

HMA EHP at-a-Glance Guide

Project Planning with Considerations for EHP Compliance



Introduction

As a Federal agency, FEMA is committed to complying with its responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, in addition to all other applicable environmental and historic preservation (EHP) laws, regulations, and executive orders. Careful consideration of compliance issues from the earliest stages of project development and throughout the grant process lead to more efficient EHP compliance and result in successful HMA projects.

Under NEPA, FEMA is required to consider the impacts of FEMA-funded actions on the environment, as demonstrated in the preparation of and public review of a written document in which impacts of each viable alternative on regulated classes of resources (e.g., wetlands, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, etc.) are assessed. The level of effort associated with the NEPA process is commensurate with the potential of the project to adversely impact resources. As described in the FEMA implementing regulations (Title 44 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations [CFR]), there are three levels of NEPA documentation for FEMA-funded projects: Categorical Exclusion (CATEX), Environmental Assessment (EA), and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

- CATEX is a class of action that FEMA has established through public review and comment that would not typically result in significant impact either individually or cumulatively. A list of CATEXable projects is listed in 44 CFR § 10.8."
- An EA is prepared when the project does not qualify as a CATEX, but the agency is unsure if the impacts will be significant.

 The most detailed level of NEPA review is an EIS, which is done when the agency believes the proposed action would result in a significant impact on one or more resources.

The appropriate level of NEPA documentation is determined by EHP staff during the EHP compliance review process. However, a general awareness the FEMA CATEXes and related environmental resources may be helpful in informing project development, and as such in included in this Guide.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, FEMA is required to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, defined as a building, structure, site, object, or district that is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, historic properties having religious or cultural significance to Tribes including sites that may contain human remains and/or associated cultural items to Native American, Hawaiian, and Alaskan groups (often included under the umbrella of "Tribes") must be considered in the EHP review process. In accordance with Federal laws, regulations, and executive orders, consideration of, respect for, and consultation with Tribes is of paramount importance to FEMA and is an essential part of the EHP review process. Consultation with Tribes is conducted on a formal, government-to-government basis any time there is the potential for an undertaking to affect Tribal resources and may be applicable to all activity types.

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How to Use This Guide

This reference tool has been prepared to provide users with an easy, "at-a-glance" summary of those resource conditions typically encountered in project development and the associated complexity of the FEMA EHP compliance responsibilities. This resource is not intended to be a comprehensive compliance tool nor a substitute for any part of the FEMA EHP compliance review procedures or formal training. It is intended to provide a general awareness of those factors that may contribute to a more complicated (i.e., a greater level of effort and/or longer schedule) EHP compliance review process. By accounting for these factors early in the process, subapplicants/applicants enable enhanced project development.

The Guide contains four main elements: Project Type; Primary Applicable CATEX; Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance; and the approximate level of complexity. Brief descriptions of each element follow along with the intended use in the Guide.

Project Type. The summary of resource conditions is organized by project type, as reflected in the 2010 HMA Guidance. Project types that are similar for the purposes of EHP compliance (e.g., Acquisition/Demolition and Acquisition/Relocation) are grouped together.

Primary Applicable CATEX. This column indicates the NEPA CATEX number, as cited in 44 CFR §10.8, that is most often applicable to the project type. An asterisk indicates where more than one CATEX may be applicable. As noted above, whether a CATEX is sufficient NEPA documentation for an actual project depends on the specifications and conditions of that particular project. Extraordinary situations may occur that would move that project to a higher level of environmental review and include among other things: greater scope or size than normally experienced for a particular category of actions; actions with a high level of public controversy; or potential for degredation of already poor environmental conditions.

Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Level of Complexity of EHP Compliance. Listed in this column are specific categories of EHP resources that are considered under EHP review. The resource categories presented are those typically encountered with the specified project types that generally affect the complexity of EHP compliance efforts.

