U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
www.hud.gov
espanol.hud.gov

Environmental Review for Activity/Project that is Categorically Excluded Subject to Section 58.5

Pursuant to 24 CFR 58.35(a)

Project Information

Project Name: St.-Patrick-Senior-Center

HEROS Number: 900000010333583

Responsible Entity (RE): DETROIT, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT DETROIT MI, 48226

State / Local Identifier: Detroit, Michigan

RE Preparer: Kim Siegel

Certifying Officer: Julie Schneider, Director

Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Entity):

Point of Contact:

Consultant (if applicable):

Point of Contact:

Project Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, MI

Additional Location Information:
70 Parsons Street, Detroit, MI

Direct Comments to:

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

St. Patrick Senior Center is located at 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan. The project consists of on parcel totaling 0.997 acres and a three story building containing 23,915 square feet. The property is currently occupied by the St. Patrick Senior Center with operations consisting of senior community activities, food preparation, and typical office activities. The proposed

project includes rehabilitation of the existing building, including repairing the roof and electrical upgrades throughout the building. The project is for $422,111.00 in CDBG 2021. This review is valid for up to five years.

Maps, photographs, and other documentation of project location and description:
2 - Figure 2.pdf
1 - Figure 1.pdf
3 - Site photos.pdf

Level of Environmental Review Determination:
Categorically Excluded per 24 CFR 58.35(a), and subject to laws and authorities at 58.5:

Determination:

	This categorically excluded activity/project converts to **EXEMPT** per Section 58.34(a)(12), because it does not require any mitigation for compliance with any listed statutes or authorities, nor requires any formal permit or license; **Funds may be committed and drawn down after certification of this part** for this (now) EXEMPT project; OR
✓	This categorically excluded activity/project cannot convert to Exempt status because one or more statutes or authorities listed at Section 58.5 requires formal consultation or mitigation. Complete consultation/mitigation protocol requirements, **publish NOI/RROF and obtain "Authority to Use Grant Funds"** (HUD 7015.16) per Section 58.70 and 58.71 before committing or drawing down any funds; OR
	This project is not categorically excluded OR, if originally categorically excluded, is now subject to a full Environmental Assessment according to Part 58 Subpart E due to extraordinary circumstances (Section 58.35(c)).

Approval Documents:

7015.15 certified by Certifying Officer on:

7015.16 certified by Authorizing Officer on:

Funding Information

Grant / Project Identification Number	HUD Program	Program Name

B21MC260006	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) (Entitlement)

Estimated Total HUD Funded, Assisted or Insured Amount: $422,111.00

Estimated Total Project Cost: $422,111.00

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

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §50.4, §58.5, and §58.6	Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?	Compliance determination (See Appendix A for source determinations)
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 & § 58.6		
Airport Hazards Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	☐ Yes ☑ No	The project site is not within 15,000 feet of a military airport or 2,500 feet of a civilian airport. The project is in compliance with Airport Hazards requirements. (Attachment 4)
Coastal Barrier Resources Act Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]	☐ Yes ☑ No	Review of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Map and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service online Coastal Barrier Resources System mapper, documents the subject property is not located within a designated coastal zone boundary. (Attachment 5)
Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]	☐ Yes ☑ No	According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain map, dated October 21, 2021 (Panel Number 26163C0285F), the property is not located within the 100-year flood zone. Furthermore, topographical features present in the subject property area are not representative of a flood plain. (Attachment 6)
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 & § 58.5		
Air Quality Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93	☐ Yes ☑ No	The entire state of Michigan is designated as attainment for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter, PM10. Wayne County is within a larger area in

		southeast Michigan for ozone nonattainment and the southwestern portion of Detroit is within a sulfur dioxide nonattainment area. The Project was reviewed by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, EGLE, for conformance with the State Implementation Plan ,SIP. EGLE determined the Project should not exceed the de minimis levels included in the federal general conformity requirements and therefore, does not require a detailed conformity analysis. (Attachment 7)
Coastal Zone Management Act Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)	☐ Yes ☑ No	Review of the Wayne County Coastal Zone Management Boundary and Coastal Zone Management Area map documents the subject property is not located within a designated Coastal Zone Management area. (Attachment 8)
Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)]	☑ Yes ☐ No	Site contamination was evaluated as follows: ASTM Phase I ESA and a Phase II ESA. A Phase I ESA was completed on November 22, 2021 and identified and onsite Recognized Environmental Condition (REC) associated with former crude oil utilized as a heat source from a potential underground storage tank (UST) and the historical operations of the north adjoining property (69-73 Seldon Street) related to automotive body painting operations. PM completed a Phase II ESA on May 26, 2023 to address the RECs identified. A ground penetrating radar survey was completed, which confirmed no anomalies consistent with a UST was present. On April 6, 2023, PM completed subsurface investigation activities at the property to assess the RECs identified. The scope of work consisted of three soil borings to a maximum depth of 20.0 feet bgs, installing one temporary monitoring well, and collecting four soil samples

		and one groundwater sample for laboratory analysis of VOCs PNAs, PCBs, and metals, or some combination thereof. The groundwater sample collected from TMW-2 was analyzed for VOCs, cadmium, chromium, and lead only due to insufficient quantities of groundwater present to allow for analysis of PNAs. On May 9, 2023, PM returned to the site to re-sample the groundwater at SB/TMW-2, which consisted of advancing one soil boring (SB-2R) to a depth of 10.0 feet bgs, installing one temporary monitoring well (SB/TMW-2R), and collecting one groundwater sample for laboratory analysis of lead. No concentrations of VOCs, PNAs, PCBs, cadmium, chromium, or lead were detected in any of the soil samples analyzed from the subject property above the laboratory MDLs, SDBLs, the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria, and/or the EGLE Residential VIAP screening levels. No concentrations of VOCs, cadmium, and chromium were detected in the groundwater sample analyzed from TMW-2 above laboratory MDLs, the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria, and/or EGLE Residential VIAP screening levels. A concentration of lead (12 micrograms/liter (mg/L)) was detected in the initial groundwater sample analyzed from TMW-2 exceeding the Part 201 DW cleanup criteria (i.e., 10 mg/L). However, no concentrations of lead were detected in the replicate groundwater sample analyzed from the same location as TMW-2 (TMW-2R) above the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria. Based on the absence of lead concentrations identified in the replicate groundwater sample collected from TMW-2R exceeding the Part 201 Residential

		cleanup criteria, the concentrations of lead previously detected at TMW-2 were determined to be attributed to sediment in the sample and are not representative of actual groundwater conditions. Based on the absence of target analytes in soils and the replicate groundwater sample analyzed from TMW-2R above the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria, the subject property is not a ''facility'' as defined in Section 20126(1)(c) of Part 201, of P.A. 451 of 1994, as amended. Furthermore, per Section 20126(4)(c) of Michigan Part 201, an owner or operator of property onto which contamination has migrated is not a liable party and as such, has no obligation for assessment or response activities and no additional investigation is necessary. The scope of work involves the disturbance of building materials that may contain asbestos. A survey to identify suspect ACM and LBP was not performed as part of the Phase I ESA. At the time of the site reconnaissance, these materials generally appeared to be in good condition, with the exception of some damaged roof areas. An asbestos survey and Lead Inspection Risk Assessment (LIRA) will be completed for this site. The site is located in Zone 3, areas with a predicted average indoor radon screening level less than 2 pCi/L (picoCuries per liter of air). Therefore, no additional investigation is necessary. (Attachments 9, 10, and 11)
Endangered Species Act Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402	☐ Yes ☑ No	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provided information on locations of threatened and endangered species for the Project. In addition, a review using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPAC online system was completed. Species listed for Wayne County include: Indiana Bat, Northern Long-eared Bat,

		Piping Plover, Red Knot, Eastern Massasauga, Northern Riffleshell, and the Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid. None of the state-listed threatened or endangered species were observed at the subject property. No federally listed threatened or endangered species or unique features are present at the subject property and no Critical Habitats are present. The Project will not have an adverse effect on endangered/threatened species or critical habitats. (Attachment 12)
Explosive and Flammable Hazards Above-Ground Tanks)[24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C	☐ Yes ☑ No	Review of reasonably ascertainable standard and other historical sources, and site observations, have not identified the current or historical presence of above ground storage tanks (ASTs) or 55-gallon drum storage on the subject property. PM searched a one-mile radius around the subject property for ASTs containing flammable materials. PM identified two sites with ASTs that required the calculation of acceptable separation distances (ASD) for thermal radiation and/or blast overpressure. The sites include: 100 Mack Avenue, located approximately 1,150 feet east with a 2,000-gallon diesel AST (likely associated with a back-up generator and 3990 John R Street, located approximately 1,000 feet northeast with a 20,000-gallon gallon diesel AST (likely associated with a backup generator). The property is outside the calculated ASDs for both people and buildings. (Attachment 13)
Farmlands Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658	☐ Yes ☑ No	Review of the USDA Web Soil Survey indicates the Project does not affect any prime or unique farmland and the subject property is located within an urbanized area. Therefore, the Project is not subject to the statutory or regulatory requirements. (Attachment 14)
Floodplain Management	☐ Yes ☑ No	According to the Federal Emergency

Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55		Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain map, dated October 21, 2021 (Panel Number 26163C0285F), the property is not located within the 100-year flood zone. Furthermore, topographical features present in the subject property area are not representative of a flood plain. (Attachment 6)
Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800	☑ Yes ☐ No	The Project proposes the rehabilitation of 70 Parsons, including a roof replacement and updates to electrical and fire alarm systems and ADA compliance updates. The purpose and objective of the program is to provide a safe and accessible comprehensive health and wellness center for older adults aged 55 years and older that caters to City of Detroit residents. The project was reviewed by the City of Detroit's Preservation Specialist. This project has been given a Conditional No Adverse Effect determination (Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 800.5(b)) on properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as long at the following conditions are met: * When available, the final scope of work is submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval, and, * Any changes to the scope of work for the project shall be submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval prior to the start of any work. * Photos of the completed work are submitted to the Preservation Specialist
Noise Abatement and Control Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B	☐ Yes ☑ No	Based on the project description (roof repairs and electrical repairs of a non-residential building), this project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under HUD's noise regulation. The project is in compliance with HUD's Noise regulation.
Sole Source Aquifers Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section	☐ Yes ☑ No	There are no sole source aquifers located in Detroit or Wayne County. (Attachment 15)

1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149		
Wetlands Protection Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5	☐ Yes ☑ No	Areas potentially associated with wetlands were not observed on the subject property during the site reconnaissance. In addition, review of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and EGLE Part 302 wetland map, did not identify any wetlands on the subject property. (Attachment 16)
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)	☐ Yes ☑ No	The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System map (maintained and managed by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service) were reviewed to determine if the subject property is within a designated wild and scenic river area. There are no wild or scenic rivers located within the City of Detroit or Wayne County. (Attachment 17)
HUD HOUSING ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS		
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
Environmental Justice Executive Order 12898	☐ Yes ☑ No	This Project will not have a disproportionately high adverse effect on human health or environment of minority populations and/or low-income populations. The buildings will serve low-income area residents. The project is in the City of Detroit, which is made up of 87% ethnic minorities. The rehabilitation will improve the quality of life for area residents and the community. No persons will be displaced due to this Project. The Project is in compliance with Executive Order 12898. (Attachment 18)

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

Summarized below are 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.

Law, Authority, or Factor	Mitigation Measure or Condition	Comments on Completed Measures	Mitigation Plan	Complete
Historic Preservation	CONDITION - When available, the final scope of work is submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval, and, * Any changes to the scope of work for the project shall be submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval prior to the start of any work. * Photos of the completed work are submitted to the Preservation Specialist	N/A	The Conditional No Adverse Effect conditions will be completed.	
Contamination	CONDITION - The scope of work includes electrical and roof repairs, which includes the disturbance of building materials that may contain asbestos and lead based paint.	N/A	An asbestos survey and lead inspection risk assessment (LIRA) will be completed.	

Project Mitigation Plan
See attached.

HRD Model Mitigation Plan - St Patrick SC.pdf

Supporting documentation on completed measures

APPENDIX A: Related Federal Laws and Authorities

Airport Hazards

General policy	Legislation	Regulation
It is HUD's policy to apply standards to prevent incompatible development around civil airports and military airfields.		24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D

1. To ensure compatible land use development, you must determine your site's proximity to civil and military airports. Is your 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. Document and upload the map showing that the site is not within the applicable distances to a military or civilian airport below

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The project site is not within 15,000 feet of a military airport or 2,500 feet of a civilian airport. The project is in compliance with Airport Hazards requirements. (Attachment 4)

Supporting documentation

4 - Airport Map.pdf
4 - Airport map.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Coastal Barrier Resources

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
HUD financial assistance may not be used for most activities in units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS). See 16 USC 3504 for limitations on federal expenditures affecting the CBRS.	Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 USC 3501)	

1. Is the project located in a CBRS Unit?

✓ No

Document and upload map and documentation below.

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Review of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Map and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service online Coastal Barrier Resources System mapper, documents the subject property is not located within a designated coastal zone boundary. (Attachment 5)

Supporting documentation

5 - Coastal Barrier.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Flood Insurance

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Certain types of federal financial assistance may not be used in floodplains unless the community participates in National Flood Insurance Program and flood insurance is both obtained and maintained.	Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 as amended (42 USC 4001-4128)	24 CFR 50.4(b)(1) and 24 CFR 58.6(a) and (b); 24 CFR 55.1(b).

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.

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

Yes

4. While flood insurance is not mandatory for this project, HUD strongly recommends that all insurable structures maintain flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Will flood insurance be required as a mitigation measure or condition?

Yes

✓ No

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain map, dated October 21, 2021 (Panel Number 26163C0285F), the property is not located within the 100-year flood zone. Furthermore, topographical features present in the subject property area are not representative of a flood plain. (Attachment 6)

Supporting documentation

6 - Flood.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Air Quality

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
The Clean Air Act is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which sets national standards on ambient pollutants. In addition, the Clean Air Act is administered by States, which must develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to regulate their state air quality. Projects funded by HUD must demonstrate that they conform to the appropriate SIP.	Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) as amended particularly Section 176(c) and (d) (42 USC 7506(c) and (d))	40 CFR Parts 6, 51 and 93

1. Does your project include new construction or conversion of land use facilitating the development of public, commercial, or industrial facilities OR five or more dwelling units?

