

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

Project Information

Update Date	Updated By	Start Date	Deadline Date	End Date	Justification
08/04/2026	B68530 Allinikov			08/04/2026	Actual End Date set to Signed Date on Signature and Posting (6320) screen.

Project Name: Choice-Landing-7519-Apple-Patch-Court

HEROS Number: 900000010525192

Start Date: 03/19/2026

Responsible Entity (RE): KENTUCKY HOUSING CORPORATION, 1231 Louisville Rd
Frankfort KY, 40601

RE Preparer: Cathy Allinikov

State / Local Identifier:

Certifying Officer: Winston Miller

Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Entity): Pillar / The Housing Partnership

Point of Contact: Karri Gerdemann / Steve Gallahue

Consultant (if applicable): CMec

Point of Contact: Suzanne Arnzen

40 CFR 1506.5(b)(4): The lead agency or, where appropriate, a cooperating agency shall prepare a disclosure statement for the contractor's execution specifying that the contractor has no financial or other interest in the outcome of the action. Such statement need not include privileged or confidential trade secrets or other confidential business information.

- ✓ By checking this box, I attest that as a consultant, I have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the undertaking assessed in this environmental review.

Project Location: 7519 Apple Patch Ct, Crestwood, KY 40014

Additional Location Information:

N/A

Direct Comments to: environmentalreview@kyhousing.org

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

The proposed Choice Landing development will consist of a 72-unit Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) residential project. The subject property is located on Celebration Way in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, 40014. The proposed development will consist of residential units intended primarily to serve individuals with special needs, including persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental disabilities, and physical disabilities. Preference for occupancy will be given to qualified individuals with disabilities, followed by income-qualified elderly households aged 62 and older and other income-qualified renter households. The project is proposed as a subsidized affordable housing development utilizing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits administered by the Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC). In exchange for the allocation of tax credits, the development will restrict occupancy to income-qualified households for a minimum compliance period of 30 years, with rents and income limits established in accordance with the applicable LIHTC program requirements. The subject's 4.6-acre site includes one parcel as identified with 15-00-00-17E. The new construction multi-family apartment complex will occupy 3.0 acres. The central coordinates are: 38.3537, -85.4966. Apple Patch Community, Inc owns the property. The project site is currently vacant and would be improved with the proposed 72-unit residential development if LIHTCs are awarded for construction.

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

The construction of a 72-unit low-income housing development will provide affordable rental housing intended primarily to serve individuals with special needs within Oldham County. The proposed development will be financed through the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program administered by the Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC). In accordance with LIHTC program

requirements, the development will restrict occupancy to income-qualified households for a minimum compliance period. Preference for occupancy will be given to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental disabilities, and physical disabilities, followed by income-qualified elderly households aged 62 and older and other income-qualified renter households. The market study performed by Valbridge Property Advisors in August of 2025, indicates that demand exists for the proposed development based on the limited availability of comparable housing options for the target population and the presence of an established referral network. The proposed tenant population is expected to be supported by referrals from a coalition of disability service providers operating in the region. Information provided in the market study indicates that four service providers alone could refer more than 420 potential residents annually, while the development would require a significantly smaller proportion of those referrals to achieve full occupancy. Based on this referral system and the limited supply of comparable housing, the market analysis concludes that demand for the proposed development is significant and sufficient to support stabilization of the units within several months following completion.

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

Within Oldham County, available data suggests there is demand for affordable rental housing serving the target population. The proposed development will provide housing intended primarily for individuals with special needs, including persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental disabilities, and physical disabilities, with additional eligibility for income-qualified elderly households aged 62 and older and other income-qualified renter households. The market study indicates that comparable housing options serving this population are limited within the market area. Demand for the proposed development is expected to be supported by an established referral network consisting of disability service providers operating within the region. Information provided in the market study performed by Valbridge Property Advisors in August of 2025, indicates that one service provider could refer approximately 125 qualified individuals annually, while three additional service providers indicated the ability to refer more than 295 potential residents annually. In total, these sources could provide referrals exceeding 420 potential residents per year. Demographic trends within Oldham County indicate modest population growth. Population estimates indicate approximately 79,220 residents in 2025, with projections indicating an increase to approximately 81,797 residents by 2030. The population aged 62 years and older represents approximately 39.76 percent of the total population in 2025 and is projected to increase slightly to approximately 40.04 percent by 2030. Additional housing market indicators demonstrate continued need for affordable housing options. Approximately 1,734 renter households within the primary market area are classified as rent-overburdened, representing approximately 39.6 percent of renter households. In the absence of additional affordable housing

development, the need for housing serving income-qualified and special needs households within the market area is expected to persist.

Maps, photographs, and other documentation of project location and description:

[Site Map.pdf](#)

[Photolog_7519 Apple Patch Ct - Phase 1.pdf](#)

Determination:

✓	Finding of No Significant Impact [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.13] The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of human environment
	Finding of Significant Impact

Approval Documents:

[Winston Miller Signed Choice Landing.pdf](#)

**7015.15 certified by Certifying Officer
on:**

**7015.16 certified by Authorizing Officer
on:**

Funding Information

Grant / Project Identification Number	HUD Program	Program Name	Funding Amount
TBD	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	HOME Program	\$1,350,000.00

**Estimated Total HUD Funded, \$3,750,000.00
Assisted or Insured Amount:**

**Estimated Total Project Cost [24 CFR 58.2 (a) \$3,750,000.00
(5)]:**

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

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §50.4, §58.5, and §58.6	Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?	Compliance determination (See Appendix A for source determinations)
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 & § 58.6		
Airport Hazards Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	☐ Yes ☒ No	The project site is not within 2,500 feet of a civilian airport or 15,000 feet of a military airfield. Bowman Field is more than 65,000 feet from the project site. Louisville Muhammad Ali International Airport and the nearest military airfields are also outside the applicable HUD airport hazard screening distances. The project is in compliance with Airport Hazards requirements.
Coastal Barrier Resources Act Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]	☐ Yes ☒ No	This project is located in a state that does not contain CBRS units. Therefore, this project is in compliance with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.
Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]	☐ Yes ☒ No	The structure or insurable property is not located in a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area. The site is located on the FEMA FIRM for Oldham County, Unincorporated Areas 210185 on panel 21185C0205E effective 10/16/2025. There is one revalidation (attached) that does not incorporate the subject property. While flood insurance may not be mandatory in this instance, HUD recommends that all insurable structures maintain flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The project is in compliance with flood insurance requirements.
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 & § 58.5		
Air Quality Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93	☐ Yes ☒ No	The project's county or air quality management district is in non-attainment status for the following: Ozone. This project does not exceed de minimis emissions levels or the screening level established by the state or air quality management district for

		the pollutant(s) identified above. EPA Green Book identifies the project area as maintenance for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS. The applicable ozone screening level is 0.070 ppm based on the 2015 Ozone NAAQS. The project consists of new construction of multifamily housing. The project will not include industrial activity or a major stationary source of air emissions. Temporary construction emissions and long term residential emissions are expected to be below applicable Clean Air Act screening and de minimis levels and will not interfere with the applicable SIP or ozone maintenance plan. The project is in compliance with the Clean Air Act.
Coastal Zone Management Act Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)	☐ Yes ☒ No	This project is located in a state that does not participate in the Coastal Zone Management Program. Therefore, this project is in compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act.
Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)]	☐ Yes ☒ No	Site contamination was evaluated through an ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, including review of an EDR Radius Map Report with GeoCheck and ASTM Vapor Encroachment Screening. The database review identified the subject property in NPDES records for Brownsboro Woods Phase 2, Apple Patch Court, KY DES No. KYR10Q083, and in FINDS, ECHO, and NPDES records associated with Independence Park and Celebration Park Subdivision along KY 329. These records appear to be associated with prior development and construction stormwater permitting. The Brownsboro Woods Phase 2 NPDES record and the Independence Park NPDES record are listed as terminated, and the records do not indicate a reported release of hazardous substances or petroleum products at the subject property. The Phase I ESA and vapor encroachment screening did not identify recognized

		environmental conditions, controlled recognized environmental conditions, historical recognized environmental conditions, or vapor encroachment conditions requiring additional investigation or remediation for the proposed multifamily residential use. No state voluntary cleanup program, No Further Action letter, engineering control, institutional control, remediation plan, or risk based corrective action is required for hazardous substances or petroleum contamination based on the information reviewed. Because the project involves new construction, radon testing cannot be completed until building construction is finished. Compliance with this factor is therefore conditioned on post construction radon testing. Radon testing will be conducted following construction in accordance with HUD radon requirements and applicable federal guidance. If radon concentrations are identified at or above the EPA action level of 4.0 pCi/L, radon mitigation will be completed in accordance with applicable federal standards, and the radon test results and any required mitigation documentation will be uploaded to the environmental review record. Based on the completed contamination evaluation, no hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals or gases, radioactive substances, or vapor encroachment concerns were identified that would affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended multifamily residential use of the property. With the required post construction radon testing and mitigation, if needed, the project is in compliance with 24 CFR 58.5(i)(2) and HUD contamination and toxic substances requirements.
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Endangered Species Act Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402	☐ Yes ☒ No	Endangered Species Act compliance was evaluated for the proposed Choice Landing project at 7519 Apple Patch Court, Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC system. The project was assigned IPaC Project Code 2026 0064087. The project consists of new construction of a 72 unit LIHTC residential development on an approximately 4.6 acre parcel, with the apartment development proposed on approximately 3.0 acres. The official IPaC species list identified six species for consideration: gray bat, Indiana bat, tricolored bat, whooping crane, pink mucket, and monarch butterfly. No designated critical habitat occurs within the project area under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office. The project site and action area were reviewed through IPaC determination keys and technical assistance documents. The Kentucky DKey resulted in a may affect, not likely to adversely affect determination for gray bat and a may affect determination for pink mucket. The Indiana bat DKey resulted in a may affect, not likely to adversely affect determination for Indiana bat. The later March 23, 2026 range wide bat DKey resulted in a may affect determination for tricolored bat and states that further consultation or coordination with the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office is necessary. The DKey responses indicate that the project will not involve blasting, drilling, herbicides, pesticides, bridge or culvert work, perennial stream loss requiring an individual Clean Water Act Section 404 permit, discharge of sediment into a stream, caves, sinkholes, fissures, karst features, rockshelters, underground quarries, abandoned mine portals, new water
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		borne contaminant sources, or new point source discharges other than stormwater. Excavation and grading areas are more than 200 feet from perennial and intermittent streams, are not in a FEMA special flood hazard area, and will not create new water bars or ditches that channel stormwater into a stream. The action area is not within 0.5 mile of a known bat hibernaculum or winter roost and does not contain hibernating bat habitat. Any tree cutting can be conducted outside the season when bats are present and roosting in trees. Site photographs dated March 3, 2026 document that the site is primarily open, maintained or previously disturbed grassed land within an existing residential and supportive services campus. Photographs show adjoining residential development, Celebration Way, Apple Patch Way, utilities, stormwater or sewer features, limited brush and tree cover along property boundaries, and an existing group home with no renovations scheduled. The site plan shows the proposed multifamily building, parking, stormwater features, and associated site improvements within the existing developed campus context. Because the IPaC records include may affect determinations for pink mucket and tricolored bat, and may affect, not likely to adversely affect determinations for Indiana bat and gray bat, the Responsible Entity submitted the consultation request and supporting documentation to USFWS for review. Final compliance will be documented upon receipt and upload of the final USFWS response or concurrence.
Explosive and Flammable Hazards Above-Ground Tanks)[24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C	☐ Yes ☒ No	There are no current or planned stationary aboveground storage containers of concern within 1 mile of the project site that are covered by 24