- Historic Properties: Above-Ground (includes buildings and all other historic properties primarily within the above-ground environment, such as bridges, landscapes, roads, etc.)
- Historic Properties: Archaeology (includes historic properties that are primarily below-ground, such as building foundations and artifacts, and/or are located underwater)
- Historic properties having religious or cultural significance to Tribes including sites that may contain human remains and/or associated cultural items
- Waters of the U.S. (WOUS)
- Wetlands
- Floodplains

- Protected Species and Habitat
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Other (includes environmental justice [EJ], hazardous materials, and soil)

It should be noted that other resource categories not addressed in this Guide may be present and may also be considered in the EHP compliance review process. The NEPA process evaluates the impacts of a proposed project by assessing a full range of regulated resource categories and/or environmental conditions, including:

- Physical Resources (geology, climate change)
- Water Resources (surface water, ground water, water quality)
- Biological Resources (vegetation, wildlife and fish, migratory birds, invasive species)
- Cultural Resources (artwork, libraries/archives)
- Socioeconomic Resources
- Coastal Zones
- Farmland
- Pollutants
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Transportation
- Safety

Low/Moderate/High Level of Complexity. In each resource category, conditions are described that typically result in low, moderate, or high complexity of EHP compliance efforts. Specific tasks that may be required during the EHP compliance review process, such as NEPA or Section 106 reports, or resource studies, are not indicated, as these will be determined by EHP staff during the EHP compliance review process and are based on individual project conditions and not necessarily upon resource categories. For the purposes of this reference tool, "low, moderate, and high" are general order of magnitude descriptors and are not tied directly to specific products, deliverables, costs, or schedules, as these are based on individual project conditions.

FEMA Regional Contacts

Region I	(617) 956-7506
Region II	(212) $680-3600$
Region III	(215) 931-5500
Region IV	(770) 220-5200
Region V	$(312)\ 408-5500$
Region VI	(940) 898-5399
Region VII	(816) 283-7061
Region VIII	(303) 235-4909
Region IX	(510) 627-7100
Region X	$(425)\ 487\text{-}4600$

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity					
PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND STRUCTURE DEMOLITION/	(vii*)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Demolition/relocation of a building less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Demolition of non-contributing building within/adjacent to historic district	Demolition of individual historic building, or within larger historic property (e.g., plantation, historic district)					
RELOCATION		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Demolition within existing limits of ground disturbance (i.e., building footprint and envelope)	Demolition requiring removal of piers/pilings, underground systems (e.g., septic)	Demolition within the boundaries of known/suspected archaeological site					
		Waters of the U.S. (WOUS)/Wetlands	No wetlands or WOUS present; Encroachment limited to wetland buffer; Encroachment on less than 1/10-acre wetland disturbance (USACE Nationwide Permit threshold)	Temporary wetland impact; Less than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; Marginal wetland value	Permanent wetland impact; Greater than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; High wetland value					
		Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations; No expected effect on upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations; Increases velocities upstream/ downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future					
		Protected Species and Habitat	No vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community in urban environment with no threatened/endangered species, or potential habitat present; No impacts to migratory birds listed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community within/adjacent to larger natural contiguous forest; Potential impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected in the project area with potential for impact; Impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS					
							Other: Environmental Justice	Less than 5 residences acquired	Between 5 and 20 residences acquired; Acquisition of essential community services (e.g., school, police station, fire house, etc.)	More than 20 residences acquired
		Other: Soil	No equipment operation/soil disruption/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS	Equipment operation/soil disruption/ vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS	Not likely					
		Other: Hazardous Materials	Residential properties; Presence of lead/asbestos	Commercial/agricultural/industrial properties	Commercial/industrial properties; Recognized environmental conditions per ASTM 1527					

NOTE: * Indicates that other CATEXs may apply.