Yes

✓ No

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The entire state of Michigan is designated as attainment for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter, PM10. Wayne County is within a larger area in southeast Michigan for ozone nonattainment and the southwestern portion of Detroit is within a sulfur dioxide nonattainment area. The Project was reviewed by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, EGLE, for conformance with the State Implementation Plan ,SIP. EGLE determined the Project should not exceed the de minimis levels included in the federal general conformity requirements and therefore, does not require a detailed conformity analysis. (Attachment 7)

Supporting documentation

7 - Air Quality(1).pdf
7 - Air Quality Conformity Letter.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Coastal Zone Management Act

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Federal assistance to applicant agencies for activities affecting any coastal use or resource is granted only when such activities are consistent with federally approved State Coastal Zone Management Act Plans.	Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC 1451-1464), particularly section 307(c) and (d) (16 USC 1456(c) and (d))	15 CFR Part 930

1. Is the project located in, or does it affect, a Coastal Zone as defined in your state Coastal Management Plan?

Yes

✓ No

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload all documents used to make your determination below.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Review of the Wayne County Coastal Zone Management Boundary and Coastal Zone Management Area map documents the subject property is not located within a designated Coastal Zone Management area. (Attachment 8)

Supporting documentation

8 - Coastal Zone Management.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Contamination and Toxic Substances

General requirements	Legislation	Regulations
It is HUD policy that all properties that are being proposed for use in HUD programs be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of the occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property.		24 CFR 58.5(i)(2) 24 CFR 50.3(i)

1. How was site contamination evaluated? Select all that apply. Document and upload documentation and reports and evaluation explanation of site contamination below.

- ✓ American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)
- ✓ ASTM Phase II ESA

Remediation or clean-up plan
ASTM Vapor Encroachment Screening
None of the Above

2. 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? (Were any recognized environmental conditions or RECs identified in a Phase I ESA and confirmed in a Phase II ESA?)

- ✓ No

Explain:
Site contamination was evaluated as follows: ASTM Phase I ESA and a Phase II ESA. On-site or nearby toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances that could affect the health and safety of project occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property were not found. The project is in compliance with contamination and toxic substances requirements. (Attachments 9 and 10)

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Site contamination was evaluated as follows: ASTM Phase I ESA and a Phase II ESA. A Phase I ESA

was completed on November 22, 2021 and identified and onsite Recognized Environmental Condition (REC) associated with former crude oil utilized as a heat source from a potential underground storage tank (UST) and the historical operations of the north adjoining property (69-73 Seldon Street) related to automotive body painting operations. PM completed a Phase II ESA on May 26, 2023 to address the RECs identified. A ground penetrating radar survey was completed, which confirmed no anomalies consistent with a UST was present. On April 6, 2023, PM completed subsurface investigation activities at the property to assess the RECs identified. The scope of work consisted of three soil borings to a maximum depth of 20.0 feet bgs, installing one temporary monitoring well, and collecting four soil samples and one groundwater sample for laboratory analysis of VOCs PNAs, PCBs, and metals, or some combination thereof. The groundwater sample collected from TMW-2 was analyzed for VOCs, cadmium, chromium, and lead only due to insufficient quantities of groundwater present to allow for analysis of PNAs. On May 9, 2023, PM returned to the site to re-sample the groundwater at SB/TMW-2, which consisted of advancing one soil boring (SB-2R) to a depth of 10.0 feet bgs, installing one temporary monitoring well (SB/TMW-2R), and collecting one groundwater sample for laboratory analysis of lead. No concentrations of VOCs, PNAs, PCBs, cadmium, chromium, or lead were detected in any of the soil samples analyzed from the subject property above the laboratory MDLs, SDBLs, the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria, and/or the EGLE Residential VIAP screening levels. No concentrations of VOCs, cadmium, and chromium were detected in the groundwater sample analyzed from TMW-2 above laboratory MDLs, the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria, and/or EGLE Residential VIAP screening levels. A concentration of lead (12 micrograms/liter (mg/L)) was detected in the initial groundwater sample analyzed from TMW-2 exceeding the Part 201 DW cleanup criteria (i.e., 10 mg/L). However, no concentrations of lead were detected in the replicate groundwater sample analyzed from the same location as TMW-2 (TMW-2R) above the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria. Based on the absence of lead concentrations identified in the replicate groundwater sample collected from TMW-2R exceeding the Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria, the concentrations of lead previously detected at TMW-2 were determined to be attributed to sediment in the sample and are not representative of actual groundwater conditions. Based on the absence of target analytes in soils and the replicate groundwater sample analyzed from TMW-2R above the most restrictive Part 201 Residential cleanup criteria, the subject property is not a ''facility'' as defined in Section 20126(1)(c) of Part 201, of P.A. 451 of 1994, as amended. Furthermore, per Section 20126(4)(c) of Michigan Part 201, an owner or operator of property onto which contamination has migrated is not a liable party and as such, has no obligation for assessment or response activities and no additional investigation is necessary. The scope of work involves the disturbance of building materials that may contain asbestos. A survey to identify suspect ACM and LBP was not performed as part of the Phase I ESA. At the time of the site reconnaissance, these materials generally appeared to be in good condition, with the exception of some damaged roof areas. An asbestos survey and Lead Inspection Risk Assessment (LIRA) will be completed for this site. The site is located in Zone 3, areas with a predicted average indoor radon screening level less than 2 pCi/L (picoCuries per liter of air). Therefore, no additional investigation is necessary. (Attachments 9, 10, and 11)

Supporting documentation

11 - Radon Map.pdf

10 - Phase II ESA.pdf
9 - Phase I ESA.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

✓ Yes

No

Endangered Species

General requirements	ESA Legislation	Regulations
Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) mandates that federal agencies ensure that actions that they authorize, fund, or carry out shall not jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed plants and animals or result in the adverse modification or destruction of designated critical habitat. Where their actions may affect resources protected by the ESA, agencies must consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service ("FWS" and "NMFS" or "the Services").	The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq*.); particularly section 7 (16 USC 1536).	50 CFR Part 402

1. Does the project involve any activities that have the potential to affect specifies or habitats?

✓ No, the project will have No Effect due to the nature of the activities involved in the project.

This selection is only appropriate if none of the activities involved in the project have potential to affect species or habitats. Examples of actions without potential to affect listed species may include: purchasing existing buildings, completing interior renovations to existing buildings, and replacing exterior paint or siding on existing buildings.
Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

No, the project will have No Effect based on a letter of understanding, memorandum of agreement, programmatic agreement, or checklist provided by local HUD office

Yes, the activities involved in the project have the potential to affect species and/or habitats.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provided information on locations of threatened and endangered species for the Project. In addition, a review using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPAC online system was completed. Species listed for Wayne County include: Indiana Bat, Northern Long-eared Bat, Piping Plover, Red Knot, Eastern Massasauga, Northern Riffleshell, and the Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid. None of the state-listed threatened or endangered species were observed at the subject property. No federally listed threatened or endangered species or unique features are present at the subject property and no Critical Habitats are present. The Project will not have an adverse effect on endangered/threatened species or critical habitats. (Attachment 12)

Supporting documentation

12 - Endangered species.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Explosive and Flammable Hazards

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
HUD-assisted projects must meet Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) requirements to protect them from explosive and flammable hazards.	N/A	24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C

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

✓ No

Yes

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

No

✓ Yes

3. Within 1 mile of the project site, are there any current or planned stationary aboveground storage containers that are covered by 24 CFR 51C? Containers that are NOT covered under the regulation include:

- **Containers 100 gallons or less in capacity, containing common liquid industrial fuels OR**
- **Containers of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or propane with a water volume capacity of 1,000 gallons or less that meet the requirements of the 2017 or later version of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 58.**

If all containers within the search area fit the above criteria, answer "No." For any other type of aboveground storage container within the search area that holds one of the flammable or explosive materials listed in Appendix I of 24 CFR part 51 subpart C, answer "Yes."

No

✓ Yes

4. Based on the analysis, is the proposed HUD-assisted project located at or beyond the required separation distance from all covered tanks?

✓ Yes

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

No

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Review of reasonably ascertainable standard and other historical sources, and site observations, have not identified the current or historical presence of above ground storage tanks (ASTs) or 55-gallon drum storage on the subject property. PM searched a one-mile radius around the subject property for ASTs containing flammable materials. PM identified two sites with ASTs that required the calculation of acceptable separation distances (ASD) for thermal radiation and/or blast overpressure. The sites include: 100 Mack Avenue, located approximately 1,150 feet east with a 2,000-gallon diesel AST (likely associated with a back-up generator and 3990 John R Street, located approximately 1,000 feet northeast with a 20,000-gallon gallon diesel AST (likely associated with a backup generator). The property is outside the calculated ASDs for both people and buildings. (Attachment 13)

Supporting documentation

13 - Blast.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Farmlands Protection

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) discourages federal activities that would convert farmland to nonagricultural purposes.	Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	7 CFR Part 658

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

Yes

✓ No

If your project includes new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land or conversion, explain how you determined that agricultural land would not be converted:

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload all documents used to make your determination below.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Review of the USDA Web Soil Survey indicates the Project does not affect any prime or unique farmland and the subject property is located within an urbanized area. Therefore, the Project is not subject to the statutory or regulatory requirements. (Attachment 14)

Supporting documentation

14 - Farmland Protection.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Floodplain Management

General Requirements	Legislation	Regulation
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.	Executive Order 11988	24 CFR 55

1. Do any of the following exemptions apply? Select the applicable citation? [only one selection possible]

55.12(c)(3)
55.12(c)(4)
55.12(c)(5)
55.12(c)(6)
55.12(c)(7)
55.12(c)(8)
55.12(c)(9)
55.12(c)(10)
55.12(c)(11)
✓ None of the above

2. Upload a FEMA/FIRM map showing the site here:

6 - Flood(1).pdf

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.

Does your project occur in a floodplain?

✓ No

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain map, dated October 21, 2021 (Panel Number 26163C0285F), the property is not located within the 100-year flood zone. Furthermore, topographical features present in the subject property area are not representative of a flood plain. (Attachment 6)

Supporting documentation

6 - Flood(2).pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Historic Preservation

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Regulations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) require a consultative process to identify historic properties, assess project impacts on them, and avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f)	36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol3/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol3-part800.pdf

Threshold

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.)

No, because the project consists solely of activities included in a No Potential to Cause Effects memo or other determination [36 CFR 800.3(a)(1)].

✓ Yes, because the project includes activities with potential to cause effects (direct or indirect).

Step 1 – Initiate Consultation

Select all consulting parties below (check all that apply):

Indian Tribes, including Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs)

✓ Other Consulting Parties

✓ City of Detroit Preservation Specialist Completed

Describe the process of selecting consulting parties and initiating consultation here:
Per Stipulation VI of the Programmatic Agreement between the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office and the City of Detroit, the proposed undertaking is exempted from review by SHPO's archeologist and tribal consultation.

Document and upload all correspondence, notices and notes (including comments and objections received below).

Was the Section 106 Lender Delegation Memo used for Section 106 consultation?

Yes
No

Step 2 – Identify and Evaluate Historic Properties

1. **Define the Area of Potential Effect (APE), either by entering the address(es) or uploading a map depicting the APE below:**

   In the chart below, list historic properties identified and evaluated in the APE. Every historic property that may be affected by the project should be included in the chart.

   Upload the documentation (survey forms, Register nominations, concurrence(s) and/or objection(s), notes, and photos) that justify your National Register Status determination below.

Address / Location / District	National Register Status	SHPO Concurrence	Sensitive Information

   Additional Notes:

2. **Was a survey of historic buildings and/or archeological sites done as part of the project?**

   ✓ Yes

   Document and upload surveys and report(s) below.
   For Archeological surveys, refer to HP Fact Sheet #6, Guidance on Archeological

Investigations in HUD Projects.

Additional Notes:

No

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 guidance on direct and indirect effects.

Choose one of the findings below - No Historic Properties Affected, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect; and seek concurrence from consulting parties.

No Historic Properties Affected

✓ No Adverse Effect

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.
Document reason for finding:

58 Parsons is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Does the No Adverse Effect finding contain conditions?

✓ Yes (check all that apply)

Avoidance

Modification of project

✓ Other

Describe conditions here:

CONDITION - When available, the final scope of work is submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval, and,
* Any changes to the scope of work for the project shall be submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval prior to the start of any work.
* Photos of the completed work are submitted to the Preservation Specialist

No

Adverse Effect

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The Project proposes the rehabilitation of 70 Parsons, including a roof replacement and updates to electrical and fire alarm systems and ADA compliance updates. The purpose and objective of the program is to provide a safe and accessible comprehensive health and wellness center for older adults aged 55 years and older that caters to City of Detroit residents. The project was reviewed by the City of Detroit's Preservation Specialist. This project has been given a Conditional No Adverse Effect determination (Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 800.5(b)) on properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as long at the following conditions are met: * When available, the final scope of work is submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval, and, * Any changes to the scope of work for the project shall be submitted to the Preservation Specialist for review and approval prior to the start of any work. * Photos of the completed work are submitted to the Preservation Specialist

Supporting documentation

STPATR~1.PDF

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

✓ Yes

No

Noise Abatement and Control

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
HUD's noise regulations protect residential properties from excessive noise exposure. HUD encourages mitigation as appropriate.	Noise Control Act of 1972 General Services Administration Federal Management Circular 75-2: "Compatible Land Uses at Federal Airfields"	Title 24 CFR 51 Subpart B

1. What activities does your project involve? Check all that apply:

New construction for residential use

Rehabilitation of an existing residential property

A research demonstration project which does not result in new construction or reconstruction

An interstate land sales registration

Any timely emergency assistance under disaster assistance provision 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

✓ None of the above

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Based on the project description (roof repairs and electrical repairs of a non-residential building), this project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under HUD's noise regulation. The project is in compliance with HUD's Noise regulation.

Supporting documentation

19 - Noise Abatement.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Sole Source Aquifers

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 protects drinking water systems which are the sole or principal drinking water source for an area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health.	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 201, 300f et seq., and 21 U.S.C. 349)	40 CFR Part 149

1. Does the project consist solely of acquisition, leasing, or rehabilitation of an existing building(s)?

✓ Yes

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

No

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

There are no sole source aquifers located in Detroit or Wayne County. (Attachment 15)

Supporting documentation

15 - Sole Source Aquifer.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Wetlands Protection

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

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.