		CFR 51C. Attached are details of the four tanks within the search distance that hold water and or rocks/crushed rock, etc. The proposed project is new construction of a residential multifamily development at 7519 Apple Patch Court, Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The project itself is not the development of a hazardous facility and will not include a facility that primarily stores, handles, or processes flammable or combustible chemicals. The project does include new residential construction; therefore, the surrounding area was reviewed for stationary aboveground storage containers subject to 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C. A one mile explosive and flammable hazards review was completed for the project site. The review identified four apparent tanks within the one mile search area. Each identified tank was reviewed using aerial mapping, distance measurements, and visual documentation to determine whether it is a stationary aboveground storage container containing flammable or explosive materials covered by 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C. Tank 1 is located approximately 1,762 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this tank as part of a rock quarry and states that it does not hold flammable liquids. Because it is not a tank containing flammable or explosive materials regulated under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, it was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Tank 2 is located approximately 847 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this structure as a water tower. Because the tank stores water and does not contain flammable or explosive materials, it is not a covered aboveground storage container under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart
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		C and was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Tank 3 is located approximately 3,171 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this tank as part of a rock quarry and states that it does not hold flammable liquids. Because it is not a tank containing flammable or explosive materials regulated under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, it was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Tank 4 is located approximately 1,905 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this tank as part of a rock quarry and states that it does not hold flammable liquids. Because it is not a tank containing flammable or explosive materials regulated under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, it was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Based on the one mile review, no current or planned stationary aboveground storage containers containing flammable or explosive materials covered by 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C were identified within one mile of the project site. The identified tanks consist of water storage or quarry related tanks that do not contain flammable liquids or explosive materials. Therefore, no Acceptable Separation Distance calculation is required, no blast overpressure or thermal radiation hazard has been identified, and no mitigation or formal compliance steps are required. The project is in compliance with HUD explosive and flammable hazard requirements at 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C.
Farmlands Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658	☐ Yes ☒ No	This project includes activities that could potentially convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use, but an exemption applies. The project is in

		compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act.
Floodplain Management Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55	☐ Yes ☒ No	This project does not occur in the FFRMS floodplain. The extent of the FFRMS floodplain was determined using the 0.2 percent flood approach. FEMA has defined the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain on the effective National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette for the project area. The FIRMette for 7519 Apple Patch Drive shows the project location in an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard, Zone X. The mapped Special Flood Hazard Area, Zone A, and other flood hazard areas are located off site to the west and northwest of the project location. Based on the FEMA FIRMette, the project site is not located within the FFRMS floodplain under the 0.2 PFA. The project is in compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and 13690.
Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800	☐ Yes ☒ No	Section 106 consultation was required because the project includes activities with the potential to cause effects. Consultation was initiated with the Kentucky Heritage Council, serving as the State Historic Preservation Officer, and with federally recognized tribes identified through HUD's Tribal Directory Assessment Tool. Tribal consultation was initiated with the Cherokee Nation, Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and Osage Nation. The response periods for the tribes elapsed, and no objection is indicated in HEROS. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was determined to be not required. The Kentucky Heritage Council consultation has been completed. The project's Area of Potential Effect was reviewed for historic properties. A survey of historic buildings and/or archaeological sites was completed as part of the project. Based on the consultation

		record and the attached Kentucky Heritage Council letter, the project received a finding of No Adverse Effect. The finding does not include conditions. Based on the completed Section 106 consultation, the project will have No Adverse Effect on historic properties. No conditions or mitigation are required. The project is in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800.
Noise Abatement and Control Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B	☐ Yes ☒ No	A Noise Assessment was conducted. The noise level was acceptable: 54.0 db. See noise analysis. The project is in compliance with HUD's Noise regulation. A Noise Assessment was completed for the proposed Choice Landing residential new construction project at 7519 Apple Patch Court, Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The project involves new construction for residential use; therefore, the project was evaluated under HUD Noise Abatement and Control requirements at 24 CFR 51 Subpart B. The preliminary noise screening identified potential transportation noise sources within the HUD screening distances. One roadway noise source was identified within 1,000 feet: Veterans Memorial Parkway. The noise assessment states that the nearest proposed project building is located approximately 321 feet from Veterans Memorial Parkway. The roadway analysis used a projected FY34 AADT of 4,307 vehicles, a speed limit of 35 miles per hour, a standard nighttime traffic volume assumption of 15 percent, an average road grade of approximately 1 percent, and one stop sign or intersection within 600 feet of the site. The stop sign distance used in the analysis was 280 feet. The HUD DNL Calculator was used to evaluate the roadway noise contribution, and the calculated DNL for Veterans Memorial

		Parkway was included in the combined total noise assessment. The preliminary screening found no railroads within 3,000 feet of the project site. The airport screening identified two civil airports within 15 miles of the project site: LOU, Bowman Field, at approximately 66,898 feet, and Clark Regional Airport at approximately 77,096 feet. Airport noise worksheets were completed. The Bowman Field worksheet indicates total airport operations of 7,753, which is below the HUD airport noise screening thresholds. The Clark Regional Airport worksheet identifies annual operations of 2,572 air carrier operations, 347 air taxi operations, 24 military operations, and 6,643 general aviation operations. Each of these categories is below the applicable HUD screening threshold. Because the airport operations did not exceed the screening thresholds, airport noise was not expected to extend beyond the airport boundaries for purposes of the HUD noise evaluation. Based on the roadway, railroad, and airport noise screening and the HUD DNL Calculator results, the combined exterior noise level for the project site is 54.0 dB DNL. This is within HUD's Acceptable noise range of 65 dB DNL or less. The completed noise assessment, roadway data, airport operation worksheets, and supporting maps document the basis for the determination. Because the calculated noise exposure is 54.0 dB DNL, the project site is acceptable for residential use under HUD's Noise Abatement and Control regulation. No noise attenuation, mitigation, additional analysis, or formal compliance steps are required. The project is in compliance with HUD Noise Abatement and Control requirements at 24 CFR 51 Subpart B.
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Sole Source Aquifers Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149	☐ Yes ☒ No	The project is not located on a sole source aquifer area. There are no sole source aquifers in Kentucky. The nearest sole source aquifer is in Ohio near Cincinnati, over 80 miles from the project site. The project is in compliance with Sole Source Aquifer requirements.
Wetlands Protection Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5	☐ Yes ☒ No	The project will not impact wetlands. There are no wetlands on or near the site. The project activities will not have a direct or indirect impact on wetlands. The project is in compliance with Executive Order 11990.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)	☐ Yes ☒ No	This project is not within proximity of a NWSRS river. The project is in compliance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
HUD HOUSING ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS		

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

Impact Codes: An impact code from the following list has been used to make the determination of impact for each factor.

