Project: Cup O' Joy Construction Project



(Adjacent Car Lot E of Site)