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
STRUCTURE ELEVATION	(xv)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Elevation of a building less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Elevation adjacent to individual historic resource, or within larger historic property (e.g., plantation, historic district)	Elevation of individual historic resource, or within larger historic property
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Demolition within existing limits of ground disturbance (i.e., building footprint and envelope)	Elevation requiring ground disturbance/excavation beyond existing footprint; Methods include ground penetration (e.g., pilings)	Elevation within the boundaries of known/suspected archaeological site
			WOUS/Wetlands	No wetlands/WOUS present; Encroachment limited to wetland buffer; Encroachment on less than 1/10-acre wetland disturbance	Temporary wetland impact; Less than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; Marginal wetland value
		Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations; No expected effect on upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations; Increases velocities upstream/ downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future
			Protected Species and Habitat	No vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community in urban environment with no threatened/endangered species, or potential habitat present; No impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS	Vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community within/adjacent to larger natural contiguous forest; Potential impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS
		Other: Hazardous Materials	Residential properties; Presence of lead/asbestos	Commercial/agricultural/industrial properties	Commercial/industrial properties; Recognized environmental conditions per ASTM 1527

Refer to page ii for intended use.

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
MITIGATION RECONSTRUCTION	(xv)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken to a building less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Work occurring adjacent to an individual historic resource/larger historic property	Work on individual historic resource, or within larger historic property
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Demolition within existing limits of ground disturbance (i.e., building footprint and envelope); New construction within existing area of ground disturbance (i.e., depth, footprint)	Demolition requiring removal of piers/pilings, underground systems (e.g., septic); New construction requiring ground disturbance/ excavation beyond existing footprint; Work outside of boundaries of known/suspected archaeological site	Work within the boundaries of a known/suspected archaeological site
		Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations; No expected effect on upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations; Increases velocities upstream/ downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future
DRY FLOODPROOFING OF HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL/ NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	(xv)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Dry floodproofing of a building less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Dry floodproofing of non- contributing building within/adjacent to historic district	Dry floodproofing (e.g., replacement of original windows, doors, exterior cladding) of individual historic building, or occurring within larger historic property (e.g., historic district)
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Measures requiring minimal ground disturbance within historic property (e.g., historic district)	Not likely	Not likely
		Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations or upstream/ downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations or velocities upstream or downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity	
MINOR LOCALIZED FLOOD REDUCTION	(xvi)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken to a structure less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Measures directly affecting an individual historic resource, or within larger historic property (e.g., historic district)	Not likely	
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Construction limited to pre- disturbed areas, or within the limits of ground disturbance of pre-existing flood control structures	Impacts on floodplain; Water resource is undisturbed	Direct effect to known/suspected archaeological site	
		Tribal Resources	Work outside areas of religious and cultural significance to Tribes	Work within/adjacent to areas of cultural significance to Tribes	Not likely	
		WOUS	Less than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance and previously disturbed drainage	Less than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance and previously undisturbed drainage; Federal or State permit required	Greater than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance	
		Wetlands	No wetlands present; Encroachment limited to wetland buffer; Encroachment on less than 1/10-acre wetland disturbance	Temporary wetland impact; Less than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; Marginal wetland value	Permanent wetland impact; Greater than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; High wetland value	
			Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations; No expected effect on upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations; Increases velocities upstream/ downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future
		Protected Species and Habitat	No vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community in urban environment with no threatened/endangered species or potential habitat present; No impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; No impact to Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)	Vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Existing drainages, if present, in natural condition; Work within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Potential impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; Potential impact to EFH	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected to be present in the project area with potential for impact; Impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; Potential impact to EFH	

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
STRUCTURAL/ NON-STRUCTURAL/ INFRASTRUCTURE RETROFITTING: TERRESTRIAL	(xv)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken to a building less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Measures undertaken to non- contributing building within/adjacent to a historic district; Direct effect to historic resource with no visible alterations, and historic fabric minimally affected	Direct effect to historic resource with visible alterations, and historic fabric significantly affected; Visible alterations within larger historic property (e.g., historic district)
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Measures requiring minimal ground disturbance, and outside of a known/suspected archaeological site	Measures requiring large area of ground disturbance; Measures within the boundaries of a historic property, or known/suspected archaeological site	Not likely
		Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations; No expected effect on upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations; Increases velocities upstream/ downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future
		Other: Hazardous Materials	Residential properties; Lead/ asbestos	Commercial/agricultural/industrial properties	Commercial/industrial properties; Recognized environmental conditions per ASTM 1527