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

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
LAND DEVELOPMENT			
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	1	The proposed Choice Landing development is consistent with the documented planning and housing purpose for the site. The project is a proposed 72 unit LIHTC residential development on Celebration Way in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, on tax parcel 15 00 00 17E. The market study states that the site is proposed for a special needs residential complex with 72 one bedroom units serving households with a preference for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental disabilities, and physical disabilities. The project will be restricted to income qualified tenants for the required LIHTC compliance period and is being pursued through the Kentucky Housing Corporation LIHTC process. The project conforms to documented market need. The market study concludes that demand is significant and more than adequate to stabilize the 72 units for its special needs purpose, and that the target special needs household is not adequately served in the market or immediate region. No modifications were recommended. Therefore, the project is expected to have a beneficial impact by expanding affordable and supportive housing options. No adverse impact to conformance with plans is anticipated. The project is compatible with existing and planned land uses. The subject site is part of a larger Pillar campus serving individuals with disabilities. The campus includes 56 SRO units within duplex and single family homes, Pillar offices, consultation and supportive facilities, and a church. Surrounding land uses are residential and supportive in character, with single family residential uses to the west and south, single family residential and church use to the north, and Pillar administrative buildings	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		to the east. The property is zoned R 4, Residential District, under Oldham County Planning and Development Services. The market study states that the R 4 district allows higher density residential uses and low intensity nonresidential uses served by adequate infrastructure, and that Oldham County Planning and Development Services confirmed the proposed use is permitted by zoning. The site has average access and visibility, frontage on Celebration Way and Apple Patch Way, is at street grade, and has all utilities available. Based on the campus setting, surrounding residential uses, and zoning confirmation, the proposed multifamily development is compatible with surrounding land use and zoning. No adverse land use or zoning impact is anticipated. The proposed development will change the currently vacant portion of the site to multifamily residential use, but the scale and design are appropriate for the site and campus context. The project will consist of one three story elevator served apartment building with 72 one bedroom units, resident common areas, office space for staff and supportive services, and 73 parking spaces. The building is proposed on a 3.0 acre portion of the 4.6 acre site. The site is irregular in shape, gently sloping, at street grade, fully usable, and served by available utilities. The design includes features intended to support residents, including an elevator, low resistance flooring, wide doorways and hallways, controlled entry, laundry facilities, shared social areas, community activities, a portico for safe drop offs and pickups, shuttle access to retail and local destinations, and 24 hour on site safety and front desk monitoring. Although the three story building will be larger than nearby single family homes, it is located within an existing special needs	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		residential and support services campus and is permitted within the R 4 zoning district. Overall, the project is expected to have a beneficial impact on housing availability and special needs housing access. Impacts related to conformance with plans, compatible land use and zoning, and scale and urban design are anticipated to be beneficial to minor, with no significant adverse effect identified.	
Soil Suitability / Slope/ Erosion / Drainage and Storm Water Runoff	2	This site has two different types of soil, Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (11.7%) and Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes (88.3%). Crider silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, covers majority of the land on site at 88.3%. The soil is farmland of statewide importance. It is also well drained and has medium runoff. Crider silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, covers 11.7% of the land on site. The soil is prime farmland that is well drained and has medium runoff. The proposed project will not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The site is already within an urban defined area.	
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Site-Generated Noise	2	The proposed project involves new construction of a 72 unit LIHTC multifamily residential development on a vacant portion of the Pillar campus at Celebration Way in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The site is part of a larger campus serving individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental disabilities, and physical disabilities. Surrounding uses are primarily residential and supportive in character, including single family residential uses to the west and south, single family residential and church use to the north, and Pillar administrative buildings to the east. No major hazardous	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		or nuisance generating land use was identified on the project site in the materials reviewed. The site is currently vacant and is described as gently sloping, at street grade, with all utilities available. The project is a permitted residential use under the applicable R 4 Residential District zoning. The proposed completed development will be residential in nature and is not expected to generate hazardous conditions, nuisance impacts, or substantial site generated noise. Temporary construction related impacts may include short term noise, dust, equipment movement, truck traffic, material staging, and site safety considerations typical of multifamily construction. These impacts will be temporary, localized, and limited to the construction period. They are expected to be managed through standard construction practices, including controlled site access, compliance with applicable building and safety requirements, erosion and sediment control, proper material storage, and coordination of construction traffic. Long term site generated noise is expected to be minimal and consistent with residential use. The project also includes design and operational features intended to support resident safety, including controlled entry, 24 hour on site safety and security, 24 hour front desk monitoring, low resistance flooring, wide doorways and hallways, a portico for safe drop offs and pickups, and shuttle service to retail and local destinations. Based on the residential nature of the proposed use, the existing supportive residential campus context, the absence of identified hazardous or nuisance generating uses on the site, and the temporary nature of construction related impacts, no adverse impact related to hazards, nuisances, site safety, or site generated noise is anticipated.	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
SOCIOECONOMIC			
Employment and Income Patterns	2	The subject property is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, within the Louisville-Jefferson County, Kentucky-Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Area (Louisville MSA). The Louisville MSA serves as a regional economic hub due to its central location and access to major interstate corridors (I-64, I-65, and I-71), supporting employment in transportation, logistics, healthcare, manufacturing, and service industries. The regional healthcare sector represents a major source of employment, with over 2,000 health-related companies employing approximately 85,000 individuals. Major providers include Norton Healthcare, UofL Health, and Baptist Health, which serve both the local population and a broader regional market. Oldham County reflects stable economic conditions and continued growth. The population is estimated at approximately 70,986 as of 2025, reflecting an increase since 2020 . The unemployment rate is approximately 2.9%, indicating a relatively strong labor market . The county includes over 1,400 employer establishments supporting approximately 14,369 jobs, with total annual payroll exceeding \$775 million . Median household income in Oldham County is approximately \$122,497, with a per capita income of approximately \$54,496 . Despite these relatively high income levels, approximately 6.0% of the population lives below the poverty line , indicating a need for housing options affordable to lower-income households. Additionally, the county's housing market is characterized by a high homeownership rate (approximately 87.1%) and a median home value of approximately \$393,100 , which may limit access to housing for renters and moderate-income households. Population and household	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		growth are projected within the primary market area, with population increasing from approximately 79,220 in 2025 to 81,797 by 2030. These trends, combined with existing economic conditions, support continued demand for housing. The development of affordable multi-family housing would provide additional housing opportunities for the local workforce and support ongoing economic stability in Oldham County.	
Demographic Character Changes / Displacement	2	Population trends within the project's Primary Market Area (PMA) indicate continued growth, with population increasing from approximately 79,220 persons in 2025 to 81,797 persons by 2030, supporting ongoing housing demand. The subject property is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky and is part of an existing campus operated by Pillar serving individuals with intellectual and developmental, mental, and physical disabilities. The surrounding area consists primarily of residential and rural land uses with continued development activity. Oldham County has a population of approximately 70,000 residents as of 2024-2025 and is predominantly White (non-Hispanic) (approximately 86-91%), with smaller populations of Black or African American residents (approximately 4-5%), Asian residents (approximately 2%), individuals of two or more races (approximately 2%), and Hispanic or Latino residents (approximately 5%) . The proposed 72-unit LIHTC development will serve special needs households, a population not adequately served by the existing housing supply. The site is currently vacant and will not result in displacement. The addition of affordable multi-family housing is expected to expand housing opportunities and support community stability by providing	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		accessible housing options within the market area.	
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES			
Educational and Cultural Facilities (Access and Capacity)	2	The subject property is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, within the Oldham County School District. However, the market study indicates that residents of the proposed development are not anticipated to utilize Oldham County Schools. The proposed project consists of a 72-unit Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) residential development intended to serve special needs households. Because the development is designed to accommodate adults with intellectual, developmental, mental, and physical disabilities, it is not expected to generate demand for local K-12 educational facilities. As such, the project is not anticipated to negatively impact the capacity or operation of nearby schools. The surrounding community provides access to cultural and recreational resources. Local facilities in the greater Jeffersontown and Louisville area include community parks, small museums, and arts-related venues that support cultural engagement. While Oldham County itself has more limited formal cultural institutions, residents have reasonable access to nearby facilities such as the Jeffersontown Historical Museum and regional arts centers. These resources provide opportunities for community interaction, recreation, and cultural enrichment.	
Commercial Facilities (Access and Proximity)	2	The subject property has several commercial retail facilities within a 3.0 mile radius. Shopping amenities include Dollar General, Walmart, CVS. The subject property is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, within a suburban area that functions both as a residential community and as part of the broader commercial trade area serving western Oldham County.	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		Commercial development in the immediate neighborhood is limited and generally consists of small offices, contractor shops, light industrial buildings, and service-oriented businesses located primarily along Highway 329 and near the I-71 interchange. Retail services for residents of the area are primarily located south of the subject along Highway 329 near the Crestwood business district. This area includes several retail strip centers and national retailers, including a Wal-Mart Supercenter, along with other commercial services such as restaurants, pharmacies, and convenience retail establishments. Additional retail development within Oldham County is concentrated in the City of LaGrange, which serves as a commercial hub for the county and nearby areas. The addition of housing units within the community may contribute to continued demand for nearby retail and service establishments within the Crestwood and Oldham County area.	
Health Care / Social Services (Access and Capacity)	2	The subject property is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, within a suburban community that is part of the Louisville metropolitan region. The broader Louisville area functions as a significant regional center for health care services, with numerous hospitals and health-related organizations operating throughout the metropolitan area. The market study indicates that the Louisville region includes more than 2,000 health-related companies employing approximately 85,000 individuals and providing a wide range of medical services. Within the immediate Crestwood area, nearby medical and service facilities include providers such as Norton Community Medical Associates, which is located within several miles of the subject site. Additional pharmacies and general health service providers are located	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		within the Crestwood commercial corridor along Highway 146 and near the Highway 329 and I-71 interchange. The proposed development will consist of a 72-unit Low-Income Housing Tax Credit residential project intended to serve special needs households, including individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, mental disabilities, and physical disabilities. Given the project's residential nature and scale, the development is not expected to adversely affect the capacity of nearby health care or social service facilities.	
Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling (Feasibility and Capacity)	2	The project is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, within a semi-rural residential area that is served by established solid waste and recycling services. Residential waste collection in Oldham County is provided primarily through a franchise agreement with Republic Services, which offers regular curbside trash and recycling pickup to households in the area . Collection schedules are address-specific and can be accessed through Republic Services' online scheduling system, which provides routine pickup and holiday adjustments . The proposed development consists of a 72-unit LIHTC residential project serving special needs households. Given the availability of existing solid waste infrastructure and the routine nature of curbside collection services, the project is not expected to adversely impact local solid waste or recycling capacity. The development will utilize existing municipal service systems and will contribute to meeting local housing needs without placing a burden on public services.	
Waste Water and Sanitary Sewers (Feasibility and Capacity)	2	Wastewater and sanitary sewer service to the subject property are anticipated to be provided by Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District. Regarding wastewater, DOW states: "If an existing wastewater server is	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		to be utilized for new wastewater tap-ons (rehabilitations, new construction), ascertain the capacity and operating conditions of the receiving wastewater treatment facility (wastewater treatment plant or package sewage treatment plant) and of the server (if different) in comparison to the wastewater needs of the proposed housing. DOW cannot permit connections to wastewater servers under tap-on bans, Agreed Orders, or Court Orders. DOW may not give approval to connections to wastewater systems at or over hydraulic capacity. If a new wastewater treatment facility is to be utilized, ascertain the discharge stream's ability to absorb the proposed projects treated wastewater. "DOW notes the requirements of onsite sewage disposal statutes, KRS 211.350 to 211.380, and administrative regulations, 902 KAR 10:060 to 10:110, must be met. DOW requests provisions are made for future connections to a wastewater treatment system. A Groundwater Protection Plan, as required by 401 KAR 5:037, needs to be prepared by all onsite wastewater system owners. Contact the DOW regarding requirements."	
Water Supply (Feasibility and Capacity)	2	The project is located within a developed urban area with access to adequate municipal water supply supplied by Louisville Water Company. Regarding water, DOW states: "If an existing water server is to be utilized for new water tap-ons (rehabilitations, new constructions), ascertain the capacity and operating condition of the originating water treatment plant and of the server (if different) in comparison to the water needs of the proposed housing. DOW cannot permit connections to water servers under tap-on bans, Agreed Orders, or Court Orders. DOW may not give approval to connections to	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		water systems operating near, at, or over capacity. If a new water source is to be utilized, ascertain the source's (stream's or well's) low flow ability to serve the proposed project. Prior approval from DOW is required for water withdrawals of over 10,000 gallons per day and for all public drinking water. Final plans and specifications are subject to review by DOW."	
Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	2	The project is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky and is served by established police, fire, and emergency medical services. Law enforcement is provided by the Oldham County Police Department, located approximately 5 miles from the site. Fire protection is provided by the South Oldham Fire Protection District, with a station in Crestwood located approximately 2 miles from the site. Emergency medical services are available through Oldham County EMS, with hospital services provided by Baptist Health La Grange, located approximately 8.5 miles from the site. The surrounding area is primarily residential and rural in character. The proposed 72-unit LIHTC development is not expected to adversely impact local public safety services and will utilize existing infrastructure while providing needed housing for special needs populations.	
Parks, Open Space and Recreation (Access and Capacity)	2	The subject property is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of residential uses and rural land with scattered development. The neighborhood includes residential subdivisions and open land areas that contribute to the community's overall residential character. The market study notes that nearby amenities within several miles of the subject include community services such as libraries, retail areas, and other neighborhood-oriented facilities located along the Highway	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		146 and Highway 329 corridors in the Crestwood area. About 4 miles away is Briar Hill Park. The proposed development will consist of a 72-unit Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) residential project intended to serve special needs households. Given the relatively modest scale of the development and its residential nature, the project is not expected to adversely affect the capacity of parks, open space, or recreational facilities within the community.	
Transportation and Accessibility (Access and Capacity)	2	Crestwood does not offer public transportation. Transit Authority of River City (TARC), that serves Louisville metropolitan areas, does provide some park-and-ride locations in Crestwood. Pillar will have a shuttle bus service that will take tenants to local shopping and medical destinations. There is also easy access to I-71. The site is located near the interchange of Interstate 71 and Kentucky Highway 329, which provides direct access to the greater Louisville metropolitan area and surrounding communities. The I-71 interchange is approximately 15 miles northeast of the Louisville central business district and provides connectivity to major regional transportation corridors. Interstate 71 bisects Oldham County and connects to Interstate 265 (the Gene Snyder Freeway), which serves as Louisville's outer beltway and provides additional access to the broader regional highway network. Other primary transportation routes in the area include U.S. Highway 42 and Kentucky Highways 146, 329, and 53, which serve as the main transportation corridors through the county and surrounding communities. Access to the southern portion of the subject's neighborhood is considered good, with the site located within a corridor that provides convenient access to nearby commercial and residential areas.	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
NATURAL FEATURES			
Unique Natural Features /Water Resources	2	The subject property is located in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky within an area characterized primarily by residential and rural land uses with scattered development and open land areas. The surrounding neighborhood includes residential subdivisions and agricultural or open land typical of the broader county landscape. The project will not have an impact on water resources or unique natural features. The proposed project will not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage system or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The project will connect to existing wastewater/sanitary sewer connections provided by Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District. Design of the project and construction methods employed will ensure that the project does not negatively affect slope or erosion of the surrounding neighborhood.	
Vegetation / Wildlife (Introduction, Modification, Removal, Disruption, etc.)	2	The proposed Choice Landing development will be constructed on a currently vacant portion of the existing Pillar campus on Celebration Way in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The project will occupy approximately 3.0 acres of the 4.6 acre site and will consist of one multifamily residential building with associated parking, access, and site improvements. The site is described as gently sloping, at street grade, fully usable, and served by available utilities. Surrounding land uses are primarily residential and supportive campus uses, including single family residential uses, a church, and Pillar administrative buildings. The materials reviewed do not identify sensitive habitat, a wildlife refuge, protected natural area, unique vegetative community, or known habitat for protected species on	

