



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban  
Development  
451 Seventh Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20410  
[www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)  
[espanol.hud.gov](http://espanol.hud.gov)

## Environmental Review for Activity/Project that is Categorically Excluded Subject to Section 58.5 Pursuant to 24 CFR 58.35(a)

### Project Information

**Project Name:** PR-SBF-06901

**HEROS Number:** 900000010466992

**Start Date:** 04/25/2025

**State / Local Identifier:**

**Project Location:** , Jayuya, PR 00664

### **Additional Location Information:**

The project is located at latitude 18.19712, longitude -66.64057 at the address given above. Tax ID Number: 241-000-009-46-001

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

This project entails the award of a small business recovery grant to Carlos J. Santiago Hernandez Hnc Hortus, a plants and flower shop, at Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664. The specific scope of work for this project includes purchase and installation of two 40' containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, gas dryer. Containers to be placed on a concrete pad. One 8'x40' concrete pad exists but will be expanded by 10' on each side to accommodate the two containers. The expansion of the concrete pad is not included on the IUGF and the applicant will pay for these with their own funds. The equipment will be installed inside containers. The requested containers will be connected to the electrical services via a new above ground electric line. A new transfer switch and electric meter will be installed on the container. New gas tank will be installed for gas dryer. The gas tank will be placed on the corner of one of the expanded concrete pad for the storage container. Above ground gas lines will be installed from the gas tank to inside the storage container. Above ground water lines will be used to connect the storage containers to an existing cistern

### **Level of Environment Review Determination:**

Categorically Excluded per 24 CFR 58.35(a), and subject to laws and authorities at §58.5: 58.35(a)(3)(iii)

### Funding Information

Grant Number	HUD Program	Program Name	
B-17-DM-72-0001	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (Disaster Recovery Assistance)	\$0.00
B-18-DE-72-	Community Planning and	Community Development Block Grants	\$0.00

0001	Development (CPD)	(Disaster Recovery Assistance)	
B-18-DP-72-0001	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (Disaster Recovery Assistance)	\$0.00
B-19-DP-78-0002	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (Disaster Recovery Assistance)	\$0.00

**Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount:** \$49,225.84

**Estimated Total Project Cost [24 CFR 58.2 (a) (5)]:** \$65,615.84

**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	Complete
Endangered Species Act	if a Puerto Rican Boa is encountered, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Boa Conservation Measures 2024, (2) if a Puerto Rican Parrot is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (3) if a Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (4) if a Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly is encountered in the site, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly Conservation Measures and (5) if a Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately.	N/A	

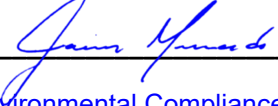
**Determination:**

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

Preparer Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  Date: April 30, 2025

Name / Title / Organization: Ricardo Espiet Lopez / / Department of Housing - Puerto Rico

Responsible Entity Agency Official Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  Date: 05/22/2025

Name/ Title: Javier Mercado Barrera / Permits and Environmental Compliance Specialist / PRDOH

**This original, signed document and related supporting material must be retained on file by the Responsible Entity in an Environment Review Record (ERR) for the activity / project (ref: 24 CFR Part 58.38) and in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for the HUD program(s).**

**Environmental Review for Activity/Project that is  
Categorically Excluded Subject to Section 58.5  
Pursuant to 24 CFR 58.35(a)**

**Project Information**

**Project Name:** PR-SBF-06901

**HEROS Number:** 900000010466992

**Start Date:** 04/25/2025

**Responsible Entity (RE):** Department of Housing - Puerto Rico, P.O. Box 21365 San  
Juan PR, 00928

**State / Local Identifier:**

**RE Preparer:** Ricardo Espiet Lopez

**Certifying Officer** Javier Mercado Barrera  
**r:**

**Grant Recipient (if different than Responsible Ent  
ity):**

**Point of Contact:**

**Point of Contact:** Blas Guernica

**Consultant (if applicable):** HORNE LLP

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 preparer, I have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the undertaking assessed in this environmental review.

**Project Location:** , Jayuya, PR 00664

**Additional Location Information:**

The project is located at latitude 18.19712, longitude -66.64057 at the address given above. Tax ID Number: 241-000-009-46-001

**Direct Comments to:**

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

This project entails the award of a small business recovery grant to Carlos J. Santiago Hernandez Hnc Hortus, a plants and flower shop, at Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664. The specific scope of work for this project includes purchase and installation of two 40' containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, gas dryer. Containers to be placed on a concrete pad. One 8'x40' concrete pad exists but will be expanded by 10' on each side to accommodate the two containers. The expansion of the concrete pad is not included on the IUGF and the applicant will pay for these with their own funds. The equipment will be installed inside containers. The requested containers will be connected to the electrical services via a new above ground electric line. A new transfer switch and electric meter will be installed on the container. New gas tank will be installed for gas dryer. The gas tank will be placed on the corner of one of the expanded concrete pad for the storage container. Above ground gas lines will be installed from the gas tank to inside the storage container. Above ground water lines will be used to connect the storage containers to an existing cistern

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

[PR-SBF-06901 IUGF.pdf](#)

**Level of Environmental Review Determination:**

**Categorically Excluded per 24 CFR 58.35(a), and subject to laws and authorities at 58.5:**

**Determination:**

	This categorically excluded activity/project converts to <b>EXEMPT</b> per Section 58.34(a)(12), because it does not require any mitigation for compliance with any listed statutes or authorities, nor requires any formal permit or license; <b>Funds may be committed and drawn down after certification of this part</b> for this (now) EXEMPT project; OR
--	--

✓	This categorically excluded activity/project cannot convert to Exempt status because one or more statutes or authorities listed at Section 58.5 requires formal consultation or mitigation. Complete consultation/mitigation protocol requirements, <b>publish NOI/RROF and obtain “Authority to Use Grant Funds”</b> (HUD 7015.16) per Section 58.70 and 58.71 before committing or drawing down any funds; OR
	This project is not categorically excluded OR, if originally categorically excluded, is now subject to a full Environmental Assessment according to Part 58 Subpart E due to extraordinary circumstances (Section 58.35(c)).

**Approval Documents:**

[06901-SIG-PAGE.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
B-17-DM-72-0001	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (Disaster Recovery Assistance)	\$0.00
B-18-DE-72-0001	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (Disaster Recovery Assistance)	\$0.00
B-18-DP-72-0001	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (Disaster Recovery Assistance)	\$0.00
B-19-DP-78-0002	Community Planning and Development (CPD)	Community Development Block Grants (Disaster Recovery Assistance)	\$0.00

**Estimated Total HUD Funded, Assisted or Insured Amount:** \$49,225.84

**Estimated Total Project Cost:** \$49,225.84

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

<b>Compliance Factors:</b> 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)
<b>STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 &amp; § 58.6</b>		
<b>Airport Hazards</b> Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	The project site is not within 15,000 feet of a military airport or 2,500 feet of a civilian airport. The nearest airport RPZ/CZ is approximately 68,792.8 feet away. The project is in compliance with Airport Hazards requirements.
<b>Coastal Barrier Resources Act</b> Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	This project is not located in a CBRS Unit. It is 81,099 feet from a protected area. Therefore, this project has no potential to impact a CBRS Unit and is in compliance with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.
<b>Flood Insurance</b> Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Flood Map Number 72000C1085H, effective on 04/19/2005: The structure or insurable property is not located in a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area. 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.
<b>STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 &amp; § 58.5</b>		
<b>Air Quality</b> Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the project description, this project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under the Clean Air Act. The project is in compliance with the Clean Air Act.
<b>Coastal Zone Management Act</b> Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	This project is not located in or does not affect a Coastal Zone as defined in the state Coastal Management Plan. The project is located 69,015.6 feet from the coastal zone. The project is in compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

<b>Contamination and Toxic Substances</b> 24 CFR 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Site contamination was evaluated as follows: None of the above. On-site or nearby toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances that could affect the health and safety of project occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property were not found. A review of science-based radon data offered a lack of data for the project site and radon testing was determined to be infeasible or impracticable. The project is in compliance with contamination and toxic substances requirements.
<b>Endangered Species Act</b> Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	This project May Affect, but is Not Likely to Adversely Affect, listed species, and informal consultation was conducted. With mitigation, identified in the mitigation section of this review, the project will be in compliance with the Endangered Species Act.
<b>Explosive and Flammable Hazards</b> Above-Ground Tanks)[24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the project description the project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under this section. The project is in compliance with explosive and flammable hazard requirements.
<b>Farmlands Protection</b> Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	This project does not include any activities that could potentially convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use. The project is in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act.
<b>Floodplain Management</b> Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	FIRM Flood Map Number 72000C1085H, effective on 04/19/2005: PFIRMs in Puerto Rico were only developed for certain sections of the municipalities of Carolina, Canovanas, Loiza, San Juan and Trujillo Alto. The proposed project is located in the municipality of Jayuya; therefore, PFIRM information was not available for the area and not considered in the review. This project does not occur in the FFRMS floodplain. The project is in compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and 13690.
<b>Historic Preservation</b> National Historic Preservation Act of	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	(ca. 2020) Based on Section 106 consultation there are No Historic



1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800		Properties Affected because there are no historic properties present. The project is in compliance with Section 106.
<b>Noise Abatement and Control</b> Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the project description, this project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under HUD's noise regulation. The project is in compliance with HUD's Noise regulation.
<b>Sole Source Aquifers</b> Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the project description, the project consists of activities that are unlikely to have an adverse impact on groundwater resources. According to EPA, there are no sole source aquifers in Puerto Rico. The project is in compliance with Sole Source Aquifer requirements.
<b>Wetlands Protection</b> Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	The project will not impact on- or off-site wetlands. This project does not involve new construction, so a visual wetlands survey was not conducted. The project is in compliance with Executive Order 11990.
<b>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act</b> Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	This project is not within proximity of a NWSRS river. The project is located 295,813 feet from the nearest Wild and Scenic River. The project is in compliance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
<b>HUD HOUSING ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS</b>		
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>		
<b>Environmental Justice</b> Executive Order 12898	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	On January 21, 2025, President Donald Trump issued the Executive Order titled "Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity", which revoked Executive Order 12898 and eliminated federal mandates requiring agencies to assess environmental justice impacts. Consequently, there is no longer a federal requirement to address environmental justice concerns in the environmental compliance review process.

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

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

<b>Law, Authority, or Factor</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure or Condition</b>	<b>Comments on Completed Measures</b>	<b>Mitigation Plan</b>	<b>Complete</b>
Endangered Species Act	if a Puerto Rican Boa is encountered, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Boa Conservation Measures 2024, (2) if a Puerto Rican Parrot is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (3) if a Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (4) if a Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly is encountered in the site, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly Conservation Measures and (5) if a Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately.	N/A		

**Project Mitigation Plan**

1) if a Puerto Rican Boa is encountered, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Boa Conservation Measures 2024, (2) if a Puerto Rican Parrot is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (3) if a Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (4) if a Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly is encountered in the site, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly Conservation Measures and (5) if a Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately. Obligations under section 7 of the Act must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner that was not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner not previously considered in this assessment; or, (3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat determined that may be affected by the identified action.

**Supporting documentation on completed measures**

## APPENDIX A: Related Federal Laws and Authorities

### Airport Hazards

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

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

No

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

Yes

### Screen Summary

#### Compliance Determination

The project site is not within 15,000 feet of a military airport or 2,500 feet of a civilian airport. The nearest airport RPZ/CZ is approximately 68,792.8 feet away. The project is in compliance with Airport Hazards requirements.

#### Supporting documentation

[PR-SBF-06901 Airports.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

No

## Coastal Barrier Resources

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

**1. Is the project located in a CBRS Unit?**

No

Document and upload map and documentation below.

Yes

### Screen Summary

#### **Compliance Determination**

This project is not located in a CBRS Unit. It is 81,099 feet from a protected area. Therefore, this project has no potential to impact a CBRS Unit and is in compliance with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

#### **Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 CBRS.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:**

[PR-SBF-06901 FIRM.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**

Flood Map Number 72000C1085H, effective on 04/19/2005: The structure or insurable property is not located in a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area. 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**

#### **Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?**

Yes

✓ No

**Air Quality**

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
<p>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.</p>	<p>Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) as amended particularly Section 176(c) and (d) (42 USC 7506(c) and (d))</p>	<p>40 CFR Parts 6, 51 and 93</p>

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

Yes

No

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

**Screen Summary**

**Compliance Determination**

Based on the project description, this project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under the Clean Air Act. The project is in compliance with the Clean Air Act.

**Supporting documentation**

**Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?**

Yes

No



## Coastal Zone Management Act

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

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

Yes

No

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

### Screen Summary

#### **Compliance Determination**

This project is not located in or does not affect a Coastal Zone as defined in the state Coastal Management Plan. The project is located 69,015.6 feet from the coastal zone. The project is in compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

#### **Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 CZM.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)
<b>Reference</b>		
<a href="https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/site-contamination">https://www.onecpd.info/environmental-review/site-contamination</a>		

**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 environmental field observation did not note any items of concern. See the attached environmental field observation report. A google earth review of the area shows no visible hazards. The past land use for the last 10-15 year is agricultural. Based on NEPA data, there are no toxic sites within 3,000 feet of the applicant's location.

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

**5. Was radon testing or a scientific data review conducted that provided a radon concentration level in pCi/L?**

Yes

No

If no testing was conducted and a review of science-based data offered a lack of science-based data for the project site, then document and upload the steps taken to look for documented test results and science-based data as well as the basis for the conclusion that testing would be infeasible or impracticable.

Explain:

Radon testing is not feasible or practicable for this case, please see the attached Radon Memorandum.

File Upload:

[PR-SBF-06901 Radon Memorandum.docx](#)  
[Radon Attachments.pdf](#)

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Screen Summary at the bottom of this screen.

Non-radon contamination was found in a previous question.

**Screen Summary****Compliance Determination**

Site contamination was evaluated as follows: None of the above. On-site or nearby toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances that could affect the health and safety of project occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property were not found. A review of science-based radon data offered a lack of data for the project site and radon testing was determined to be infeasible or impracticable. The project is in compliance with contamination and toxic substances requirements.

**Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 EFOR.docx](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 Toxics.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.

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

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

**4. Informal Consultation is required**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

✓ Mitigation as follows will be implemented:

if a Puerto Rican Boa is encountered, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Boa Conservation Measures 2024, (2) if a Puerto Rican Parrot is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (3) if a Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (4) if a Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly is encountered in the site, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly Conservation Measures and (5) if a Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately.

No mitigation is necessary.

### **Screen Summary**

#### **Compliance Determination**

This project May Affect, but is Not Likely to Adversely Affect, listed species, and informal consultation was conducted. With mitigation, identified in the mitigation section of this review, the project will be in compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

#### **Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 Wetlands.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 USFWS Memorandum.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 USFWS Consultation Package PR-SBF-06901.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 USFWS Concurrence Letter.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 Site Map.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 Endangered Species.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 Conservation Measures.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

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

Yes

### Screen Summary

#### **Compliance Determination**

Based on the project description the project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under this section. The project is in compliance with explosive and flammable hazard requirements.

#### **Supporting documentation**

**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.)	<a href="#">7 CFR Part 658</a>

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

Yes

No

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

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

### Screen Summary

#### **Compliance Determination**

This project does not include any activities that could potentially convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use. The project is in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act.

#### **Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 Farmlands.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 information<sup>1</sup> to determine flood elevation. Include documentation and an explanation of why this is the best available information<sup>2</sup> for the site. Note that newly constructed and substantially improved<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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**

FIRM Flood Map Number 72000C1085H, effective on 04/19/2005: PFIRMs in Puerto Rico were only developed for certain sections of the municipalities of Carolina, Canovanas, Loiza, San Juan and Trujillo Alto. The proposed project is located in the municipality of Jayuya; therefore, PFIRM information was not available for the area and not considered in the review. This project does not occur in the FFRMS floodplain. The project is in compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and 13690.

**Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 ABFE.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 FIRM\(1\).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” <a href="https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol3/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol3-part800.pdf">https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol3/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol3-part800.pdf</a>

**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

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

Other Consulting Parties



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

Only SHPO was consulted as No Historic Properties Affected was determined and no Tribal Lands were identified.