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
STRUCTURAL/ NON-STRUCTURE RETROFITTING: AQUATIC	(xv)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken to a building/structure less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Measures undertaken to non- contributing building/structure (e.g., dock, seawall, pier, dam) within/ adjacent to a historic district; Direct effect to historic resource with no visible alterations, and historic fabric minimally affected	Direct effect to historic resource with visible alterations, and historic fabric significantly affected; Visible alterations within larger historic property (e.g., historic district)
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Measures requiring minimal ground disturbance, and outside of a known/suspected archaeological site	Measures requiring large area of ground disturbance; Measures within the boundaries of a historic property, or known/suspected archaeological site	Work in area of high sensitivity for underwater archaeological resources
		WOUS	Less than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance and previously disturbed drainage	Less than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance and previously undisturbed drainage; Federal or State permit required	Greater than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance
		Wetlands	No wetlands present; Encroachment limited to wetland buffer; Encroachment on less than 1/10-acre wetland disturbance	Temporary wetland impact; Less than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; Marginal wetland value	Permanent wetland impact; Greater than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; High wetland value
		Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations; No expected effect on upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations; Increases velocities upstream/ downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future
		Protected Species and Habitat	No vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community in urban environment with no threatened/endangered species or potential habitat present; No impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; No impact to EFH	Vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Existing drainages, if present, in natural condition; Work within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Potential impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; Potential impact to EFH	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected to be present in the project area with potential for impact; Impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; Potential impact to EFH

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
SAFE ROOM CONSTRUCTION	(xvi); Progr. EA for Safe Rooms	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken within an area developed less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	New construction adjacent to a historic histrict or individual historic resource (e.g., school, park, post office, etc.)	New construction attached to a historic building, or located within larger historic property (e.g., historic district, designed park, farmstead)
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	New construction requiring minimal ground disturbance outside the boundaries of a known/suspected archaeological site	New construction requiring large area of ground disturbance; New construction within the boundaries of a historic property or known/ suspected archaeological site	Not likely
		Tribal Resources	Work outside areas of religious and cultural significance to Tribes	Work within/adjacent to areas of cultural significance to Tribes	Not likely
		Wetlands	No wetlands present; Encroachment limited to wetland buffer; Encroachment on less than 1/10-acre wetland disturbance	Temporary wetland impact; Less than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; Marginal wetland value	Permanent wetland impact; Greater than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; High wetland value
		Protected Species and Habitat	In urban environment; Existing drainages, if present, already substantially improved; No work/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS	Work/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Existing drainages, if present, in natural condition	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected to be present in the project area with potential for impact
		Floodplains	Not located in SFHA; No expected effect of flood elevations or upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Located in SFHA; Increases flood elevations or upstream/ downstream velocities; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity	
SOIL STABILIZATION	(xvi)*	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken within an area developed less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Directly affects individual historic resource or within larger historic property (e.g., historic district, park)	Not likely	
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Measures requiring minimal ground disturbance, outside of known/suspected archaeological site	Measures requiring large area of ground disturbance; Measures within the boundaries of a historic property or known/suspected archaeological site	Work within the boundaries of a known/suspected archaeological site	
Selfer Section 1		Tribal Resources	Work outside areas of religious and cultural significance to Tribes	Work within/adjacent to areas of cultural significance to Tribes	Not likely	
		WOUS	No work in or near water; Less than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance and previously disturbed drainage	Less than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance and previously undisturbed drainage	Greater than 500 linear feet of channel disturbance	
		Wetlands	No wetlands present; Encroachment limited to wetland buffer; Encroachment on less than 1/10-acre wetland disturbance	Temporary wetland impact; Less than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; Marginal wetland value	Permanent wetland impact; Greater than 1/2-acre wetland disturbance; High wetland value	
			Floodplains	No expected effect on flood elevations; No expected effect on upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Increases flood elevations; Increases velocities upstream/ downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future
		Protected Species and Habitat	No vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community in urban environment with no threatened/endangered species or potential habitat present; No impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; No impact to EFH	Vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Existing drainages, if present, in natural condition; Work within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Potential impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; Potential impact to EFH	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected to be present in the project area with potential for impact; Impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS; Potential impact to EFH	