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation
		the project site. The site is part of an existing residential and supportive services campus and appears to be previously disturbed open land rather than undisturbed natural habitat. No significant vegetation or wildlife resource was identified that would be adversely affected by the proposed development. Construction may require removal or modification of existing grass, low vegetation, and limited ornamental or scattered vegetation within the building and site improvement footprint. Any temporary disturbance to common urban or suburban wildlife during construction would be short term, localized, and limited to the construction period. After construction, disturbed areas will be stabilized and landscaped as part of the completed residential development. Based on the existing campus setting, the disturbed and vacant character of the site, the limited project footprint, and the absence of identified sensitive habitat or protected natural resources in the materials reviewed, no impact to vegetation or wildlife is anticipated.	
Other Factors 1			
Other Factors 2			
ENERGY			
Energy Efficiency	1	The state of Kentucky requires developments to meet the KY Residential Building Code and encourages the use of Green Building Techniques and Energy Efficient Design Components. The 2020 Kentucky Housing Corporation Minimum Design Standards for Multifamily Housing Units states that projects must be energy efficient with a design that exceeds the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code.	

Supporting documentation

[Soil_Maps.pdf](#)

[Oldham County Demographics.pdf](#)
[Market Study - Needs Analysis.pdf](#)
[Combined Articles.pdf](#)
[Climate Change.pdf](#)

Additional Studies Performed:

Field Inspection [Optional]: Date and completed

by:

Cierra Lucas

3/3/2026 12:00:00 AM

[Photolog_7519 Apple Patch Ct - Phase 1.pdf](#)

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

Kentucky Housing Corporation, Responsible Entity for the environmental review U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development environmental review guidance and HEROS factor screens U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC system, Project Code 2026 0064087 Official IPaC Species List for Choice Landing IPaC determination key and technical assistance documentation for gray bat, Indiana bat, tricolored bat, pink mucket, monarch butterfly, and whooping crane Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map and FIRMet for the project area EPA Green Book for Clean Air Act ozone maintenance area review Kentucky Transportation Cabinet traffic count data for Veterans Memorial Parkway or KY 329 HUD Day Night Noise Level Calculator and HUD Noise Assessment Guidelines Airport operation data and airport noise screening documentation for Bowman Field and Clark Regional Airport EDR Radius Map Report with GeoCheck and vapor encroachment screening documentation Phase I Environmental Site Assessment information and site reconnaissance documentation Explosive and flammable hazards mapping and aerial review for aboveground storage containers within one mile of the project site Project site photographs and photolog dated March 3, 2026 Project site plan for the proposed Choice Landing development Market study and project documentation describing the proposed 72 unit LIHTC residential development, project population, site conditions, surrounding land uses, zoning, access, utilities, and housing need Oldham County Planning and Development Services zoning information Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Officer Federally recognized tribes identified through HUD's Tribal Directory Assessment Tool, including Cherokee Nation, Delaware Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and Osage Nation Project representatives, including Apple Patch Community, Inc., Apple Patch Housing Phase IV, LLLP, Pillar, The Housing Partnership,

Inc., and CMEC as applicable to the project documentation and environmental review record.

List of Permits Obtained:

No permits have been obtained at this stage. Required construction, building, stormwater, utility, and local development permits will be obtained prior to construction, as applicable.

Public Outreach [24 CFR 58.43]:

Public notice has not yet been completed. The Responsible Entity will complete FONSI or FOSI notice dissemination, as applicable, in accordance with 24 CFR 58.43. The final notice dissemination list, any comments received, and any public outreach documentation will be added to the environmental review record. No public meetings or hearings specific to this environmental review have been identified at this time.

Cumulative Impact Analysis [24 CFR 58.32]:

The proposed Choice Landing project consists of new construction of a 72 unit affordable multifamily residential development on approximately 3.0 acres of a 4.6 acre parcel on Celebration Way in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The site is vacant or previously disturbed open land within an existing residential and supportive services campus operated by or associated with Pillar. Nearby uses include residential development, a church, Pillar administrative and supportive service facilities, and existing housing serving individuals with disabilities. The project would convert open campus land to residential use and is consistent with the documented housing purpose of the site and surrounding campus context. It will provide affordable housing for income qualified households, with preference for individuals with disabilities, elderly households, and other income qualified renters. The project is not expected to create an industrial use, hazardous facility, major stationary air emissions source, or incompatible land use. Past and present actions in the area include residential and campus development, roadways, utilities, stormwater infrastructure, and related community improvements. Prior construction stormwater permitting was identified for nearby development activity, but no evidence of a hazardous substance or petroleum release at the project site requiring cleanup or remediation was identified. The project will use available infrastructure and include site improvements, parking, stormwater features, and landscaping. Potential impacts are expected to be minor and primarily construction related, including temporary noise, dust, equipment activity, truck traffic, grading, and limited vegetation disturbance. These impacts are expected to be short term, localized, and managed through standard construction

practices, erosion and sediment control, site safety measures, and compliance with applicable permits and local requirements. Long term noise, traffic, and operational impacts are expected to be consistent with residential use and compatible with the surrounding setting. The project has been evaluated for land use compatibility, noise, floodplain management, contamination, explosive and flammable hazards, endangered species, and other site conditions. The noise assessment found the site within HUD's acceptable range. Floodplain review did not identify the site within the applicable FFRMS floodplain. No covered aboveground storage containers requiring ASD analysis were identified within one mile. No recognized environmental conditions requiring remediation were identified, with radon testing to be completed after construction as applicable. ESA consultation has been initiated by the Responsible Entity, with final compliance to be documented upon receipt and upload of the final USFWS response or concurrence. Based on the information reviewed, the project is not expected to combine with past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions to create significant cumulative adverse impacts. Incremental effects are expected to be limited, localized, and consistent with planned residential development in an existing campus and suburban residential setting. The project is expected to provide a beneficial cumulative effect by increasing affordable and supportive housing for special needs, elderly, and income qualified households. Overall, no significant cumulative adverse impact is anticipated.