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:**

Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664

**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:**

No historic properties within the APE.

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

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

**Document reason for finding:**

No historic properties present.

Historic properties present, but project will have no effect upon them.

No Adverse Effect

Adverse Effect

**Screen Summary**

**Compliance Determination**

(ca. 2020) Based on Section 106 consultation there are No Historic Properties Affected because there are no historic properties present. The project is in compliance with Section 106.

**Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 SHPO Consultation Package.pdf](#)

[PR-SBF-06901 Historic.pdf](#)

**Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?**

Yes

No

## Noise Abatement and Control

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

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

New construction for residential use

Rehabilitation of an existing residential property

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

An interstate land sales registration

Any timely emergency assistance under disaster assistance provision or appropriations which are provided to save lives, protect property, protect public health and safety, remove debris and wreckage, or assistance that has the effect of restoring facilities substantially as they existed prior to the disaster

None of the above

### **Screen Summary**

#### **Compliance Determination**

Based on the project description, this project includes no activities that would require further evaluation under HUD's noise regulation. The project is in compliance with HUD's Noise regulation.

#### **Supporting documentation**

#### **Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?**

Yes

No



## Sole Source Aquifers

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

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

Yes

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

No

### Screen Summary

#### Compliance Determination

Based on the project description, the project consists of activities that are unlikely to have an adverse impact on groundwater resources. According to EPA, there are no sole source aquifers in Puerto Rico. The project is in compliance with Sole Source Aquifer requirements.

#### Supporting documentation

[PR-SBF-06901 Sole Source Aquifers.pdf](#)

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

Yes

No

**Wetlands Protection**

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

**1. Does this project involve new construction as defined in Executive Order 11990, expansion of a building’s footprint, or ground disturbance? The term "new construction" shall include draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, and related activities and any structures or facilities begun or authorized after the effective date of the Order**

No

Yes

**2. Will the new construction or other ground disturbance impact an on- or off-site 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, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.**

**"Wetlands under E.O. 11990 include isolated and non-jurisdictional wetlands."**

No, a wetland will not be impacted in terms of E.O. 11990’s definition of new construction.

Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Document and upload a map or any other relevant documentation below which explains your determination

Yes, there is a wetland that be impacted in terms of E.O. 11990’s definition of new construction.

**Screen Summary****Compliance Determination**

The project will not impact on- or off-site wetlands. This project does not involve new construction, so a visual wetlands survey was not conducted. The project is in compliance with Executive Order 11990.

**Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 Wetlands\(1\).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 located 295,813 feet from the nearest Wild and Scenic River. The project is in compliance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

#### **Supporting documentation**

[PR-SBF-06901 Wild and Scenic.pdf](#)

#### **Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?**

Yes

No



**Environmental Justice**

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

**HUD strongly encourages starting the Environmental Justice analysis only after all other laws and authorities, including Environmental Assessment factors if necessary, have been completed.**

**1. Were any adverse environmental impacts identified in any other compliance review portion of this project’s total environmental review?**

Yes

No

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

**Screen Summary**

**Compliance Determination**

On January 21, 2025, President Donald Trump issued the Executive Order titled "Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity", which revoked Executive Order 12898 and eliminated federal mandates requiring agencies to assess environmental justice impacts. Consequently, there is no longer a federal requirement to address environmental justice concerns in the environmental compliance review process.

**Supporting documentation**

**Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?**

Yes

No



## United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office  
Bayamón | Mayagüez | Maricao | Rio Grande | St Croix  
P.O. Box 491  
Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622



In Reply Refer to:  
FWS/R4/CESFO/72073-Gen

Submitted Via Electronic Mail: [jcperez@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:jcperez@vivienda.pr.gov)

Juan Carlos Pérez-Bofill, PE, MEng.  
Director – Disaster Recovery CDBG-DR Program  
Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
P.O. Box 21365  
San Juan, P.R 00928-1365

Re: PR-SBF-06901 – Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc  
Hortus, Jayuya, Puerto Rico

Dear Mr. Pérez-Bofill

Thank you for your letter dated October 18, 2024, requesting informal consultation on the above referenced project. As per your request, our comments are provided under the Endangered Species Act (Act) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 United States Code 1531 et seq.), and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

The Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH) is proposing the purchase and installation of two 40-foot (Ft) containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster and gas dryer. The containers will be placed on a concrete pad. One 8Ft x 40 Ft concrete pad exists but will be expanded by 10 Ft on each side to accommodate the two containers. The proposed project will be located on a 32.53-acre property on State Road PR-140, Km 5.3 Int., Jauca Ward (18°11'54.0"N 66°38'23.9"W) in the municipality of Jayuya. There is no tree clearing required. The area is routinely mowed, and light vegetation removal will occur. There will be ground disturbance to expand the concrete pad.

Using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, the PRDOH has determined that the proposed project site is located within the range of Puerto Rican boa (*Epicrates inornatus* now known as *Chilabothrus inornatus*), Puerto Rican broad-winged hawk (*Buteo platypterus brunnescens*), Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus venator*), Puerto Rican parrot (*Amazona vittata*) and Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly (*Atlantea tulita*).

PRDOH used the Caribbean Determination Key (DKey) in the IPaC application to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project on federally listed species (Project code: 2025-0004453). Based on the answers provided, a consistency letter was obtained for the Puerto Rican boa, Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk and Puerto Rican broad-winged hawk, which determined that the

proposed actions for this project will have no effect (NE) on these species. A consultation is required for the Puerto Rican parrot and Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly.

Based on the nature of the project, scope of work, information available, and analysis of the existing habitat, which consists of maintained mowed area with adjacent forested areas, PRDOH has determined that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect (NLAA) the Puerto Rican boa, Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk and Puerto Rican broad-winged hawk instead of the NE obtained by using the DKey. As for the Puerto Rican parrot and Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly, PRDOH has also determined that the proposed actions will NLAA these species. Conservation measures for all species will be implemented in case an encounter occur.

We have reviewed the information provided and our files, and concur with PRDOH's determination that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the above mentioned species with the implementation of conservation measures.

In view of this, we believe that requirements of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (Act) have been satisfied. However, obligations under section 7 of the Act must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impact of this identified action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner that was not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner not previously considered in this assessment; or, (3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat determined that may be affected by the identified action.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact us via email at [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov) or by phone at (786) 244-0081.

Sincerely,

**LOURDES  
MENA**

Digitally signed by LOURDES  
MENA  
Date: 2024.12.30 15:06:13  
-04'00'

Lourdes Mena  
Field Supervisor

drr

cc:  
HUD



March 11, 2025

**TO: José M. Olmo Terrasa, Esq.**  
Deputy Director for Economic Recovery Grant Management  
Re-Grow PR Urban Rural Agriculture Program

**RE: Endangered Species Concurrence - Conservation Measures Implementation  
Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus (PR-SBF-06901)**

Dear Mr. Olmo:

This memorandum is to notify the CDBG-DR Re-Grow PR Urban-Rural Agriculture Program (Re-Grow Program) that on October 18, 2024, for the case **PR-SBF-06901**, the CDBG- DR/MIT Permits and Environmental Compliance Division submitted an informal consultation under Section 7 (a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 United States Code 1531 et seq.), and in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (47 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) for the proposed project which consist of the purchase and installation of containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster and gas dryer, for Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus, an agricultural business, located at PR-140 Km 5.3, Jauca Ward, Jayuya, PR 00664; latitude 18.19712, longitude -66.64057.

Using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, the proponent has determined that the proposed project lies within the range of the following federally listed species:

Name of Species	Status
Puerto Rican Boa	Endangered
Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk	Endangered
Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk	Endangered
Puerto Rican Parrot	Endangered
Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly	Threatened
<b>Critical Habitat</b>	
There were no Critical Habitats noted within the project area.	

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office reviewed the information provided and their files, and on December 30, 2024 concurred with the determination that the proposed project actions will have **May Affect, but is Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA)** the Puerto Rican Boa, Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk, Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk, Puerto Rican Parrot and Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly.

The USFWS NLAA concurrence is conditioned to the following: (1) if a Puerto Rican Boa is encountered, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Boa Conservation Measures 2024, (2) if a Puerto Rican Parrot is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (3) if a Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (4) if a Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly is encountered in the site, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly Conservation Measures and (5) if a Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately.

Obligations under section 7 of the Act must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner that was not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner not previously considered in this assessment; or, (3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat determined that may be affected by the identified action.

In conclusion, the USFWS concurred with the CDBG-DR/MIT Permits and Environmental Compliance Division NLAA determination. However, **the applicant must be informed about the conditions of the determination of concurrence and implement them as described.**

In order to facilitate the species identification, please, find attached the Caribbean Endangered and Threatened Animals Fact Sheets for: Puerto Rican Boa, Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk, Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk, Puerto Rican Parrot and Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly.

USFWS Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office key contact information:

- José Cruz-Burgos, Endangered Species Coordinator  
Office phone (786) 244-0081 or mobile (305) 304-1386  
Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)

Sincerely,

Permits and Environmental Compliance  
Division Disaster Recovery Office

# Caribbean ES Puerto Rican Boa

## *Puerto Rican Boa*

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## U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CARIBBEAN ECOLOGICAL SERVICES FIELD OFFICE

### Conservation Measures for the Puerto Rican boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*)

Section 7 (a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) charges Federal agencies to aid in the conservation of listed species, and section 7 (a)(2) requires the agencies, through consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), to ensure their activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitats. Section 7 applies to the management of Federal lands as well as Federal actions that may affect federally listed species, such as Federal approval of private activities through the issuance of Federal funding, permits, licenses, or other actions. Any person that injures, captures, or kills a Puerto Rico boa is subject to penalties under the ESA. If Federal funds or permits are needed, the funding or permitting agency should initiate Section 7 consultation with the Service. To initiate a consultation under the Section 7 of the ESA, you must submit a project package with the established minimum requirements. These conservation measures should be incorporated into the project plans to minimize possible impacts to the species.

The endangered Puerto Rican (PR) boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*, formerly *Epicrates inornatus*) is the largest endemic snake species that inhabits Puerto Rico. The PR boa is non-venomous and does not pose any life threatening danger to humans, but some individuals may try to bite if disturbed or during capture or handling. Its body color ranges from tan to dark brown with irregular diffuse marking on the dorsum, but some individuals lack marking and are uniformly dark. Juveniles may have a reddish color with more pronounced markings. In general, as they mature, their body color tends to darken.



The PR boa was federally listed in 1970. Currently, the species has an island-wide distribution and occurs in a wide variety of habitat types, ranging from wet montane to subtropical dry forest and can be found from mature forest to areas with different degrees of human disturbance such as roadsides or houses, especially if near their habitat in rural areas. The PR boa is considered mostly nocturnal, remaining less active, concealed or basking under the sun during the day.

The Service has developed the following conservation measures with the purpose of assisting others to avoid or minimize adverse effects to the PR boa and its habitat. These recommendations may be incorporated into new project plans and under certain circumstances into existing projects. Depending on the project, additional conservation measures can be implemented besides the ones presented in this document.

#### Conservation Measures:

1. Inform all project personnel about the potential presence of the PR boa in areas where the proposed work will be conducted. A pre-construction meeting should be conducted to inform all project personnel about the need to avoid harming the species as well as penalties for harassing or harming PR boas. An educational poster or sign with photo or illustration of the species should be displayed at the project site.
2. Prior to any construction activity, including removal of vegetation and earth movements, the boundaries of the project and areas to be excluded and protected should be clearly marked in the project plan and in the field in order to avoid further habitat degradation into forested and conservation areas.
3. Once areas are clearly marked, and prior to the use of heavy machinery and any construction activity (including removal of vegetation and earth movement), a biologist or project personnel with experience on this species should survey the areas to be cleared to verify the presence of any PR boa within the work area.
4. If a PR boa is found within any of the working or construction areas, activities should stop at that area and information recorded (see #5). **Do not capture the boa.** If boas need to be moved out of harm's way, designated personnel shall immediately contact the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (PRDNER) Rangers for safe capture and relocation of the animal (PRDNER phone #: (787) 724-5700, (787) 230-5550, (787) 771-1124). **If immediate relocation is not an option, project-related activities at that area must stop until the boa moves out of harm's way on its own.** Activities at other work sites, where no boas have been found after surveying the area, may continue.
5. For all boa sightings (dead or alive), record the time and date of the sighting and the specific location where it was found. PR boa data should also include a photo of the animal (dead or alive), site GPS coordinates, the time and date, and comments on how the animal was detected and its behavior.



6. If a PR boa is captured by PRDNER personnel, record the name of that person and information on where the PR boa will be taken. This information should be reported to the Service.
7. Measures should be taken to avoid and minimize PR boa casualties by heavy machinery or motor vehicles being used on site. Any heavy machinery left on site (staging) or near potential PR boa habitat (within 50 meters of potential boa habitat), needs to be thoroughly inspected each morning before work starts to ensure that no boas have sheltered within engine compartments or other areas of the equipment. If PR boas are found within vehicles or equipment, do not capture the animal, and let it move on its own or call PRDNER Rangers for safe capture and relocation of the animal (see #4). If not possible, the animal should be left alone until it leaves the vehicle on its own.
8. PR boas may seek shelter in debris piles. Measures should be taken to avoid and minimize boa casualties associated with sheltering in debris piles as a result of project activities. Debris piles should be placed far away from forested areas. Prior to moving, disposing or shredding, debris piles should be carefully inspected for the presence of boas. If debris piles will be left on site, we recommend they be placed in areas that will not be disturbed in the future.
9. If a dead PR boa is found, immediately cease all work in that area and record the information accordingly (see #5). If the PR boa was accidentally killed as part of the project actions, please include information on what conservation measures had been implemented and what actions will be taken to avoid further killings. A dead boa report should be sent by email (see contacts below) to the Service within 48 hours of the event.
10. Projects must comply with all state laws and regulations. Please contact the PRDNER for further guidance.

If you have any questions regarding the above conservation measures, please contact the Service:

- José Cruz-Burgos, Endangered Species Program Coordinator
  - Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)
  - Office phone (305) 304-1386
- Jan Zegarra, Fish and Wildlife Biologist
  - Email: [jan\\_zegarra@fws.gov](mailto:jan_zegarra@fws.gov)
  - Office phone (786) 933-1451



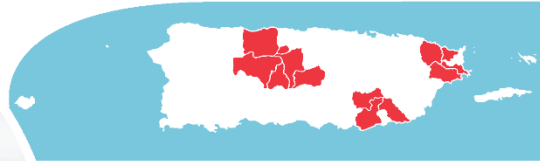
### **Puerto Rican Harlequin Conservation Measures**

1. The contractor must inform all personnel about the potential presence of the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly or its occupied host plant "prickly bush" (*Oplonia spinosa*) in the project areas. A pre-work meeting should inform all project personnel about the need to avoid harming this butterfly and its occupied host plant. Educational material (e.g., posters, flyers or signs with photos or illustrations of all the life stages of the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly (i.e., eggs, caterpillar, chrysalids and adult, and its host plant) should be prepared and available to all personnel for reference.
2. Before starting any project activity, including removal of vegetation and earth movement, the contractor must clearly delineate the boundaries of the working area in the field to avoid unnecessary habitat impacts. Once the project areas are clearly marked, and before any work activity, including site preparation, personnel with knowledge and ability to identify the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly (all life stages) and the "prickly bush" must survey the areas where the work will be performed for the presence of the species and its host plant. It is important to note that the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly can be observed year-round in all its life stages; thus, oviposition (egg-laying) may occur at any time during the year.
3. If the "prickly bush" is present on the project site, try to avoid cutting it off, even if no eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids are present.
4. If there is no prickly bush within the project area, and the butterfly is observed flying within the project area, do not harass, harm, pursue, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct, the species.
5. Adult butterflies are often observed flying near the host plant as part of their mating behavior and laying eggs. Project-related activities must stop if the prickly bush is found in the project area and the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly is observed flying in that same area. A temporary 50-meter (164 feet) buffer zone of no activity or human disturbance should be established and clearly marked around that prickly bush until the butterfly moves out on its own.
6. Once the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly has moved away, within a period of 24 to 36 hours, a search of the prickly bush that has been buffered should be conducted to determine the presence of any eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids of the butterfly on the plant. The contractor or the Applicant should send a report of the observation and its findings to [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov) after the 36-hour search is concluded.
7. If, after the initial search or after the 24 to 36-hour search, any life stage of the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly is found in the prickly bush, take the following actions:
  - Clearly mark the host plant with flagging tape.
  - Establish a 10-meter (32-foot) buffer zone around the bush to protect it.

