
1-27 JASPER ST
PATERSON, NJ
07522
HINCHLIFFE
RESIDENTIAL
PROJECT

Diana Vazquez

From: Joe Portelli <Jportelli@rpmdev.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 6, 2021 7:48 PM
To: Diana Vazquez
Cc: 'Baye Adofo-Wilson'; Barbara A. Blake-Mclennon
Subject: RE: HOME ER for Hinchliffe Residential Project
Attachments: Hinchliffe Fill Environmental Investigation.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: ERR

Diana,

At long last here is the writeup for the fill investigation. I have not yet received all of the referenced attachments but expect them shortly.

The investigation was for all sites comprising the overall project, so I direct you attention to borings H-1, H-2, and H-3. All within the housing footprint and site and appear acceptable. Either nothing detected or below residential contact standards. In any case the ground floor slab acts as a cap, whether required or not.

Do you still need information on the construction equipment? It's been a while since we last discussed the ERR so is there a good time to review its status and anything else that might be open?

From: Joe Portelli
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2020 11:27 AM
To: Diana Vazquez <dvazquez@patersonnj.gov>
Cc: 'Baye Adofo-Wilson' <BWilson@postpolak.com>; Barbara A. Blake-Mclennon <bmclennon@patersonnj.gov>
Subject: RE: HOME ER for Hinchliffe Residential Project

Diana,

This is not something readily available and requires some further thought.

From: Diana Vazquez <dvazquez@patersonnj.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2020 10:58 AM
To: Joe Portelli <Jportelli@rpmdev.com>
Cc: 'Baye Adofo-Wilson' <BWilson@postpolak.com>; Barbara A. Blake-Mclennon <bmclennon@patersonnj.gov>
Subject: RE: HOME ER for Hinchliffe Residential Project

Good morning Joe,

I hope all is well.

I am currently working on the Air Quality portion of the environmental for the project. Because of the type of construction, I am in communication with the NJ Bureau of Air Quality Evaluation and Planning. I am being asked for a list of non-road equipment, along with the horsepower hours, that will be used during construction, per year. Since the project is estimated to take 18 months, it would

Diana Vazquez
Program Monitor/Inspector
Community Development
City of Paterson
125 Ellison St. 2nd Floor
Paterson, N.J. 07505
Office #: 973-321-1212 ext. 2237

From: Joe Portelli [mailto:Jportelli@rpmdev.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2020 8:24 PM
To: Diana Vazquez <dvazquez@patersonnj.gov>; Barbara A. Blake-Mclennon <bmclennon@patersonnj.gov>
Cc: 'Baye Adofo-Wilson' <BWilson@postpolak.com>
Subject: RE: HOME ER for Hinchliffe Residential Project

I think there is a reasonable chance that will occur. Let me check.

From: Diana Vazquez <dvazquez@patersonnj.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2020 11:34 AM
To: Joe Portelli <Jportelli@rpmdev.com>; Barbara A. Blake-Mclennon <bmclennon@patersonnj.gov>
Cc: 'Baye Adofo-Wilson' <BWilson@postpolak.com>
Subject: RE: HOME ER for Hinchliffe Residential Project

Ok. Is there any chance the report would be completed this month?

Thank you,

Diana Vazquez
Program Monitor/Inspector
Community Development
City of Paterson
125 Ellison St. 2nd Floor
Paterson, N.J. 07505
Office #: 973-321-1212 ext. 2237

From: Joe Portelli [mailto:Jportelli@rpmdev.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2020 7:45 AM
To: Diana Vazquez <dvazquez@patersonnj.gov>; Barbara A. Blake-Mclennon <bmclennon@patersonnj.gov>
Cc: 'Baye Adofo-Wilson' <BWilson@postpolak.com>
Subject: RE: HOME ER for Hinchliffe Residential Project

Here are the architectural plans. I have testing results but they have not yet been summarized in a report. How would you like to address that?

From: Diana Vazquez <dvazquez@patersonnj.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 7, 2020 10:20 AM
To: Joe Portelli <Jportelli@rpmdev.com>; Barbara A. Blake-Mclennon <bmclennon@patersonnj.gov>
Cc: 'Baye Adofo-Wilson' <BWilson@postpolak.com>
Subject: RE: HOME ER for Hinchliffe Residential Project

Good morning Joe,

A. T. Cameron, PG

273 Thompson Ave., Middletown, NJ 07748
732-787-0440 Fax 732-787-3859

January 5, 2021

Joseph Portelli
RPM Development Group
77 Park Street
Montclair, NJ 07042

Re: Hinchliffe Stadium Proposed Renovation of the Vacant Stadium and Development of an Apartment Building and Parking Garage
Maple and Jasper Streets,
Paterson, NJ

Dear Mr. Portelli:

A.T. Cameron PG has conducted a limited environmental investigation of soils located at the subject property referenced above. The location of this Site is shown on the Attached Figure 1. The investigation was conducted in two areas of the Site. The first was at vacant land located adjacent and to and between the Hinchliffe Stadium and Jasper Street. This area was investigated by the installation of 13 borings with the collection of one soil sample from each boring. This is the area of a proposed six-story apartment building and four-story parking garage. The second area is located on the eastern end of the Stadium Field. Six test pits were investigated with one soil sample being collected from each test pit. The locations and the excavation of each test pit was by Pike Construction the designated site contractor.

Soil Boring Investigation

A total of 13 soil borings were installed in the open field located adjacent to the Stadium and between the Stadium and Jasper Street. Soil borings and samples were collected on July 24, 2020. Samples were submitted to Water Works Laboratory, but several samples were forwarded to Test America for analysis. The locations of soil borings are shown on the attached Figure 2.

Each of the borings were installed by a well driller from GeoPro Environment utilizing a Geoprobe unit with five (5) foot by two (2) inch macro samplers. Each of the borings were installed to a depth of 10 feet below ground surface (bgs). The borings were continuously field screened. Observations consisted of visually inspecting the soils, examining the soils for odors, staining, free product, and screening the soil for organic vapors. Organic vapor screening utilized a Mini Rea 3000 photoionization type meter (PID).

Previous work conducted in this area of the Site included at Phase I/Preliminary Assessment conducted by EWMA and a Geotechnical Investigation conducted by

Whitestone Associates. Historically, part of this area had a water reservoir present that supplied drinking water to the City of Patterson. The reservoir when no longer needed was filled in.

The previous work identified subsurface conditions described as follows. At the surface 6 inches of topsoil and vegetation was noted. Underlying the surface cover fill material was encountered and ranged in depth from approximately 2 feet to 13 feet bgs. The fill material consisted of silty sand with some debris including brick, concrete, coal, ash, etc. Beneath the fill material glacial deposits were encountered. The glacial deposits having varying proportions of sand, poorly graded sand with silt, and poorly graded sand with gravel to depths up to 28 feet bgs. The current investigation is in general agreement with the previous findings.

Two series of borings were installed. The F-series (7 borings) borings were installed adjacent to the Stadium in the area where previous investigation work identified fill. And the H-series borings (6 borings) in the area where glacial deposits were identified at the surface. Each boring was continuously field screened. One sample was collected from each boring in the six-inch interval with the highest field screening result. If no indication of contamination was identified the sample was collected from the 2 to 2.5 foot bgs interval. Each of the soil samples were analyzed for Target Compound List/Target Analyte List compounds, EPH, RCRA Characteristics and hexavalent chromium.

A soil boring log was prepared for each boring. Boring Logs are annexed as part of Attachment A. The F-series borings encountered fill in each boring that ranged from 2.5 feet to 6 feet in thickness. The H-series borings were installed to the northeast of the F-series boring or closer to Jasper Street. No indication of fill was present in borings H-1, H-2, or H-3. Fill was present in borings H-4 (3 feet), H-5 (3 feet) and H-6 (2.5 feet).

Field screening results were negative in each of the F-series and H-series borings. No PID readings were observed in any of the borings. As such each of the soil samples collected for laboratory testing were collected in the 2 to 2.5 foot bgs interval.

Analytical results from each boring sample were below the most restrictive cleanup standards with the following exceptions.

> Volatile Organic Compounds: None detected above most restrictive cleanup standard. Methylene chloride was detected a low level in some F-series samples. This compound was most likely introduced at the laboratory.
>
> Semi-volatile Organic compounds: Benzo(a)pyrene detected above the default impact to groundwater soil cleanup standard (IGWSCS) in borings F-1 (result 0.21 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.2 mg/kg), F-6 (result 0.34 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.2 mg/kg) F-7 (result 0.24 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.2 mg/kg) and H-1 result 0.35 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.2 mg/kg). No compounds detected above the direct residential or non-residential standards.

Metals: Mercury was detected above the IGWSCS in boring samples F-1 (0.19 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.1 mg/kg), F-2 (0.14 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.1 mg/kg), F-3 (0.16 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.1 mg/kg), and F-6 (0.13 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.1 mg/kg). Lead was detected above the IGWSCS in boring samples F-1 (217 mg/kg, IGWSCS 90 mg/kg) and F-6 (310 mg/kg, IGWSCS 90 mg/kg). Aluminum and Manganese were detected above their respective IGWSCS in several samples. However, the ground water quality standard for aluminum and manganese are secondary. That is, they are not based on health considerations', but primarily on aesthetic considerations such as taste, odor, and appearance. Both are naturally occurring in the soil in New Jersey with concentrations commonly above the impact to ground water standard. A review of the research paper Ambient Levels of Metals in NJ Soils by Paul F. Sanders, NJDEP Research Project, 2003 shows aluminum and manganese to be present at levels well above the DIGWRS from urban soil within the Piedmont Physiographic Provence. Therefore, NJDEP has determined that the impact to ground water pathway does not need to be addressed for these metals unless there is a reason to believe that their presence is due to a discharge. As there is no evidence that these exceedances are the result of a discharge at the Site, evaluation of the impact to ground water pathway is not required for these compounds. No metals were detected above the residential or non-residential direct contact standards.