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

Alternatives considered included the no action alternative, use of another site, and design modifications to reduce the project size. Under the no action alternative, the site would remain vacant or underutilized, and the proposed 72 unit affordable housing development would not be constructed. This alternative would avoid temporary construction impacts, such as grading, noise, dust, and construction traffic, but would not meet the documented need for affordable and supportive housing for individuals with disabilities, elderly households, and other income qualified renters. Use of another site was not selected because the subject property is already part of an existing residential and supportive services campus, is served by available utilities and access, and is compatible with surrounding residential and campus uses. Relocating the project could increase cost, delay the project, and reduce the benefit of placing residents near existing supportive services. Design modifications or a reduced unit count were also considered but not selected because the proposed design and 72 unit scale are intended to meet the identified housing need and support the project's LIHTC funding structure. A smaller project would reduce affordable housing benefit without clearly reducing environmental impacts in a meaningful way. The selected alternative was chosen because it uses a compatible site within an existing campus setting, supports the documented housing need, and is not expected to result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]

Under the no action alternative, the proposed Choice Landing development would not be constructed. The subject site would likely remain vacant or underutilized open land within the existing residential and supportive services campus. No grading, construction, building development, parking, stormwater improvements, or related site improvements would occur. This alternative would avoid short term construction related impacts such as temporary noise, dust, equipment activity, and construction traffic. However, it would not provide the proposed 72 units of affordable housing and would not address the documented need for housing serving individuals with disabilities, elderly households, and other income qualified renters. The no action alternative would therefore fail to meet the project purpose and need.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions:

The Environmental Assessment evaluated the proposed Choice Landing development, a 72 unit affordable multifamily residential project on Celebration Way at 7519 Apple Patch Court in Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The project would be constructed on approximately 3.0 acres of an approximately 4.6 acre parcel within an existing residential and supportive services campus. The development is intended to provide affordable housing for income qualified households, with preference for individuals with disabilities, elderly households, and other income qualified renters. The project is expected to have a beneficial impact by expanding the supply of affordable and supportive housing in the area. The site is located within an existing campus setting with surrounding residential, church, and supportive service uses. The proposed residential use is compatible with the existing land use pattern and zoning, and the scale and design of the project are appropriate for the campus context. Although the project will convert currently vacant or open land to multifamily residential use, no significant adverse impacts related to land use, zoning, scale, or urban design are anticipated. The Environmental Assessment reviewed potential impacts related to air quality, noise, floodplain management, contamination and toxic substances, explosive and flammable hazards, endangered species, historic preservation, vegetation and wildlife, site safety, and other environmental factors. The project site is located in an ozone maintenance area, but the proposed residential development is not expected to create a major stationary source or generate emissions that would interfere with the applicable State Implementation Plan. The noise assessment determined that the site is within HUD's acceptable noise range. Floodplain documentation indicates that the project site is not located within the applicable FFRMS floodplain based on the mapping reviewed. The explosive and flammable hazards review did not identify covered aboveground storage containers within one mile requiring further Acceptable Separation Distance analysis. The contamination review did not identify hazardous materials, toxic substances, recognized environmental conditions, or vapor encroachment concerns requiring remediation for the proposed residential use. Because the project involves new

construction, radon testing will be completed after construction, with mitigation to be provided if required. Endangered Species Act review was initiated through USFWS IPaC, and the Responsible Entity submitted consultation materials to the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office. Final ESA compliance will be documented upon receipt and upload of the final USFWS response or concurrence, and any USFWS conditions will be incorporated into the project before ground disturbance, tree clearing, or construction proceeds. Potential adverse impacts are expected to be limited, temporary, and construction related. These may include short term noise, dust, equipment activity, grading, construction traffic, vegetation disturbance, and site safety considerations. These impacts are expected to be localized and manageable through standard construction practices, erosion and sediment control, proper site management, compliance with applicable permits, and adherence to any final environmental review conditions. No significant adverse environmental impacts are anticipated based on the information reviewed. The project does not require major changes to the proposal to avoid significant impacts. Required conditions include completion of final ESA documentation before construction activity proceeds, incorporation of any USFWS conditions if issued, and post construction radon testing and mitigation if required. With these conditions and standard construction controls, the project is expected to comply with applicable environmental review requirements and result in no significant impact on the human environment.

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

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

Law, Authority, or Factor	Mitigation Measure or Condition	Comments on Completed Measures	Mitigation Plan	Complete
Contamination and Toxic Substances	Radon will be sampled at building completion. If elevated above the EPA action level of 4.0 pCi/L mitigation will occur in accordance with federal standards.	N/A	Because the project involves new construction, radon testing will be completed after building construction is	

			finished and prior to occupancy, or as otherwise required by HUD and the Responsible Entity. Testing will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal radon testing guidance and documented in the environmental review record. If post construction radon sampling identifies radon concentrations at or above the EPA action level of 4.0 pCi/L, radon mitigation will be completed in accordance with applicable federal standards before occupancy of the affected residential units or occupied areas. Mitigation may include installation or activation of an approved radon reduction	
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			system, such as sub slab depressurization or another appropriate system designed by a qualified radon professional. Following mitigation, confirmatory radon testing will be completed to verify that radon concentrations have been reduced below the EPA action level. Documentation of the initial radon test results, mitigation measures, post mitigation test results, and any required certifications or contractor documentation will be maintained in the project file and uploaded to the environmental review record. No occupancy of affected areas should occur until radon testing has been	
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			completed and, if required, mitigation has been installed and verified as effective.	
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Project Mitigation Plan

Because the project involves new construction, radon testing will be completed after building construction is finished and prior to occupancy, or as otherwise required by HUD and the Responsible Entity. Testing will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal radon testing guidance and documented in the environmental review record. If post construction radon sampling identifies radon concentrations at or above the EPA action level of 4.0 pCi/L, radon mitigation will be completed in accordance with applicable federal standards before occupancy of the affected residential units or occupied areas. Mitigation may include installation or activation of an approved radon reduction system, such as sub slab depressurization or another appropriate system designed by a qualified radon professional. Following mitigation, confirmatory radon testing will be completed to verify that radon concentrations have been reduced below the EPA action level. Documentation of the initial radon test results, mitigation measures, post mitigation test results, and any required certifications or contractor documentation will be maintained in the project file and uploaded to the environmental review record. No occupancy of affected areas should occur until radon testing has been completed and, if required, mitigation has been installed and verified as effective.

Supporting documentation on completed measures

APPENDIX A: Related Federal Laws and Authorities

Airport Hazards

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

1. To ensure compatible land use development, you must determine your site's proximity to civil and military airports. Is your project within 15,000 feet of a military airport or 2,500 feet of a civilian airport?

✓ No

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload the map showing that the site is not within the applicable distances to a military or civilian airport below

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The project site is not within 2,500 feet of a civilian airport or 15,000 feet of a military airfield. Bowman Field is more than 65,000 feet from the project site. Louisville Muhammad Ali International Airport and the nearest military airfields are also outside the applicable HUD airport hazard screening distances. The project is in compliance with Airport Hazards requirements.

Supporting documentation

[Airport Hazards.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Coastal Barrier Resources

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

This project is located in a state that does not contain CBRA units. Therefore, this project is in compliance with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

Compliance Determination

This project is located in a state that does not contain CBRS units. Therefore, this project is in compliance with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

Supporting documentation

[Coastal Barrier Resources.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Flood Insurance

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

1. Does this project involve financial assistance for construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of a mobile home, building, or insurable personal property?

No. This project does not require flood insurance or is excepted from flood insurance.

✓ Yes

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

[FIRMETTE_7519 Apple Patch Drive\(2\).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. Provide FEMA/FIRM floodplain zone designation, panel number, and date within your documentation.

Is the structure, part of the structure, or insurable property located in a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area?

✓ No

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

Yes

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

Yes

✓ No

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The structure or insurable property is not located in a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area. The site is located on the FEMA FIRM for Oldham County, Unincorporated Areas 210185 on panel 21185C0205E effective 10/16/2025. There is one revalidation (attached) that does not incorporate the subject property. While flood insurance may not be mandatory in this instance, HUD recommends that all insurable structures maintain flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The project is in compliance with flood insurance requirements.

Supporting documentation

[22-04-0013V-210027_Revalidation\(1\).pdf](#)
[FIRMETTE_7519 Apple Patch Drive\(1\).pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Air Quality

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

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Air Quality Attainment Status of Project's County or Air Quality Management District

2. Is your project's air quality management district or county in non-attainment or maintenance status for any criteria pollutants?

No, project's county or air quality management district is in attainment status for all criteria pollutants.

☒ Yes, project's management district or county is in non-attainment or maintenance status for the following criteria pollutants (check all that apply):

Carbon Monoxide

Lead

Nitrogen dioxide

Sulfur dioxide

- ✓ Ozone
- Particulate Matter, <2.5 microns
- Particulate Matter, <10 microns

3. What are the *de minimis* emissions levels (40 CFR 93.153) or screening levels for the non-attainment or maintenance level pollutants indicated above

Ozone 0.07 ppb (parts per million)

Provide your source used to determine levels here:

EPA Green Book, 2015 Ozone NAAQS maintenance designation for the project area, and 40 CFR 50.19, National primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for ozone, 0.070 ppm daily maximum 8 hour average.