- Eggs are typically found on the prickly bush's newly grown, tender branches. Once an egg hatches, the caterpillar moves and feeds throughout the bush. Therefore, avoid cutting off the prickly bush within the project site even if no eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids are present.
  - Work within the 10-meter buffered area may resume when no signs of any live life stage of the butterfly are detected, which usually takes approximately 60 to 120 days.
8. For all Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly sightings (all life stages), the time and date of the sighting and the specific location where the butterfly was found must be recorded. Data should also include a photo of the butterfly (if possible) and the habitat where it was observed, site GPS coordinates, and comments on how the butterfly was detected and its behavior. All Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly sighting reports should be sent to the USFWS Caribbean Ecological Service Field Office at [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov).
9. For questions regarding the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly, the Point of Contacts are:  
José Cruz-Burgos, Endangered Species Coordinator:
- Mobile: 305-304-1386
  - Office phone: 786-244-0081
  - Office Direct Line: 939-320-3120
  - Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)

# Guaraguao de bosque

*Buteo platypterus brunnescens*



Distribución ■

## Información biológica

### Reproducción

Esta especie anida en bosques secundarios maduros y plantaciones antiguas. En el Bosque Estatal de Río Abajo (RACF, por sus siglas en inglés), los sitios de anidación están caracterizados por la presencia de árboles tales como el palo María (*Calophyllum antillanum*), la teca (*Tectona grandis*), la caoba hondureña (*Swietenia macrophylla*) y la majagua (*Hibiscus elatus*). Los guaraguao de bosque colocan sus nidos en la parte superior de árboles grandes que sobrepasan la cubierta forestal. Información recientemente recopilada sobre la abundancia y características demográficas del guaraguao de bosque en RACF indica un alto nivel de fidelidad entre parejas; una tasa de sobrevivencia en nidos de 0.67 a través de la temporada de reproducción; y una productividad de 1.1 crías por nido. Entre los años 2001 a 2003, se marcaron con radio transmisores y se colocaron bandas en las patas a varias crías de guaraguao en el RACF. En 2013, al visitar el área donde se marcaron, se documentó que seguían vivas (Llerandi-Román and Ríos-Cruz pers. comm.). Por ejemplo, una hembra joven que fue marcada entre el 2001 al 2003 en el RACF fue documentada anidando exitosamente entre los años 2007 al 2009. (Ríos-Cruz pers. comm.)

### Hábitat

Esta especie habita en bosques enanos, bosques de palmas de sierra, de caimitillo-granadillo y de tabonuco. Estos bosques se encuentran en las reservas forestales del Bosque Estatal de Carite, Bosque Estatal Toro Negro, Bosque Los Tres Picachos y el Bosque Nacional El Yunque. También habita en

**Familia:** Accipitridae  
**Orden:** Falconiformes

## Descripción

El guaraguao de bosque de Puerto Rico o guaraguaito es de color marrón oscuro con barras blancas y rojizas en la parte ventral. Es una subespecie endémica de Puerto Rico de tamaño mediano, que mide aproximadamente 39 centímetros (15.5 pulgadas). Es más pequeño que el *Buteo platypterus platypterus* pero más grande que la subespecie que ocurre en las Antillas Menores. El guaraguao de bosque es la subespecie de halcón de ala ancha más oscuro. En los adultos, la cola es de un color negro claro con bandas blancas horizontales en la base, medio y extremo de la cola, y esto, junto con el pecho rojizo, caracteriza a la especie. Los machos y las hembras son muy similares en apariencia, pero las hembras son un poco más grandes. Las aves juveniles tienen barras oscuras en el pecho y no tienen las bandas distintivas en la cola. La población del guaraguao de bosque de Puerto Rico oscila cerca de los 125 individuos.

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plantaciones madereros maduros, en cafetales bajo sombra y en bosques secundarios maduros del área de carso al norte-central de Puerto Rico dentro y cerca del Bosque Estatal de Río Abajo y el área de Río Encantado entre los pueblos de Florida y Ciales. La topografía húmeda de los bosques del carso le provee al guaraguao de bosque otra alternativa como área para anidar. En estudios recientes, se han documentado miembros de una especie similar de guaraguao (guaraguao de cola roja; *Buteo jamaicensis jamaicensis*) anidando en las laderas del carso adyacentes al RACF.

### Distribución

El guaraguao de bosque es un ave de rapiña poco común y extremadamente localizado, que se encuentra en los bosques montañosos de tierra alta de Puerto Rico. Las poblaciones existentes se hallan principalmente dentro de cinco bosques: el RACF, el Bosque Estatal Carite, el Bosque Estatal Toro Negro, el Bosque Los Tres Picachos y el Bosque Nacional El Yunque. Llerandi-Román (2006) halló trece territorios de guaraguao de bosque justo fuera de los límites de RACF, en seis sitios diferentes con hábitat apropiado para los guaraguao de bosque. Los territorios se encuentran a lo largo del valle del Río Tanamá, al noroeste del RACF

### Amenazas

La abundancia y la distribución del guaraguao de bosque es limitada. Cualquier amenaza que atente contra su población y su hábitat puede resultar en detrimento para esta especie. De forma natural, los huracanes constituyen una amenaza ya que destruyen su hábitat debido a las intensas lluvias y a los fuertes vientos. No obstante, existe una gran variedad de actividades humanas que también amenazan las poblaciones de esta especie. La construcción de instalaciones recreativas, de estructuras para energía y comunicaciones y de carreteras contribuye a la destrucción y fragmentación de su hábitat. De igual manera, la caza ilegal, las malas prácticas de manejo y la carencia de planes de manejo para los bosques públicos también afectan las poblaciones del guaraguao de bosque. Los bajos números poblacionales de esta especie pueden, por sí mismos, estar afectando la población ya que se pierde la variación genética de esta.

### Medidas de conservación

El guaraguao de bosque está incluido en la lista de especies amenazadas desde el 1994. La Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973, según enmendada, prohíbe matar, dañar, molestar, atrapar, comprar o vender una especie, así como partes o productos derivados de ellas. El tener la especie en la lista federal fomenta y ayuda a crear acciones de conservación por las agencias federales, estatales, privadas, y por grupos e individuos particulares. La Ley de Especies En Peligro fomenta la compra de terrenos y la cooperación con el Estado, y requiere que se ejecuten acciones de recuperación en relación a todas las especies listadas. Entre las medidas esenciales para proteger el hábitat y fomentar el crecimiento de las poblaciones existentes están: la protección de los sitios de anidamiento y alimento en las áreas públicas y privadas, el mejoramiento de los hábitats, la reforestación en áreas abiertas, la actualización de la información acerca de la distribución y la identificación o creación de corredores biológicos entre poblaciones cercanas (tales como RACF, Los Tres Picachos y Toro Negro) con tal de facilitar el movimiento de los guaraguao de bosque entre los bosques.

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## Información adicional

Oficina de Servicios Ecológicos del Caribe  
Dirección: PO Box 491, Boquerón, PR 00622  
Teléfono: 787-851-7297 / Fax: 787-851-7440  
Internet: [www.fws.gov/caribbean](http://www.fws.gov/caribbean)



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# Cotorra puertorriqueña

*Amazona vittata vittata*



Distribución ■

**Familia:** Psittacidae  
**Orden:** Psittaciformes

## Descripción

La cotorra puertorriqueña o Iguaca, como la llamaban los indios taínos, es un ave verde brillante con una mancha roja en la frente, un anillo blanco alrededor del ojo y plumas primarias azules. Su pico es color marfil y el borde de su cola es redondo. Los juveniles son bastante parecidos a los adultos. Tanto hembras como machos son parecidos y miden cerca de doce pulgadas (aprox. 30 centímetros). A veces, la franja roja en la frente es más ancha en los machos que en las hembras. Mientras vuela emite un fuerte y ruidoso “kar...kar.” Este sonido se escucha a gran distancia. Emite otros sonidos para comunicarse con otras cotorras y para defender su territorio.

## Información biológica

### Reproducción

La cotorra puertorriqueña alcanza su edad reproductiva entre los 3 a 5 años. Las cotorras usualmente forman

parejas que perduran por mucho tiempo, normalmente de por vida. Las parejas permanecen juntas casi todo el año, excepto cuando la hembra está incubando y el macho asume la responsabilidad de proveer alimento. La cotorra usa como nido las cavidades que se encuentran en árboles de gran tamaño como el palo colorado (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), entre otros. De ser necesario, también podría anidar en las cavidades de roca caliza. El anidamiento comienza en los meses de febrero y marzo, hasta junio. Tradicionalmente, la anidación coincide con el período más seco del año y durante el período de fructificación (producir frutos) de plantas cuyas semillas, frutas y hojas le sirven de alimento.

### Dieta

La cotorra come plantas tales como: palma de sierra, palma real, maricao, maria, guaba, cupey, guaraguao y yagrumo, entre otros árboles.

### Distribución

La cotorra puertorriqueña, ave endémica a Puerto Rico fue abundante en Puerto Rico, incluyendo las islas de Culebra, Vieques y Mona. Esta cotorra es la última especie de psitácidos existentes y originaria en territorio de los Estados Unidos. Los psitácidos son la familia de aves, en su mayoría tropicales, con plumas de colores vivos y pico corto, alto y muy encorvado (ej. guacamayo y cotorra). La población silvestre de cotorras puertorriqueñas se limita actualmente a la Sierra de Luquillo, mayormente en el Bosque Nacional El Yunque, al este de Puerto Rico y en el Bosque Estatal de Río Abajo, en el norte central de Puerto Rico, entre Arecibo y Utuado. Al menos tres de las cotorras liberadas en Río Abajo se han dispersado y en 2012 fueron vistas entre Morovis, Vega Baja y Manatí.

EN PELIGRO

## Amenazas

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Además de tener una población pequeña y una distribución limitada, la especie también se ve afectada por el zorzal pardo (*Margarops fuscatus*) quien mata los huevos y pichones de la cotorra para usar el nido. El guaraguao colirojo (*Buteo jamaicensis*), el guaraguaito de bosque (*Buteo platypterus brunnescens*) y las ratas (*Rattus rattus* y *R. norvegicus*) son depredadores mortales de cotorras juveniles y adultas. Las moscas parasíticas (*Philornis pici*) depositan sus larvas en los pichones de aves para completar su ciclo de desarrollo. Estas moscas enferman y matan a los pichones. Las abejas europeas y africanas (*Apis mellifera*) invaden los nidos de la cotorra para formar adentro sus colmenas. También pueden matar a los pichones. Los huracanes y otros eventos climatológicos pueden afectar la estabilidad de la especie en su estado natural. La pérdida de hábitat por la deforestación es una amenaza que siempre está presente y limita las opciones de lugares aptos para reintroducir la cotorra a la vida silvestre.

## Medidas de conservación

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La cotorra puertorriqueña fue designada como especie en peligro de extinción en el año 1967, antes de que la Ley de Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973 entrara en vigor. Existe un Acuerdo Cooperativo entre el Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre, el Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales y el Servicio Forestal de los Estados Unidos para manejar de forma conjunta la recuperación de la cotorra puertorriqueña. Las tres agencias constituyen el Comité de Recuperación de la Cotorra Puertorriqueña. Inicialmente, se estableció un programa de propagación en cautiverio que, con el tiempo, ha crecido para incluir liberaciones de cotorras al estado silvestre, monitoreo de las poblaciones silvestres, manejo del hábitat e investigación. Otras entidades privadas y académicas se han unido a los esfuerzos para realizar investigaciones y educar.

El Comité realiza censos de cotorras periódicamente y estima que existen entre 18 a 22 cotorras en El Yunque y cerca de 60 a 70 en Río Abajo. Los biólogos de campo utilizan múltiples estrategias para manejar el hábitat. La escasez de árboles maduros con cavidades

requiere que se construyan e instalen nidos artificiales para que la cotorra puertorriqueña anide. También, los expertos controlan las poblaciones de las especies depredadoras, cuando es necesario, para asegurar el desarrollo normal de los huevos y de los pichones.

La población en cautiverio se mantiene para varios propósitos: reproducir cotorras y aumentar su número, asegurar poblaciones adicionales, particularmente en el caso de una catástrofe natural tal como un huracán, y para, eventualmente, poder proveer aves para reintroducirlas a los bosques donde habitaban. En los aviarios, se utilizan técnicas avanzadas para diagnosticar enfermedades y proveer tratamiento. Actualmente, hay cerca de 350 cotorras entre el Aviario Iguaca, manejado por el Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre en El Yunque, y en el Aviario José L. Vivaldi, manejado por el Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales de Puerto Rico, en el Bosque Estatal Río Abajo.

La Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973, según enmendada, prohíbe matar, dañar, molestar, atrapar, comprar o vender una especie, así como partes o productos derivados de ellas

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Thomas H. White, Jr. and Fernando Núñez-García. "From Cage to Rainforest" U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008-06-04

## Información adicional

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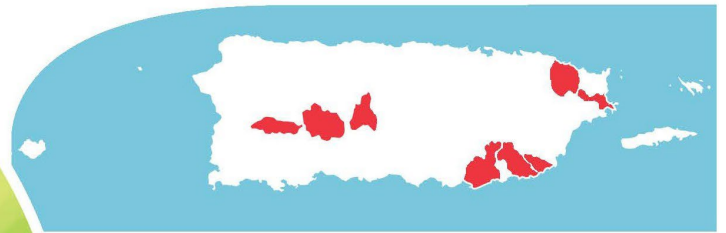
Oficina de Servicios Ecológicos del Caribe  
Dirección: PO Box 491, Boquerón, PR 00622  
Teléfono: 787-851-7297 / Fax: 787-851-7440  
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EN PELIGRO



# Falco de sierra *striatus*



Distribución

**Familia:** Accipitridae  
**Orden:** Falconiformes

## Descripción

El falco de sierra de Puerto Rico es un ave de rapia que tiene un tamaño de aproximadamente 11 a 13 pulgadas (28 a 33 centímetros). Los adultos tienen la región dorsal del cuerpo de color gris pizarra y la región ventral con barras densas de color rubio-rojizo. Los juveniles son de color marrón claro por encima y densamente listados por debajo. Al vuelo, esta ave muestra las alas cortas, de forma redondeada y la cola estrecha. El falco de sierra vuela alternando el batir de las alas con el planeo.

## Información biológica

### Reproducción

Esta ave construye sus nidos de varitas en lo alto de los árboles y pone en ellos tres huevos blancos con manchas pequeñas. La temporada de anidamiento del falco de sierra comienza en marzo y continúa hasta julio.

### Habitat

El falco de sierra es una subespecie endemica en Puerto Rico que se encuentra en áreas boscosas asociadas a las zonas de vida conocidas como bosque húmedo subtropical montano bajo y bosque húmedo subtropical (ej. bosque enano, palma de sierra, caimitillo-granadillo y tabonuco).

### Dieta

Se alimenta primordialmente de aves pequeñas tales como: el comefiame (*Loxigilla portoricensis*), la reinita común (*Coereba fiaveola*) y la llorosa (*Nesospingus speculiferus*).

### Distribución

Las únicas cinco poblaciones existentes de falco de sierra se encuentran en los bosques montañosos del Bosque Nacional El Yunque y los Bosques Estatales de: Maricao, Toro Negro, Guilarte y Carite. En el año 1992, se estimó una población general de 150 individuos para estos bosques. En censos hechos entre 2012 y 2013 se nota una disminución significativa de individuos en varios de los bosques.

### Amenazas

La destrucción y la modificación del hábitat en Puerto Rico es uno de los factores más importantes que ha afectado el número y la distribución del falco de sierra. La distribución tan limitada de esta especie puede haber sido resultado de la fragmentación de áreas forestadas que ha ocurrido durante este siglo. Esta ave ha experimentado una merma poblacional de un 60% en el Bosque de Carite y de un 93% en el Bosque Nacional El Yunque. La causa de esta merma es desconocida para los investigadores.