Pesticides and Herbicides: One pesticide was detected above the IGWSCS, Chlordane in boring sample F-7 (0.13 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.05 mg/kg). No pesticides or herbicides were detected above the residential or non-residential direct contact standards.

Summary results for each of the samples for F-Series boring samples is annexed as Attachment B and the laboratory report is annexed as Attachment C. Summary results for each of the samples for H Series boring samples is annexed as Attachment D and the laboratory report is annexed as Attachment E.

Test Pit Environmental Soil Investigation

A total of 6 test pits were installed within part of the Stadium playing field/track area by Pike Construction. The locations of each test pits were selected by Pike. Test pits were approximately 4 feet bgs and the width was that of a backhoe bucket. Test pits were installed, and samples were collected from each of the test pits on October 27, 2020.

Test Pits 1, 2, 3 and 4 were located within the playing field/track of the stadium. At each of these test pits asphalt was located at the surface with a gravel base and geotextile fabric below the base. The fabric was located from 1 to 2 feet bgs. Soil observed at test pits 1 and 2 below the fabric was a brown silty sand with some debris including ash. This material was similar in appearance to the fill observed in borings. Test pits 3, 4, 5 and 6 had a gray silty/clayey sand, poorly sorted with clay to boulder sized material present.

Some debris was present including brick, concrete, coal, and metal. The test pits were all fill material. Test Pits 5 and 6 were outside of the playing field/track area and did not have asphalt at the surface or the geotextile. Photograph of the test pits are annexed as Attachment H.

One sample was collected from each test pit in the six-inch interval with the highest field screening result. If no indication of contamination was identified the sample was collected from the 2 to 2.5 foot bgs interval. Since field screen was also negative in each of the test pits soil samples were collected from the 2 to 2.5 foot bgs interval. Each of the samples were analyzed for Target Compound List/Target Analyte List compounds, EPH, RCRA Characteristics and hexavalent chromium. Samples were submitted to Test America for analysis. The locations of test pits are shown on the attached Figure 2.

Analytical results from each test pit sample were below the most restrictive cleanup standards with the following exceptions.

Volatile Organic Compounds: None detected above most restrictive cleanup standard.

Semi-volatile Organic compounds: Benzo(a)pyrene detected above the default impact to groundwater soil cleanup standard (IGWSCS) in Test Pit 3 (sample C-3) (result 0.72 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.2 mg/kg) and Test Pit 5 (sample C-5) (result 0.41 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.2 mg/kg). No other compounds were detected above the direct contact residential or non-residential standards.

Metals: Mercury was detected above the IGWSCS in Test Pit 3 (sample C-3) (0.11 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.1 mg/kg), Test Pit 4 (sample C-4) (0.14 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.1 mg/kg) and Test Pit 5 (sample C-5) (0.11 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.1 mg/kg). Lead was detected above the IGWSCS in Test Pit 5 (sample C-5) (145 mg/kg, IGWSCS 90 mg/kg). Aluminum and Manganese were detected above their respective IGWSCS in several samples. However, the ground water quality standard for aluminum and manganese are secondary. That is, they are not based on health considerations', but primarily on aesthetic considerations such as taste, odor, and appearance. Both are naturally occurring in the soil in New Jersey with concentrations commonly above the impact to ground water standard. A review of the research paper Ambient Levels of Metals in NJ Soils by Paul F. Sanders, NJDEP Research Project, 2003 shows aluminum and manganese to be present at levels well above the DIGWRS from urban soil within the Piedmont Physiographic Provence. Therefore, NJDEP has determined that the impact to ground water pathway does not need to be addressed for these metals unless there is a reason to believe that their presence is due to a discharge. As there is no evidence that these exceedances are the result of a discharge at the Site, evaluation of the impact to ground water pathway is not required for these compounds.

Pesticides and Herbicides: Two pesticides were detected above the most restrictive cleanup standards. Chlordane was detected in Test Pit 3 (sample C-3) and Test Pit 4 (sample C-4) above the IGWSCS with results 0.11 mg/kg and 0.55 respectively (IGWSCS 0.05 mg/kg). Chlordane also exceeded the residential direct contact standard of 0.2 mg/k in Test Pit 4 (sample C-4). Dieldrin was detected above the IGWSCS in Test Pit 3 (sample C-3) (0.0.014 mg/kg, IGWSCS 0.003 mg/kg) and Test Pit 4 (sample C-4) (result 0.036 mg/kg IGWSCS 0.03 mg/kg).

Summary tables for each of the samples for the test pit samples are annexed as Attachment F and the laboratory report is annexed as Attachment G.

Conclusions

One compound, chlordane exceeded its residential direct contact cleanup standard. Test Pit 4 sample C-4 exceeded the standard for Chlordane with a result of 0.55 mg/kg and standard of 0.2 mg/kg. Chlordane was present in boring samples as well suggesting that it may not be localized at Test Pit 4.

Several compounds exceeded the default impact to ground water cleanup standard including benzo(a)pyrene, lead, mercury, aluminum, manganese, chlordane, and dieldrin. Further investigation of the impact to ground water pathway is suggested for those compounds that exceed the IGWSCS. Although aluminum and manganese were detected above their respective IGWSCS no further assessment is required as noted above.

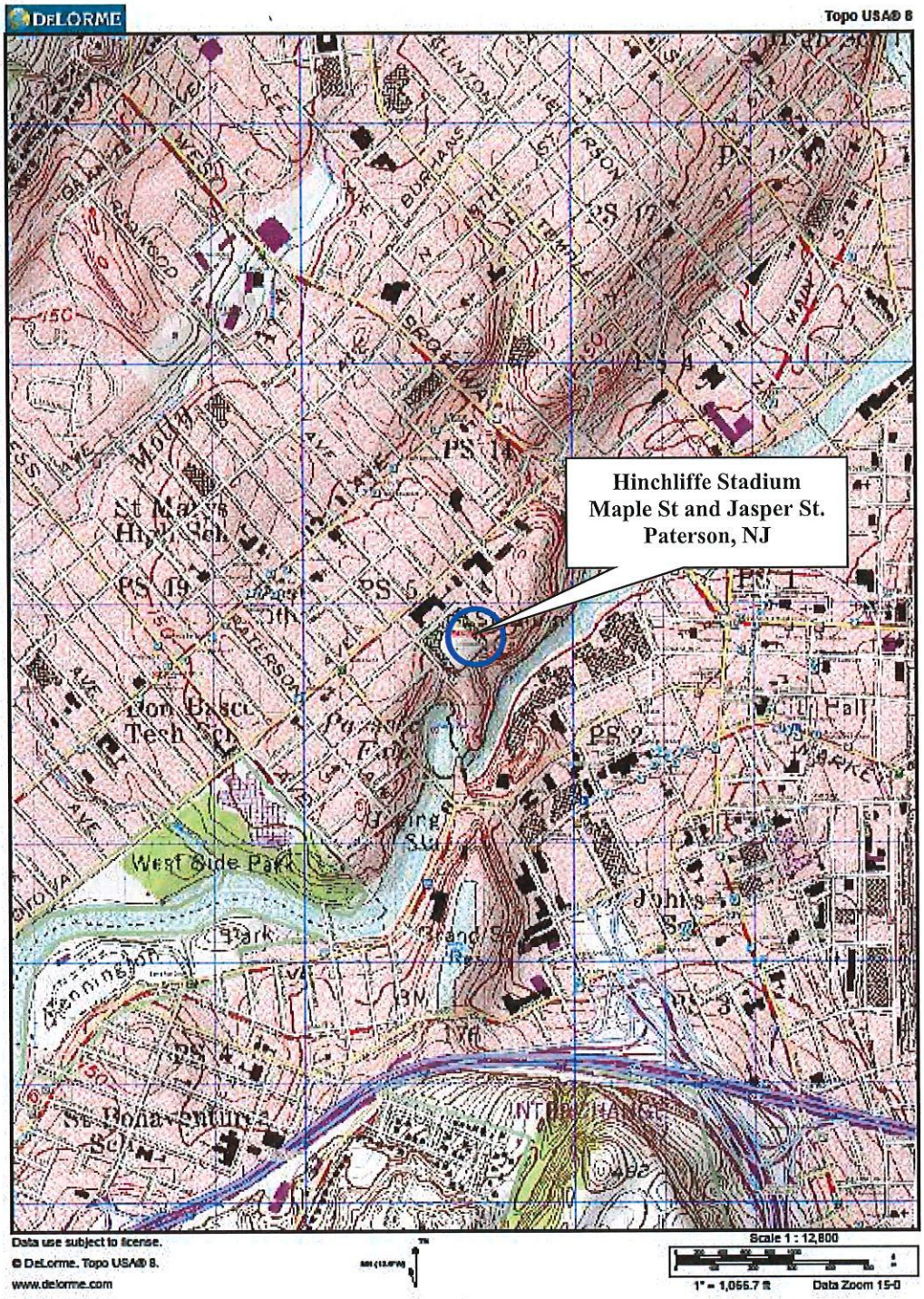
Should you have questions please contact the undersigned.