4. Determine the estimated emissions levels of your project. Will your project exceed any of the *de minimis* or threshold emissions levels of non-attainment and maintenance level pollutants or exceed the screening levels established by the state or air quality management district?

- ✓ No, the project will not exceed *de minimis* or threshold emissions levels or screening levels.

Enter the estimate emission levels:

Ozone 0.00 ppb (parts per million)

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

Yes, the project exceeds *de minimis* emissions levels or screening levels.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The project's county or air quality management district is in non-attainment status for the following: Ozone. This project does not exceed *de minimis* emissions levels or the screening level established by the state or air quality management district for the pollutant(s) identified above. EPA Green Book identifies the project area as maintenance for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS. The applicable ozone screening level is

0.070 ppm based on the 2015 Ozone NAAQS. The project consists of new construction of multifamily housing. The project will not include industrial activity or a major stationary source of air emissions. Temporary construction emissions and long term residential emissions are expected to be below applicable Clean Air Act screening and de minimis levels and will not interfere with the applicable SIP or ozone maintenance plan. The project is in compliance with the Clean Air Act.

Supporting documentation

[8-Hour Ozone \(2015\) Designated Area Design Values _ Green Book _ US EPA.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Coastal Zone Management Act

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

This project is located in a state that does not participate in the Coastal Zone Management Program. Therefore, this project is in compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

This project is located in a state that does not participate in the Coastal Zone Management Program. Therefore, this project is in compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

Supporting documentation

[Coastal Zone Management.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Contamination and Toxic Substances

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

1. How was site contamination evaluated?* Select all that apply.

ASTM Phase I ESA

ASTM Phase II ESA

Remediation or clean-up plan

ASTM Vapor Encroachment Screening.

None of the above

* HUD regulations at 24 CFR § 58.5(i)(2)(ii) require that the environmental review for multifamily housing with five or more dwelling units or non-residential property include the evaluation of previous uses of the site or other evidence of contamination on or near the site.

For acquisition and new construction of multifamily and nonresidential properties HUD strongly advises the review include an ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) to meet real estate transaction standards of due diligence and to help ensure compliance with HUD's toxic policy at 24 CFR §58.5(i) and 24 CFR §50.3(i). Also note that some HUD programs require an ASTM Phase I ESA.

2. Were any on-site or nearby toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances* (excluding radon) found that could affect the health and safety of project occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property? (Were any recognized environmental conditions or RECs identified in a Phase I ESA and confirmed in a Phase II ESA?)

Provide a map or other documentation of absence or presence of contamination** and explain evaluation of site contamination in the Screen Summary at the bottom of this screen.

✓ No

Explain:

The subject property was identified in the EDR database report under NPDES records for Brownsboro Woods Phase 2, Apple Patch Court, with KY DES number KYR10Q083. The record appears to be associated with construction stormwater permitting and is listed as terminated. Additional target property listings include FINDS, ECHO, and NPDES records associated with Independence Park and Celebration Park Subdivision along KY 329. The Independence Park NPDES record is also listed as terminated. These listings appear to be associated with prior development or construction stormwater permitting and do not indicate a reported release of hazardous substances or petroleum products to the subject property.

Yes

* This question covers the presence of radioactive substances excluding radon. Radon is addressed in the Radon Exempt Question.

** Utilize EPA's Enviromapper, NEPAAssist, or state/tribal databases to identify nearby dumps, junk yards, landfills, hazardous waste sites, and industrial sites, including EPA National Priorities List Sites (Superfund sites), CERCLA or state-equivalent sites, RCRA Corrective Action sites with release(s) or suspected release(s) requiring clean-up action and/or further investigation. Additional supporting documentation may include other inspections and reports.

3. Evaluate the building(s) for radon. Do all buildings meet any of the exemptions* from having to consider radon in the contamination analysis listed in CPD Notice [CPD-23-103](#)?

Yes

Explain:

✓ No

* Notes:

- Buildings with no enclosed areas having ground contact.
- Buildings containing crawlspaces, utility tunnels, or parking garages would not be exempt, however buildings built on piers would be exempt, provided that there is open air between the lowest floor of the building and the ground.
- Buildings that are not residential and will not be occupied for more than 4 hours per day.
- Buildings with existing radon mitigation systems - document radon levels are below 4 pCi/L with test results dated within two years of submitting the application for HUD assistance

and document the system includes an ongoing maintenance plan that includes periodic testing to ensure the system continues to meet the current EPA recommended levels. If the project does not require an application, document test results dated within two years of the date the environmental review is certified. Refer to program office guidance to ensure compliance with program requirements.

- Buildings tested within five years of the submission of application for HUD assistance: test results document indoor radon levels are below current the EPA's recommended action levels of 4.0 pCi/L. For buildings with test data older than five years, any new environmental review must include a consideration of radon using one of the methods in Section A below.

4. Is the proposed project new construction or substantial rehabilitation where testing will be conducted but cannot yet occur because building construction has not been completed?

✓ Yes

Compliance with this section is conditioned on post-construction testing being conducted, followed by mitigation, if needed. Radon test results, along with any needed mitigation plan, must be uploaded to the mitigation section within this screen.

No

8. Mitigation

Document the mitigation needed according to the requirements of the appropriate federal, state, tribal, or local oversight agency. If the adverse environmental impacts cannot be mitigated, then HUD assistance may not be used for the project at this site.

For instances where radon mitigation is required (i.e. where test results demonstrated radon levels at 4.0 pCi/L and above), then you must include a radon mitigation plan*.

Can all adverse environmental impacts be mitigated?

No, all adverse environmental impacts cannot feasibly be mitigated.
Project cannot proceed at this location.

- ✓ Yes, all adverse environmental impacts can be eliminated through mitigation, and/or consideration of radon and radon mitigation, if needed, will occur following construction.
Provide all mitigation requirements** and documents in the Screen Summary at the bottom of this screen.

* Refer to CPD Notice [CPD-23-103](#) for additional information on radon mitigation plans.

**** Mitigation requirements include all clean-up requirements required by applicable federal, state, tribal, or local law. Additionally, please upload, as applicable, the long-term operations and maintenance plan, Remedial Action Work Plan, and other equivalent documents.**

9. Describe how compliance was achieved. Include any of the following that apply: State Voluntary Clean-up Program, a No Further Action letter, use of engineering controls*, or use of institutional controls.**

Radon will be sampled at building completion. If elevated above the EPA action level of 4.0 pCi/L mitigation will occur in accordance with federal standards.

If a remediation plan or clean-up program was necessary, which standard does it follow?

Complete removal

Risk-based corrective action (RBCA)

Other

* Engineering controls are any physical mechanism used to contain or stabilize contamination or ensure the effectiveness of a remedial action. Engineering controls may include, caps, covers, dikes, trenches, leachate collection systems, radon mitigation systems, signs, fences, physical access controls, ground water monitoring systems and ground water containment systems including, slurry walls and ground water pumping systems.

** Institutional controls are mechanisms used to limit human activities at or near a contaminated site, or to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action over time, when contaminants remain at a site at levels above the applicable remediation standard which would allow for unrestricted use of the property. Institutional controls may include structure, land, and natural resource use restrictions, well restriction areas, classification exception areas, deed notices, and declarations of environmental restrictions.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Site contamination was evaluated through an ASTM Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, including review of an EDR Radius Map Report with GeoCheck and ASTM Vapor Encroachment Screening. The database review identified the subject property in NPDES records for Brownsboro Woods Phase 2, Apple Patch Court, KY DES No. KYR10Q083, and in FINDS, ECHO, and NPDES records associated with Independence

Park and Celebration Park Subdivision along KY 329. These records appear to be associated with prior development and construction stormwater permitting. The Brownsboro Woods Phase 2 NPDES record and the Independence Park NPDES record are listed as terminated, and the records do not indicate a reported release of hazardous substances or petroleum products at the subject property. The Phase I ESA and vapor encroachment screening did not identify recognized environmental conditions, controlled recognized environmental conditions, historical recognized environmental conditions, or vapor encroachment conditions requiring additional investigation or remediation for the proposed multifamily residential use. No state voluntary cleanup program, No Further Action letter, engineering control, institutional control, remediation plan, or risk based corrective action is required for hazardous substances or petroleum contamination based on the information reviewed. Because the project involves new construction, radon testing cannot be completed until building construction is finished. Compliance with this factor is therefore conditioned on post construction radon testing. Radon testing will be conducted following construction in accordance with HUD radon requirements and applicable federal guidance. If radon concentrations are identified at or above the EPA action level of 4.0 pCi/L, radon mitigation will be completed in accordance with applicable federal standards, and the radon test results and any required mitigation documentation will be uploaded to the environmental review record. Based on the completed contamination evaluation, no hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals or gases, radioactive substances, or vapor encroachment concerns were identified that would affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended multifamily residential use of the property. With the required post construction radon testing and mitigation, if needed, the project is in compliance with 24 CFR 58.5(i)(2) and HUD contamination and toxic substances requirements.

Supporting documentation

[7519 Apple Patch Ct - Testing Report - RADON.pdf](#)
[PESA Report - 7519 Apple Patch Ct_FNL.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Endangered Species

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

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

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

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.

Document and upload all documents used to make your determination below. Documentation should include a species list and explanation of your conclusion, and may require maps, photographs, and surveys as appropriate

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.

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:

Based on consultation with the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office, see attached.