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Areas potentially associated with wetlands were not observed on the subject property during the site reconnaissance. In addition, review of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and EGLE Part 302 wetland map, did not identify any wetlands on the subject property. (Attachment 16)

Supporting documentation

16 - Wetlands Map.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act 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) from the effects of construction or development.	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287), particularly section 7(b) and (c) (16 U.S.C. 1278(b) and (c))	36 CFR Part 297

1. Is your project within proximity of a NWSRS river?

✓ No

Yes, the project is in proximity of a Designated Wild and Scenic River or Study Wild and Scenic River.
Yes, the project is in proximity of a Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) River.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System map (maintained and managed by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service) were reviewed to determine if the subject property is within a designated wild and scenic river area. There are no wild or scenic rivers located within the City of Detroit or Wayne County. (Attachment 17)

Supporting documentation

17 - Wild Scenic Rivers.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Environmental Justice

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Determine if the project creates adverse environmental impacts upon a low-income or minority community. If it does, engage the community in meaningful participation about mitigating the impacts or move the project.	Executive Order 12898	

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

✓ No

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

This Project will not have a disproportionately high adverse effect on human health or environment of minority populations and/or low-income populations. The buildings will serve low-income area residents. The project is in the City of Detroit, which is made up of 87% ethnic minorities. The rehabilitation will improve the quality of life for area residents and the community. No persons will be displaced due to this Project. The Project is in compliance with Executive Order 12898. (Attachment 18)

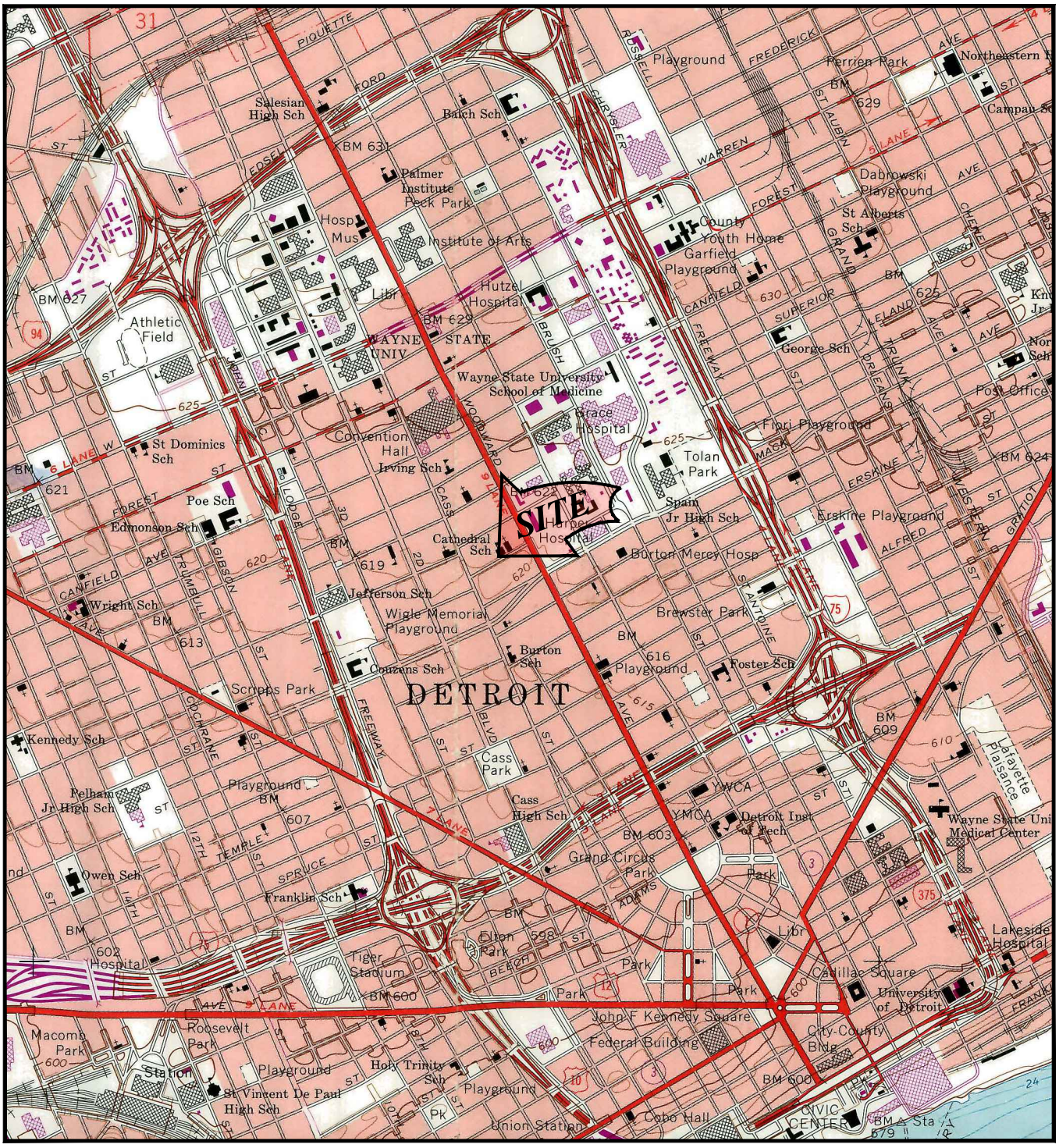
Supporting documentation

18 - Environmental Justice.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No



MICHIGAN QUADRANGLE LOCATION

WAYNE COUNTY

FIGURE 1

PROPERTY VICINITY MAP

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 7.5 MINUTE SERIES

DETROIT, MI QUADRANGLE, 1968. PHOTO REVISED 1973 AND 1980.

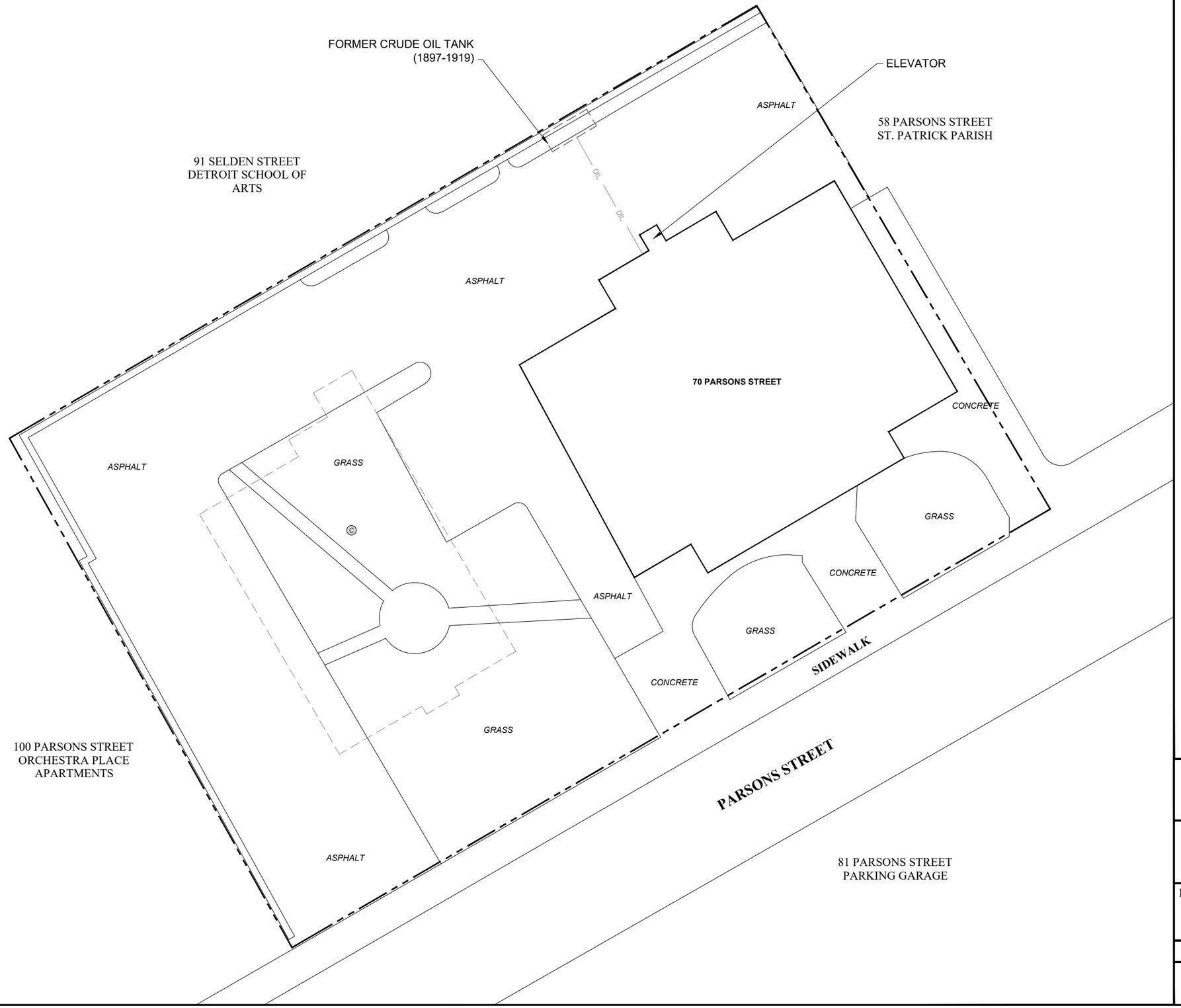
PM ENVIRONMENTAL | Environmental & Engineering Services

PROJ:
ST. PATRICK SENIOR CENTER
70 PARSONS STREET
DETROIT, MI

THIS IS NOT A LEGAL SURVEY

VERIFY SCALE
0 2000'
IF NOT 1" ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY.

DRN BY: CS
DATE: 11/19/2021
CHKD BY: DB
SCALE: 1" = 2,000'
FILE NAME: 01-13624-0-001F00R00



LEGEND:

- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- APPROXIMATE FORMER/HISTORICAL SITE FEATURES
- OIL OIL — FORMER OIL LINE
- © — FORMER CONVENT BUILDING (DEMOLISHED 1976)

NOTE:
1. LOCATION OF HISTORICAL SITE FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.
2. REFERENCES: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM GOOGLE EARTH, IMAGERY DATE 4/11/2015

PM ENVIRONMENTAL | Environmental & Engineering Services

FIGURE 2

SUBJECT PROPERTY AND ADJOINING PROPERTIES

PROJECT: ST. PATRICK SENIOR CENTER
70 PARSONS STREET
DETROIT, MI

THIS IS NOT A LEGAL SURVEY	DRAWN BY: CS	DATE: 11/19/2021
VERIFY SCALE 0 — 30' IF NOT 1" ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY.	CHECKED BY: DB	SCALE: 1" = 30'
	FILE NAME: 01-13624-0-001F00R00	

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 1

Overview of the subject property

Photograph 2

Northern exterior wall of the subject building

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 3

Eastern exterior wall of the subject building

Photograph 4

Southern exterior wall of the subject building

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 5

Western exterior wall of the subject building

Photograph 6

Lobby area

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 7

Typical office area

Photograph 8

Basement kitchen area

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 9

Basement dining area

Photograph 10

Basement mechanical room

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 11

Exercise room

Photograph 12

Auditorium

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 13

Salon

Photograph 14

Elevator equipment room

Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 15

North adjoining property;
91 Selden Street

Photograph 16

East adjoining property;
58 Parsons Street

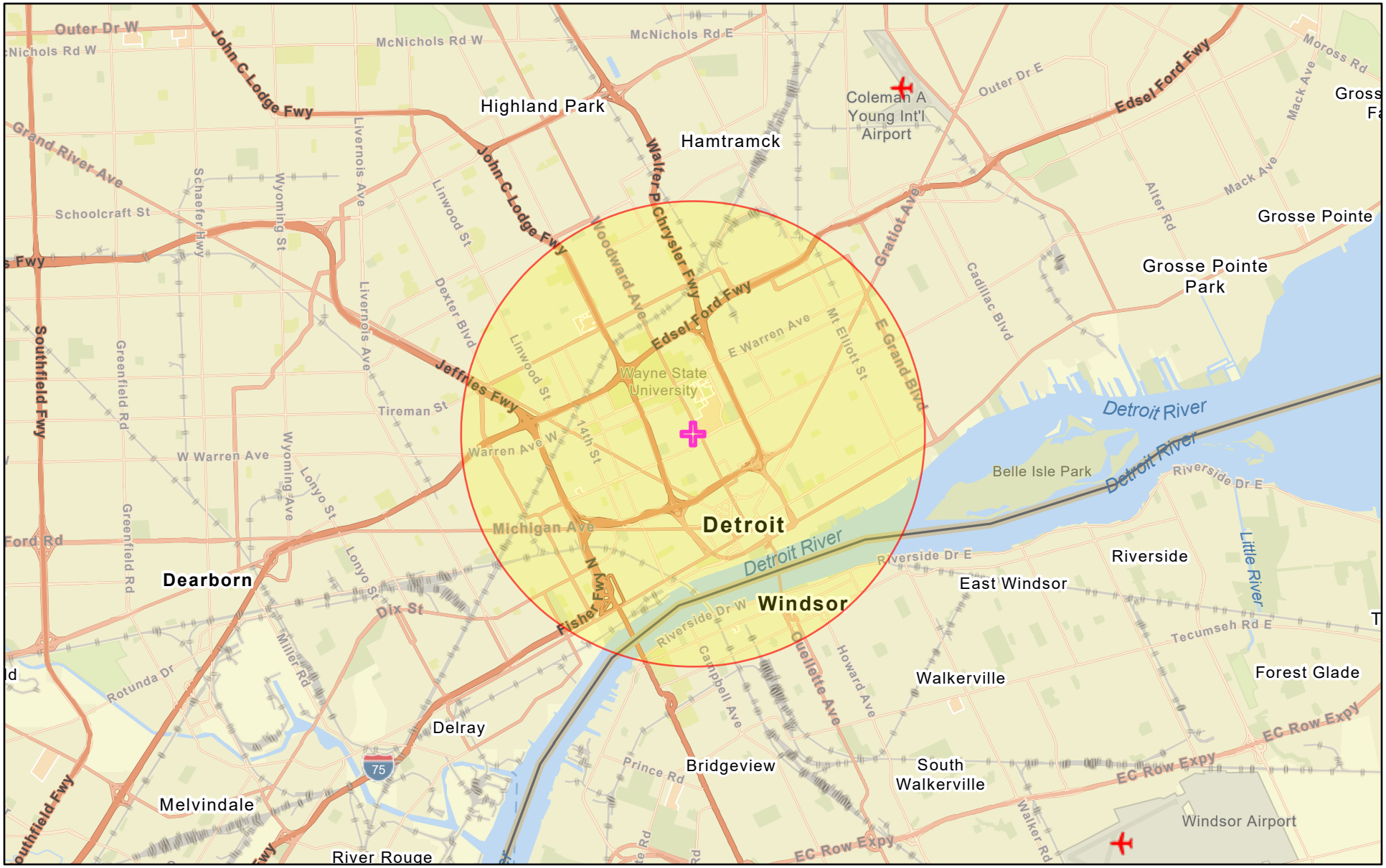
Photographs From Site Reconnaissance
PM Project No. 01-13624-0-0001
Location: 70 Parsons Street, Detroit, Michigan