Regards,

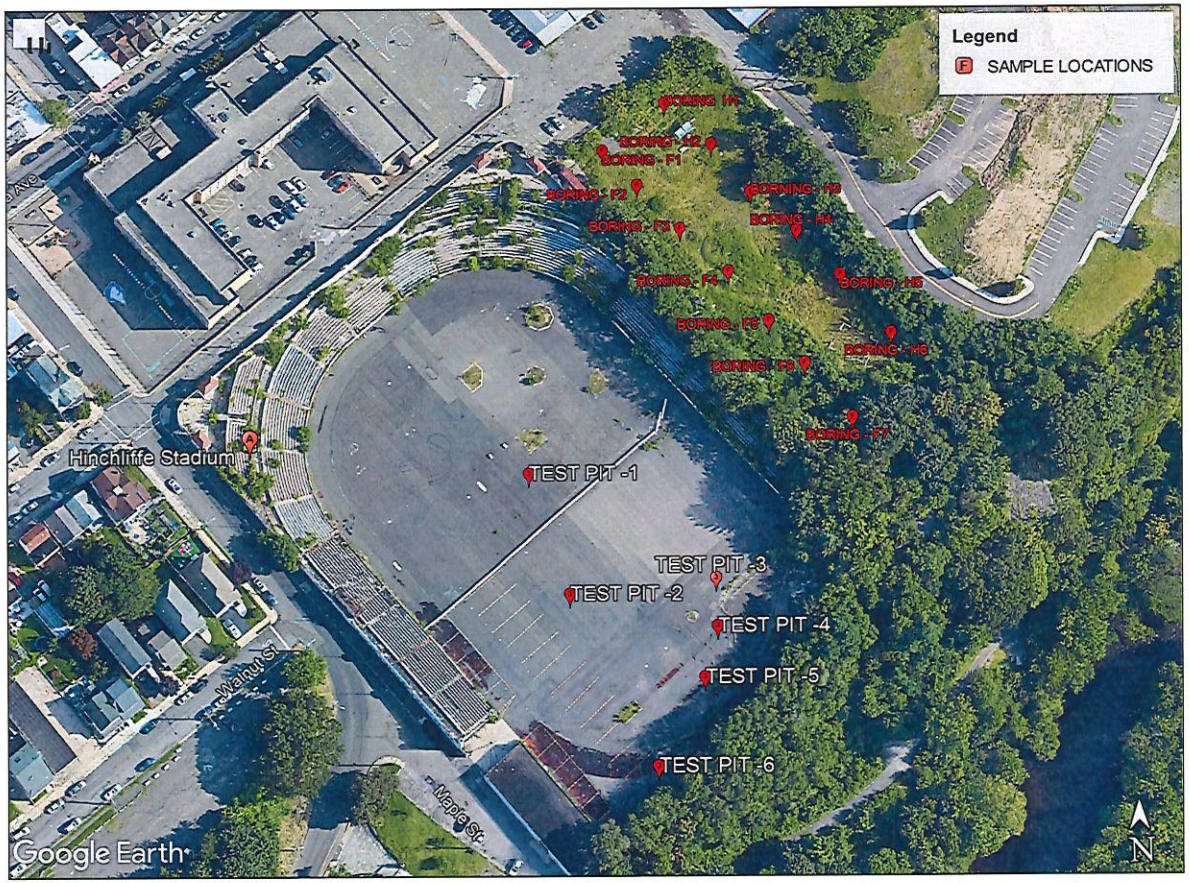
A T Cameron

A.T. Cameron, PG

Attachments



Hinchliffe Stadium Maple and Jasper Streets. Paterson, NJ 07506	**Figure 1 – Topographic Map**	↑N
	Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Paterson, NJ Quadrangle	



N

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET
0 75 150 300

PRINT TO SCALE 11"X17"

HINCHLIFFE STADIUM
MAPLE STREET
PATERSON, NJ

Title: SITE PLAN WITH SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Drawn By:	Date:
ATC	12/16/20
Approved By:	Checked By:
Scale: 1"=150'	Drawing No.: FIG 2 HINCHCLIFFE

Depth to Water (Feet BSL)	Based on EDR Geo-Check information groundwater is generally located approximately within 10 feet below grade
Estimated Direction of Groundwater Flow	To the south toward the Passaic River and Great Falls (Based on the site visit and the EDR database).
Closest Water Bodies (Feet from Site and Direction)	The Passaic River and Great Falls is located immediately to the south of the Property. (Based on the site visit and the EDR database).
Historic Fill Map	According to the Paterson, NJ topographic map a portion of the Property is identified as being developed with historic fill. (See **Figure 3A**)

According to the Paterson, NJ topographic map a portion of the Property (along the southwestern border) is identified as being developed with historic fill. Please refer to **Figure 3A** for NJDEP's GeoWeb map. Historic fill generally constitutes a concern when it contains industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, coal ash, dredge spoils, or other potentially contaminated anthropogenic materials. The presence of historic fill material is considered an AOC and is discussed in **Section 8.0.**

AREA
OF
Concern

3. Adjacent Properties

Adjoining properties are generally used for commercial retail and residential purposes. The following uses were noted at the time of EWMA's site visit:

Adjoining Properties	Name	Address	Operations
North	Electronic Transformer Corporation	460 Totowa Avenue	Electronics Manufacturing
South	Hinchliffe Stadium	186-218 Maple Street	Residential Properties
East	Passaic River and Great Falls	N/A	Passaic River
West	Residential Properties	Liberty Street	Residential Properties

EWMA did not observe obvious RECs/AOCs on the adjacent properties during the site visit.

1953, 1954	The photograph is similar to the previous photograph. Vacant with evidence of filling and grading,	**North**: Commercial buildings are shown. **South:** Hinchliffe Stadium is shown constructed. **East:** Filling and grading is shown followed by the Passaic River. **West: Paterson** School No. 5 is shown constructed.
1966 1970	The Property and site features appear similar to the previous aerial photograph. However, no active filling is shown.	**North:** No significant changes. **South:** No significant changes. **East:** No significant changes. **West**: No significant changes.
1979	The photograph is similar to the previous photograph.	**North:** A commercial building is shown constructed to the northeast. **South:** No significant changes. **East:** No significant changes. **West:** No significant changes.
1987 1995	The Property appears similar to the previous aerial photographs.	**North:** No significant changes **South:** No significant changes. **East:** No significant changes. **West:** No significant changes.
2002, 2006, 2007, 2008	The Property appears similar to the previous aerial photographs. However, some disturbance and it appeared that the Property is fenced in.	**North:** No significant changes. **South:** No significant changes. **East:** No significant changes. **West**: No significant changes.
2010, 2012, 2013 2015	No significant changes. However, some clearing of vegetation is shown. These activities appear to be associated with the Paterson Garden group. By 2010 the Property is as it appears today.	The adjacent properties appear in their current configuration.

EWMA's review of the historical aerial photographs revealed that filling was evident at the Property and surrounding properties from approximately 1931 through 1954. According to historical records and a review of Sanborn maps (predating the aerial photographs) indicated that a reservoir known as the Middle Reservoir occupied the Property from at least 1915 through the mid 1950's. The presence of the Middle Reservoir in itself is not an environmental concern; however, this water body was drained and filled to grade as indicated in the aerial photographs. Fill material was imported to fill the reservoir and raise the Property to grade. Historic fill generally constitutes a concern when it contains industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, coal ash, dredge spoils, or other potentially contaminated anthropogenic materials. The quality of the fill material used to fill the reservoir is unknown at this time and therefore historic fill material is considered a REC/AOC. See **Section 8.0** for recommendations.

5. Site Reconnaissance

5.1 The Property

EWMA performed a reconnaissance of the Property on March 16, 2020. EWMA was unescorted during the Property walkthrough. EWMA walked the Property and observed site features. EWMA's visit was documented with photographs taken using a digital camera.

Please refer to the Photographic Log included in **Appendix 4**, which is presented with this report to document the physical conditions observed during the inspection performed by EWMA.

Observation	Interior	Exterior
Hazardous Substances and/or Petroleum Products in Connection with Property Use		
Hazardous Substance and Petroleum Product Containers and/or Unidentified Containers not in Connection with Property Use		
Aboveground & Underground Hazardous Substance or Petroleum Product Storage Tanks (ASTs / USTs)		
Strong, Pungent or Noxious Odors		
Pools of Liquid		
Drums		X
Electrical or Mechanical Equipment Likely to Contain Fluids		
Heating/Cooling		
Stains or Corrosion		
Drains, Sumps and Clarifiers		
Pits, Ponds and Lagoons		
Stressed Vegetation		
Solid Waste Disposal		X
Evidence of Fill Materials		X
Waste Water Discharges		
Wells		
Septic Systems		

The following was noted at the Property:

5.2 Storage Tanks

ASTs, USTs, or vent pipes, fill pipes or access ways indicating the presence of USTs were not observed at the Property during the site visit.

5.3 Electrical or Mechanical Equipment Likely to Contain Fluids

Transformers and electrical equipment were not observed at the Property during the Property visit or identified in interviews or record reviews.

5.4 Heating / Cooling

Heating or cooling systems were not observed at the Property during the Property visit or identified in interviews or record reviews.

5.5 Drains, Sumps, and Clarifiers

Drains, Sumps or Clarifiers were not observed at the Property during the Property visit or identified in interviews or record reviews.

5.6 Pits, Ponds or Lagoons

No pits, ponds or lagoons were observed at the Property during the site visit.

5.7 Indication of Solid Waste Disposal

EWMA observed used tires and some wood debris discarded in the southwestern portion of the Property. These materials are not considered a REC/AOC and EWMA recommends that they are properly disposed.

5.8 Evidence of Fill Materials

EWMA's review of the historical aerial photographs revealed that filling was evident at the Property and surrounding properties from approximately 1931 through 1954. According to historical records and a review of Sanborn maps, a reservoir known as the Middle Reservoir occupied the Property from at least 1915 through the mid-1950s. The presence of the Middle Reservoir in itself is not an environmental concern; however, this water body was drained and filled to grade as indicated in the aerial photographs. Fill material was imported to fill the reservoir and raise the Property to grade. Historic fill generally constitutes a concern when it contains industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, coal ash, dredge spoils, or other potentially contaminated anthropogenic materials. The quality of the fill material used to fill the reservoir is unknown at this time and, therefore, historic fill material is considered a REC/AOC.

In addition, the Paterson, NJ topographic map identifies a portion of the Property (along the southwestern border) as being developed with historic fill. Please refer to **Figure 3A** for NJDEP's GeoWeb Map. Historic fill generally constitutes a concern when it contains industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, coal ash, dredge spoils, or other potentially contaminated anthropogenic materials. The presence of historic fill material is considered a REC/AOC and discussed in **Section 8.0.**

5.8.1 Odors

Strong, pungent, or noxious odors were not observed at the Property during the Property visit or identified in interviews or record reviews.