Screen Summary
Compliance Determination

Endangered Species Act compliance was evaluated for the proposed Choice Landing project at 7519 Apple Patch Court, Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky, using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC system. The project was assigned IPaC Project Code 2026 0064087. The project consists of new construction of a 72 unit LIHTC residential development on an approximately 4.6 acre parcel, with the apartment development proposed on approximately 3.0 acres. The official IPaC species list identified six species for consideration: gray bat, Indiana bat, tricolored bat, whooping crane, pink mucket, and monarch butterfly. No designated critical habitat occurs within the project area under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office. The project site and action area were reviewed through IPaC determination keys and technical assistance documents. The Kentucky DKey resulted in a may affect, not likely to adversely affect determination for gray bat and a may affect determination for pink mucket. The Indiana bat DKey resulted in a may affect, not likely to adversely affect determination for Indiana bat. The later March 23, 2026 range wide bat DKey resulted in a may affect determination for tricolored bat and states that further consultation or coordination with the Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office is necessary. The DKey responses indicate that the project will not involve blasting, drilling, herbicides, pesticides, bridge or culvert work, perennial stream loss requiring an individual Clean Water Act Section 404 permit, discharge of sediment into a stream, caves, sinkholes, fissures, karst features, rockshelters, underground quarries, abandoned mine portals, new water borne contaminant sources, or new point source discharges other than stormwater. Excavation and grading areas are more than 200 feet from perennial and intermittent streams, are not in a FEMA special flood hazard area, and will not create new water bars or ditches that channel stormwater into a stream. The action area is not within 0.5 mile of a known bat hibernaculum or winter roost and does not contain hibernating bat habitat. Any tree cutting can be conducted outside the season when bats are present and roosting in trees. Site photographs dated March 3, 2026 document that the site is primarily open, maintained or previously disturbed grassed land within an existing residential and supportive services campus. Photographs show adjoining residential development, Celebration Way, Apple Patch Way, utilities, stormwater or sewer features, limited brush and tree cover along property boundaries, and an existing group home with no renovations scheduled. The site plan shows the proposed multifamily building, parking, stormwater features, and associated site improvements within the existing developed campus context. Because the IPaC records include may affect determinations for pink mucket and tricolored bat, and may affect, not likely to adversely affect determinations for Indiana bat and gray bat, the Responsible Entity submitted the consultation request and supporting documentation to USFWS for review. Final compliance will be documented upon receipt and upload of the final USFWS response or concurrence.

Supporting documentation

[Species List_Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office.pdf](#)
[Site Plan.pdf](#)

[Photolog and Site Map_7519 Apple Patch Ct.pdf](#)

[20260323 NLAA TA IBat.pdf](#)

[20260323 MA TA TRI CLR BAT RW.pdf](#)

[20260318 NLAA TA IBat.pdf](#)

[20260318 NE TA TRI CLR BAT RW.pdf](#)

[20260318 MA TA KY_FLD_OFFICE_SA.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Explosive and Flammable Hazards

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

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

☒ No

☐ Yes

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

☐ No

☒ Yes

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

- Containers 100 gallons or less in capacity, containing common liquid industrial fuels OR

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

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

☒ No

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 that are covered by 24 CFR 51C. Attached are details of the four tanks within the search distance that hold water and or rocks/crushed rock, etc. The proposed project is new construction of a residential multifamily development at 7519 Apple Patch Court, Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The project itself is not the development of a hazardous facility and will not include a facility that primarily stores, handles, or processes flammable or combustible chemicals. The project does include new residential construction; therefore, the surrounding area was reviewed for stationary aboveground storage containers subject to 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C. A one mile explosive and flammable hazards review was completed for the project site. The review identified four apparent tanks within the one mile search area. Each identified tank was reviewed using aerial mapping, distance measurements, and visual documentation to determine whether it is a stationary aboveground storage container containing flammable or explosive materials covered by 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C. Tank 1 is located approximately 1,762 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this tank as part of a rock quarry and states that it does not hold flammable liquids. Because it is not a tank containing flammable or explosive materials regulated under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, it was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Tank 2 is located approximately 847 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this structure as a water tower. Because the tank stores water and does not contain flammable or explosive materials, it is not a covered aboveground storage container under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C and was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Tank 3 is located approximately 3,171 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this tank as part of a rock quarry and states that it does not hold flammable liquids. Because it is not a tank containing flammable or explosive materials regulated under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, it was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Tank 4 is located approximately 1,905 feet from the project site. The supporting documentation identifies this tank as part of a rock quarry and states that it does not hold flammable liquids. Because it is not a tank containing flammable or explosive materials regulated under 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, it was not evaluated further for Acceptable Separation Distance. Based on the one mile review, no current or planned stationary aboveground storage containers containing flammable or explosive materials covered by 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C were identified

within one mile of the project site. The identified tanks consist of water storage or quarry related tanks that do not contain flammable liquids or explosive materials. Therefore, no Acceptable Separation Distance calculation is required, no blast overpressure or thermal radiation hazard has been identified, and no mitigation or formal compliance steps are required. The project is in compliance with HUD explosive and flammable hazard requirements at 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C.

Supporting documentation

[Explosive and Flammable FNL.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Farmlands Protection

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

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

✓ Yes

No

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

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

No

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

This project includes activities that could potentially convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use, but an exemption applies. The project is in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act.

Supporting documentation

[Census Urban Area.pdf](#)
[20260403_11182011834_1_Soil_Report.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Floodplain Management

General Requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, requires Federal activities to avoid impacts to floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development to the extent practicable.	Executive Order 11988 * Executive Order 13690 * 42 USC 4001-4128 * 42 USC 5154a * only applies to screen 2047 and not 2046	24 CFR 55

1. Does this project meet an exemption at 24 CFR 55.12 from compliance with HUD's floodplain management regulations in Part 55?

Yes

(a) HUD-assisted activities described in 24 CFR 58.34 and 58.35(b).

(b) HUD-assisted activities described in 24 CFR 50.19, except as otherwise indicated in § 50.19.

(c) The approval of financial assistance for restoring and preserving the natural and beneficial functions and values of floodplains and wetlands, including through acquisition of such floodplain and wetland property, where a permanent covenant or comparable restriction is place on the property's continued use for flood control, wetland projection, open space, or park land, but only if:

(1) The property is cleared of all existing buildings and walled structures; and

(2) The property is cleared of related improvements except those which:

(i) Are directly related to flood control, wetland protection, open space, or park land (including playgrounds and recreation areas);

(ii) Do not modify existing wetland areas or involve fill, paving, or other ground disturbance beyond minimal trails or paths; and

(iii) Are designed to be compatible with the beneficial floodplain or wetland function of the property.

(d) An action involving a repossession, receivership, foreclosure, or similar acquisition of property to protect or enforce HUD's financial interests under previously approved loans, grants, mortgage insurance,

or other HUD assistance.

(e) Policy-level actions described at 24 CFR 50.16 that do not involve site-based decisions.

(f) A minor amendment to a previously approved action with no additional adverse impact on or from a floodplain or wetland.

(g) HUD's or the responsible entity's approval of a project site, an incidental portion of which is situated in the FFRMS floodplain (not including the floodway, LiMWA, or coastal high hazard area) but only if: (1) The proposed project site does not include any existing or proposed buildings or improvements that modify or occupy the FFRMS floodplain except de minimis improvements such as recreation areas and trails; and (2) the proposed project will not result in any new construction in or modifications of a wetland .

(h) Issuance or use of Housing Vouchers, or other forms of rental subsidy where HUD, the awarding community, or the public housing agency that administers the contract awards rental subsidies that are not project-based (i.e., do not involve site-specific subsidies).

(i) Special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers that restrict the mobility of and accessibility to elderly and persons with disabilities.

Describe:

✓ No

2. Does the project include a Critical Action? Examples of Critical Actions include projects involving hospitals, fire and police stations, nursing homes, hazardous chemical storage, storage of valuable records, and utility plants.

Yes

Describe:

✓ No

3. Determine the extent of the FFRMS floodplain and provide mapping documentation in support of that determination

The extent of the FFRMS floodplain can be determined using a Climate Informed Science Approach (CISA), 0.2 percent flood approach (0.2 PFA), or freeboard value approach (FVA). For projects in areas without available CISA data or without FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), Flood Insurance Studies (FISs) or Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFEs), use the best available information¹ to determine flood elevation. Include documentation and an explanation of why this is the best available information² for the site. Note that newly constructed and substantially improved³ structures must be elevated to the FFRMS floodplain regardless of the approach chosen to determine the floodplain.

Select one of the following three options:

CISA for non-critical actions. If using a local tool , data, or resources, ensure that the FFRMS elevation is higher than would have been determined using the 0.2 PFA or the FVA.

- ✓ 0.2-PFA. Where FEMA has defined the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain, the FFRMS floodplain is the area that FEMA has designated as within the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain.

FVA. If neither CISA nor 0.2-PFA is available, for non-critical actions, the FFRMS floodplain is the area that results from adding two feet to the base flood elevation as established by the effective FIRM or FIS or — if available — a FEMA-provided preliminary or pending FIRM or FIS or advisory base flood elevations, whether regulatory or informational in nature. However, an interim or preliminary FEMA map cannot be used if it is lower than the current FIRM or FIS.

¹ Sources which merit investigation include the files and studies of other federal agencies, such as the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Soil Conservation Service and the U. S. Geological Survey. These agencies have prepared flood hazard studies for several thousand localities and, through their technical assistance programs, hydrologic studies, soil surveys, and other investigations have collected or developed other floodplain information for numerous sites and areas. States and communities are also sources of information on past flood 'experiences within their boundaries and are particularly knowledgeable about areas subject to high-risk flood hazards such as alluvial fans, high velocity flows, mudflows and mudslides, ice jams, subsidence and liquefaction.

² If you are using best available information, select the FVA option below and provide supporting documentation in the screen summary. Contact your [local environmental officer](#) with additional compliance questions.

³ Substantial improvement means any repair or improvement of a structure which costs at least 50 percent of the market value of the structure before repair or improvement or results in an increase of more than 20 percent of the number of dwelling units. The full definition can be found at [24 CFR 55.2\(b\)\(12\)](#).