Entre las amenazas que se han identificado para esta especie se encuentran: practicas de manejo y cultivo de madera en los bosques, construccion de veredas y carreteras en los bosques, construccion de facilidades recreativas, aumento en el uso de los bosques para fines recreativos y la posibilidad de cacerfa furtiva. Se ha identificado el parasitismo por la mosca parasftica del genero *Philornis* como un factor de mortandad para pichones del falcon de sierra en Maricao. El falcon de sierra tambien es susceptible a disturbios naturales tales como las tormentas tropicales fuertes y los huracanes ya que le modifican su habitat. Sin embargo, el problema principal del falcon de sierra es su baja densidad y lo limitado de su distribucion. Esto hace a esta subespecie extremadamente vulnerable a la perdida de un individuo.

## **Medidas de conservaci6n**

El falcon de sierra fue incluido en la lista federal de especies en peligro de extincion en 1994 y el plan de recuperacion se escribio en 1997. La medida principal que se debe tomar para la conservacion del falcon de sierra es la proteccion de los individuos restantes y de su habitaculo. Debido a que se encuentra en areas publicas, es imprescindible la implementacion de planes de manejo adecuados para asegurar la supervivencia de esta subespecie en los bosques.

La Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extincion de 1973, segun enmendada, prohfbе matar, dafiar, molestar, atrapar, comprar o vender una especie, asf como partes o productos derivados de ellas.

## **Referencias**

Cruz, A. and C.A. Delannoy. 1986. Status, breeding biology and conservation needs of the Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk, *Accipiter striatus venator*. Final report submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as specified in work contract No. 14-16-0004-82-031.

Delannoy, C.A. and A. Cruz. 1991. *Philornis* parasitism and nestling survival of the Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk. In J.E. Loye and M. Zuk (eds.), Bird-parasite interactions, ecology, evolution and behavior, pp. 93-103. Oxford University Press, New York, 406pp.

Delannoy, C.A. 1997. Status of the broad-winged hawk and sharp-shinned hawk in Puerto Rico. *Caribb. J. Sciences* 33: 21-33.

Delannoy, C.A. 1992. Status surveys of the Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus venator*) and Puerto Rican broad-winged hawk (*Buteo platypterus brunnescens*). Final report submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as specified in work contract No. 14-16-0004-91-031.

Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales. 2006. Plan de Manejo Forestal y de Vida Silvestre para el Bosque Estatal de Rio Abajo, Arecibo y Utuado, Puerto Rico. (Forest Management and Wildlife Plan for the Rio Abajo Commonwealth Forest, Arecibo and Utuado, Puerto Rico), Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales. 433 pp.

Ewel, J.L. & J.L. Whitmore. 1973. The ecological life zones of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. USDA Forest Service. Res. Pap. ITF-18.

Raffaele, H.A. 1989. A guide of the birds of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Princeton University press, New Jersey

Tossas, A.G. 2006. Effects of Hurricane Georges on the resident avifauna of Maricao State Forest, southwestern Puerto Rico. *Caribb. J. Sci.* 42:81-87

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1994. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; determination of endangered status for the Puerto Rican broad-winged hawk and the Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk. *Federal Register* Vol. 59 (174): 46710-46715.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1997. Puerto Rican broad-winged hawk and Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk (*Buteo platypterus brunnescens* and *Accipiter striatus venator*) Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia. 23pp.

## **Informaci6n adicional**

Oficina de Servicios Ecologicos del Caribe  
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**seaGiint**  
Puerto Rico

**EN PELIGRO**



# CDBG-DR PROGRAM

## Small Business Financing (SBF) Program

### ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT

#### APPLICATION GENERAL INFORMATION

Application No.:	PR-SBF-06901	Applicant Name:	Hortis

#### PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Address:  
Carr. 140 km 5.3 int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664


Latitude:	18.19834	Longitude:	-66.63998
Property Type:	Farm	Year Built:	NA
Number of Buildings:	0	Are Utilities Connected?	No

Property Remarks:

Is there evidence of damage from a previous disaster?	No
---	----

Damage Remarks:

#### SIGNATURES OF INSPECTION REPORT

Environmental Inspector: Blas Guernica  May 23, 2024  
Printed Name Signature Date

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

Item	Observation	Remarks
<b>Are there any signs of poor housekeeping on the site?</b> <i>(mounds of rubble, garbage, or solid waste or improperly stored household quantities of petroleum products, pesticides, paints, thinners, cleaning fluids, automotive batteries, damaged, abandoned, and/or dangerous vehicles or other motorized equipment; pits, pools, lagoons, or ponds of hazardous substances or petroleum products located on the site)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any 55-gallon drums or containers visible on the site?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	There is one 55-gallon drum used to store and spread herbicide.
<b>If drums located, are they leaking?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any signs of petroleum underground storage tanks (PUSTs) on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any UST locations visible from the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any signs of above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) on the site, or immediate adjacent visible sites?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any signs of surface staining?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any ground water monitoring or injection wells on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there evidence of a faulty septic system on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any permanent standing water, such as a pond or stream, located on the site?</b> <i>(Do not include run-off or ponding from recent weather events.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any distressed vegetation on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Does the subject lot have water frontage?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any visible apparent indication of other environmental conditions?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any visible apparent evidence of lead-based paint or hazardous materials present in the structure?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there other unusual conditions on site?</b> <i>(Explain in attached supporting material. Please take photographs, if possible.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is the structure 45 years or older?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is the applicant aware of any significant historical events or persons associated with the structure; or does the home have a historic marker?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

**REQUIRED PHOTOS**



**Area for Container 1**



**Area for Container 2**



**Surrounding Area**



**Surrounding Area**

**PHOTOS OF RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS** (add additional pages as necessary)



**Surrounding Area**



**Surrounding Area**



**Surrounding Area**

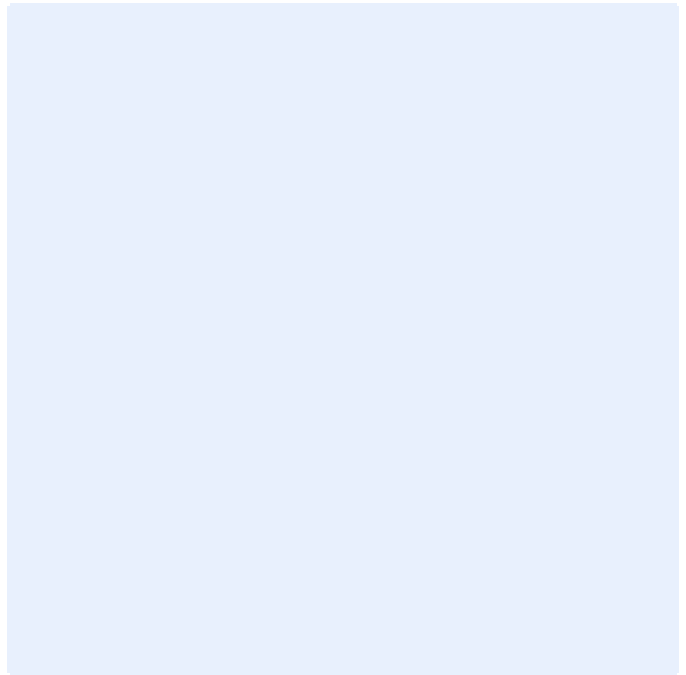
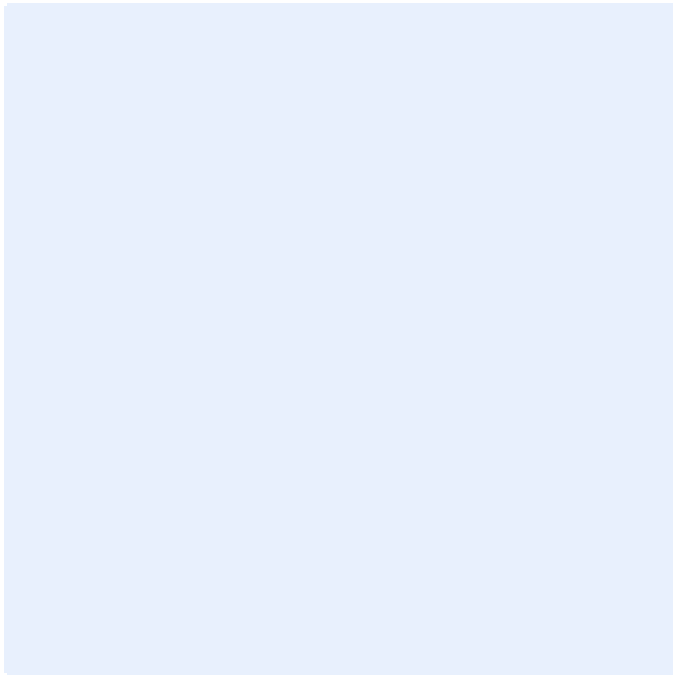
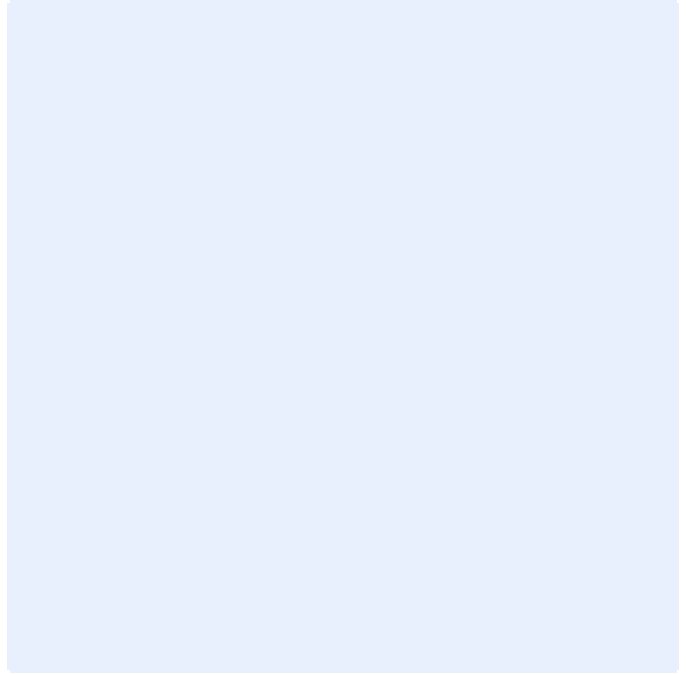


**Entrance to Property**

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOS** (add additional pages as necessary)



**55-Gallon Drum**





DEPARTMENT OF

# HOUSING

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO



## MEMORANDUM TO FILE

**Date:** April 25, 2025

**From:** Blas Guernica  
Senior Environmental Associate  
CDBG-DR Program  
Small Business Financing Program  
Puerto Rico Department of Housing

**Application Number:** PR-SBF-06901

**Project:** Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

**Re: Justification for the Infeasibility and Impracticability of Radon Testing**

After reviewing Application Number PR-SBF-06901 under the Small Business Financing Program, administered by the Puerto Rico Department of Housing (**PRDOH**), to complete the property's contamination analysis in accordance with 24 C.F.R. § 50.3(i) and 24 C.F.R. § 58.5(i), we have determined that testing the property's radon levels is infeasible and impracticable.

Per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (**HUD**) CPD Notice 23-103, the recommended best practices and alternative options for radon testing are infeasible and impracticable in this case due to the following reasons:

- As required by the CPD Notice 23-103, the scientific data reviewed in lieu of testing must consist of a minimum of ten documented test results over the previous ten years. If there are less than ten documented results over this period, it is understood that there is a lack of scientific data. The latest report



for radon testing in Puerto Rico was prepared in 1995 by the U.S. Department of the Interior in Cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. No other completed studies and reports on radon testing are available in Puerto Rico.

- There is no available science-based or state-generated information for Puerto Rico for the last ten years that can be used to determine whether the project site is in a high-risk area. The Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (**CDC**), National Environmental Public Health Tracking, and Radon Testing map do not include Puerto Rico data.
- There are only two (2) licensed professionals in Puerto Rico who can conduct radon testing using the American National Standards Institute/American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (**ANSI/AARST**) testing standards, which makes it difficult, time-consuming, and highly expensive to coordinate and secure a site visit for the contamination evaluation.
- Do-it-yourself (**DIY**) radon test kits are known to be unreliable in assuring and controlling the quality of the test results; they are not readily available in Puerto Rico, and the cost and time required for purchasing and sending them for analysis are unreasonable when weighed against the results' reliability and the need for prompt results.
- Local authorities in Puerto Rico do not have the specialized radon monitoring equipment or trained staff needed to conduct the radon testing analysis and ensure proper quality control and quality assurance practices are adhered to. We also do not have a radiation laboratory certified for radon testing.

As part of the evaluation for this determination, PRDOH sent information requests to six (6) local agencies at the state and federal levels. We received responses from the following agencies:

- United States Geological Survey;
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- Puerto Rico Department of Health; and
- United States Environmental Protection Agency.

The agencies mentioned above confirmed the lack of scientific data on Radon testing for Puerto Rico and the technical difficulties that we face to comply with HUD's Radon testing requirement. For the above-mentioned reasons, Radon testing is infeasible and impracticable for this property, and no further consideration of Radon is needed for the environmental review.



# GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

## STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Executive Director | Carlos A. Rubio Cancela | [carubio@prshpo.pr.gov](mailto:carubio@prshpo.pr.gov)

Saturday, November 9, 2024

Lauren B Poche

269 Avenida Ponce de León, San Juan, PR, 00917

SHPO-CF-10-16-24-04 **PR-SBF-06901** (Jayuya), Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus, New Construction

Dear Ms. Poche,

Our Office has received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with 54 U.S.C. 306108 (commonly known as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties.

Our records support your finding of no historic properties affected for this undertaking.

Please note that should you discover other historic properties at any point during project implementation, you should notify the SHPO immediately. If you have any questions regarding our comments, please do not hesitate to contact our Office.

Sincerely,

Carlos A. Rubio Cancela

State Historic Preservation Officer

CARC/GMO/MB



Cuartel de Ballajá (Tercer Piso), Calle Norzagaray, Esq. Beneficencia, Viejo San Juan, PR 00901 | PO Box 9023935, San Juan, PR 00902-3935



GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO  
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

April 30, 2024

**Arch. Carlos A. Rubio Cancela**

Executive Director  
Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office  
Cuartel de Ballajá, Third Floor  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901

**Re: Authorization to Submit Documents for Consultation**

Dear Arch. Rubio Cancela,

The U.S. Department of Housing (HUD) approved the allocations of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG-DR) funds on February 9, 2018. It also approved the allocation of Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) funds on January 27, 2020. The purpose of these allocations is to address unsatisfied needs as a result of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in September 2017; and to carry out strategic and high-impact activities to mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses.

To comply with the environmental requirements established by HUD, the Department of Housing of Puerto Rico (PRDOH) contracted Horne Federal LLC to provide environmental review services, among others, that will support the objectives of the agenda for both CDBG-DR and CDBG -MIT Programs.

To expedite the processes, Horne Federal LLC, is authorized to submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer, documentation of projects related to both the CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT on behalf of PRDOH.

Cordially,

**Aldo A. Rivera Vázquez, PE**

Director  
Division of Environmental Permitting and Compliance  
Office of Disaster Recovery

October 16, 2024

Carlos A. Rubio Cancela  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office  
Cuartel de Ballajá (Tercer Piso)  
San Juan, PR 00902-3935

### **Puerto Rico Disaster Recovery, CDBG-DR Program: Small Business Financing Program (SBF)**

**Case [PR-SBF-06901](#), Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus, Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico 00664 – No Historic Properties Affected**

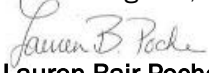
Dear Architect Rubio Cancela,

On February 9, 2018, an allocation of Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds was approved by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Federal Register Volume 83, No. 28, 83 FR 5844, to assist the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in meeting unmet needs in the wake of Hurricanes Irma and Maria. On August 14, 2018, an additional \$8.22 billion recovery allocation was allocated to Puerto Rico under the Federal Register Volume 83, No. 157, 83 FR 40314. With these funding allocations, the Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH) aims to lead a comprehensive and transparent recovery for the benefit of Puerto Rico residents. To faithfully comply with HUD's environmental requirements, the PRDOH contracted Horne Federal, LLC (HORNE) to provide environmental records review services that will support their objectives for CDBG-DR.