Photograph 17

South adjoining property;
81 Parsons Street

Photograph 18

100 Parsons Street;
Orchestra Place Apartments



June 21, 2023

Project Buffer

Search Result (point)

Airport Points

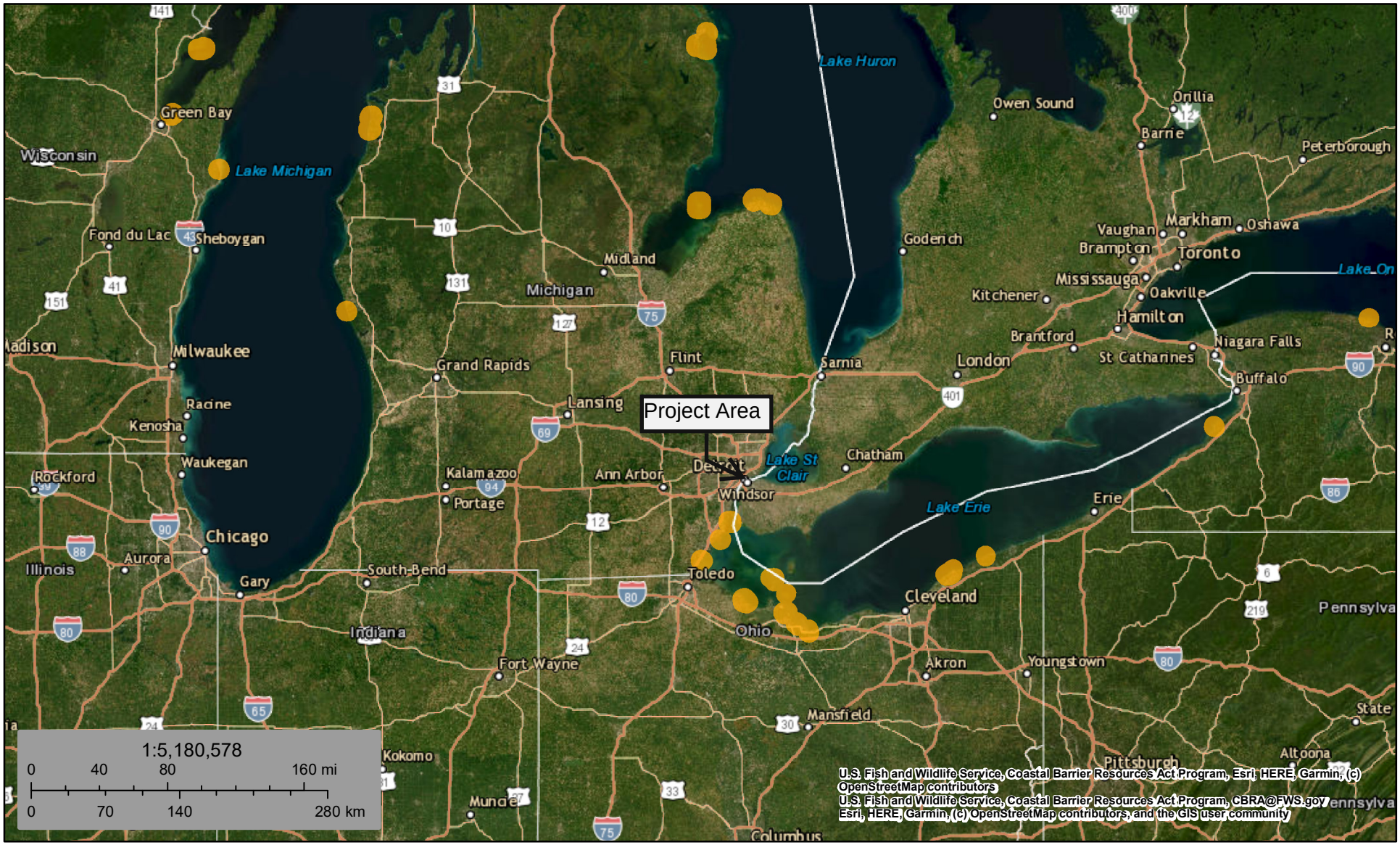
1:144,448

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1.5 3 6 km

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Barrier Resources System

CBRS



April 11, 2023

CBRS Units

This map is for general reference only. The Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) boundaries depicted on this map are representations of the controlling CBRS boundaries, which are shown on the official maps, accessible at https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/official-coastal-barrier-resources-system-maps. All CBRS related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the CBRS Mapper website.

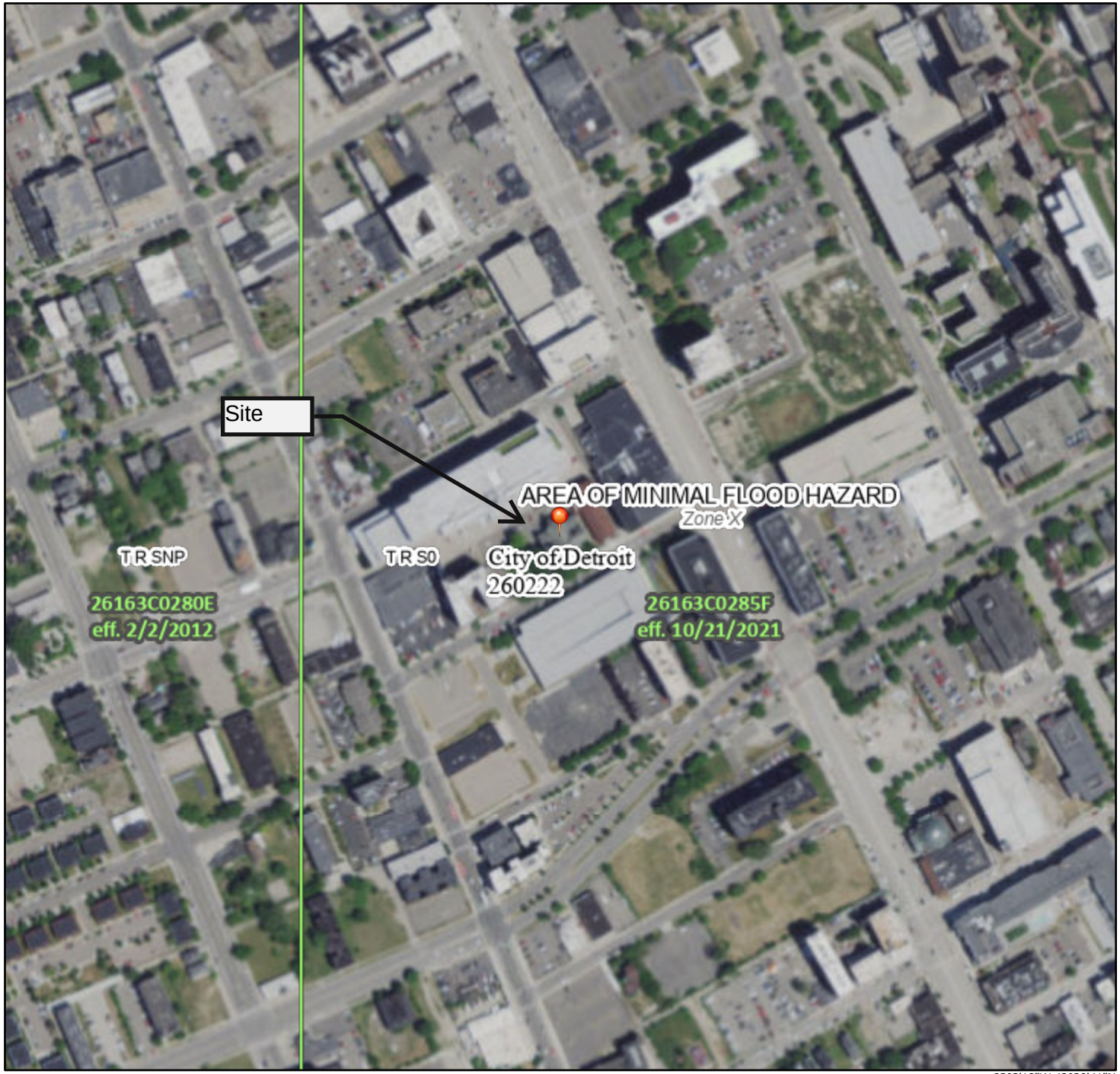
The CBRS Buffer Zone represents the area immediately adjacent to the CBRS boundary where users are advised to contact the Service for an official determination (https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation) as to whether the property or project site is located "in" or "out" of the CBRS.

CBRS Units normally extend seaward out to the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

83°3'55"W 42°21'7"N



83°3'18"W 42°20'41"N

Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

1:6,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 4/11/2023 at 7:51 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
LANSING

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

AARON B. KEATLEY
ACTING DIRECTOR

June 22, 2023

Lindsey Sorenson
PM Environmental
2034 84th Street
Byron Center, Michigan 49315

Dear Lindsey Sorenson:

Subject: St. Patrick's Senior Center Project in Detroit, Michigan

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) has reviewed the federal regulations related to general conformity of projects with state implementation plans (SIP) for air quality. In particular, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 93.150 et seq, which states that any federally funded project in a nonattainment or maintenance area must conform to the Clean Air Act requirements, including the State's SIP, if they may constitute a significant new source of air pollution.

On August 3, 2018, Wayne County was designated nonattainment for the 2015 ozone standard; and thus, general conformity must be evaluated when completing construction projects of a given size and scope. EGLE completed the required SIP submittals for this area and on May 19, 2023, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) redesignated the seven-county southeast Michigan area (including Wayne County) from nonattainment to attainment/maintenance. General conformity does, however, still require an evaluation during the maintenance period. For his evaluation, EGLE considered the following information from the USEPA general conformity guidance, which states "historical analysis of similar actions can be used in cases where the proposed projects are similar in size and scope to previous projects."

EGLE has reviewed the St. Patrick's Senior Center project located at 70 Parsons Street in Detroit, Michigan, which is to be completed with federal grant monies. The proposed rehabilitation activities are limited to roof and electrical repairs to keep the property and its programs functioning. Rehabilitation activities are estimated to begin in summer or fall 2023.

In reviewing the *"Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Study: Uptown Orange Apartments in Orange, California,"* dated December 2012, prepared for KTGY Group, Inc. by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., it was determined that emission levels for the project were below the de minimis levels for general conformity.

The Uptown Orange Apartments project and related parking structure construction was estimated to take 33 months to complete, encompasses an area of 5.57 acres, and included two four-story residential units with a total of 334 apartments, and two parking structures with a total of 494 and 679 parking stalls, respectively.

The size, scope, and duration of the proposed St. Patrick's Senior Center project in Wayne County is much smaller in scale than the Uptown Orange Apartments project described above and should not exceed the de minimis levels included in the federal general conformity requirements. Therefore, it does not require a detailed conformity analysis.

If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please contact me at 517-648-6314; BukowskiB@Michigan.gov; or EGLE, AQD, P.O. Box 30260, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7760.

Sincerely,

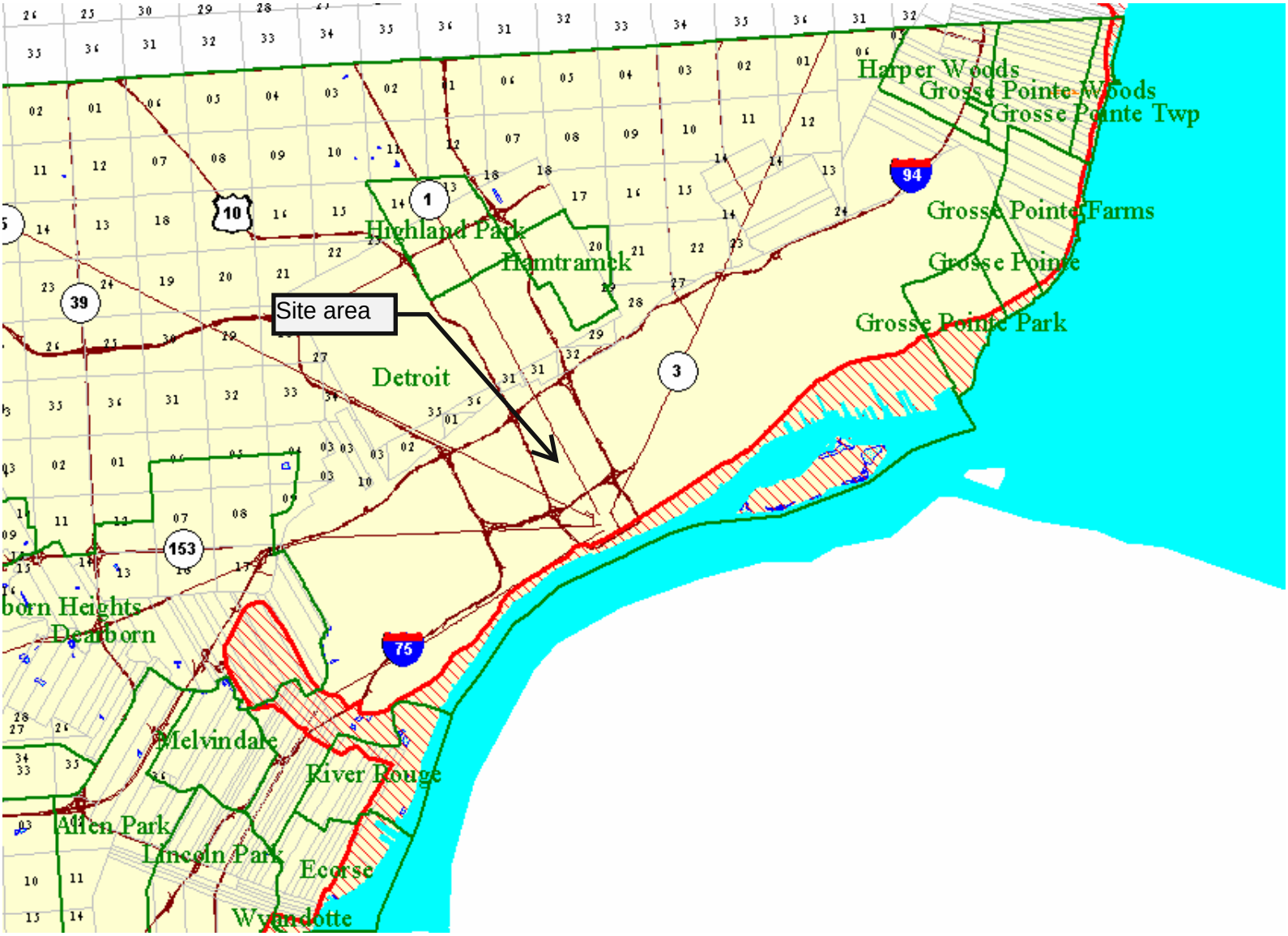
Breanna Bukowski

Breanna Bukowski
Environmental Quality Analyst

cc: Michael Leslie, USEPA Region 5
Jackie Schafer, Affordable Housing Coordinator, PM Environmental
SaTrice Coleman-Betts, Executive Director, St. Patrick Senior Center

Wayne County
Grosse Point Township, Grosse Point Woods, Grosse Point Farms
Grosse Point, Grosse Point Park, and Detroit, T1S R14E
Detroit, T1S R14E, T2S R13E, andT2S R12E
River Rouge, T2S R11E

The heavy red line is the ***Coastal Zone Management Boundary***
The red hatched area is the ***Coastal Zone Management Area***.