5. Does your project occur in the FFRMS floodplain?

Yes

✓ No

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

This project does not occur in the FFRMS floodplain. The extent of the FFRMS floodplain was determined using the 0.2 percent flood approach. FEMA has defined the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain on the effective National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette for the project area. The FIRMette for 7519 Apple Patch Drive shows the project location in an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard, Zone X. The mapped Special Flood Hazard Area, Zone A, and other flood hazard areas are located off site to the west and northwest of the project location. Based on the FEMA FIRMette, the project site is not located within the FFRMS floodplain under the 0.2 PFA. The project is in compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and 13690.

Supporting documentation

[FIRMETTE_7519 Apple Patch Drive.pdf](#)
[22-04-0013V-210027_Revalidation.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Historic Preservation

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

Threshold

Is Section 106 review required for your project?

No, because the project consists solely of activities listed as exempt in a Programmatic Agreement (PA). (See the PA Database to find applicable PAs.)

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

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

Step 1 – Initiate Consultation

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

- ✓ State Historic Preservation Offer (SHPO) Completed

- ✓ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Not Required

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

- ✓ Cherokee Nation Response Period Elapsed
✓ Delaware Nation, Oklahoma Response Period Elapsed

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ✓ Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians | Response Period Elapsed |
| ✓ Miami Tribe of Oklahoma | Response Period Elapsed |
| ✓ Osage Nation | Response Period Elapsed |

Other Consulting Parties

Describe the process of selecting consulting parties and initiating consultation here:

Kentucky Heritage Council section 106 submitted. HUD's TDAT was utilized to determine Indian tribes THPOs.

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

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

Yes
No

Step 2 – Identify and Evaluate Historic Properties

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

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

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

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

Additional Notes:

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

project?

Yes

✓ No

Step 3 –Assess Effects of the Project on Historic Properties

Only properties that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places receive further consideration under Section 106. Assess the effect(s) of the project by applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect. (36 CFR 800.5)] Consider direct and indirect effects as applicable as per guidance on direct and indirect effects.

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

No Historic Properties Affected

✓ No Adverse Effect

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

Document reason for finding:

See attached letter from Kentucky Heritage Council

Does the No Adverse Effect finding contain conditions?

Yes (check all that apply)

✓ No

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload concurrence(s) or objection(s) below.

Adverse Effect

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

Section 106 consultation was required because the project includes activities with the potential to cause effects. Consultation was initiated with the Kentucky Heritage Council, serving as the State Historic Preservation Officer, and with federally recognized tribes identified through HUD's Tribal Directory Assessment Tool. Tribal consultation was initiated with the Cherokee Nation, Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and Osage Nation. The response periods for the tribes elapsed, and no objection is indicated in HEROS. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was determined to be not required. The Kentucky Heritage Council consultation has been completed. The project's Area of Potential Effect was reviewed for historic properties. A survey of historic buildings and/or archaeological sites was completed as part of the project. Based on the consultation record and the attached Kentucky Heritage Council letter, the project received a finding of No Adverse Effect. The finding does not include conditions. Based on the completed Section 106 consultation, the project will have No Adverse Effect on historic properties. No conditions or mitigation are required. The project is in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800.

Supporting documentation

[260633 HUD_Oldham_Housing Units 7519 Apple Patch Ct.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Noise Abatement and Control

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

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

- ☒ New construction for residential use

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

Rehabilitation of an existing residential property

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

An interstate land sales registration

Any timely emergency assistance under disaster assistance provision or appropriations which are provided to save lives, protect property, protect public health and safety, remove debris and wreckage, or assistance that has the effect of restoring facilities substantially as they existed prior to the disaster
None of the above

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

Indicate the findings of the Preliminary Screening below:

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

- ✓ Noise generators were found within the threshold distances.

5. **Complete the Preliminary Screening to identify potential noise generators in the**

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

Indicate noise level here: 54

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload noise analysis, including noise level and data used to complete the analysis below.

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

Unacceptable: (Above 75 decibels)

HUD strongly encourages conversion of noise-exposed sites to land uses compatible with high noise levels.

Check here to affirm that you have considered converting this property to a non-residential use compatible with high noise levels.

Indicate noise level here: 54

Document and upload noise analysis, including noise level and data used to complete the analysis below.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

A Noise Assessment was conducted. The noise level was acceptable: 54.0 db. See noise analysis. The project is in compliance with HUD's Noise regulation. A Noise Assessment was completed for the proposed Choice Landing residential new construction project at 7519 Apple Patch Court, Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky. The project involves new construction for residential use; therefore, the

project was evaluated under HUD Noise Abatement and Control requirements at 24 CFR 51 Subpart B. The preliminary noise screening identified potential transportation noise sources within the HUD screening distances. One roadway noise source was identified within 1,000 feet: Veterans Memorial Parkway. The noise assessment states that the nearest proposed project building is located approximately 321 feet from Veterans Memorial Parkway. The roadway analysis used a projected FY34 AADT of 4,307 vehicles, a speed limit of 35 miles per hour, a standard nighttime traffic volume assumption of 15 percent, an average road grade of approximately 1 percent, and one stop sign or intersection within 600 feet of the site. The stop sign distance used in the analysis was 280 feet. The HUD DNL Calculator was used to evaluate the roadway noise contribution, and the calculated DNL for Veterans Memorial Parkway was included in the combined total noise assessment. The preliminary screening found no railroads within 3,000 feet of the project site. The airport screening identified two civil airports within 15 miles of the project site: LOU, Bowman Field, at approximately 66,898 feet, and Clark Regional Airport at approximately 77,096 feet. Airport noise worksheets were completed. The Bowman Field worksheet indicates total airport operations of 7,753, which is below the HUD airport noise screening thresholds. The Clark Regional Airport worksheet identifies annual operations of 2,572 air carrier operations, 347 air taxi operations, 24 military operations, and 6,643 general aviation operations. Each of these categories is below the applicable HUD screening threshold. Because the airport operations did not exceed the screening thresholds, airport noise was not expected to extend beyond the airport boundaries for purposes of the HUD noise evaluation. Based on the roadway, railroad, and airport noise screening and the HUD DNL Calculator results, the combined exterior noise level for the project site is 54.0 dB DNL. This is within HUD's Acceptable noise range of 65 dB DNL or less. The completed noise assessment, roadway data, airport operation worksheets, and supporting maps document the basis for the determination. Because the calculated noise exposure is 54.0 dB DNL, the project site is acceptable for residential use under HUD's Noise Abatement and Control regulation. No noise attenuation, mitigation, additional analysis, or formal compliance steps are required. The project is in compliance with HUD Noise Abatement and Control requirements at 24 CFR 51 Subpart B.

Supporting documentation

[Apple Patch Noise Assessment_FNL.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Sole Source Aquifers

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

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

Yes

✓ No

2. Is the project located on a sole source aquifer (SSA)?

A sole source aquifer is defined as an aquifer that supplies at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer. This includes streamflow source areas, which are upstream areas of losing streams that flow into the recharge area.

✓ No

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload documentation used to make your determination, such as a map of your project (or jurisdiction, if appropriate) in relation to the nearest SSA and its source area, below.

Yes

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The project is not located on a sole source aquifer area. There are no sole source aquifers in Kentucky. The nearest sole source aquifer is in Ohio near Cincinnati, over

80 miles from the project site. The project is in compliance with Sole Source Aquifer requirements.

Supporting documentation

[Kentucky Sole Source Aquifers.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

Wetlands Protection

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Executive Order 11990 requires avoiding to the extent possible the long and short term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands, and avoiding actions that directly or indirectly support new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative. The Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory must be used as a primary screening tool, but observed or known wetlands not delineated on NWI maps must also be evaluated.	Executive Order 11990	24 CFR 55.20 can be used for general guidance regarding the 8 Step Process.

1. Does this project involve new construction as defined in 24 CFR 55.10 and referenced in Executive Order 11990? The term "new construction" shall include grading, clearing, draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, and related activities for any structure or facilities, including the siting of new manufactured housing units.

No

✓ Yes

2. Will the new construction activities directly impact an onsite wetland?

The term "wetlands" means those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds. This definition includes those wetland areas separated from their natural supply of water as a result of activities such as the construction of structural flood protection methods or solid fill roadbeds and activities such as mineral extraction and navigation improvements. This definition includes both wetlands subject to and those not subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act as well as constructed wetlands.

✓ No, an onsite wetland will not be directly impacted by new construction activities, as defined in 24 CFR 55.10.

Yes, there is an onsite wetland that will be directly impacted by new construction activities, as defined 24 CFR 55.10.

3. Will the proposed project indirectly affect wetlands by modifying the flow of stormwater, releasing pollutants, or otherwise changing conditions that contribute to wetlands viability?

Yes, wetlands may be indirectly affected by changing conditions that contribute to wetlands viability.

- ✓ No, wetlands will not be indirectly affected by changing conditions that contribute to wetlands viability.

4. Will the proposed project indirectly affect off-site wetlands?

Yes, off-site wetlands may be indirectly affected.

- ✓ No, off-site wetlands will not be indirectly affected by changing conditions that contribute to wetlands viability.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

The project will not impact wetlands. There are no wetlands on or near the site. The project activities will not have a direct or indirect impact on wetlands. The project is in compliance with Executive Order 11990.

Supporting documentation

[Apple Patch Drive Wetlands Map.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

- ✓ No

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides federal protection for certain free-flowing, wild, scenic and recreational rivers designated as components or potential components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) from the effects of construction or development.	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287), particularly section 7(b) and (c) (16 U.S.C. 1278(b) and (c))	36 CFR Part 297

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

✓ No

Yes, the project is in proximity of a Designated Wild and Scenic River or Study Wild and Scenic River.

Yes, the project is in proximity of a Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) River.

Screen Summary

Compliance Determination

This project is not within proximity of a NWSRS river. The project is in compliance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Supporting documentation

[NRI Rivers.pdf](#)

[Study rivers.pdf](#)

[Site Location Figure 1.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

✓ No