On behalf of PRDOH, we are submitting documentation for the purchase and installation of two new 40-foot (ft; 12.2 meters [m]) containers in Bo. Jauca at Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int, in the Municipality of Jayuya. The new containers will be positioned beside an existing container on a concrete pad, which will be extended to accommodate them. A new coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, and gas drier will be purchased and installed inside the containers and connected to existing electricity poles via above-ground connections; and a new electric meter will be installed inside one of the containers. A new gas tank will be installed on the southeast corner of the newly expanded concrete pad. The proposed ground disturbance is minimal. As such, the Program has determined that there will be **no historic properties affected** by the proposed undertaking and requests your concurrence.

We look forward to your response. Please contact me with any questions or concerns by email at [lauren.poche@horne.com](mailto:lauren.poche@horne.com) or phone at 225-405-7676.

Kindest regards,


A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Lauren B Poche'.

**Lauren Bair Poche, M.A.**

Architectural Historian, EHP Senior Manager

LBP/JLE

Attachments

<b>PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM</b> <b>SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)</b> <b>Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination</b>	 GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
<b>Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901</b>	
<b>Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus</b>	


<b>Project Location:</b> Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664	
<b>Project Coordinates:</b> 18.198341, -66.639984	
<b>TPID (Número de Catastro):</b> 241-000-009-46-001	
<b>Type of Undertaking:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial Repair/Improvements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Construction	
<b>Construction Date (AH est.):</b> ca. 2020	<b>Property Size (acres):</b> Direct APE: 0.32

<b>SOI-Qualified Architect/Architectural Historian:</b>
<b>Date Reviewed:</b>
<b>SOI-Qualified Archaeologist:</b> Jennifer Ort, M.S.
<b>Date Reviewed:</b> 10/15/2024

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Program is responsible for identifying historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and any properties not listed that would be considered eligible for listing that are located within the geographic area of potential effects (APE) of the proposed project and assessing the potential effects of its undertakings on these historic properties.

### Project Description (Undertaking)

The proposed activities for Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus include the purchase and installation of two new 40-foot (ft; 12.2 meters [m]) containers. The containers will be placed on either side of an existing container that sits on an existing concrete pad located at 18.198279, -66.639993. The existing pad will be extended to either side to accommodate the new containers (the applicant will pay for the concrete pad expansion). A new coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, and gas drier will be purchased and installed inside the containers and connected to existing electricity poles via above-ground connections; and a new electric meter will be installed inside one of the containers. A new gas tank will be installed on the southeast corner of the newly expanded concrete pad at 18.198215, -66.639975, with above-ground gas lines connecting the tank to the gas drier through the container wall. Water will be connected via an existing cistern with above-ground water tubes.

<b>PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM</b> <b>SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)</b> <b>Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination</b>	 GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
<b>Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901</b>	
<b>Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus</b>	

### Area of Potential Effects

As defined in 36 CFR §800.16(d), the area of potential effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such properties exist. Based on this definition and the nature and scope of the Undertaking, the Program has determined that the Direct APE for this project is 0.32 acres of the direct APE. The Indirect/Visual APE is defined as the viewshed of the proposed project.

### Identification of Historic Properties - Archaeology


Existing information on previously identified historic properties has been reviewed to determine if any such properties are located within the APE of this Undertaking. The review of this existing information was completed by a Program contracted Historic Preservation Specialist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR Part 61), shows that there are no reported archaeological materials or significant cultural properties within a quarter-mile radius of the proposed project locations. There are no known archaeological sites or NRHP listed/eligible historic properties within or adjacent to either property or to either parcel in which the Area of Potential Effect of case **PR-SBF-06901** is located.

The proposed project is in an urban area within the Mountainous Interior physiographic zone at an elevation of 2,052.39 ft (625.57 m) above modern sea level (amsl). Per the USGS/NRCS Web Soil Survey, the project crosses one mapped soil series: Lirios clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes. The closest freshwater source is an unnamed tributary of the Río Grande de Jayuya, located 0.19 miles (mi; 0.31 kilometers [km]) southeast. The southern coast is approximately 14.6 mi (23.6 km) from the project area.

### Identification of Historic Properties - Architecture

Existing information on previously identified historic properties has been reviewed to determine if any such properties are located within the APE of this Undertaking. The review of this existing information by a Program contracted Historic Preservation Specialist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) shows that the project area is not within or adjacent to the boundaries of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible or listed historic district or Traditional Urban Center.




<b>PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM</b> <b>SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)</b> <b>Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination</b>	 GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
<b>Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901</b>	
<b>Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus</b>	

**Determination**

The following historic properties have been identified within the APE:

- Direct Effect:
  - No historic properties are present within the Direct APE.
- Indirect Effect:
  - No historic properties are present within the Indirect/Visual APE

Based on our historic property identification efforts, the Program has determined that the proposed project areas are not within or adjacent to the boundaries of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible or listed historic district or Traditional Urban Center. No known archaeological sites or NRHP-listed/eligible historic properties are within or adjacent to the properties or the parcels in which the Areas of Potential Effect of case **PR-SBF-06901** is located. The closest freshwater source is an unnamed tributary of the Río Grande de Jayuya, located 0.19 mi (0.31 km) southeast. The proposed ground disturbance is minimal. Therefore, no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project activities.

<b>PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM</b> <b>SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)</b> <b>Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination</b>	 GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
<b>Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901</b>	
<b>Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus</b>	

**Recommendation (Please keep on same page as SHPO Staff Section)**

The Puerto Rico Department of Housing requests that the Puerto Rico SHPO concur that the following determination is appropriate for the Undertaking (Choose One):

- No Historic Properties Affected
- No Adverse Effect  
     Condition (if applicable):
- Adverse Effect  
     Proposed Resolution (if applicable)

**This Section is to be Completed by SHPO Staff Only**

The Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the above information and:  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Concurs</b> with the information provided. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Does not concur</b> with the information provided.	
<b>Comments:</b>  	
Carlos Rubio-Cancela State Historic Preservation Officer	Date:

Program ID Number: **PR-SBF-06901**

Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

**Project (Parcel) Location - Area of Potential Effect (APE)**

Latitude: 18.198279  
Longitude: -66.639993

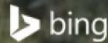


Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
Small Business Financing Program

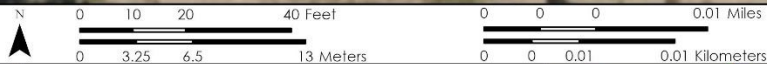
Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901



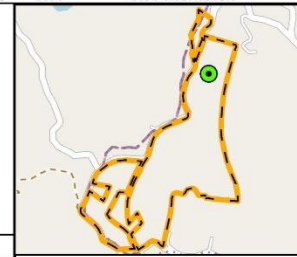
Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico



Source: Bing and Portal Catastro Digital y Productos Cartográficos



- PR-SBF-06901
- Area of Potential Effect
- CRIM Parcel Boundary
- Proposed Gas Tank Location
- Proposed 40' Container Installation/Concrete Pad Expansion Location



Name: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere Scale: 1:300

Program ID Number: **PR-SBF-06901**

Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

### Project (Parcel) Location - Aerial Base

Latitude: 18.198279  
Longitude: -66.639993

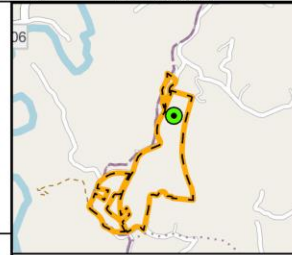
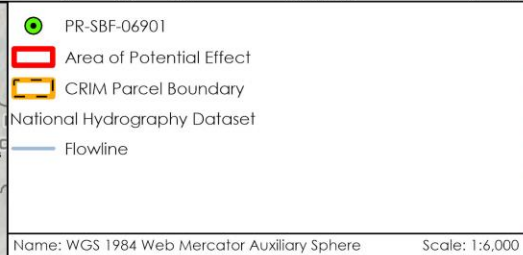
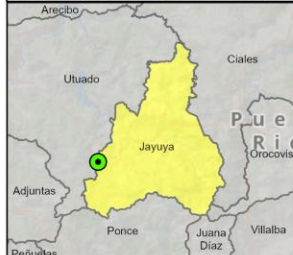
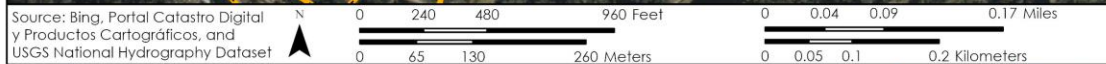


Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
Small Business Financing Program

Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901



Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico



Program ID Number: **PR-SBF-06901**

Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

**Project (Parcel) Location - Topographic Base**

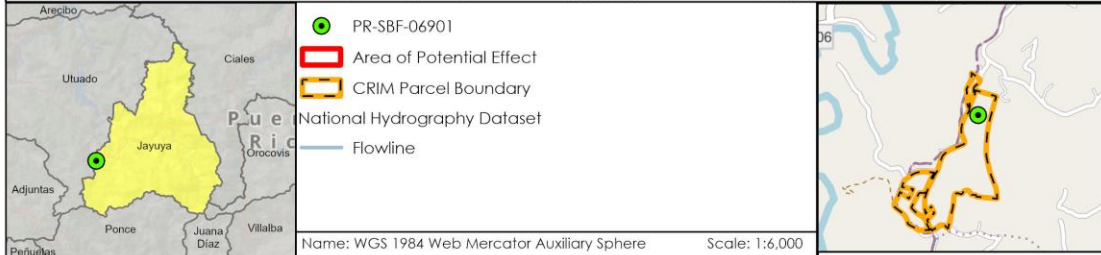
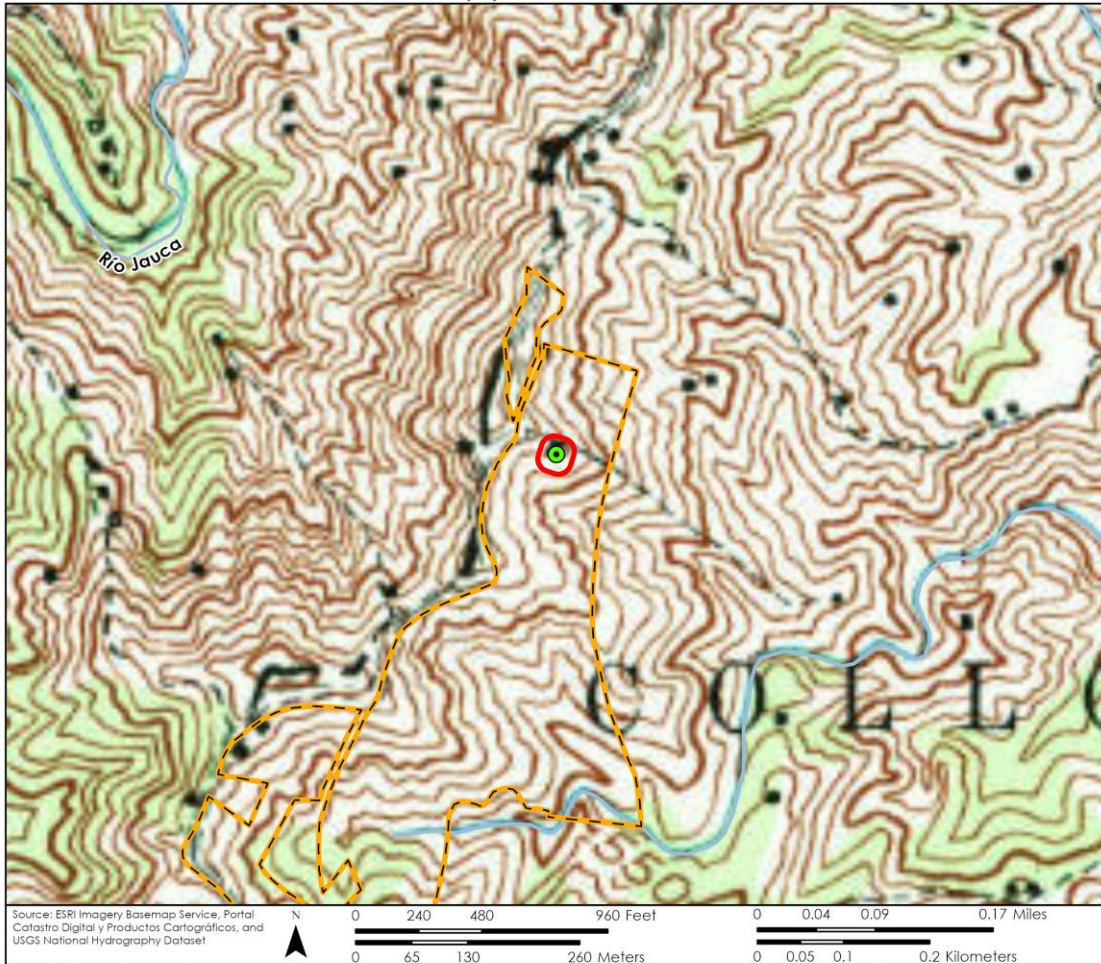
Latitude: 18.198279  
 Longitude: -66.639993



Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
 Small Business Financing Program

Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901

Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico



Program ID Number: **PR-SBF-06901**

Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

**Project (Parcel) Location - Soils Map**

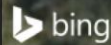
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Longitude: -66.639993



Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
Small Business Financing Program  
Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901









Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico

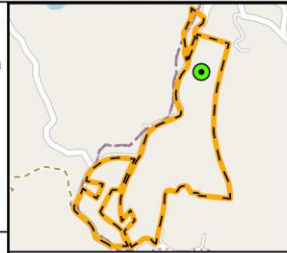


Source: Bing, Portal Catastro Digital y Productos Cartográficos, and USDA and NRCS Soil Data

0 10 20 40 Feet      0 0 0.01 Miles  
 0 3.25 6.5 13 Meters      0 0 0.01 0.01 Kilometers



-  PR-SBF-06901
-  Area of Potential Effect
-  Proposed 40' Container Installation/Concrete Pad Expansion Location
-  CRIM Parcel Boundary
-  Proposed Gas Tank Location
-  NRCS Soil Units