5.8.2 Drums

EWMA observed one blue plastic 55- drum on the Property. Upon inspection the drum was used to dispose of trash and was placed they by the City of Paterson Department of Public Works. Since the drum only contained household type trash it is not considered a REC/AOC.

5.8.3 Pools of Liquid

Standing surface waters or pools of liquid potentially containing hazardous substances or petroleum products were not observed at the Property during the visit or identified in interviews or record reviews.

5.8.4 Stains or Corrosion

Stains or corrosions potentially caused by hazardous substances or petroleum products were not observed at the exterior portion of the Property during the visit and were not identified in interviews and record reviews.

5.8.5 Drains and Sumps

Storm water or roof drains were not observed at the exterior portion of the Property during the visit and were not identified in interviews and record reviews.

5.8.6 Pits, Ponds or Lagoons

Pits or lagoons potentially containing hazardous substances were not observed at the Property during the site visit or identified in interviews or record reviews.

8. Findings, Opinions & Conclusions

EWMA has performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E1527-13 for Block 801, Lot 7 and a portion of Lot 23, Paterson, Passaic County, New Jersey (the Property). Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in **Appendix1** of this report.

Our review of general property information, observation of adjacent properties, research of historical property information, including a review of environmental records, and a Property visit revealed the following RECs/AOCs through the performance of this Phase I ESA/PA as summarized below.

1. Historic Fill Related to a Former Reservoir:

EWMA's review of the historical aerial photographs revealed that filling was evident at the Property and surrounding properties from approximately 1931 through 1954. According to historical records and a review of Sanborn maps, a reservoir known as the Middle Reservoir occupied the Property from at least 1915 through the mid-1950s. The presence of the Middle Reservoir in itself is not an environmental concern; however, the water body was drained and filled to grade as indicated in the aerial photographs. Fill material was imported to fill the reservoir and raise the Property to grade. Historic fill generally constitutes a concern when it contains industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, coal ash, dredge spoils, or other potentially contaminated anthropogenic materials. The quality of the fill material used to fill the reservoir is unknown at this time and therefore historic fill material is considered a REC/AOC.

No evaluation is required under NJDEP regulations at this time. However, should a triggering event occur at the Property such as a release to subsurface or construction/activities occur which involve the disturbance and/or disposal of the site soils, appropriate site investigation sampling may be necessary to determine the quality of the soil. If historic fill material is confirmed to be present at the Property, it can be administratively addressed by recording a Deed Notice and obtaining a Remedial Action Permit for soils.

SOIL SAMPLING Results to determine quality of soil

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.

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.

2. Are federally listed species or designated critical habitats present in the action area?

No, the project will have No Effect due to the absence of federally listed species and designated critical habitat

✓ Yes, there are federally listed species or designated critical habitats present in the action area.

3. What effects, if any, will your project have on federally listed species or designated critical habitat?

No Effect: Based on the specifics of both the project and any federally listed species in the action area, you have determined that the project will have absolutely no effect on listed species or critical habitat. in the action area.

✓ May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect: Any effects that the project may have on federally listed species or critical habitats would be beneficial, discountable, or insignificant.

Likely to Adversely Affect: The project may have negative effects on one or more listed species or critical habitat.

4. **Informal Consultation is required**

Section 7 of ESA (16 USC. 1536) mandates consultation to resolve potential impacts to endangered and threatened species and critical habitats. If a HUD-assisted project may affect any federally listed endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, then compliance is required with Section 7. See 50 CFR Part 402 Subpart B Consultation Procedures.

Did the Service(s) concur with the finding that the project is Not Likely to Adversely Affect?

✓ Yes, the Service(s) concurred with the finding.

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload the following below:

(1) A biological evaluation or equivalent document
(2) Concurrence(s) from FWS and/or NMFS
(3) Any other documentation of informal consultation

Exception: If finding was made based on procedures provided by a letter of understanding, memorandum of agreement, programmatic agreement, or checklist provided by local HUD office, provide whatever documentation is mandated by that agreement.

No, the Service(s) did not concur with the finding.

6. For the project to be brought into compliance with this section, all adverse impacts must be mitigated. Explain in detail the exact measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation. This information will be automatically included in the Mitigation summary for the environmental review. If negative effects cannot be mitigated, cancel the project using the button at the bottom of this screen.

Mitigation as follows will be implemented:

✓ No mitigation is necessary.

Explain why mitigation will not be made here:

IPAC REPORTS, DATED 10/7/2020, 1/11/2021, AND 7/23/2021 LISTED THE INDIANA BAT MYOTIS SODALIS AND NORTHERN LONG EARED BAT MYOTIS SEPTENTRIONALIS WERE LISTED. THEN, FOLLOWING THE STEPS IN THE U.S WILDLIFE SERVICE NJ FIELD OFFICE PROJECT SCREENING CHART Q+A, RESULTED NO EFFECT FOR BOTH SPECIES.

Screen **Summary**

Compliance Determination

This project May Affect, but is Not Likely to Adversely Affect, listed species, and informal consultation was conducted. This project is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act without mitigation. (REFER TO IPAC REPORT AND PROJECT SCREENING CHARTS)

Supporting documentation

Species List New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office - JULY 2021.pdf
SPECIES bat municipalities - paterson not in red - AUG 2020.pdf
SPECIES SCREENING CHART QUESTIONS - NORTHERN LONG EARED BAT - NLEB.docx
SPECIES SCREENING CHART QUESTIONS - INDIANA BAT.docx
SPECIES Verification Letter Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB) Consultation and 4(d) Rule Consistency 2020-10-07.pdf
Species List New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office - JAN 2021.pdf
Species List New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office - OCT 2020.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office
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Galloway, NJ 08205
Phone: (609) 646-9310 Fax: (609) 646-0352
http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html

In Reply Refer To: October 07, 2020
Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-TA-0033
Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-00067
Project Name: New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST

Subject: Verification letter for the 'New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Diana Vazquez:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on October 07, 2020 your effects determination for the 'New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"[1] prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

This IPaC-assisted determination allows you to rely on the PBO for compliance with ESA Section 7(a)(2) only for the northern long-eared bat. It **does not** apply to the following ESA-protected species that also may occur in the Action area:

- Indiana Bat, *Myotis sodalis* (Endangered)

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

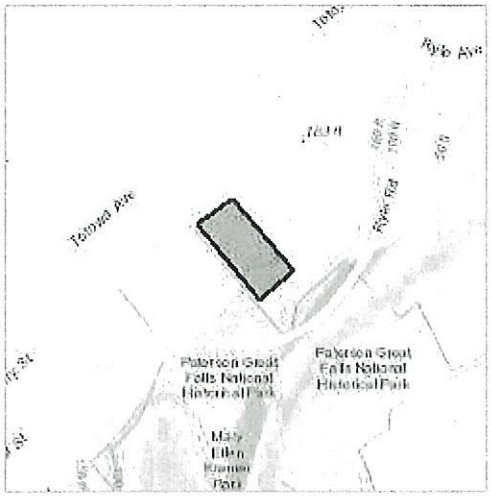
New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST':

> 1-27 JASPER ST. PATERSON, NJ 07522 - The scope of work would include RPM Development Group to redevelop a vacant lot adjacent to Hinchliffe Stadium with a six-story mixed-use building. The project will consist of 75 units, age-restricted to households ages 55 years old and up, on the second through the sixth floor. The first floor of the building will include a childcare facility of approximately 5,800 sq. ft. In addition, a new four-story accessory parking garage consisting of approximately 315 parking spaces is proposed, located in the rear of the proposed six-story building.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/40.91906616337219N74.18049638763927W



Determination Key Result

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR

§17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?

   Yes

2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")

   No

3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?

   No

4. [Semantic] Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?

   Automatically answered

   No

5. [Semantic] Is the project action area located within 0.25 miles of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum?

   Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency

   Automatically answered

   No

6. [Semantic] Is the project action area located within 150 feet of a known occupied northern long-eared bat maternity roost tree?

   Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency

   Automatically answered

   No

Project Questionnaire

If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

United States Department of the Interior

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http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html

In Reply Refer To: July 23, 2021
Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-0033
Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-03419
Project Name: New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST

Subject: Updated 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:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species that may occur in your proposed action area and/or may be affected by your proposed project. This species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

If the enclosed list indicates that any listed species may be present in your action area, please visit the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page as the next step in evaluating potential project impacts: http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html

On the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page you will find:

- habitat descriptions, survey protocols, and recommended best management practices for listed species;
- recommended procedures for submitting information to this office; and
- links to other Federal and State agencies, the Section 7 Consultation Handbook, the Service's wind energy guidelines, communication tower recommendations, the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines, and other resources and recommendations for protecting wildlife resources.

The enclosed list may change as new information about listed species becomes available. As per Federal regulations at 50 CFR 402.12(e), the enclosed list is only valid for 90 days. Please return to the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation to obtain an updated species list. When using ECOS-IPaC, be careful about drawing the boundary of your Project Location. Remember that your action area under the ESA is not limited to just the

footprint of the project. The action area also includes all areas that may be indirectly affected through impacts such as noise, visual disturbance, erosion, sedimentation, hydrologic change, chemical exposure, reduced availability or access to food resources, barriers to movement, increased human intrusions or access, and all areas affected by reasonably forseeable future that would not occur without ("but for") the project that is currently being proposed.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal and non-Federal project proponents to consider listed, proposed, and candidate species early in the planning process. Feel free to contact this office if you would like more information or assistance evaluating potential project impacts to federally listed species or other wildlife resources. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about your project.

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:

New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4
Galloway, NJ 08205
(609) 646-9310

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-0033
Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-03419
Project Name: New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST
Project Type: ** OTHER **
Project Description: 1-27 JASPER ST. PATERSON, NJ 07522 - The scope of work would include RPM Development Group to redevelop a vacant lot adjacent to Hinchliffe Stadium with a six-story mixed-use building. The project will consist of 75 units, age-restricted to households ages 55 years old and up, on the second through the sixth floor. The first floor of the building will include a childcare facility of approximately 5,800 sq. ft. In addition, a new four-story accessory parking garage consisting of approximately 315 parking spaces is proposed, located in the rear of the proposed six-story building.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@40.91906616337219,-74.18049638763927,14z

Counties: Passaic County, New Jersey

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 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.