NOTE: * Indicates that other CATEXs may apply.

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
WILDFIRE MITIGATION: DEFENSIBLE SPACE	(xvi)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken to individual buildings/within residential neighborhoods less than fifty years of age that do not possess exceptional historical importance	Work within historic district, or historic property defined by its landscape characteristics (e.g., park, irrigation system, scenic byway, estate, etc.)	Not likely
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Limited ground disturbance; Impact from heavy machinery avoided	Moderate ground disturbance; Impact from heavy machinery expected; New access roads required; New staging areas for equipment/machinery required	Not likely
		Tribal Resources	Work outside areas of religious and cultural significance to Tribes	Work within/adjacent to areas of cultural significance to Tribes	Not likely
		WOUS/Wetlands	No wetlands/WOUS present; No equipment operation/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS	Equipment operation/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/ WOUS	Not likely
		Floodplains	Vegetative debris disposed of outside the floodplain; Project does not increase flood elevations/velocities upstream/downstream	Potential for vegetative debris to be disposed of within floodplain	Not likely
		Protected Species and Habitat	No vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community in urban environment with no threatened/endangered species or potential habitat present; No impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS	Vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community within/adjacent to larger natural contiguous forest; Potential impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected to be present in the project area with potential for impact: Impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS
		Other: Soil	No equipment operation/soil disruption/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/ WOUS; BMPs followed	Equipment operation/soil disruption/ vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; BMPs followed	Not likely

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
WILDFIRE MITIGATION: HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION	(xvi)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken to individual buildings/within residential neighborhoods less than fifty years of age that do not possess exceptional historical importance	Work within historic district, or historic property defined by its landscape characteristics (e.g., park, irrigation system, scenic byway, estate, etc.)	Not likely
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Limited ground disturbance; Impact from heavy machinery avoided	Moderate ground disturbance; Impact from heavy machinery expected; New access roads required; New staging areas for equipment/machinery required	Not likely
		Tribal Resources	Work outside areas of religious and cultural significance to Tribes	Work within/adjacent to areas of cultural significance to Tribes	Not likely
		WOUS/Wetlands	No wetlands/WOUS present; No equipment operation/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; No herbicide use; BMPs followed	Equipment operation/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Herbicide use pre-approved by USFWS/NMFS; BMPs followed	Herbicide not pre-approved by USFWS/NMFS
		Floodplains	Vegetative debris disposed of outside the floodplain	Potential for vegetative debris to be disposed of within floodplain	Not likely
		Protected Species and Habitat	No vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community in urban environment with no threatened/endangered species or potential habitat present; No herbicide use; No impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS	Vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; Forest community within/adjacent to larger natural contiguous forest; Herbicide pre-approved by USFWS/NMFS; Potential impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected to be present in the project area with a potential for impact; Herbicide not preapproved by USFWS/NMFS; Impacts to migratory birds listed by USFWS
		Other: Soil	No equipment operation/soil disruption/vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/ WOUS; BMPs followed	Equipment operation/soil disruption/ vegetation removal within 200 feet of wetlands/WOUS; BMPs followed	Not likely