Name: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere      Scale: 1:300

Program ID Number: **PR-SBF-06901**

Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

### Historic Properties - Aerial Base

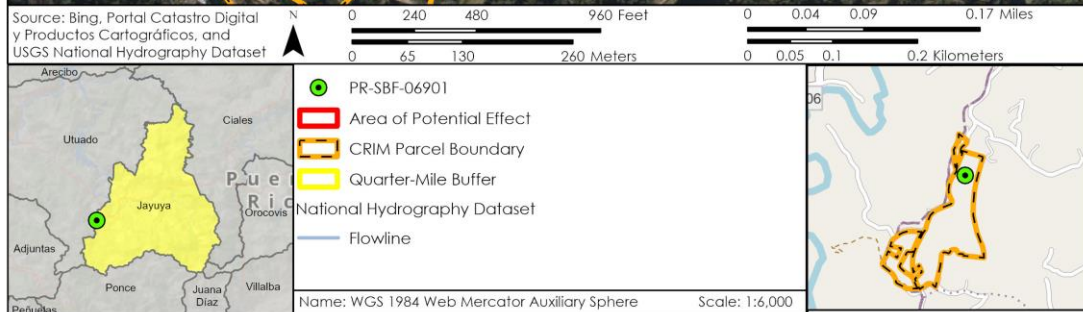
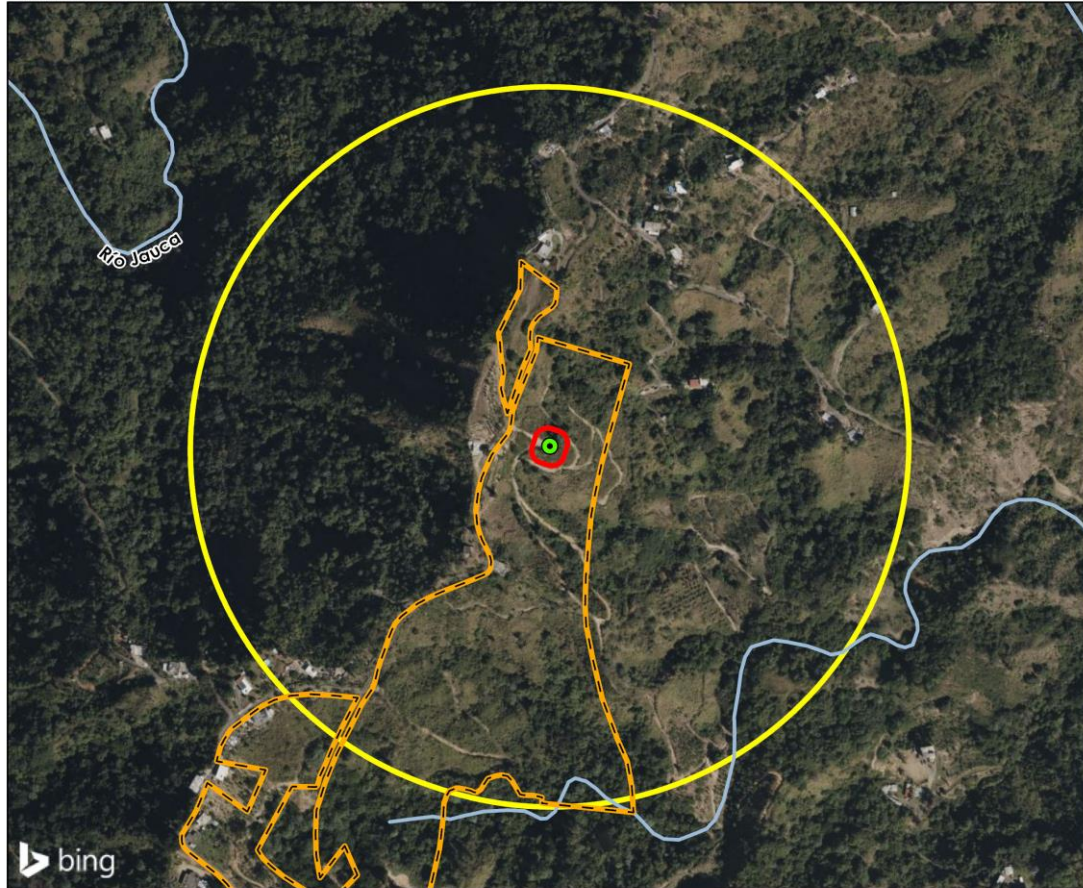
Latitude: 18.198279  
 Longitude: -66.639993



Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
 Small Business Financing Program  
 Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901



Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico



Program ID Number: **PR-SBF-06901**

Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

### Historic Properties - Topographic Base

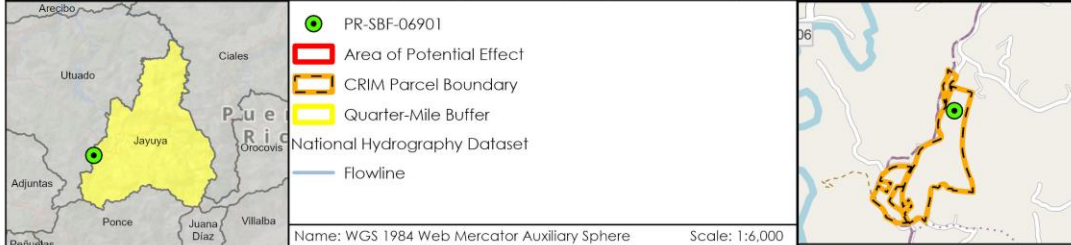
Latitude: 18.198279  
 Longitude: -66.639993



Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
 Small Business Financing Program  
 Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901



Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico





Program ID Number: **PR-SBF-06901**

Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus

### Photograph Key

Latitude: 18.198279  
Longitude: -66.639993



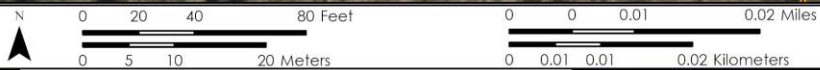
**Puerto Rico Department of Housing**  
**Small Business Financing Program**

Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901

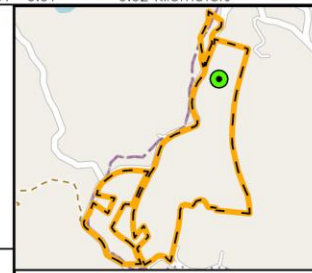
Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, Puerto Rico



Source: ESRI Imagery Basemap Service, Portal Catastro Digital y Productos Cartográficos, and USGS National Hydrography Dataset



-  PR-SBF-06901
-  Area of Potential Effect
-  CRIM Parcel Boundary
-  Photograph Direction



Name: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere Scale: 1:600

**PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM  
 SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)  
 Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination**



**Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901**

**Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus**



**Photo #: 1**

**Description (include direction):** Proposed location of Container 1, looking southeast.

**Date:** 5/23/2024



**Photo #: 2**

**Description (include direction):** Proposed location of Container 2, looking south-southwest.

**Date:** 5/23/2024

**PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM  
 SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)  
 Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination**



**Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901**

**Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus**



**Photo #: 3**

**Description (include direction):** General Proposed location of the new gas tank, looking south-southwest.

**Date:** 5/23/2024



**Photo #: 4**

**Description (include direction):** Entrance to the Property, looking northwest.

**Date:** 5/23/2024

**PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM  
 SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)  
 Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination**



**Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901**

**Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus**



**Photo #:** 5

**Description (include direction):** Electric Route – start. Looking southwest.

**Date:** 10/9/2024



**Photo #:** 6

**Description (include direction):** Electric line route from the street onto the property, looking north-northwest.

**Date:** 10/9/2024

**PUERTO RICO 2017 DISASTER RECOVERY, CDBG-DR PROGRAM  
SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING PROGRAM (SBF)  
Section 106 NHPA Effect Determination**



**Program ID Number: PR-SBF-06901**

**Applicant: Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus**



**Photo #: 7**

**Description (include direction):** The proposed electric line ends at containers. Looking southeast.

**Date:** 10/9/2024

October 10, 2024

Ms. Mena Division Supervisor  
Division Supervisor  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Southeast Regional Office  
1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
[robert\\_tawes@fws.gov](mailto:robert_tawes@fws.gov)

Dear Ms. Mena:

Horne, on behalf of the Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH), is requesting informal consultation under Section 7 (a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 United States Code 1531 et seq.), and in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (47 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) for the proposed Small Business Financing project. PR-SBF-06901 is located at Carr.140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664. The project coordinates are latitude 18.19834, and longitude -66.63998. A map of the project site location can be found in Appendix A, Figure 1.

The proposed project in question, PR-SBF-06901, is requesting funding under the Small Business Financing Program. The impact of hurricanes Maria and Irma to an already declining economy caused small businesses, including microenterprises, to have even less access to critical capital necessary to support the recovery and growth of the small business sector in order to create and retain jobs. The goal of the Small Business Financing program is to promote economic development. The projected scope of work includes the purchase and installation of two 40' containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, gas dryer. Containers to be placed on a concrete pad. One 8'x40' concrete pad exists but will be expanded by 10' on each side to accommodate the two containers. The expansion of the concrete pad is not included on the IUGF and the applicant will pay for these with their own funds. The equipment will be installed inside containers. The requested containers will be connected to the electrical services via a new above ground electric line. A new transfer switch and electric meter will be installed on the container. New gas tank will be installed for gas dryer. The gas tank will be placed on the corner of one of the expanded concrete pad for the storage container. Above ground gas lines will be installed from the gas tank to inside the storage container. Above ground water lines will be used to connect the storage containers to an existing cistern. The Field Observation Form depicting and clarifying the extent and location of project activities, are included in Appendix B. There is no tree clearing required. The area is routinely mowed, and light vegetation removal will occur. There will be ground disturbance to expand the concrete pad.

Using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, we have determined that the proposed project lies within the range of the following federally listed species and critical habitats:

Name of the species	Threatened/Endangered/Candidate
Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk ( <i>Buteo Platypterus brunescens</i> )	Endangered

Puerto Rican Parrot ( <i>Amazona vittata</i> )	Endangered
Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned- Hawk ( <i>Accipiter striatus venator</i> )	Endangered
Puerto Rican Boa ( <i>Chilabothrus inornatus</i> )	Endangered
Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly ( <i>Atlantea tulita</i> )	Threatened

<b>Critical Habitat</b>
There are no critical habitats at this location.

Based on the nature of the project, scope of work, information available, and a careful analysis of the existing habitat, we have made the following effects determinations:

Name of the species	Effect Determination	Conservation Measures that will be implemented
Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk ( <i>Buteo platypterus brunnescens</i> )	No effect (NE)	N/A
Puerto Rican Parrot ( <i>Amazona vittata</i> )	No effect (NE)	N/A
Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk ( <i>Accipiter striatus venator</i> )	No effect (NE)	N/A
Puerto Rican Boa ( <i>Chilabothrus inornatus</i> )	Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA)	USFWS Puerto Rican Boa Conservation Measures 2024
Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly ( <i>Atlantea tulita</i> )	Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA)	Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly General Project Design Guidelines

<b>Critical Habitat</b>
There are no critical habitats at this location.

In order to complete the informal consultation process, we are requesting your concurrence for the **NE and NLAA** determinations included in this letter. Attached to this letter, we are including the documents used to reach our ‘**No effect**’ and ‘**Not Likely to Adversely Affect**’ determinations for the listed species. If more information is required, please contact Paige Pilkinton at [Paige.Pilkinton@horne.com](mailto:Paige.Pilkinton@horne.com).



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

### Existing Habitat Conditions at Project Area:

The project area where activities will be taking place consists of approximately 18-acres of land located at Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664. According to the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database (NLCD) (Appendix A, Figure 4) the majority of the project area consists of mostly herbaceous land with some patches of Evergreen Forest on the outside of the parcel. A topographic map is included (see Appendix A, Figure 3). The project is located in Zone X on the FEMA Flood map and ABFE map, panel number 72000C1085H dated 04/19/2005 (see Flood Map Appendix A, Figure 5 and ABFE map Appendix A, Figure 6). A Preliminary FIRM has not been developed for this area. There is a mapped NWI riverine, R5UBH on the south quadrant of the parcel approximately 1,200 feet away. (see wetlands map Appendix A, Figure 7). The nearest critical habitat is 44,302.4 ft away (see Appendix A, Figure 2).

### Species Effects Analysis:

A Species List of Caribbean Ecological Services can be found in Appendix C.

#### Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus brunnescens*)

The Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk is dark brown and has a rufous-barred white ventral area (see Appendix E). In adults, the tail is broadly banded with black and white, and the rufous (rust color) breast is characteristic. This species occurs in elfin woodland, sierra palm, caimitillo-granadillo, and tabonuco forest types of the Carite Commonwealth Forest, Toro Negro Forest, Los Tres Picachos Forest, and El Yunque National Forest, as well as within mature hardwood plantations, shade coffee plantations, and mature secondary forest of the north-central karst region of Puerto Rico within and adjacent to the Río Abajo Commonwealth Forest, and in the Río Encantado area (Florida – Ciales). The Broad-winged hawk abundance and distribution is very limited. Any threat against the existing population and its habitat can be detrimental to the species. The Broadwinged Hawk has been included in the federal list of endangered species since 1994. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits the killing, harming, harassing, trapping, purchasing, or selling of any species, as well as parts and products derived from the species. Based on the answers inputted into the DKey along with the scope of work, it has been determined that the proposed project will have a “**No Effect**” determination on the Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk.

#### Puerto Rican Parrot (*Amazona vittata*)

The Puerto Rican Amazon is a bright green bird, with a red forehead and white rings around its eyes, as well as a blue covert and primary flight feathers. This parrot feeds on plants such as sierra palm, royal palm, Nance, María tree, guava, pacay, balsam apple, guarea, and trumpet tree, among others. The Puerto Rican Amazon, a native species, was once very abundant in the Island, including the nearby islands of Culebra, Vieques, and Mona. The Puerto Rican Amazon was classified as an endangered species in 1967 before the Endangered Species Act amendments went into effect in 1973. There is a Cooperative Agreement between the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, and the United States Forest Service, which work together to foster the Puerto Rican Amazon’s recovery. The Endangered Species Act, amended in 1973, prohibits the killing, harassing, trapping, purchasing, or selling of any species, as well as parts and products derived from the species, which is listed as endangered. After a careful review of the scope of work which includes no tree cutting or brush clearing, it has been determined that the proposed project will have a “**No Effect**” determination on the Puerto Rican Parrot.

#### Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus venator*)

The Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned hawk is an endemic species in Puerto Rico that is usually found in forested areas throughout the island. There are only five existing populations of the Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk found in the mountain forests of El Yunque National Forest and the State Forests in Maricao, Toro Negro, Guilarte and Carite. Widespread habitat destruction and modification are the main factors affecting the number and

primarily nests in the moist subtropical forests and the subtropical/lower montane forests of Puerto Rico. Based on the answers inputted into the DKey, it has been determined that the proposed project will have a **“No Effect”** determination on the Puerto-Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk.

#### **Puerto Rican Boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*)**

Considered to be a habitat generalist, the Puerto Rican Boa tolerates a wide variety of terrestrial and arboreal habitats, including rocky areas, haystack hill, trees and branches, rotting stumps, caves, plantations, various types of forested areas such as karst and mangrove forests, forested urban and rural areas, and along streams and road edges (see Appendix E for citations). The IPaC Determination Key (Dkey) for the Puerto Rican Boa, dated February 8, 2023, was used to evaluate the potential impacts to federally listed species from this project. Based on the answers inputted into the DKey along with the scope of work, which does include ground disturbance, it has been determined that the proposed project will have a **“Not Likely To Adversely Affect”** on the Puerto Rican Boa (Appendix C).

If a Puerto Rican Boa is found in the project activity site, work shall cease until the Boa moves off on its own. If the Boa does not move off, the Construction Manager shall contact the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources and ask for them to relocate the Boa.

#### **Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly (*Atlantea tulita*)**

According to the Fish and Wildlife Services, Interior, the Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly can be found in various parts of Puerto Rico. The butterflies are active during the daytime and their diet consists of nectar from specific tree species. They are known to be found within 0.6 miles from a water source as they depend on water for survival and rely on the tender new growth of the host plant, *Oplonia spinosa* (Prickly Bush), for both egg laying and feeding by caterpillars. The Harlequin Butterfly has a fragmented population among remnants of native forest, located in the northwestern and central portion of the island. There is no critical habitat for the Harlequin Butterfly on the parcel. Due to the vegetation removal it was determined that the project is "Not Likely to Adversely Affect" the harlequin butterfly if conservation measures are implemented (Appendix D).

All literature cited can be found in Appendix E.