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. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

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. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Blue-winged Warbler *Vermivora pinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
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) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	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.

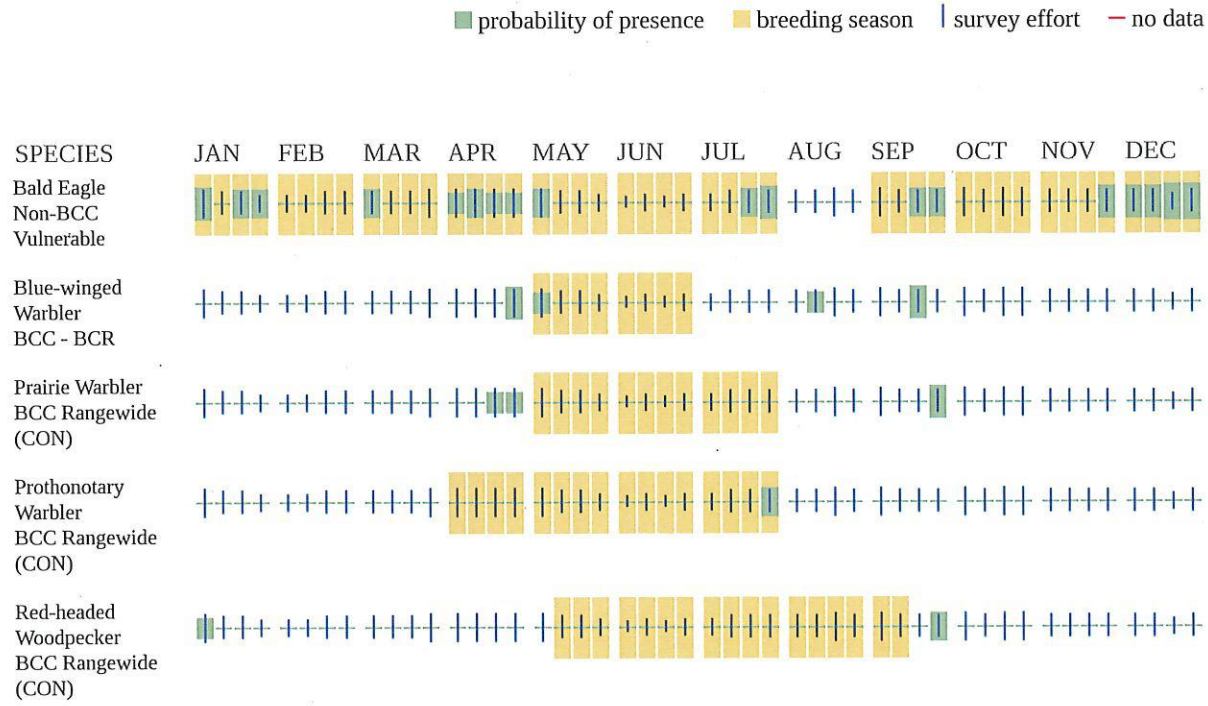
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

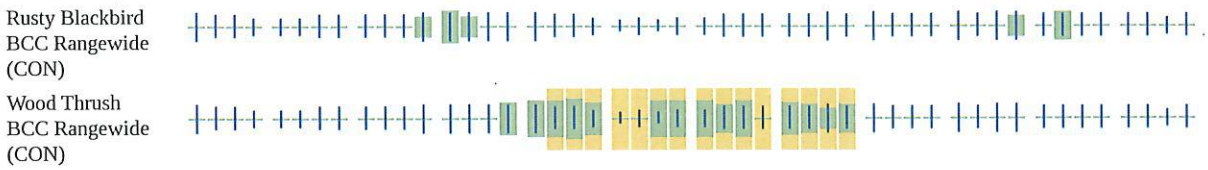
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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 http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.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 migratory birds potentially occurring 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 AKN Phenology 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, migrating or present year-round in my project 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 refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. 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.

United States Department of the Interior

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In Reply Refer To: January 11, 2021
Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-0033
Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-01099
Project Name: New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST

Subject: Updated 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:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species that may occur in your proposed action area and/or may be affected by your proposed project. This species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

If the enclosed list indicates that any listed species may be present in your action area, please visit the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page as the next step in evaluating potential project impacts: http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html

On the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page you will find:

- habitat descriptions, survey protocols, and recommended best management practices for listed species;
- recommended procedures for submitting information to this office; and
- links to other Federal and State agencies, the Section 7 Consultation Handbook, the Service's wind energy guidelines, communication tower recommendations, the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines, and other resources and recommendations for protecting wildlife resources.

The enclosed list may change as new information about listed species becomes available. As per Federal regulations at 50 CFR 402.12(e), the enclosed list is only valid for 90 days. Please return to the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation to obtain an updated species list. When using ECOS-IPaC, be careful about drawing the boundary of your Project Location. Remember that your action area under the ESA is not limited to just the

footprint of the project. The action area also includes all areas that may be indirectly affected through impacts such as noise, visual disturbance, erosion, sedimentation, hydrologic change, chemical exposure, reduced availability or access to food resources, barriers to movement, increased human intrusions or access, and all areas affected by reasonably forseeable future that would not occur without ("but for") the project that is currently being proposed.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal and non-Federal project proponents to consider listed, proposed, and candidate species early in the planning process. Feel free to contact this office if you would like more information or assistance evaluating potential project impacts to federally listed species or other wildlife resources. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about your project.

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:

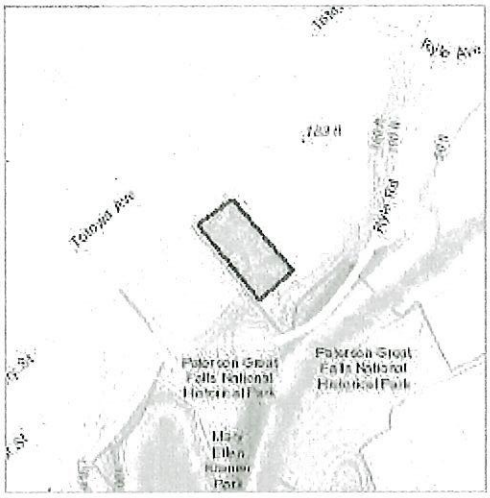
New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4
Galloway, NJ 08205
(609) 646-9310

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-0033
Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-01099
Project Name: New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST
Project Type: ** OTHER **
Project Description: 1-27 JASPER ST. PATERSON, NJ 07522 - The scope of work would include RPM Development Group to redevelop a vacant lot adjacent to Hinchliffe Stadium with a six-story mixed-use building. The project will consist of 75 units, age-restricted to households ages 55 years old and up, on the second through the sixth floor. The first floor of the building will include a childcare facility of approximately 5,800 sq. ft. In addition, a new four-story accessory parking garage consisting of approximately 315 parking spaces is proposed, located in the rear of the proposed six-story building.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@40.91906616337219,-74.18049638763927,14z



Counties: Passaic County, New Jersey

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 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.

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.

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. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

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.

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. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Blue-winged Warbler *Vermivora pinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
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) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	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.

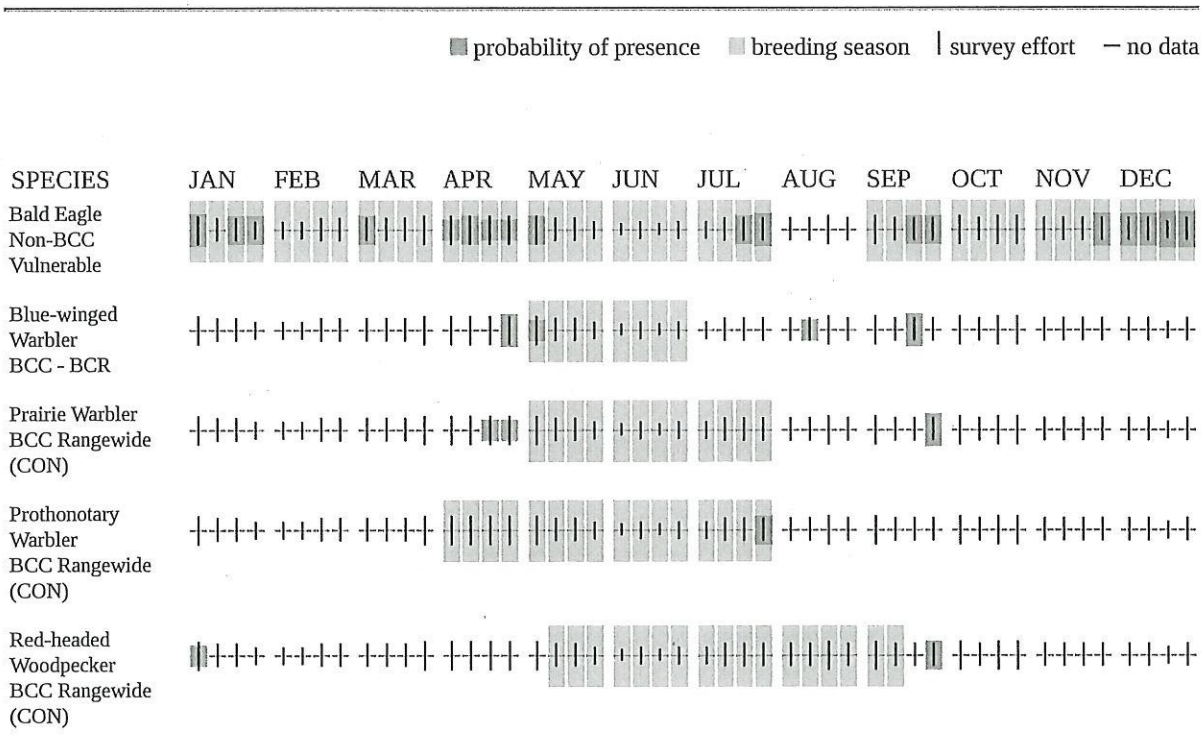
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