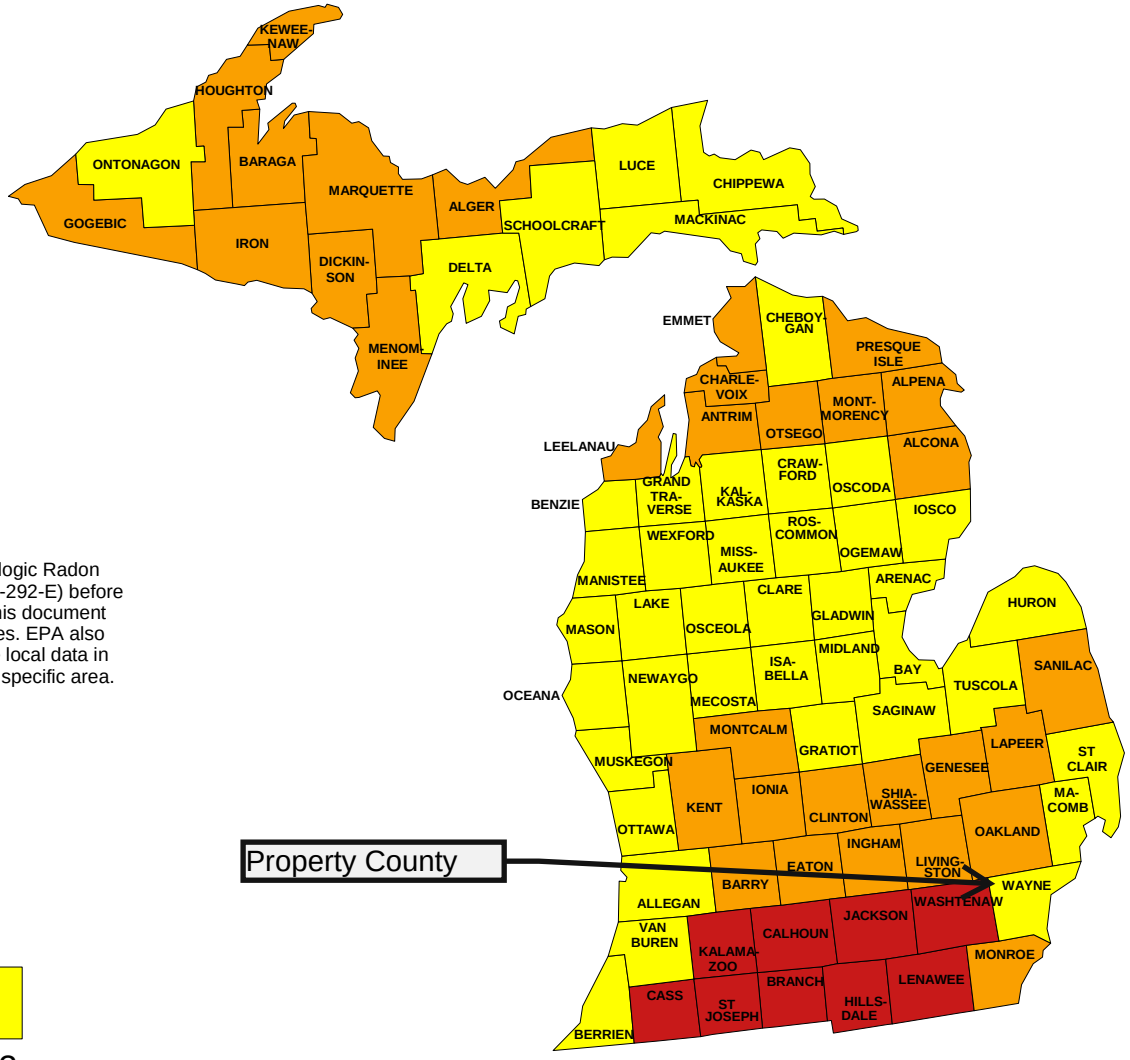
MICHIGAN - EPA Map of Radon Zones

http://www.epa.gov/radon/zonemap.html

The purpose of this map is to assist National, State and local organizations to target their resources and to implement radon-resistant building codes.

This map is not intended to determine if a home in a given zone should be tested for radon. Homes with elevated levels of radon have been found in all three zones.

All homes should be tested, regardless of zone designation.



IMPORTANT: Consult the publication entitled "Preliminary Geologic Radon Potential Assessment of Michigan" (USGS Open-file Report 93-292-E) before using this map. http://energy.cr.usgs.gov/radon/grpinfo.html This document contains information on radon potential variations within counties. EPA also recommends that this map be supplemented with any available local data in order to further understand and predict the radon potential of a specific area.

Zone 1 Zone 2 Zone 3

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Michigan Ecological Services Field Office
2651 Coolidge Road Suite 101
East Lansing, MI 48823-6360
Phone: (517) 351-2555 Fax: (517) 351-1443

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0071020
Project Name: Parsons

April 19, 2023

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

To Whom It May Concern:

Official Species List
The attached species list identifies any Federally threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project. The list also includes designated critical habitat if present within your proposed project area or affected by your project. This list is provided to you as the initial step of the consultation process required under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act, also referred to as Section 7 Consultation.

Under 50 CFR 402.12(e) (the regulations that implement section 7 of the Endangered Species Act), the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. You may verify the list by visiting the IPaC website (https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/) at regular intervals during project planning and implementation. To update an Official Species List in IPaC: from the My Projects page, find the project, expand the row, and click Project Home. In the What's Next box on the Project Home page, there is a Request Updated List button to update your species list. Be sure to select an "official" species list for all projects.

Consultation requirements and next steps
Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by Federal agencies not jeopardize Federally threatened or endangered species or adversely modify designated critical habitat. To fulfill this mandate, Federal agencies (or their designated non-Federal representative) must consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service if they determine their project may affect listed species or critical habitat.

There are two approaches to evaluating the effects of a project on listed species.

Approach 1. Use the All-species Michigan determination key in IPaC. This tool can assist you in making determinations for listed species for some projects. In many cases, the determination key

will provide an automated concurrence that completes all or significant parts of the consultation process. Therefore, we strongly recommend screening your project with the **All-Species Michigan Determination Key (Dkey)**. For additional information on using IPaC and available Determination Keys, visit https://www.fws.gov/media/mifo-ipac-instructions (and click on the attachment). Please carefully review your Dkey output letter to determine whether additional steps are needed to complete the consultation process.

Approach 2. Evaluate the effects to listed species on your own without utilizing a determination key. Once you obtain your official species list, you are not required to continue in IPaC, although in most cases using a determination key should expedite your review. If the project is a Federal action, you should review our section 7 step-by-step instructions before making your determinations: https://www.fws.gov/office/midwest-region-headquarters/midwest-section-7-technical-assistance. If you evaluate the details of your project and conclude "no effect," document your findings, and your listed species review is complete; you do not need our concurrence on "no effect" determinations. If you cannot conclude "no effect," you should coordinate/consult with the Michigan Ecological Services Field Office. The preferred method for submitting your project description and effects determination (if concurrence is needed) is electronically to EastLansing@fws.gov. Please include a copy of this official species list with your request.

For all **wind energy projects** and **projects that include installing communications towers that use guy wires**, please contact this field office directly for assistance, even if no Federally listed plants, animals or critical habitat are present within your proposed project area or may be affected by your proposed project.

Migratory Birds
Please see the "Migratory Birds" section below for important information regarding incorporating migratory birds into your project planning. Our Migratory Bird Program has developed recommendations, best practices, and other tools to help project proponents voluntarily reduce impacts to birds and their habitats. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act prohibits the take and disturbance of eagles without a permit. If your project is near an eagle nest or winter roost area, see our Eagle Permits website at https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management/eagle-permits to help you avoid impacting eagles or determine if a permit may be necessary.

Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

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

planning. Please include a copy of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

Michigan Ecological Services Field Office
2651 Coolidge Road Suite 101
East Lansing, MI 48823-6360
(517) 351-2555

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0071020
Project Name: Parsons
Project Type: Federal Grant / Loan Related
Project Description: Redevelopment
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@42.34817205,-83.0602730219271,14z

Counties: Wayne County, Michigan

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

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

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

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

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/XB3MN35YMNDCDAD2FFSEKEDSM4/documents/generated/6982.pdf	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus*	Endangered

Population: [Great Lakes watershed DPS] - Great Lakes, watershed in States of IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, and WI and Canada (Ont.)
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039

Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*	Threatened

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- Only actions that occur along coastal areas during the Red Knot migratory window of MAY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) *Sistrurus catenatus*	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

- For all Projects: Project is within EMR Range

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202
General project design guidelines:
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/XB3MN35YMNDCDAD2FFSEKEDSM4/documents/generated/5280.pdf

CLAMS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Riffleshell *Epioblasma rangiana*	Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/527

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	Candidate

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid *Platanthera leucophaea*	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

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

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

MIGRATORY BIRDS

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

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

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

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

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

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12

(0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

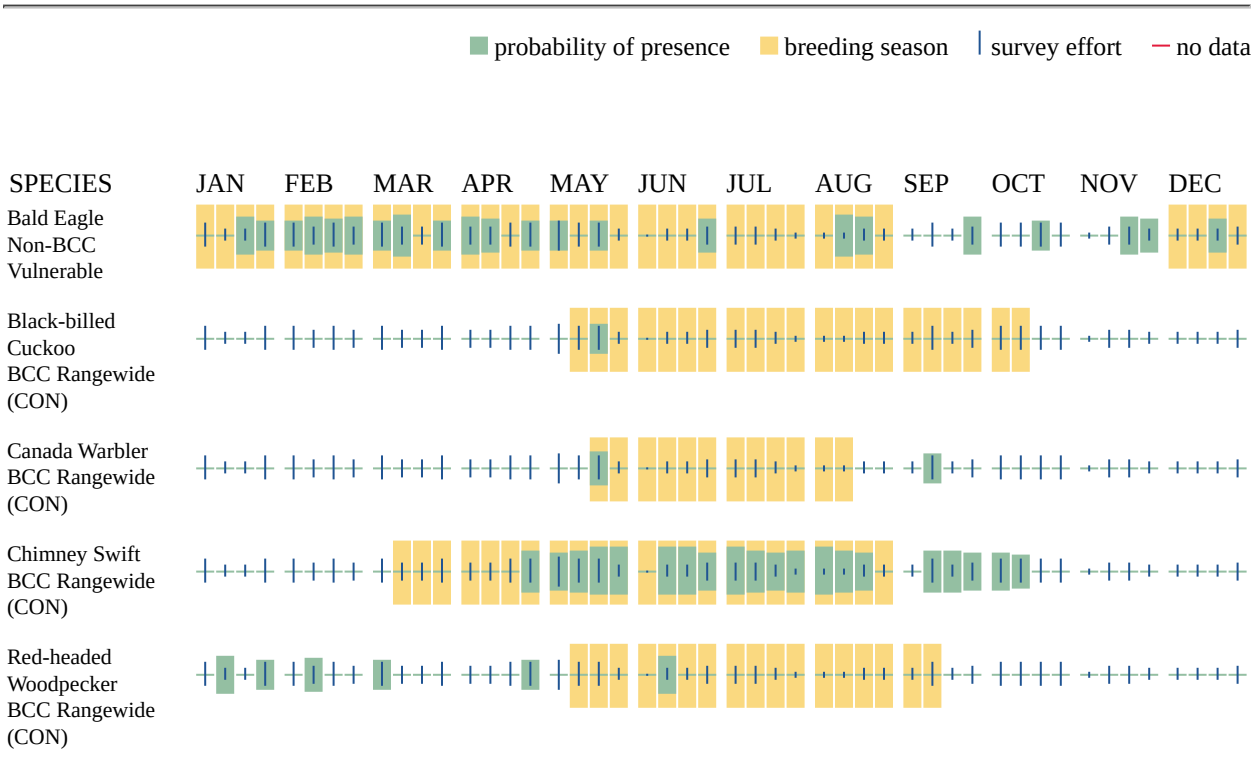
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

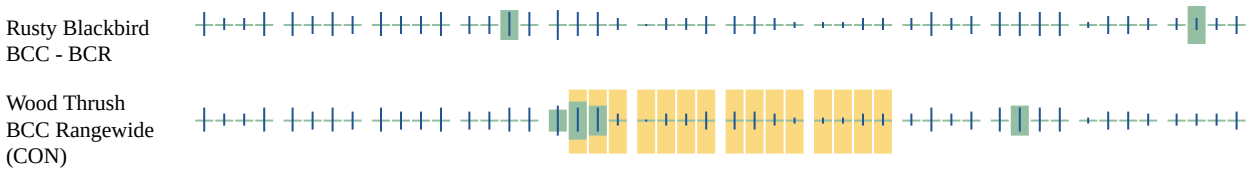
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

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

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

MIGRATORY BIRDS FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?
To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?
Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects
For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report
The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

WETLANDS

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: PM Environmental
Name: Lindsey Sorensen
Address: 560 5th Street NW, Suite 301
City: Grand Rapids
State: MI
Zip: 49504
Email sorensen@pmenv.com
Phone: 6162221777

April 11, 2023

Project Buffer

Search Result (point)

1:36,112

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 mi

0 0.35 0.7 1.4 km

Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool

The Environmental Planning Division (EPD) has developed an electronic-based assessment tool that calculates the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) from stationary hazards. The ASD is the distance from above ground stationary containerized hazards of an explosive or fire prone nature, to where a HUD assisted project can be located. The ASD is consistent with the Department's standards of blast overpressure (0.5 psi-buildings) and thermal radiation (450 BTU/ft^2 - hr - people and 10,000 BTU/ft^2 - hr - buildings). Calculation of the ASD is the first step to assess site suitability for proposed HUD-assisted projects near stationary hazards. Additional guidance on ASDs is available in the Department's guidebook "Siting of HUD- Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Facilities" and the regulation 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C, Sitting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Conventional Fuels or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature.