# Appendix A

## Maps


## Figure 1

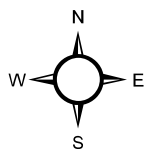
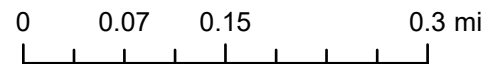
### Site Location Map

# PR-SBF-06901 Site Map



## Legend

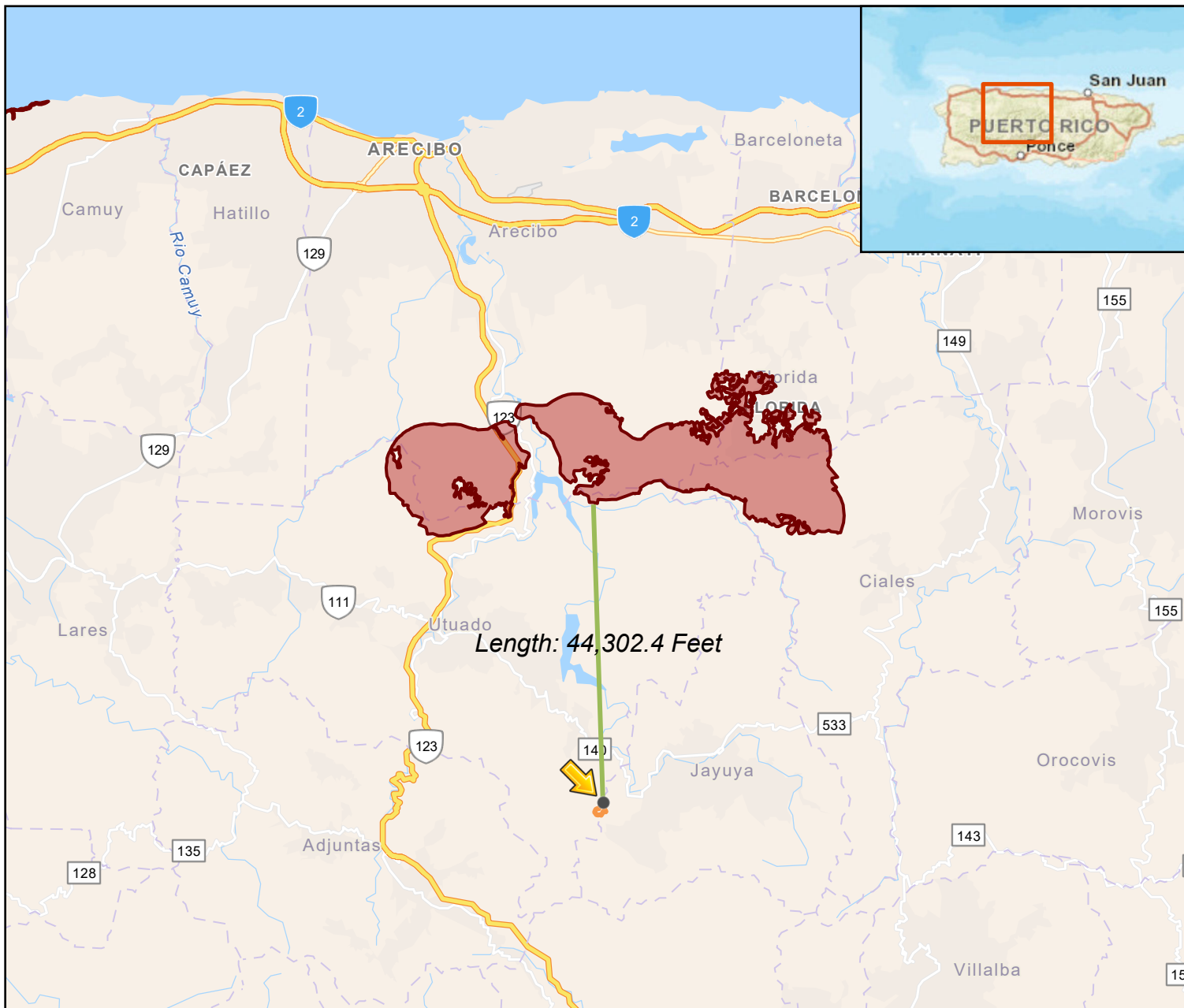
 Storage containers




## Figure 2

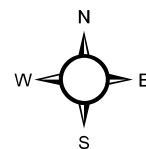
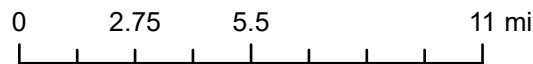
### Endangered Species Map

# PR-SBF-06901 End. Species



### Legend

 USFWS Critical Habitat - Polygon (live agency service)



Endangered Species Habitat

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

## Figure 3

### Topographic Map



**USGS - Topographic Base**  
**Puerto Rico Department of Housing**  
**Small Business Financing Program**

Latitude: 18.198337°N  
Longitude: 66.639983°W




DEPARTAMENTO DE LA  
**VIVIENDA**




Application ID#: PR-SBF-06901

Address: Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664



 Applicant Structure

 Applicant Parcel

 Parcels

N  
1:6,000  
1 inch equals 500 feet  
0 270 540Feet

Sources: Esri Imagery Basemap service.

## Figure 4

### Land Cover Map

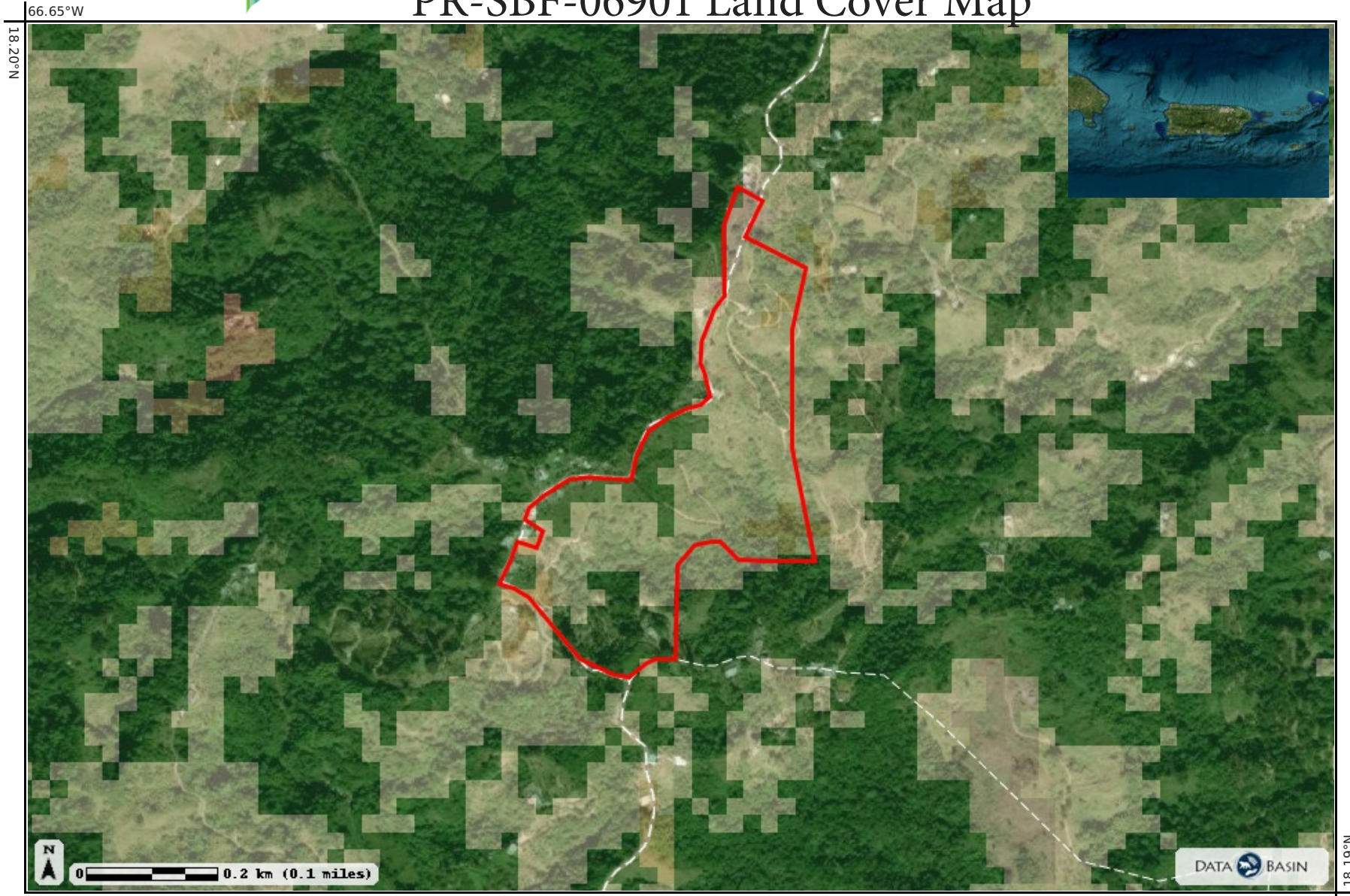
# PR-SBF-06901 Land Cover Map

## Legend

### National Land Cover Database, land cover - Puerto Rico

- Barren Land
- Cultivated Crops
- Developed, High Intensity
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Developed, Medium Intensity
- Developed, Open Space
- Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands
- Evergreen Forest
- Hay/Pasture
- Herbaceous
- Open Water
- Shrub/Scrub
- Woody Wetlands

Parcel



## Map Details

### Datasets



**National Land Cover Database, land cover - Puerto Rico**  
<https://databasin.org/datasets/e95aa06e05624f3087559eca884db034/>

**Credits:** USGS National Land Cover Database 2001  
**Layers:** • layer1

PR-SBF-06901  
 Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus  
 Carr. 140 Km 5.3 Int. Bo. Jauca  
 Jayuya, PR 00664  
 18.198341, -66.639984










**Figure 5**  
**Flood Map**

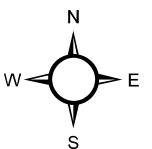
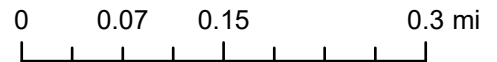
# PR-SBF-06901 Flood Map



## Legend

### FEMA Flood Zones - Effective

-  1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  Regulatory Floodway
-  Special Floodway
-  Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
-  0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  FEMA Flood Zone Panel



FEMA Map Service

Flood Insurance Rate Maps

**Figure 6**

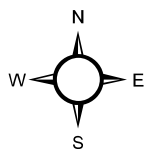
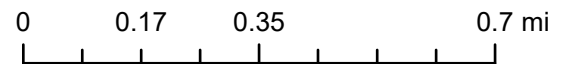
**ABFE**

# PR-SBF-06901 ABFE



Legend

- A
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone
- Zone/BFE Boundary
- 1% Annual Chance Flood
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood
- Advisory Base Flood Elevation (zoom in to make visible)



FEMA Map Service

ABFE 1PCT

**Figure 7**

**Wetlands Map**

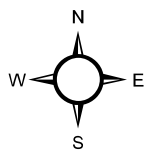
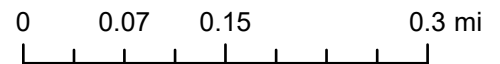


# PR-SBF-06901 Wetlands



## Legend

 Riverine



National Wetlands Inventory

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

## **Appendix B**

### **Field Observation Report**



# CDBG-DR PROGRAM

## Small Business Financing (SBF) Program

### ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT

#### APPLICATION GENERAL INFORMATION

Application No.:	PR-SBF-06901	Applicant Name:	Hortis

#### PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Address:  
Carr. 140 km 5.3 int. Bo. Jauca, Jayuya, PR 00664

Latitude:	18.19834	Longitude:	-66.63998
Property Type:	Farm	Year Built:	NA
Number of Buildings:	0	Are Utilities Connected?	No

Property Remarks:

Is there evidence of damage from a previous disaster?	No
---	----

Damage Remarks:

#### SIGNATURES OF INSPECTION REPORT

Environmental Inspector:

Blas Guernica

Printed Name

Signature

May 23, 2024

Date

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

Item	Observation	Remarks
<b>Are there any signs of poor housekeeping on the site?</b> <i>(mounds of rubble, garbage, or solid waste or improperly stored household quantities of petroleum products, pesticides, paints, thinners, cleaning fluids, automotive batteries, damaged, abandoned, and/or dangerous vehicles or other motorized equipment; pits, pools, lagoons, or ponds of hazardous substances or petroleum products located on the site)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any 55-gallon drums or containers visible on the site?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	There is one 55-gallon drum used to store and spread herbicide.
<b>If drums located, are they leaking?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any signs of petroleum underground storage tanks (PUSTs) on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any UST locations visible from the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any signs of above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) on the site, or immediate adjacent visible sites?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any signs of surface staining?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there any ground water monitoring or injection wells on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there evidence of a faulty septic system on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any permanent standing water, such as a pond or stream, located on the site?</b> <i>(Do not include run-off or ponding from recent weather events.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any distressed vegetation on the site?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Does the subject lot have water frontage?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any visible apparent indication of other environmental conditions?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is there any visible apparent evidence of lead-based paint or hazardous materials present in the structure?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Are there other unusual conditions on site?</b> <i>(Explain in attached supporting material. Please take photographs, if possible.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is the structure 45 years or older?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Is the applicant aware of any significant historical events or persons associated with the structure; or does the home have a historic marker?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

**REQUIRED PHOTOS**



**Area for Container 1**



**Area for Container 2**



**Surrounding Area**



**Surrounding Area**

**PHOTOS OF RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS** (add additional pages as necessary)



**Surrounding Area**



**Surrounding Area**



**Surrounding Area**

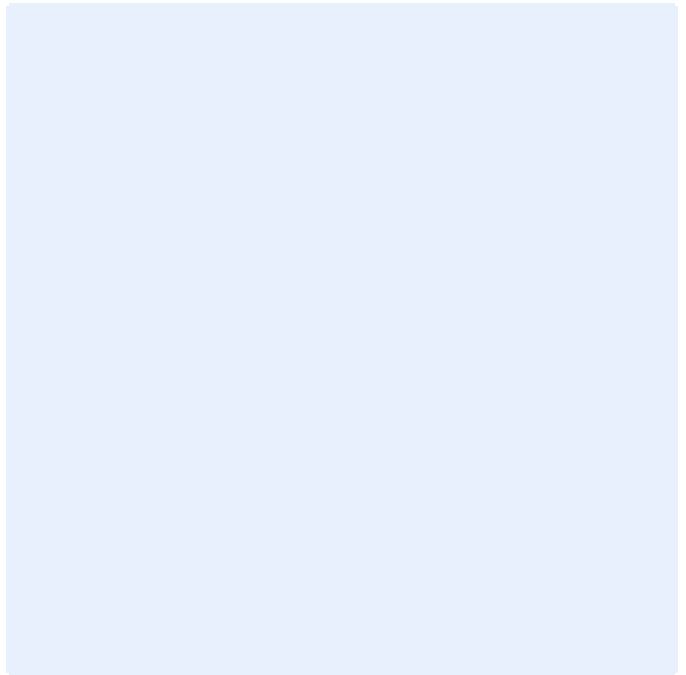
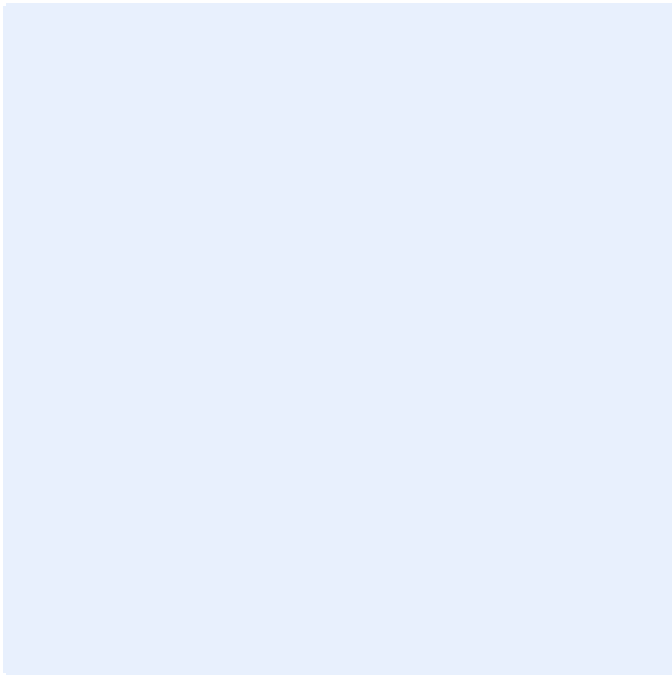
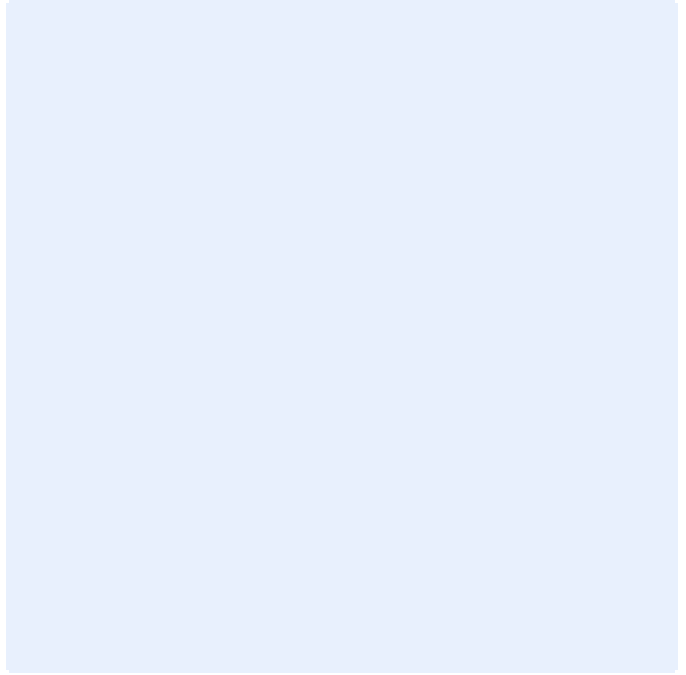


**Entrance to Property**

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOS** (add additional pages as necessary)



**55-Gallon Drum**



## **Appendix C**

### **USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation**





## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office  
Post Office Box 491  
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491  
Phone: (939) 320-3135 Fax: (787) 851-7440  
Email Address: [CARIBBEAN\\_ES@FWS.GOV](mailto:CARIBBEAN_ES@FWS.GOV)

In Reply Refer To:

10/10/2024 17:23:15 UTC

Project code: 2025-0004453

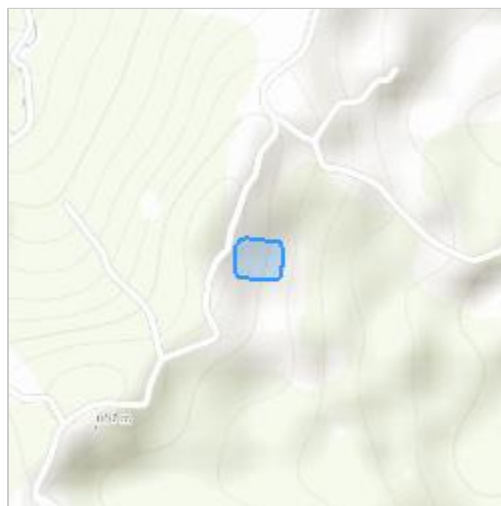
Project Name: PR-SBF-06901

Subject: Consistency letter for the project named 'PR-SBF-06901' for specified threatened and endangered species, that may occur in your proposed project location, pursuant to the IPaC determination key titled Caribbean Determination Key (DKey).