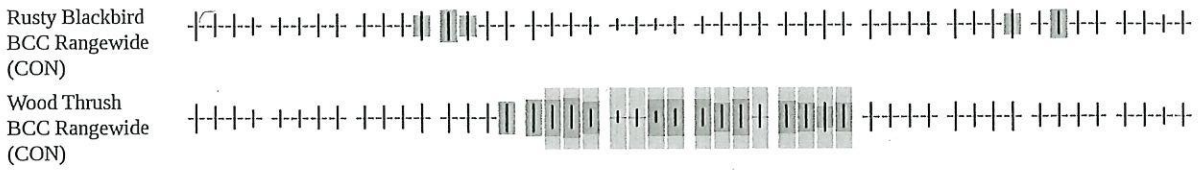
Breeding Season ( )
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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 http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.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 migratory birds potentially occurring 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 AKN Phenology 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, migrating or present year-round in my project 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 refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. 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.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4
Galloway, NJ 08205
Phone: (609) 646-9310 Fax: (609) 646-0352
http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-0033
Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-00066
Project Name: New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST

October 07, 2020

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species that may occur in your proposed action area and/or may be affected by your proposed project. This species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

If the enclosed list indicates that any listed species may be present in your action area, please visit the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page as the next step in evaluating potential project impacts: http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html

On the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page you will find:

- habitat descriptions, survey protocols, and recommended best management practices for listed species;
- recommended procedures for submitting information to this office; and
- links to other Federal and State agencies, the Section 7 Consultation Handbook, the Service's wind energy guidelines, communication tower recommendations, the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines, and other resources and recommendations for protecting wildlife resources.

The enclosed list may change as new information about listed species becomes available. As per Federal regulations at 50 CFR 402.12(e), the enclosed list is only valid for 90 days. Please return to the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation to obtain an updated species list. When using ECOS-IPaC, be careful about drawing the boundary of your Project Location. Remember that your action area under the ESA is not limited to just the

footprint of the project. The action area also includes all areas that may be indirectly affected through impacts such as noise, visual disturbance, erosion, sedimentation, hydrologic change, chemical exposure, reduced availability or access to food resources, barriers to movement, increased human intrusions or access, and all areas affected by reasonably forseeable future that would not occur without ("but for") the project that is currently being proposed.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal and non-Federal project proponents to consider listed, proposed, and candidate species early in the planning process. Feel free to contact this office if you would like more information or assistance evaluating potential project impacts to federally listed species or other wildlife resources. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about your project.

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:

New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4
Galloway, NJ 08205
(609) 646-9310

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-0033

Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-00066

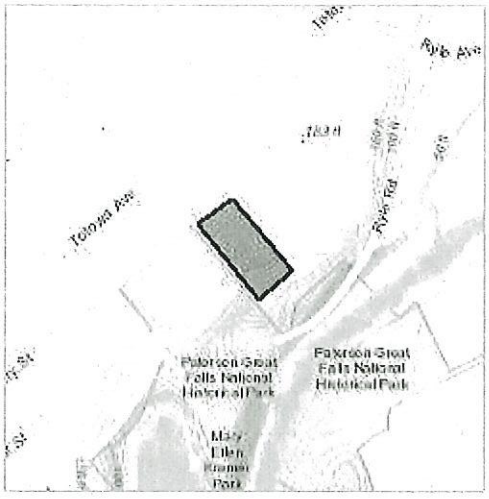
Project Name: New construction project for senior housing and new parking garage - JASPER ST

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: 1-27 JASPER ST. PATERSON, NJ 07522 - The scope of work would include RPM Development Group to redevelop a vacant lot adjacent to Hinchliffe Stadium with a six-story mixed-use building. The project will consist of 75 units, age-restricted to households ages 55 years old and up, on the second through the sixth floor. The first floor of the building will include a childcare facility of approximately 5,800 sq. ft. In addition, a new four-story accessory parking garage consisting of approximately 315 parking spaces is proposed, located in the rear of the proposed six-story building.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/40.91906616337219N74.18049638763927W



Counties: Passaic, NJ

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 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.

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.

---

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 is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

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. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Blue-winged Warbler *Vermivora pinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
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) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	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.

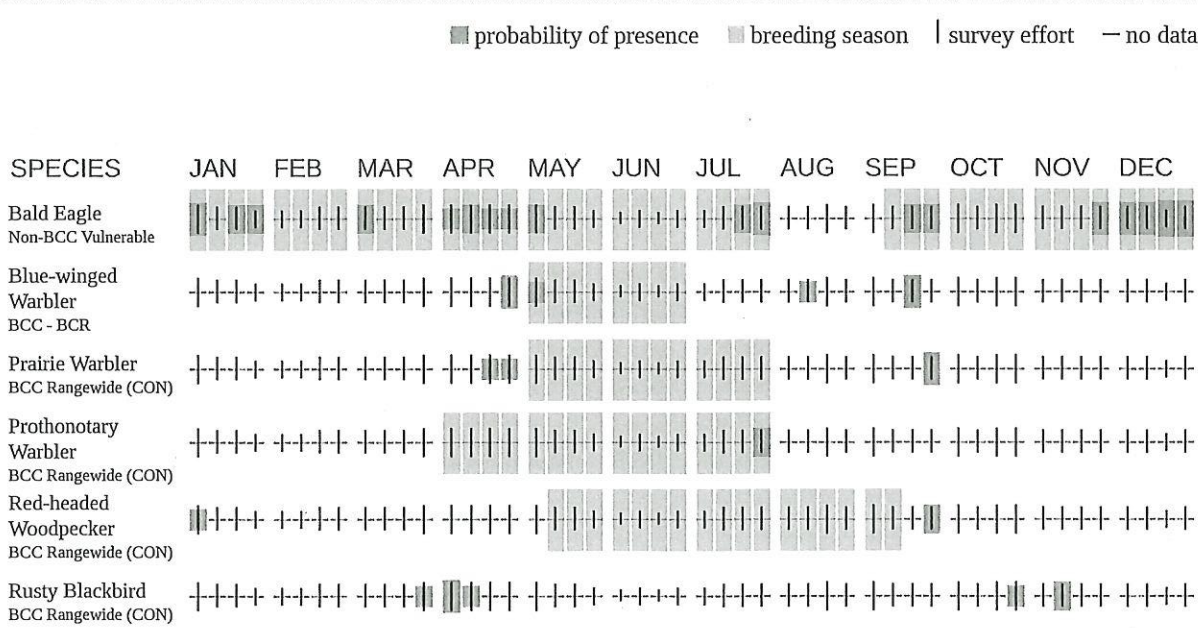
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

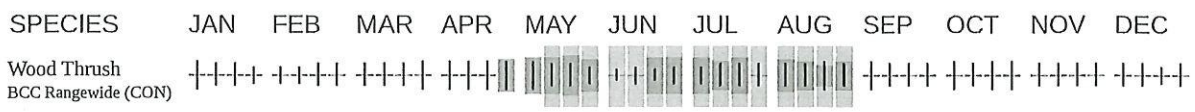
Breeding Season ( )
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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 http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.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 and/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 migratory birds potentially occurring 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 AKN Phenology 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, migrating or present year-round in my project 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 refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. 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.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Jersey Field Office

Project Screening Chart (INDIANA BAT)

10/2020

https://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/ScreeningChart.html

QUESTION # 1:

Is the project funded or authorized by the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, or the Federal Transit Administration?

Yes = Use the IPaC Determination Key to comply with the 2018 revised FHWA/FRA/FTA Programmatic Biological Opinion.

No = Go to Question 2.

QUESTION # 2:

Does the project involve activity in/near a cave or mine tunnel (excluding tunnels that are 100% sealed or are completely flooded)?

Yes = Submit project information to NJFO.

No = Go to Question 3.

QUESTION # 3:

Does the project involve tree clearing?

Yes = Go to Question 4.

No = Go to Question 6.

QUESTION # 4:

Will the tree clearing be conducted during the restricted season as per the dates listed below this chart?

Yes = Submit project information to NJFO.

No = Go to Question 5.

The recommended seasonal restriction on tree clearing for Indiana bat is as follows:

- In municipalities with hibernation occurrence: April 1 - November 15.
- In municipalities with maternity occurrence: April 1 - September 30.
- In municipalities with both hibernation and maternity occurrence: April 1 - November 15.
- In areas of potential occurrence (*i.e.*, all areas returned by IPaC but not on the bat municipality list): April 1 - September 30.

QUESTION # 5:

Is the tree clearing over 1 acre in Morris, Somerset, or Sussex Counties; or over 5 acres elsewhere?

Yes = Submit project information to NJFO.

No = Go to Question 6.

QUESTION # 6:

Does the project involve use of pesticides OR a new or enlarged wind turbine?

Yes = Submit project information to NJFO.

No = Go to Question 7.

QUESTION # 7:

Will any new artificial lighting be directed toward suitable habitat, or installed without downward facing shields?

Yes = Submit project information to NJFO.

No = No effect.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Jersey Field Office 10/2020

Project Screening Chart (NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT) (NLEB)

https://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/ScreeningChart.html

QUESTION # 1:

Is the project funded or authorized by the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, or the Federal Transit Administration?

Yes = Use the IPaC Determination Key to comply with the 2018 revised FHWA/FRA/FTA Programmatic Biological Opinion.

No = Go to Question 2.

QUESTION # 2:

Complete the Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule determination key on IPaC. The determination key will automatically answer questions about whether your project location is within 0.25 mile of a hibernaculum or 150 feet of a maternity roost. Did the determination key evaluation return a statement that "based on its location, incidental take from the proposed project may not be excepted under the 4(d) Rule"?

Yes = Submit project information to NJFO.