Note: Tool tips, containing field specific information, have been added in this tool and may be accessed by hovering over the ASD result fields with the mouse.

Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool

Is the container above ground?	**Yes:** ☑ **No:** ☐
Is the container under pressure?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☑
Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☐
Is the container diked?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☑
What is the volume (gal) of the container?	2000
What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?	
What is the Diked Area Width (ft)?	
Calculate Acceptable Separation Distance	
Diked Area (sqft)	
ASD for Blast Over Pressure (ASDBOP)	

ASD for Blast Overpressure (ASDBOP)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPPU)	369.16
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBPU)	69.27
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPNPD)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNPD)	

For mitigation options, please click on the following link: Mitigation Options **(/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/)**

Providing Feedback & Corrections

After using the ASD Assessment Tool following the directions in this User Guide, users are encouraged to provide feedback on how the ASD Assessment Tool may be improved. Users are also encouraged to send comments or corrections for the improvement of the tool.

Please send comments or other input using the **Contact Us (https://www.hudexchange.info/contact-us/)** form.

Related Information

- **ASD User Guide (/resource/3839/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-assessment-tool-user-guide/)**
- **ASD Flow Chart (/resource/3840/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-flowchart/)**

Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool

The Environmental Planning Division (EPD) has developed an electronic-based assessment tool that calculates the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) from stationary hazards. The ASD is the distance from above ground stationary containerized hazards of an explosive or fire prone nature, to where a HUD assisted project can be located. The ASD is consistent with the Department's standards of blast overpressure (0.5 psi-buildings) and thermal radiation (450 BTU/ft^2 - hr - people and 10,000 BTU/ft^2 - hr - buildings). Calculation of the ASD is the first step to assess site suitability for proposed HUD-assisted projects near stationary hazards. Additional guidance on ASDs is available in the Department's guidebook "Siting of HUD- Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Facilities" and the regulation 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C, Sitting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Conventional Fuels or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature.

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Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool

Is the container above ground?	**Yes:** ☑ **No:** ☐
Is the container under pressure?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☑
Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☐
Is the container diked?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☑
What is the volume (gal) of the container?	20000
What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?	
What is the Diked Area Width (ft)?	
Calculate Acceptable Separation Distance	
Diked Area (sqft)	
ASD for Blast Over Pressure (ASDBOP)	

ASD for Blast Overpressure (ASDBOP)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPPU)	963.41
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBPU)	200.85
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPNPD)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNPD)	

For mitigation options, please click on the following link: Mitigation Options **(/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/)**

Providing Feedback & Corrections

After using the ASD Assessment Tool following the directions in this User Guide, users are encouraged to provide feedback on how the ASD Assessment Tool may be improved. Users are also encouraged to send comments or corrections for the improvement of the tool.

Please send comments or other input using the **Contact Us (https://www.hudexchange.info/contact-us/)** form.

Related Information

- **ASD User Guide (/resource/3839/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-assessment-tool-user-guide/)**
- **ASD Flow Chart (/resource/3840/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-flowchart/)**

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Wayne County, Michigan

April 11, 2023

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:752 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 10 20 40 60

Feet
0 35 70 140 210

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

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

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

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Wayne County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Aug 29, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 9, 2022—Oct 21, 2022

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
UrbarB	Urban land-Riverfront complex, dense substratum, 0 to 4 percent slopes	1.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1.1**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Wayne County, Michigan

UrbarB—Urban land-Riverfront complex, dense substratum, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2whsx
Elevation: 560 to 720 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 38 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 80 percent
Riverfront, dense substratum, and similar soils: 19 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riverfront, Dense Substratum

Setting

Landform: Wave-worked till plains, water-lain moraines, deltas
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Loamy human-transported material over clayey lodgment till

Typical profile

^Au - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
^Cu1 - 6 to 16 inches: very artifactual sandy loam
^Cu2 - 16 to 46 inches: gravelly-artifactual loam
^Cu3 - 46 to 68 inches: very artifactual loam
2Cd - 68 to 80 inches: clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 56 to 78 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 28 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.5 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F099XY007MI - Lake Plain Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Riverfront, dense substratum, steep

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Wave-worked till plains, water-lain moraines, deltas
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Ecological site: F099XY007MI - Lake Plain Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

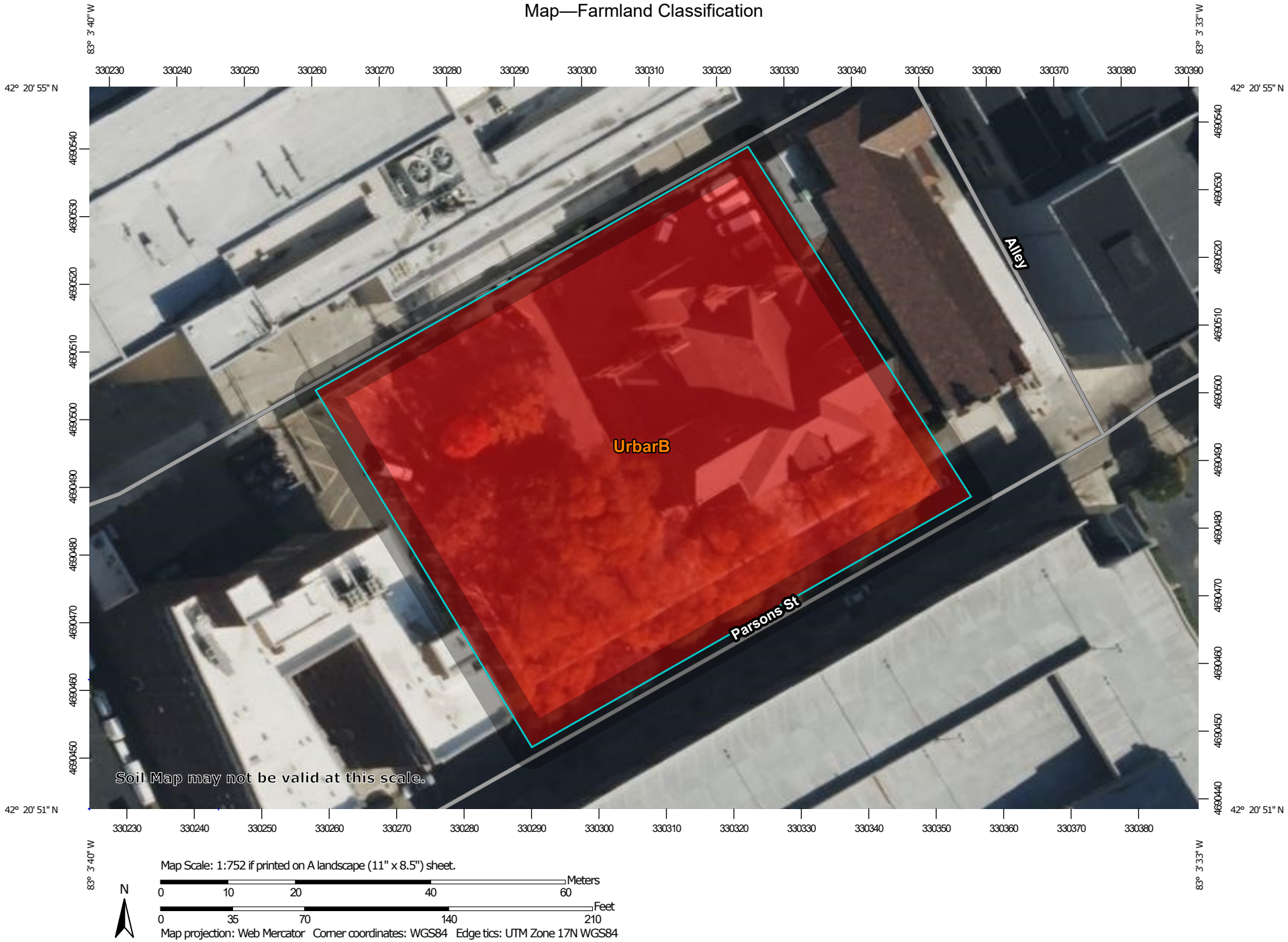
The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.



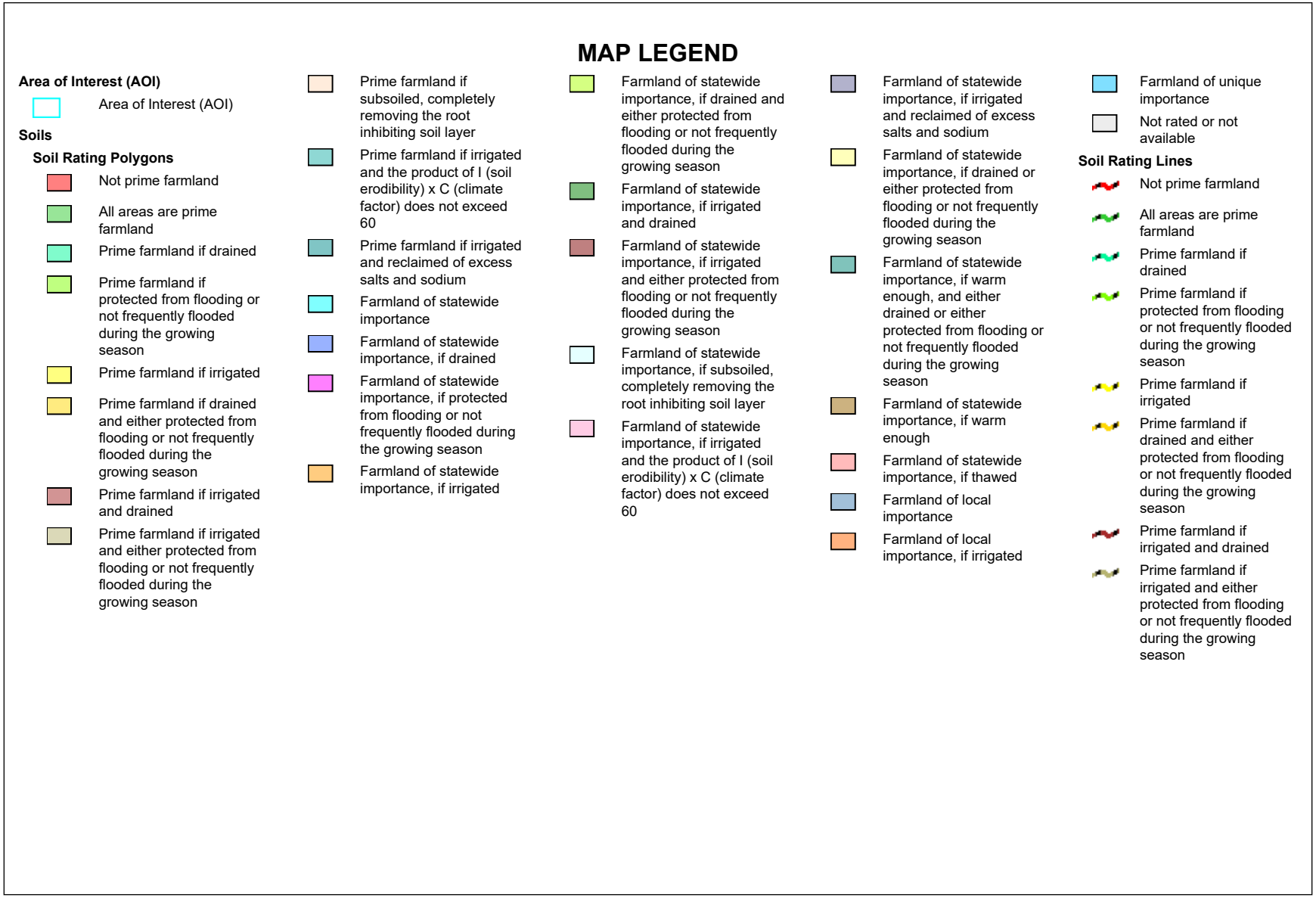
Map Scale: 1:752 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

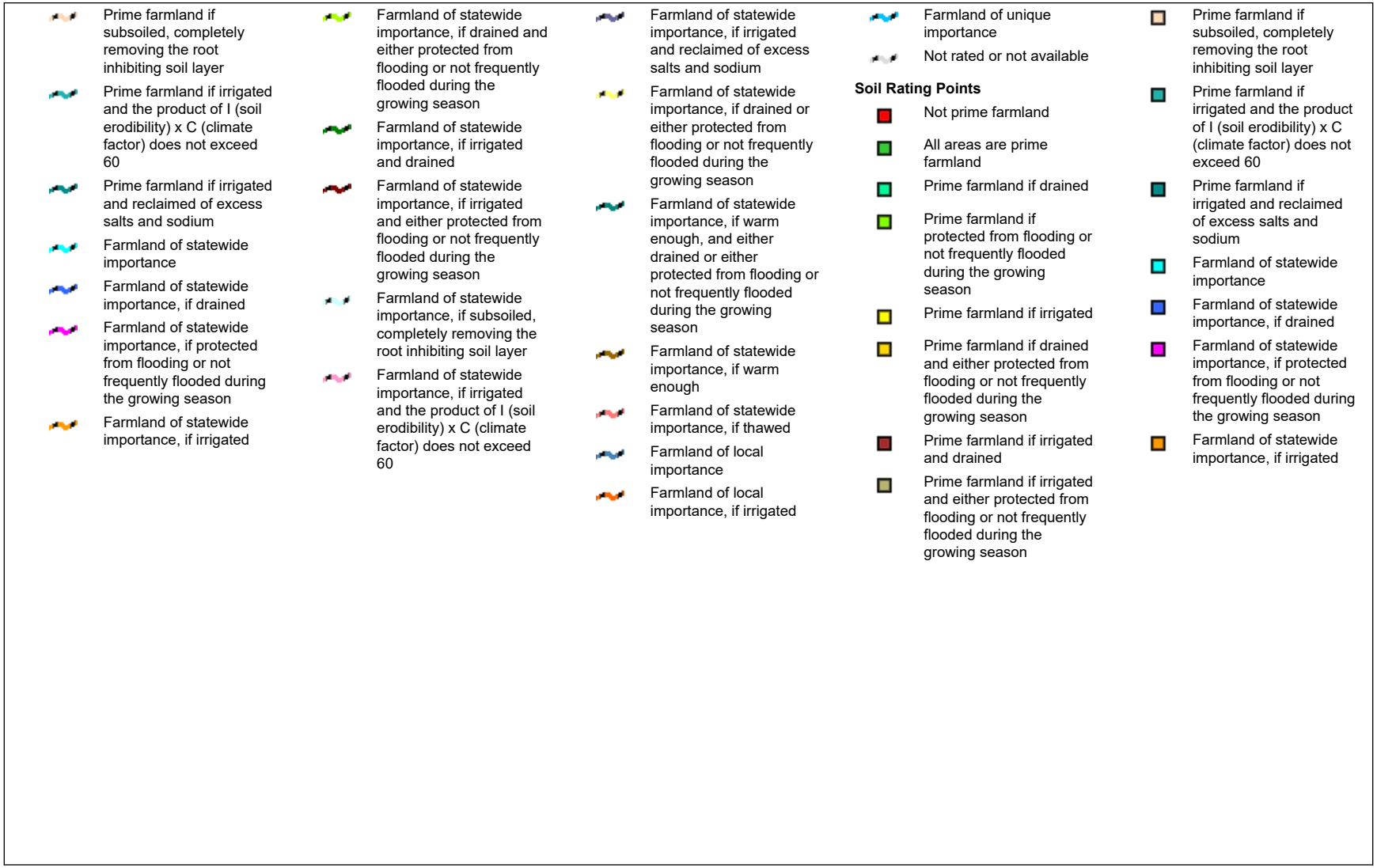
N

Meters
0 10 20 40 60

Feet
0 35 70 140 210

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84


MAP LEGEND
Area of Interest (AOI)
Area of Interest (AOI)
Soils
Soil Rating Polygons
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Lines
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season


Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Wayne County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Aug 29, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 9, 2022—Oct 21, 2022

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

Table—Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
UrbarB	Urban land-Riverfront complex, dense substratum, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.1**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

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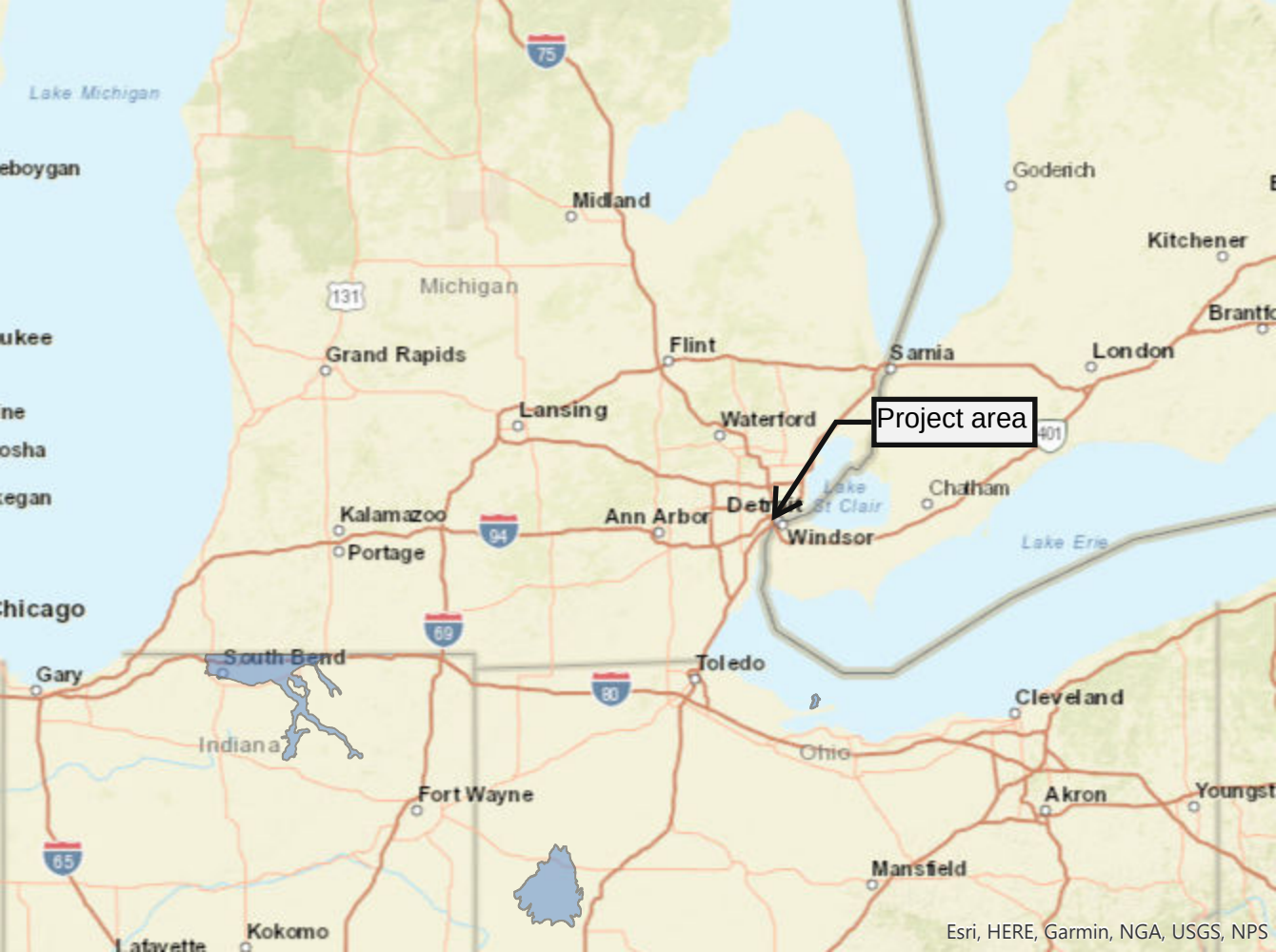

Project area
Lake Michigan
Midland
Michigan
Grand Rapids
Flint
Sarnia
London
Goderich
Kitchener
Lansing
Waterford
Kalamazoo
Portage
Ann Arbor
Windsor
Chatham
Lake St Clair
Lake Erie
South Bend
Gary
Toledo
Cleveland
Indiana
Ohio
Fort Wayne
Akron
Mansfield
Kokomo
Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS

Wetlands Map Viewer

April 11, 2023

Part 303 Final Wetlands Inventory

- Wetlands as identified on NWI and MIRIS maps
- Soil areas which include wetland soils
- Wetlands as identified on NWI and MIRIS maps and soil areas which include wetland soils

1:3,029

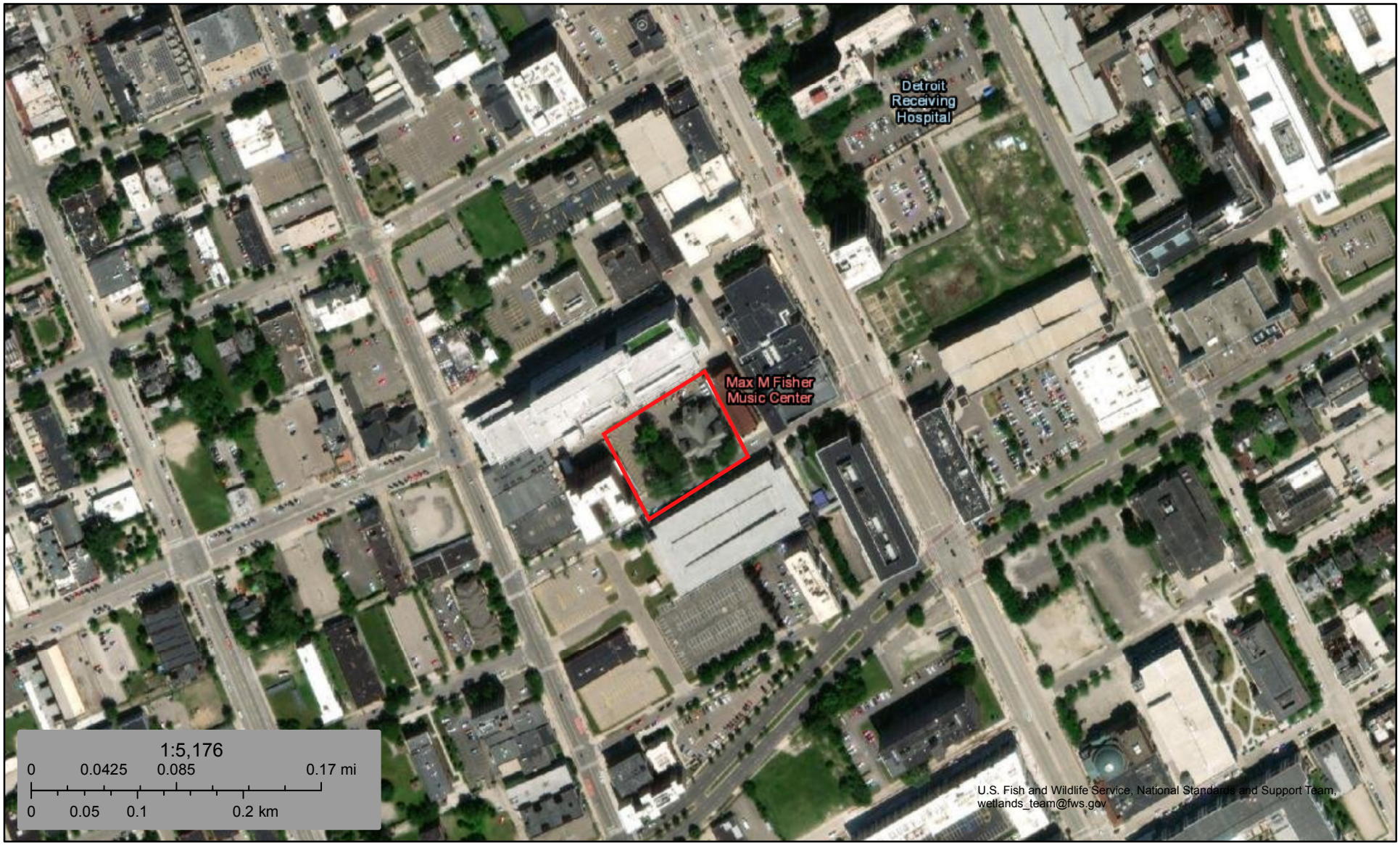
0 0.03 0.05 0.1 mi

0 0.04 0.08 0.16 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Wetlands



April 11, 2023

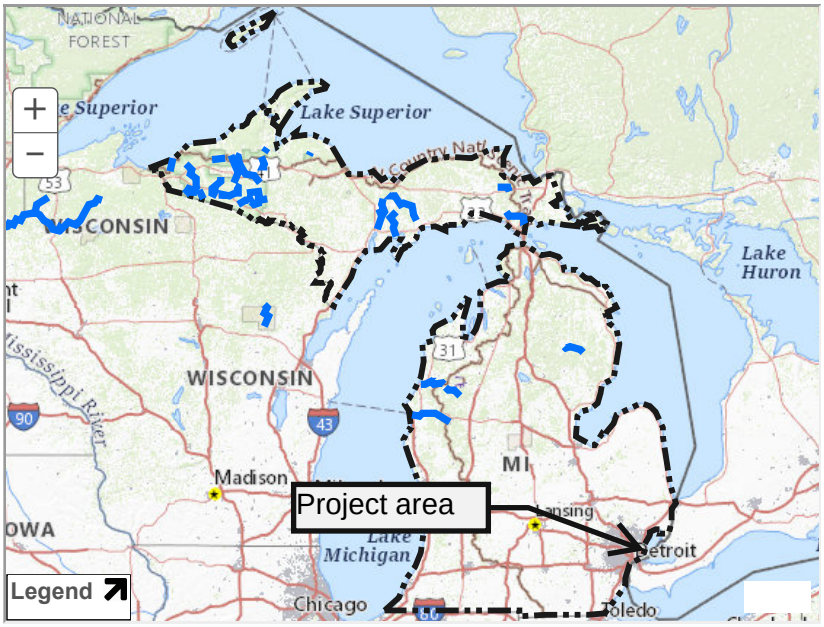
Wetlands

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

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

MICHIGAN

Michigan has approximately 51,438 miles of river, of which 656.4 miles are designated as wild & scenic—just a bit more than 1% of the state's river miles.



+ View larger map

Choose A State Go

Choose A River Go

Nourished by the fertile soils of the region, rivers of the Midwest explode with life, from great avian migrations to ancient fishes.

AuSable River
Bear Creek
Black River
Carp River
Indian River
Manistee River
Ontonagon River
Paint River
Pere Marquette River
Pine River
Presque Isle River
Sturgeon River (Hiawatha National Forest)
Sturgeon River (Ottawa National Forest)
Tahquamenon River (East Branch)
Whitefish River
Yellow Dog River

Save as PDF

EJScreen Report (Version 2.12)