Project Type	Primary Applicable CATEX (44 CFR Part 10.8)	Resources Typically Encountered that Affect the Complexity of EHP Compliance	Low Complexity	Moderate Complexity	High Complexity
NON-TRADITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES: GENERATORS	(vi)*	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken to a structure less than fifty years of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Generator visible from character- defining spaces/views of historic resources; Limited historic fabric affected (e.g., new wall penetrations)	Not likely
		Floodplains	Not located in Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA); No expected effect on flood elevations or upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	May promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Located in SFHA; Increases flood elevations or velocities upstream or downstream; Promotes floodplain occupancy in the future
NON-TRADITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES: WARNING SIRENS	(xvi)	Historic Properties: Above- Ground (Standing Structures)	Measures undertaken in an area developed less than fifty years ago of age that does not possess exceptional historical importance	Siren affixed to historic building; siren erected within/visible from character-defining spaces/ viewsheds of historic resources	Not likely
		Historic Properties: Archaeology	Installation of new pole requiring ground disturbance	Not likely	Not likely
		Wetlands	No wetlands present; Encroachment limited to wetland buffer; Encroachment on less than 1/10-acre wetland disturbance	Not likely	Not likely
		Floodplains	Not located in SFHA; No expected effect on flood elevations or upstream/downstream velocities; Does not promote floodplain occupancy in the future	Not likely	Not likely
		Protected Species and Habitat	No threatened/endangered species present within 1.0 mile of the project area	Threatened/endangered species known/suspected within 1.0 mile of the project area	Threatened/endangered species (or critical habitat) known/ suspected in the project area with potential for impact

Appendix A: Applicable EHP Laws, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Laws

American Antiquities Act of 1906, as amended (16 USC 431-433)

Archaeological Resources Preservation Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm)

Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 USC 3501 et seq.)

Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC 1451 et seq.)

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC 9601)

Clean Water Act - Sections 313,401, 402 and 404 (33 USC 1251-1387)

Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7671)

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC Part 402, 450, 451, 452, and 453)

Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 USC 4201 et seg.)

Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407)

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711)

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321, and 4331-4335)

National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA)

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6922)

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 USC 5121-5207)

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC 271 et seq.)

Regulations

Clean Water Act (Wetlands) (33 CFR Part 3300)

Coastal Zone Management (15 CFR Part 923 and Part 930, Subpart D)

Interagency Cooperation - Endangered Species Act, as Amended (50 CFR Part 402)

National Environmental Policy (44 CFR Part 10) (FEMA)

National Environmental Policy (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) (CEQ)

National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR Part 65)

National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Parts 60, 61, 63, 68, 79, 800)

Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800)

Preservation of American Antiquities (43 CFR Part 3)

Protection of Archeological Resources (43 CFR Part 7)

Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands (44 CFR Part 9)

Wild and Scenic Rivers (36 CFR Part 297, Subpart A)

Executive Orders

E.O. 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

E.O. 11988: Floodplain Management

E.O. 11990: Protection of Wetlands

E.O. 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and

Low-Income Populations

E.O. 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

Guidance

HMA Unified Grant Guidance (www.fema.gov/government/grant/hma/index.shtm)

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Section 106 User's Guide

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines

List of Categorical Exclusions from 44 CFR 10.8

(2) List of exclusion categories. FEMA has determined that the following categories of actions have no significant effect on the human environment and are, therefore, categorically excluded from the preparation of environmental impact statements and environmental assessments except where extraordinary circumstances as defined in paragraph (d)(5) of this section exist. If the action is of an emergency nature as described in §316 of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5159), it is statutorily excluded and is noted with [SE].

- (i) Administrative actions such as personnel actions, travel, procurement of supplies, etc., in support of normal day-to-day activities and disaster related activities;
- (ii) Preparation, revision, and adoption of regulations, directives, manuals, and other guidance documents related to actions that qualify for categorical exclusions;
- (iii) Studies that involve no commitment of resources other than manpower and associated funding;
- (iv) Inspection and monitoring activities, granting of variances, and actions to enforce Federal, state, or local codes, standards or regulations;
- (v) Training activities and both training and operational exercises utilizing existing facilities in accordance with established procedures and land use designations;
- (vi) Procurement of goods and services for support of day-to-day and emergency operational activities, and the temporary storage of goods other than hazardous materials, so long as storage occurs on previously disturbed land or in existing facilities;
- (vii) The acquisition of properties and the associated demolition/removal [see paragraph (d)(2) (xii) of this section] or relocation of structures [see paragraph (d)(2)(xiii) of this section] under any applicable authority when the acquisition is from a willing seller, the buyer coordinated acquisition planning with affected authorities, and the acquired property will be dedicated in perpetuity to uses that are compatible with open space, recreational, or wetland practices.
- (viii) Acquisition or lease of existing facilities where planned uses conform to past use or local land use requirements;