No = The project is in compliance with the NLEB 4(d) rule. No further consultation/ technical assistance for this species is required.

New Jersey Municipalities with Hibernation or Maternity Occurrence of Indiana Bat or Northern Long-eared Bat. Municipalities with documented northern long-eared bat roost trees and municipalities that have or are within .25 miles from a known hibernaculum are listed in red text. (*= recently updated, **= newly added municipality)

All municipalities returned by IPaC for these bat species but not shown on this list are potential occurrences

COUNTY	Municipality	Indiana Bat	Northern Long-eared Bat
ATLANTIC	Absecon City		Maternity
ATLANTIC	Egg Harbor Township		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
ATLANTIC	Galloway Township*		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
ATLANTIC	Hamilton Township*		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
ATLANTIC	Hammonton Town		Maternity
ATLANTIC	Pleasantville City		Maternity
ATLANTIC	Port Republic City		Maternity
BERGEN	Fair Lawn Borough		Maternity
BERGEN	Franklin Lakes Borough		Maternity
BERGEN	Glen Rock Borough		Maternity
BERGEN	Mahwah Township		Hibernation/Maternity
BERGEN	Oakland Borough		Hibernation/Maternity
BERGEN	Ridgewood Village		Maternity
BERGEN	Wyckoff Township		Maternity
BURLINGTON	Bass River Township		Maternity/ Known Roost Trees
BURLINGTON	Evesham Township		Known Roost Trees
BURLINGTON	New Hanover Township		Maternity
BURLINGTON	North Hanover Township		Maternity
BURLINGTON	Pemberton Township		Maternity
BURLINGTON	Shamong Township		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
BURLINGTON	Tabernacle Township		Maternity
BURLINGTON	Washington Township		Maternity
BURLINGTON	Wrightstown Borough		Maternity
CAMDEN	Waterford Township		Maternity
ESSEX	Fairfield Township	Hibernation	
ESSEX	Livingston Township	Maternity	Maternity
ESSEX	Millburn Township	Maternity	
HUNTERDON	Bethlehem Township**		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Clinton Town		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Clinton Township		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Delaware Township		Maternity
HUNTERDON	East Amwell Township		Maternity
HUNTERDON	Franklin Township		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	High Bridge Borough		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Lambertville City		Maternity
HUNTERDON	Lebanon Borough		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Raritan Township		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Readington Township		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Stockton Borough		Maternity
HUNTERDON	Tewksbury Township	Maternity	Hibernation
HUNTERDON	Union Township*		Hibernation
HUNTERDON	West Amwell Township*		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
MIDDLESEX	Piscataway Township**		Known Roost Trees
MIDDLESEX	Edison Township **		Known Roost Trees
MERCER	Hopewell Borough		Maternity
MERCER	Hopewell Township		Maternity
MERCER	Lawrence Township		Maternity
MERCER	Princeton Borough		Maternity
MERCER	Princeton Township		Maternity
MONMOUTH	Colts Neck Township		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
MONMOUTH	Eatontown Borough		Maternity
MONMOUTH	Freehold Township		Maternity
MONMOUTH	Howell Township		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
MONMOUTH	Middletown Township		Maternity
MONMOUTH	Neptune Township		Maternity
MONMOUTH	Ocean Township		Maternity
MONMOUTH	Shrewsbury Borough		Maternity
MONMOUTH	Shrewsbury Township		Maternity

Revised April 8, 2020

MONMOUTH	Tinton Falls Borough		Maternity/Known Roost Trees
MONMOUTH	Wall Township		Maternity
MONMOUTH	West Long Branch Borough		Maternity
MORRIS	Boonton Town	Hibernation	Hibernation
MORRIS	Boonton Township	Hibernation	Hibernation/Maternity
MORRIS	Butler Borough	Hibernation	Hibernation
MORRIS	Chatham Borough	Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Chatham Township	Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Chester Borough	Maternity	
MORRIS	Chester Township	Hibernation/Maternity	
MORRIS	Denville Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Hibernation/Maternity
MORRIS	Dover Town	Hibernation	Hibernation/Maternity
MORRIS	East Hanover Township	Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Florham Park Borough	Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Hanover Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Harding Township	Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Jefferson Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Hibernation/Maternity
MORRIS	Kinnelon Borough	Hibernation	Hibernation
MORRIS	Lincoln Park Borough	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Long Hill Township*	Maternity	Maternity/Known Roost Trees
MORRIS	Madison Borough	Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Mendham Borough	Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Mendham Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Mine Hill Township	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Montville Township	Hibernation	
MORRIS	Morris Plains Borough	Hibernation/Maternity	
MORRIS	Morris Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Morristown Town	Hibernation/Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Mount Arlington Borough	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Mount Olive Township	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Mountain Lakes Borough	Hibernation	Hibernation
MORRIS	Netcong Borough	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Parsippany-Troy Hills Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Maternity
MORRIS	Pequannock Township	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Randolph Township	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Riverdale Borough	Hibernation	Hibernation/Maternity
MORRIS	Rockaway Borough	Hibernation	Hibernation/Maternity
MORRIS	Rockaway Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Hibernation/Maternity/Known Roost
MORRIS	Roxbury Township	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Victory Gardens Borough	Hibernation	Maternity
MORRIS	Washington Township	Maternity	
MORRIS	Wharton Borough	Hibernation	Hibernation/Maternity
OCEAN	Barnegat Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Berkeley Township**		Known Roost Trees
OCEAN	Eagleswood Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Jackson Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Lakehurst Borough		Maternity
OCEAN	Little Egg Harbor Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Long Beach Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Manchester Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Ocean Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Plumsted Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Stafford Township		Maternity
OCEAN	Surf City Borough		Maternity
OCEAN	Toms River Township**		Known Roost Trees
OCEAN	Tuckerton Borough		Maternity
PASSAIC	Bloomingdale Borough	Hibernation	Hibernation/Maternity
PASSAIC	Haledon Borough		Maternity
PASSAIC	Hawthorne Borough		Maternity
PASSAIC	North Haledon Borough		Maternity
PASSAIC	Paterson City		Maternity
PASSAIC	Pompton Lakes Borough		Hibernation/Maternity
PASSAIC	Prospect Park Borough		Maternity

Revised April 8, 2020

PASSAIC	Ringwood Borough		Hibernation/Maternity
PASSAIC	Totowa Borough		Maternity
PASSAIC	Wanaque Borough		Hibernation/Maternity
PASSAIC	Wayne Township*		Maternity/ Known Roost Trees
PASSAIC	West Milford Township	Hibernation	Hibernation/Maternity/Known Roost
PASSAIC	West Paterson Borough		Maternity
SALEM	Mannington Township		Maternity
SALEM	Pennsville Township		Maternity
SOMERSET	Bedminster Township	Maternity	
SOMERSET	Bernards Township*	Maternity	Maternity/ Known Roost Trees
SOMERSET	Bernardsville Borough	Maternity	Maternity
SOMERSET	Far Hills Borough	Maternity	
SOMERSET	Franklin Township		Maternity
SOMERSET	Green Brook Township		Maternity
SOMERSET	Hillsborough Township		Maternity
SOMERSET	Manville Borough		Maternity
SOMERSET	Millstone Borough		Maternity
SOMERSET	Montgomery Township		Maternity
SOMERSET	North Plainfield Borough		Maternity
SOMERSET	Peapack-Gladstone Borough	Maternity	
SOMERSET	Warren Township	Maternity	
SOMERSET	Watchung Borough	Maternity	
SUSSEX	Andover Township	Hibernation/Maternity	
SUSSEX	Byram Township	Hibernation	Maternity
SUSSEX	Franklin Borough	Maternity	Hibernation/Maternity
SUSSEX	Hamburg Borough	Maternity	Hibernation
SUSSEX	Hampton Township	Maternity	
SUSSEX	Hardyston Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Hibernation/Maternity
SUSSEX	Hopatcong Borough	Hibernation	Maternity
SUSSEX	Lafayette Township	Maternity	Hibernation/Maternity
SUSSEX	Montague Township	Maternity	Maternity
SUSSEX	Newton Town	Maternity	
SUSSEX	Ogdensburg Borough*	Hibernation	Hibernation/ Known Roost Trees
SUSSEX	Sparta Township	Hibernation/Maternity	Hibernation/Maternity
SUSSEX	Stanhope Borough	Hibernation	Maternity
SUSSEX	Sussex Borough	Maternity	Maternity
SUSSEX	Vernon Township	Maternity	Maternity/ Known Roost Trees
SUSSEX	Wantage Township	Maternity	Maternity
UNION	Berkeley Heights Township	Maternity	Maternity
UNION	Mountainside Borough	Maternity	
UNION	New Providence Borough	Maternity	Maternity
UNION	Scotch Plains Township	Maternity	Maternity
UNION	Summit City	Maternity	
WARREN	Blairstown Township		Hibernation
WARREN	Hardwick Township		Hibernation
WARREN	Knowlton Township		Hibernation

All municipalities returned by IPaC for these bat species but not shown on this list are potential occurrences

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

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

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

There are no current or planned stationary aboveground storage containers of concern within 1 mile of the project site. The project is in compliance with explosive and flammable hazard requirements. (REFER TO NEPASSIST MAP.)

Supporting documentation

NO ABOVEGROUND STORAGE CONTAINERS WITHIN 1 MILE.docx

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

NO ABOVEGROUND STORAGE CONTAINERS WITHIN 1 MILE OF 1-27 JASPER ST. PATERSON, NJ 07522

https://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/nepamap.aspx

SCREENSHOT ON: 10/7/2020

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

2. Does your project meet one of the following exemptions?

- Construction limited to on-farm structures needed for farm operations.
- Construction limited to new minor secondary (accessory) structures such as a garage or storage shed
- Project on land already in or committed to urban development or used for water storage. (7 CFR 658.2(a))

Yes

✓ No

3. Does "important farmland," including prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide or local importance regulated under the Farmland Protection Policy Act, occur on the project site?