1 mile Ring Centered at 42.348290,-83.060082

MICHIGAN, EPA Region 5

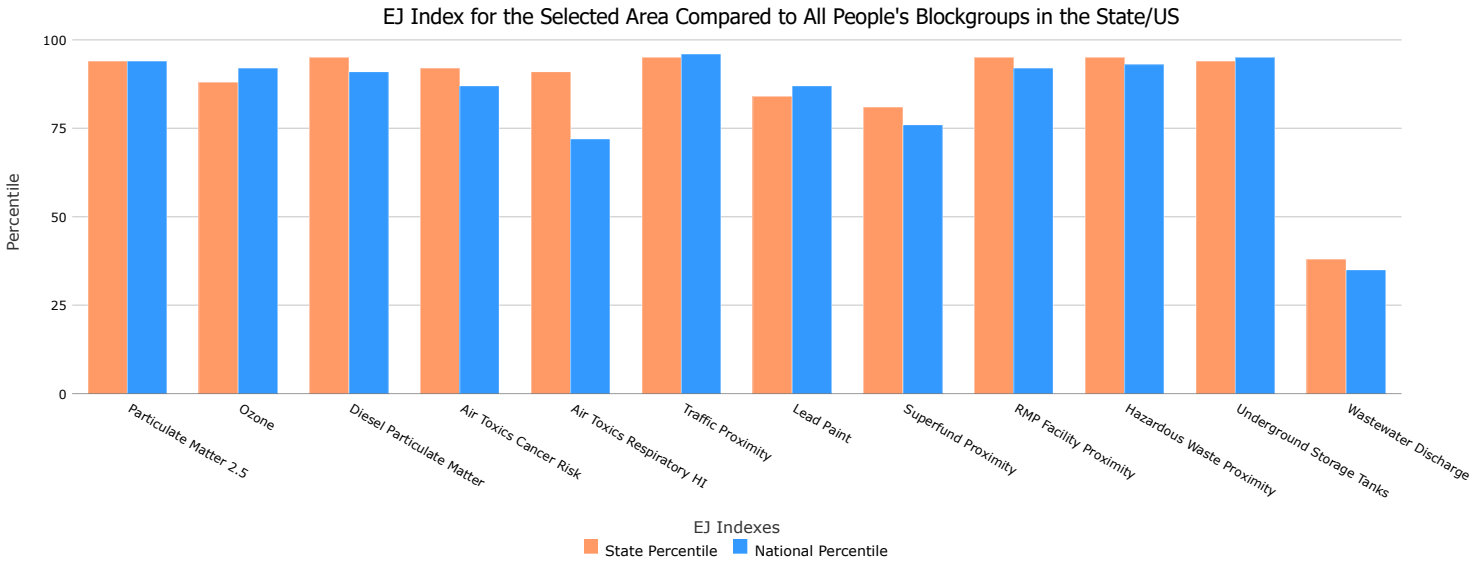
Approximate Population: 23,395

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

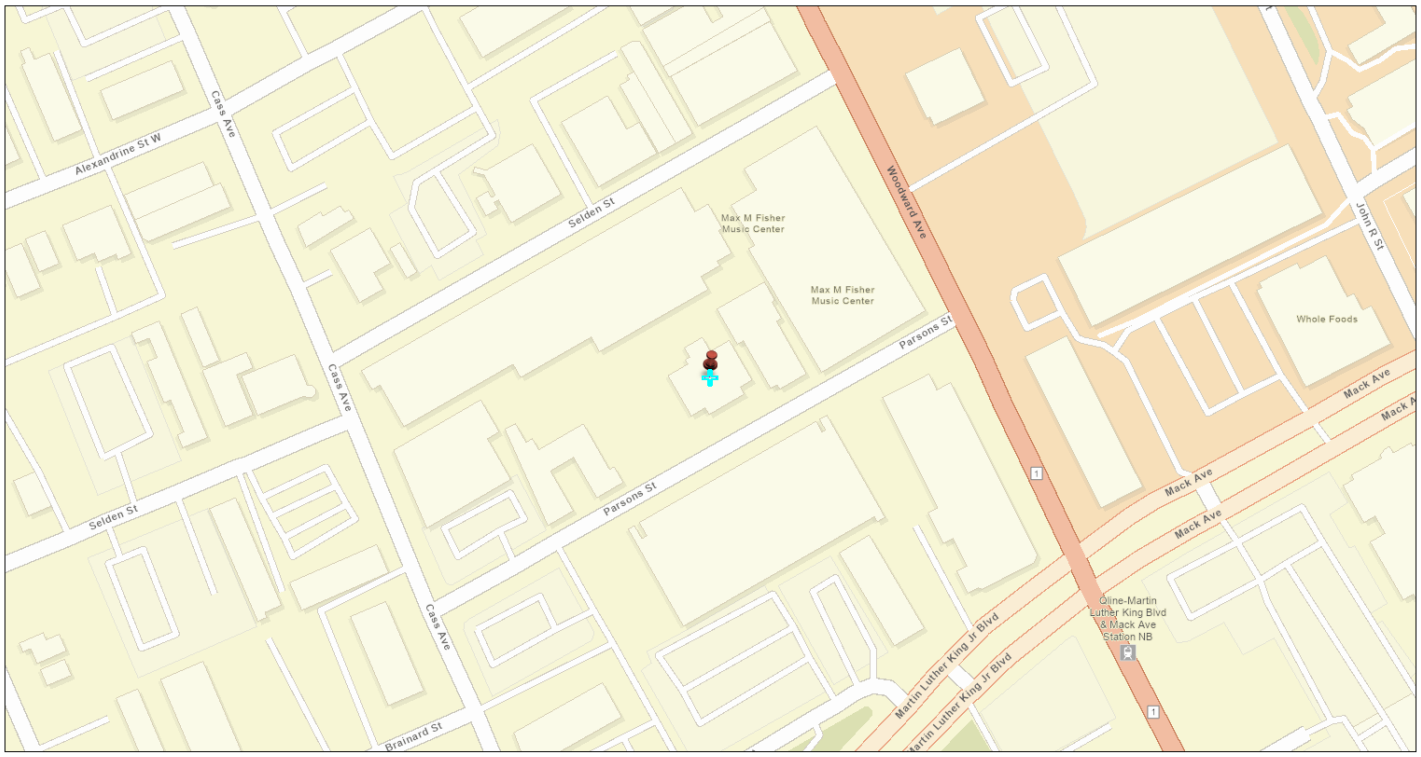
(The study area contains 1 blockgroup(s) with zero population.)

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in USA
Environmental Justice Indexes		
Particulate Matter 2.5 EJ Index	94	94
Ozone EJ Index	88	92
Diesel Particulate Matter EJ Index*	95	91
Air Toxics Cancer Risk EJ Index*	92	87
Air Toxics Respiratory HI EJ Index*	91	72
Traffic Proximity EJ Index	95	96
Lead Paint EJ Index	84	87
Superfund Proximity EJ Index	81	76
RMP Facility Proximity EJ Index	95	92
Hazardous Waste Proximity EJ Index	95	93
Underground Storage Tanks EJ Index	94	95
Wastewater Discharge EJ Index	38	35

EJ Indexes - The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator



*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update. (https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update)



June 22, 2023

Project 1

Search Result (point)

1:2,257

0 0.02 0.04 0.08 mi

0 0.03 0.07 0.13 km

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	3

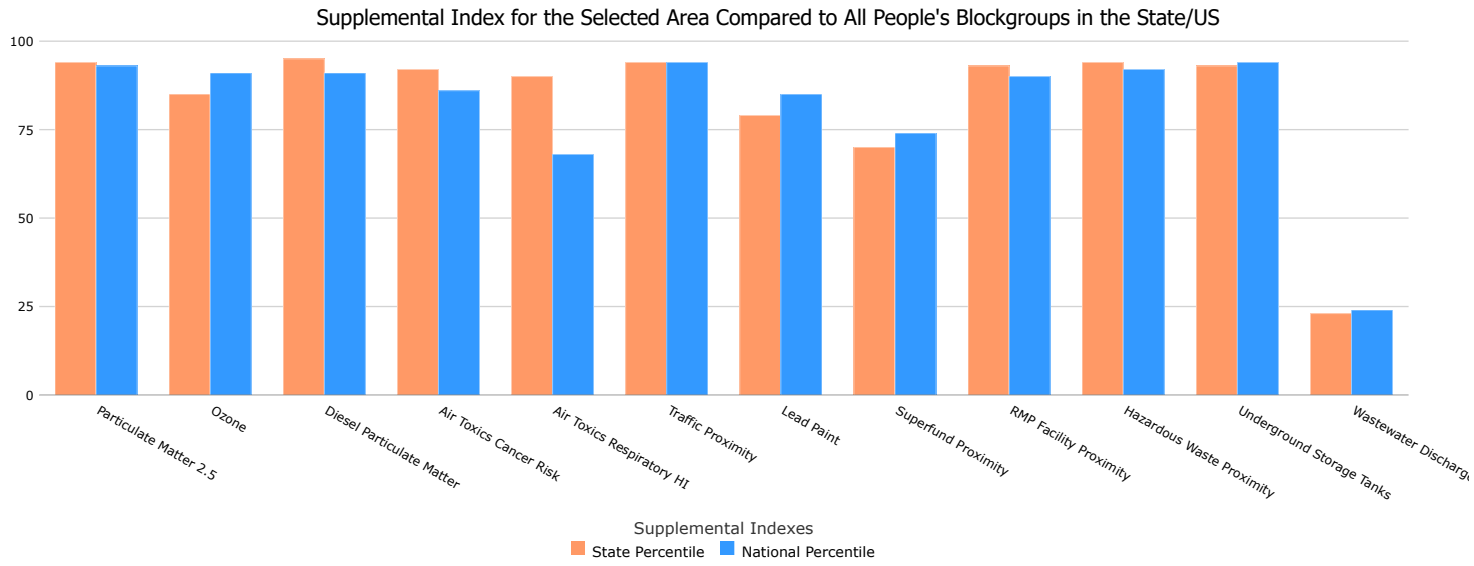
Selected Variables	Value	State		USA	
		Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile
Pollution and Sources					
Particulate Matter 2.5 (µg/m³)	10.1	8.73	98	8.67	86
Ozone (ppb)	44.8	43.8	55	42.5	74
Diesel Particulate Matter* (µg/m³)	0.431	0.211	98	0.294	80-90th
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	30	23	99	28	80-90th
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.25	99	0.36	<50th
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	5500	910	98	760	97
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.48	0.37	64	0.27	72
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.049	0.15	39	0.13	43
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.5	0.54	89	0.77	84
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	5.1	1.1	97	2.2	88
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km²)	38	8	97	3.9	99
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	1.6E-05	0.45	19	12	20
Socioeconomic Indicators					
Demographic Index	65%	28%	90	35%	86
Supplemental Demographic Index	23%	14%	87	15%	84
People of Color	69%	26%	88	40%	78
Low Income	62%	31%	89	30%	89
Unemployment Rate	9%	6%	78	5%	80
Limited English Speaking	2%	2%	80	5%	63
Less Than High School Education	15%	9%	82	12%	71
Under Age 5	4%	6%	45	6%	43
Over Age 64	14%	17%	39	16%	43
Low Life Expectancy	16%	20%	8	20%	14

EJScreen is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using

reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJScreen outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in USA
Supplemental Indexes		
Particulate Matter 2.5 Supplemental Index	94	93
Ozone Supplemental Index	85	91
Diesel Particulate Matter Supplemental Index*	95	91
Air Toxics Cancer Risk Supplemental Index*	92	86
Air Toxics Respiratory HI Supplemental Index*	90	68
Traffic Proximity Supplemental Index	94	94
Lead Paint Supplemental Index	79	85
Superfund Proximity Supplemental Index	70	74
RMP Facility Proximity Supplemental Index	93	90
Hazardous Waste Proximity Supplemental Index	94	92
Underground Storage Tanks Supplemental Index	93	94
Wastewater Discharge Supplemental Index	23	24

Supplemental Indexes - The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on low-income, limited English speaking, less than high school education, unemployed, and low life expectancy populations with a single environmental indicator.



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators, EJScreen indexes, and supplemental indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

Noise (CEST Level Reviews)

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
HUD's noise regulations protect residential properties from excessive noise exposure. HUD encourages mitigation as appropriate.	Noise Control Act of 1972 General Services Administration Federal Management Circular 75-2: "Compatible Land Uses at Federal Airfields"	Title 24 CFR 51 Subpart B
References		
https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/noise-abatement-and-control		

1. **What activities does your project involve? Check all that apply:**

☐ New construction for residential use
NOTE: HUD assistance to new construction projects is generally prohibited if they are located in an Unacceptable zone, and HUD discourages assistance for new construction projects in Normally Unacceptable zones. See 24 CFR 51.101(a)(3) for further details.
→ *Continue to Question 4.*

☐ Rehabilitation of an existing residential property
NOTE: For modernization projects in all noise zones, HUD encourages mitigation to reduce levels to acceptable compliance standards. See 24 CFR 51 Subpart B for further details.
→ *Continue to Question 2.*

☐ A research demonstration project which does not result in new construction or reconstruction, interstate, land sales registration, or any timely 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
→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

☒ None of the above
→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

2. **Do you have standardized noise attenuation measures that apply to all modernization and/or minor rehabilitation projects, such as the use of double glazed windows or extra insulation?**

   ☐ Yes

   Indicate the type of measures that will apply (check all that apply):

   ☐ Improved building envelope components (better windows and doors, strengthened sheathing, insulation, sealed gaps, etc.)

   ☐ Redesigned building envelope (more durable or substantial materials, increased air gap, resilient channels, staggered wall studs, etc.)

   ☐ Other

   Explain:

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

   ☐ No

   → *Continue to Question 3.*

3. **Complete the Preliminary Screening to identify potential noise generators in the vicinity (1000' from a major road, 3000' from a railroad, or 15 miles from an airport). Describe findings of the Preliminary Screening:**

   → *Continue to Question 6.*

4. **Complete the Preliminary Screening to identify potential noise generators in the vicinity (1000' from a major road, 3000' from a railroad, or 15 miles from an airport). Indicate the findings of the Preliminary Screening below:**

   ☐ There are no noise generators found within the threshold distances above.

→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide a map showing the location of the project relative to any noise generators.*

☐ Noise generators were found within the threshold distances.

→ *Continue to Question 5.*

5. **Complete the Noise Assessment Guidelines to quantify the noise exposure. Indicate the findings of the Noise Assessment below:**

☐ Acceptable: (65 decibels or less; the ceiling may be shifted to 70 decibels in circumstances described in §24 CFR 51.105(a))

Indicate noise level here: ☐

→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below. Provide noise analysis, including noise level and data used to complete the analysis.*

☐ Normally Unacceptable: (Above 65 decibels but not exceeding 75 decibels; the floor may be shifted to 70 decibels in circumstances described in 24 CFR 51.105(a))

Indicate noise level here: ☐

Is the project in a largely undeveloped area[1]?

☐ No

→*Your project requires completion of an Environmental Assessment (EA) pursuant to 51.104(b)(1)(i). Elevate this review to an EA-level review.*
Provide noise analysis, including noise level and data used to complete the analysis.
Continue to Question 6.

☐ Yes

→*Your project requires completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to 51.104(b)(1)(i). Elevate this review to an EIS-level review.*
Provide noise analysis, including noise level and data used to complete the analysis.
Continue to Question 6.

[1] A largely undeveloped area means the area within 2 miles of the project site is less than 50 percent developed with urban uses or does not have water and sewer capacity to serve the project.

☐ Unacceptable: (Above 75 decibels)

Indicate noise level here:

Your project requires completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to 51.104(b)(1)(i). You may either complete an EIS or provide a waiver signed by the appropriate authority. Indicate your choice:

☐ Convert to an EIS
→ *Provide noise analysis, including noise level and data used to complete the analysis.*
Continue to Question 6.

☐ Provide waiver
→ *Provide an Environmental Impact Statement waiver from the Certifying Officer or the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development per 24 CFR 51.104(b)(2) and noise analysis, including noise level and data used to complete the analysis.*
Continue to Question 6.

6. **HUD strongly encourages mitigation be used to eliminate adverse noise impacts. Explain in detail the exact measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation. This information will be automatically included in the Mitigation summary for the environmental review.**

☐ Mitigation as follows will be implemented:

→ *Provide drawings, specifications, and other materials as needed to describe the project's noise mitigation measures.*
Continue to the Worksheet Summary.

☐ No mitigation is necessary.
Explain why mitigation will not be made here:

→ *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

The project involves renovation to an existing public non-residential facility. Therefore, further noise assessment is not required. The project is in compliance with Title 24 CFR 51 Subpart B.

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

☐ Yes

☒ No