- (ix) Acquisition, installation, or operation of utility and communication systems that use existing distribution systems or facilities, or currently used infrastructure rights-of-way;
- (x) Routine maintenance, repair, and grounds-keeping activities at FEMA facilities;
- (xi) Planting of indigenous vegetation;
- (xii) Demolition of structures and other improvements or disposal of uncontaminated structures and other improvements to permitted off-site locations, or both;
- (xiii) Physical relocation of individual structures where FEMA has no involvement in the relocation site selection or development;
- (xiv) Granting of community-wide exceptions for floodproofed residential basements meeting the requirements of 44 CFR 60.6(c) under the National Flood Insurance Program;
- (xv) Repair, reconstruction, restoration, elevation, retrofitting, upgrading to current codes and standards, or replacement of any facility in a manner that substantially conforms to the preexisting design, function, and location; [SE, in part]
- (xvi) Improvements to existing facilities and the construction of small scale hazard mitigation measures in existing developed areas with substantially completed infrastructure, when the immediate project area has already been disturbed, and when those actions do not alter basic functions, do not exceed capacity of other system components, or modify intended land use; provided the operation of the completed project will not, of itself, have an adverse effect on the quality of the human environment;
- (xvii) Actions conducted within enclosed facilities where all airborne emissions, waterborne effluent, external radiation levels, outdoor noise, and solid and bulk waste disposal practices comply with existing Federal, state, and local laws and regulations;
- (xviii) The following planning and administrative activities in support of emergency and disaster response and recovery:
- (A) Activation of the Emergency Support Team and convening of the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group at FEMA headquarters;
- (B) Activation of the Regional Operations Center and deployment of the Emergency Response Team, in whole or in part;

- (C) Deployment of Urban Search and Rescue teams;
- (D) Situation Assessment including ground and aerial reconnaissance;
- (E) Information and data gathering and reporting efforts in support of emergency and disaster response and recovery and hazard mitigation; and
- (xix) The following emergency and disaster response, recovery and hazard mitigation activities under the Stafford Act:
- (A) General Federal Assistance (§402); [SE]
- (B) Essential Assistance (§403); [SE]
- (C) Debris Removal (§407) [SE]
- (D) Temporary Housing (§408), except locating multiple mobile homes or other readily fabricated dwellings on sites, other than private residences, not previously used for such purposes:
- (E) Unemployment Assistance (§410);
- (F) Individual and Family Grant Programs (§411), except for grants that will be used for restoring, repairing or building private bridges, or purchasing mobile homes or other readily fabricated dwellings;
- (G) Food Coupons and Distribution (§412);
- (H) Food Commodities (§413);
- (I) Legal Services (§415);
- (J) Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training (§416);
- (K) Community Disaster Loans (§417);
- (L) Emergency Communications (§418);
- (M) Emergency Public Transportation (§419);
- (N) Fire Management Assistance Grants; and
- (O) Federal Emergency Assistance (§502) [SE].

Appendix B: Acronyms

ASTM 1527	American Society for Testing and Materials 1527: Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process	EJ HMA	Environmental Justice Hazard Mitigation Assistance
BMPs	Best Management Practices	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
CATEX	Categorical Exclusion	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
CFR	ode of Federal Regulations	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
	5	SHFA	Special Flood Hazard Area
EA	Environmental Assessment	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EHP	Environmental and Historic Preservation	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	WOUS	Waters of the U.S.