- Construction limited to on-farm structures needed for farm operations.
- Construction limited to new minor secondary (accessory) structures such as a garage or storage shed
- Project on land already in or committed to urban development or used for water storage. (7 CFR 658.2(a))

✓ No

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

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The project includes activities that could convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use, but "prime farmland","unique farmland", or "farmland of statewide or local importance" regulated under the Farmland Protection Policy Act does not occur on the project site. The project is in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act. (REFER TO WEBSOIL SURVEY REPORT)

Supporting documentation

FARMLAND SOIL SURVEY REPORT 1 27 JASPER ST.pdf

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

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 Passaic County, New Jersey

October 6, 2020

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

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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.

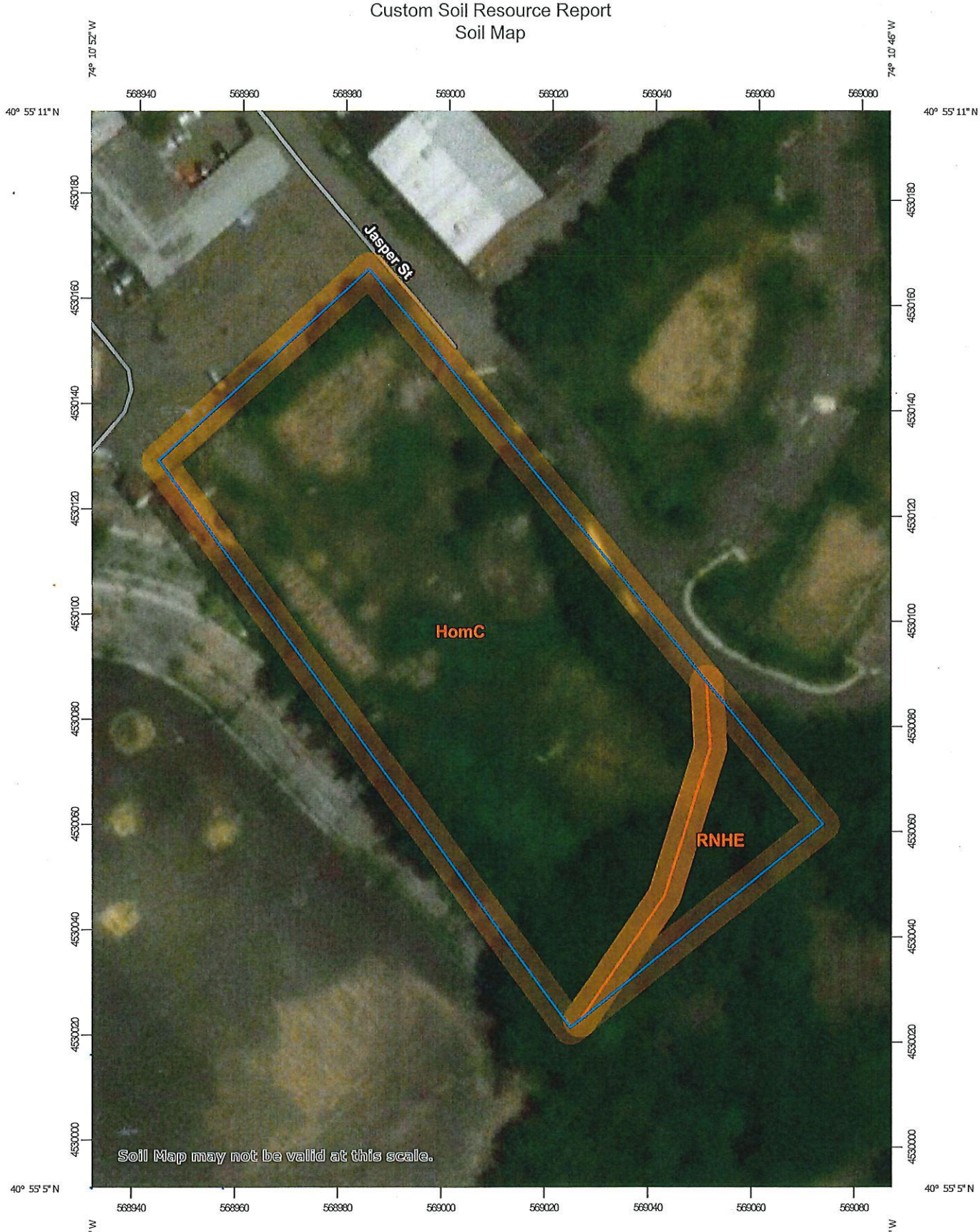
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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: 1:998 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 10 20 40 60

Feet: 0 45 90 180 270

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N 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 1:24,000.

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: Passaic County, New Jersey
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Jun 1, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Feb 26, 2017

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
HomC	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	1.8	90.5%
RNHE	Rock outcrop-Holyoke complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	0.2	9.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		**2.0**	**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.

Passaic County, New Jersey

HomC—Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: b0py
Elevation: 50 to 870 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 131 to 178 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holyoke and similar soils: 80 percent
Rock outcrop: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holyoke

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, hills, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived from basalt

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
Oa - 1 to 3 inches: highly decomposed plant material
A - 3 to 5 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 5 to 14 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 14 to 18 inches: loam
R - 18 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Typical profile

R - 0 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Yalesville, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

RNHE—Rock outcrop-Holyoke complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: b0qd
Elevation: 0 to 260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 131 to 217 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rock outcrop: 60 percent
Holyoke and similar soils: 40 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Typical profile

R - 0 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Runoff class: Very 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): 8s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Description of Holyoke

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived from basalt and/or diabase

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 3 to 8 inches: gravelly silt loam
Bw2 - 8 to 16 inches: gravelly silt loam
R - 16 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 45 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
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
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

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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:

FIRMETTE MAP - 1-27 JASPER ST.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

This project does not occur in a floodplain. The project is in compliance with Executive Order 11988. (REFER TO FIRM MAP 34031C0216C EFF. 4/17/2020)

Supporting documentation

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

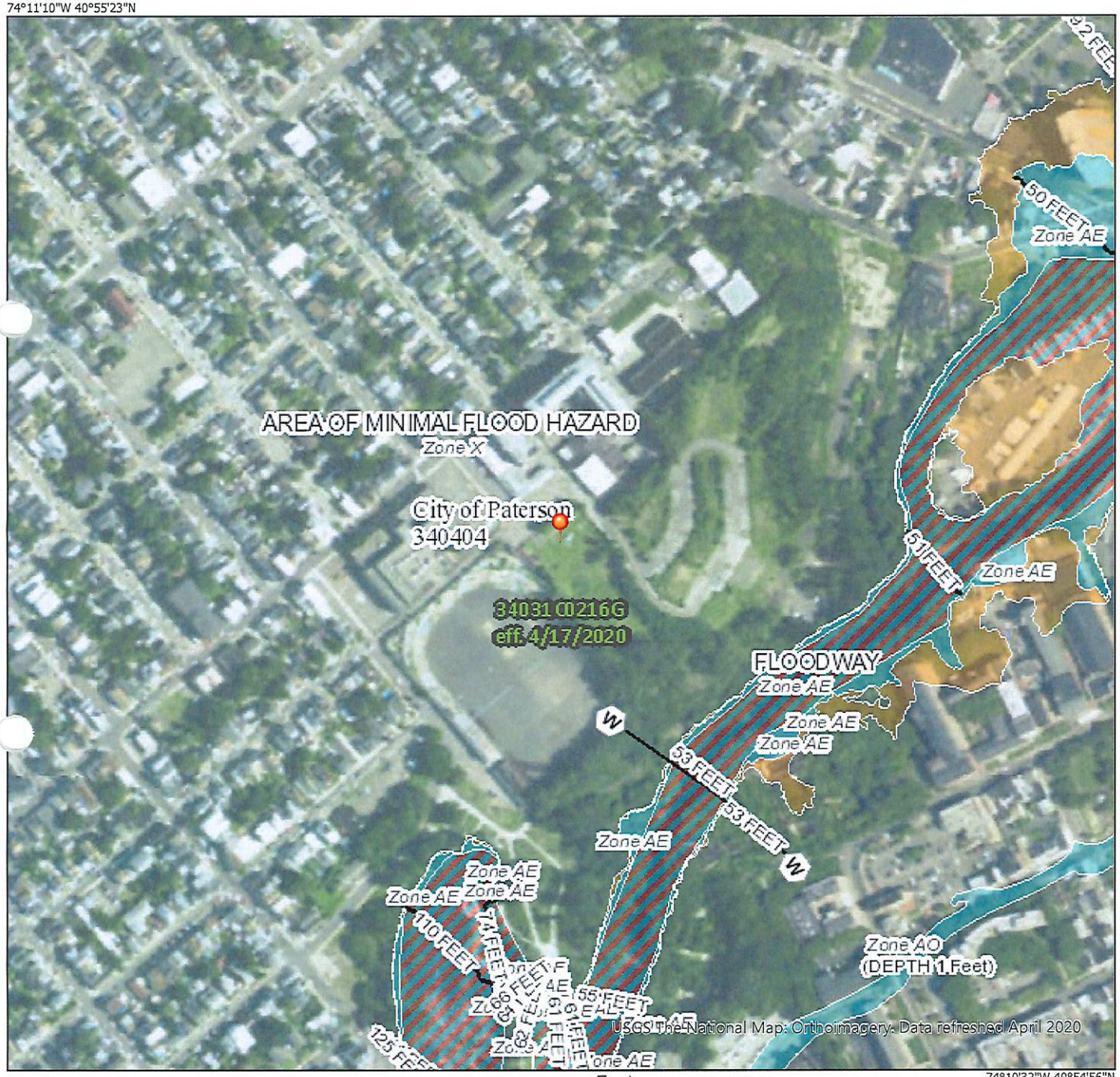
Yes

✓ No

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

74°11'10"W 40°55'23"N



74°10'32"W 40°54'56"N

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

1:6,000

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 / 17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance / 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 8/21/2020 at 2:53 PM 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.