Dear Applicant:

Thank you for using the assisted evaluation keys in IPaC. This letter is provided pursuant to the Service's authority under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA) (87 Stat. 884; 16 U.S.C. 1531et seq.). On October 10, 2024, Chris Rickard used the Caribbean DKey; dated April 03, 2024, in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's online [IPaC application](#) to evaluate potential impacts to federally listed species, from a project named 'PR-SBF-06901'. The project is located in Jayuya County, Puerto Rico (shown below).

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@18.19830485,-66.63983733553468,14z>



The following description was provided for the project 'PR-SBF-06901':

The projected scope of work includes the purchase and installation of two 40' containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, gas dryer. Containers to be placed on a concrete pad. One 8'x40' concrete pad exists but will be expanded by 10' on each side to accommodate the two containers. The expansion of the concrete pad is not included on the IUGF and the applicant will pay for these with their own funds. Equipment to be installed inside containers. The requested containers will be connected to the electrical services via a new above ground electric line. A new transfer switch and electric meter will be installed on the container. New gas tank will be installed for gas dryer. The gas tank will be placed on the corner of one of the expanded concrete pad for the storage container. Above ground gas lines will be installed from the gas tank to inside the storage container. Above ground water lines will be installed to connect the storage containers to an existing cistern. The Field Observation Form depicting and clarifying the extent and location of project activities, are included in Appendix B. There is no tree clearing, brush clearing, or vegetation clearing required, but there will be ground disturbance to expand the concrete pad.

Based on your answers and the assistance of the Service's Caribbean DKey, you determined the proposed Action will have "No Effect" on the following species:

<b>Species</b>	<b>Listing Status</b>	<b>Determination</b>
Puerto Rican Boa ( <i>Chilabothrus inornatus</i> )	Endangered	No effect
Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk ( <i>Buteo platypterus brunnescens</i> )	Endangered	No effect
Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk ( <i>Accipiter striatus venator</i> )	Endangered	No effect

Thank you for informing the Service of your "No Effect" determination(s) for this project. No further consultation/coordination for this project is required for these species. However, be aware that reinitiation of consultation may be necessary if later modifications are made to the project so that it no longer meets the criteria or outcome described above, or if new information reveals effects of the action that could affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, or if a new species is listed.

This letter serves as documentation of your consideration of the federally listed species as required under section 7 of the ESA. However, effects to the other federally listed species or critical habitat as listed below from the "IPaC print-out for the project" (see below) should be considered as part of your ESA review for the project.

The Service will notify you within 30 calendar days if we determine that this proposed Action does not meet the criteria for a "No Effect" (NE) determination for Federally listed species in the Caribbean. If we do not notify you within that timeframe, you may proceed with the Action under the terms of the NE concurrence provided here. This verification period allows the Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office to apply local knowledge to evaluate the Action, as we may identify a small subset of actions having unanticipated impacts. In such instances, the

Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office may request additional information to verify the effects determination reached through the DKey.

**Note:** Projects located within the range of the Puerto Rican boa or the Virgin Islands tree boa might encounter these species during project activities. **This letter does not provide take to handle or move these species.** If relocation of the species is needed, please contact either the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources (DNER) at 787-724-5700, 787-230-5550, or 787-771-1124 for projects in Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) at 340-775-6762 for projects in the Virgin Islands. Otherwise, contact the Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office (caribbean\_es@fws.gov) to determine whether the consultation needs to be reinitiated.

In addition to the species listed above, the following species and/or critical habitats may also occur in your project area and **are not** covered by this conclusion. Effects to the other federally listed species or critical habitat as listed below should be considered as part of your ESA review for the project.

- Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly *Atlantea tulita* Threatened
- Puerto Rican Parrot *Amazona vittata* Endangered

If the proposed project is located within species range where a DKey has not been developed for those species, please follow the established guidance for initiating section 7 consultation Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office.

We appreciate your interest in protecting endangered species and their habitats. It is the Service's mission to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of our people. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact our office at Caribbean\_es@fws.gov.

## Action Description

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

### 1. Name

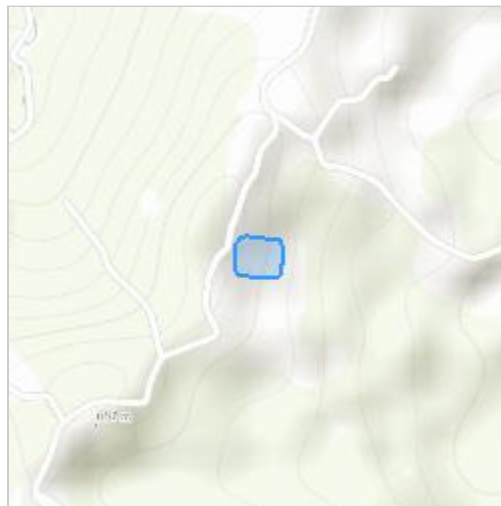
PR-SBF-06901

### 2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'PR-SBF-06901':

The projected scope of work includes the purchase and installation of two 40' containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, gas dryer. Containers to be placed on a concrete pad. One 8'x40' concrete pad exists but will be expanded by 10' on each side to accommodate the two containers. The expansion of the concrete pad is not included on the IUGF and the applicant will pay for these with their own funds. Equipment to be installed inside containers. The requested containers will be connected to the electrical services via a new above ground electric line. A new transfer switch and electric meter will be installed on the container. New gas tank will be installed for gas dryer. The gas tank will be placed on the corner of one of the expanded concrete pad for the storage container. Above ground gas lines will be installed from the gas tank to inside the storage container. Above ground water lines will be installed to connect the storage containers to an existing cistern. The Field Observation Form depicting and clarifying the extent and location of project activities, are included in Appendix B. There is no tree clearing, brush clearing, or vegetation clearing required, but there will be ground disturbance to expand the concrete pad.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@18.19830485,-66.63983733553468,14z>



## QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Is the proposed project an EPA Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) renewal for an existing project? ([MSGP Fact Sheet](#))

*No*

2. Is the proposed project within an urban developed area? (i.e., cities, downtowns, shopping malls etc.)

**Note:** Urban and developed areas has one or more of the following characteristics: Presence of existing buildings, residential areas, and commercial establishments. Well-established infrastructure including roads, utilities, and urban facilities. High population density. Established neighborhoods and urban amenities ("urbanizaciones"). Developed landscape with paved surfaces, parking lots, and industrial areas. Signs of human activity and urbanization, such as shopping centers and recreational facilities. Location within the boundaries of a city or town ("casco urbano"). High concentration of built-up structures and limited open spaces. Aerial imagery might be requested to the applicant. .

*No*

3. Does the proposed project consist of rehabilitation or demolition of existing single-family homes and buildings?

*No*

4. Does the proposed project consist of improvements to existing facilities?

**Note:** Examples of facilities are occupied single family homes, and buildings; existing recreational facilities, including the installation of roofs to existing basketball courts, etc.

*No*

5. Does the proposed project consist of repavement or repair of existing roads and installing transit signage or guardrails?

*No*

6. Does the proposed project consist of the construction of gutters and/or sidewalks along existing roads, and developments?

*No*

7. Does the proposed project consist of replacement or repair of existing bridges which include cutting vegetation or earth movement?

*No*

8. Does the proposed project consist of activities within existing Right of Ways (ROWs) along roads which include cutting vegetation or earth movement?

*No*

9. Is the proposed project located within a rural area covered by grassland (pasture lands "pastos")?

*Yes*

10. [Hidden Semantic] Does the proposed project intersect the Puerto Rican boa area of influence?

**Automatically answered**

*Yes*

11. Does the proposed project intersect the Puerto Rican sharp-shinned hawk area of influence?

**Automatically answered**

*Yes*

12. Does the proposed project intersect the Puerto Rican Broad-winged hawk area of influence?

**Automatically answered**

*Yes*

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Private Entity  
Name: Chris Rickard  
Address: 10000 Perkins Rowe, Building G  
City: Baton Rouge  
State: LA  
Zip: 70810  
Email: chris.rickard@horne.com  
Phone: 7062063592

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Puerto Rico Department of Housing



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office  
Post Office Box 491  
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491  
Phone: (939) 320-3135 Fax: (787) 851-7440  
Email Address: [CARIBBEAN\\_ES@FWS.GOV](mailto:CARIBBEAN_ES@FWS.GOV)

In Reply Refer To:  
Project Code: 2025-0004453  
Project Name: PR-SBF-06901

10/10/2024 17:22:16 UTC

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

To Whom It May Concern:

**\*THE FOLLOWING SPECIES LIST IS NOT A SECTION 7 CONSULTATION. PLEASE CONTACT OUR OFFICE TO COMPLETE THE CONSULTATION PROCESS\***

The purpose of the Endangered Species Act (Act) is to provide a means whereby threatened, and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect those species and/or their designated critical habitat.

Federal agencies are required to "request of the Secretary of Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action". The enclosed species list provides information to assist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) consultation process under section 7 of the Act. However, **the enclosed species list does not complete the required consultation process**. The species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and designated critical habitats, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. A discussion between the Federal agency and the Service should include what types of listed species may occur in the proposed action area and what effect the proposed action may have on those species. This process initiates informal consultation.

Once a species list is obtained for the proposed project, an effect determination for endangered and threatened species should be made. The applicant could make an effect determination by using available keys on IPaC for specific species. For species with no determination keys, the applicant should request concurrence from the Service by sending a project package



to [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov). To obtain guidance for completing this process and the minimum requirements for project packages, please visit:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/consultation-under-section-7-of-the-endangered-species-act-with-the-caribbean-ecological%20Services-field-office-template-letter.pdf>

When a federal agency, after discussions with the Service, determines that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect any listed species, or adversely modify any designated critical habitat, and the Service concurs, the informal consultation is complete, and the proposed project moves ahead. If the proposed action is suspected to affect a listed species or modify designated critical habitat, the Federal agency may then prepare a Biological Assessment (B.A.) to assist in its determination of the project's effects on species and their habitat. However, a B.A. is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a B.A. where the agency provides the Service with an evaluation on the likely effects of the action to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a B.A. are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a federal agency determines, based on its B.A. or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to further consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species, and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation process. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species.

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action". Please use this list to determine whether your project requires consultation and to make your effects determination. For more guidance, use the Guideline for Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act with the Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office by clicking [here](#).

This species list is provided by:

Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office

[caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov)

Post Office Box 491

Boqueron, PR 00622-0491

(786) 244-0081

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

**Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office**

Post Office Box 491

Boqueron, PR 00622-0491

(939) 320-3135

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0004453

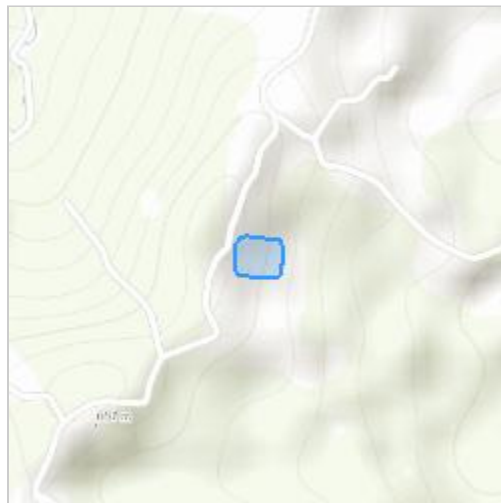
Project Name: PR-SBF-06901

Project Type: Restoration / Enhancement - Agricultural

Project Description: The projected scope of work includes the purchase and installation of two 40' containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster, gas dryer. Containers to be placed on a concrete pad. One 8'x40' concrete pad exists but will be expanded by 10' on each side to accommodate the two containers. The expansion of the concrete pad is not included on the IUGF and the applicant will pay for these with their own funds. Equipment to be installed inside containers. The requested containers will be connected to the electrical services via a new above ground electric line. A new transfer switch and electric meter will be installed on the container. New gas tank will be installed for gas dryer. The gas tank will be placed on the corner of one of the expanded concrete pad for the storage container. Above ground gas lines will be installed from the gas tank to inside the storage container. Above ground water lines will be installed to connect the storage containers to an existing cistern. The Field Observation Form depicting and clarifying the extent and location of project activities, are included in Appendix B. There is no tree clearing, brush clearing, or vegetation clearing required, but there will be ground disturbance to expand the concrete pad.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@18.19830485,-66.63983733553468,14z>



Counties: Jayuya County, Puerto Rico

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

**BIRDS**

NAME	STATUS
Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk <i>Buteo platypterus brunnescens</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5512">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5512</a>	Endangered
Puerto Rican Parrot <i>Amazona vittata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3067">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3067</a>	Endangered
Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus venator</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/604">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/604</a>	Endangered

**REPTILES**

NAME	STATUS
Puerto Rican Boa <i>Chilabothrus inornatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6628">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6628</a> General project design guidelines: <a href="https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/6FN2JVFZ6JA6VIXPH5SK7B22IU/documents/generated/7159.pdf">https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/6FN2JVFZ6JA6VIXPH5SK7B22IU/documents/generated/7159.pdf</a>	Endangered

**INSECTS**

NAME	STATUS
Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly <i>Atlantea tulita</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9005">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9005</a> General project design guidelines: <a href="https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/6FN2JVFZ6JA6VIXPH5SK7B22IU/documents/generated/7168.pdf">https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/6FN2JVFZ6JA6VIXPH5SK7B22IU/documents/generated/7168.pdf</a>	Threatened

**CRITICAL HABITATS**

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

**USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES**

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

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

## BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>1</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats<sup>3</sup>, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

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

THERE ARE NO BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

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

THERE ARE NO FWS MIGRATORY BIRDS OF CONCERN WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## WETLANDS

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

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

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Private Entity  
Name: Chris Rickard  
Address: 10000 Perkins Rowe, Building G  
City: Baton Rouge  
State: LA  
Zip: 70810  
Email: chris.rickard@horne.com  
Phone: 7062063592

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Puerto Rico Department of Housing



**Appendix D**  
**Species Conservation**  
**Measures**

# Caribbean ES Puerto Rican Boa

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## *Puerto Rican Boa*

Generated August 01, 2024 02:11 PM UTC, IPaC v6.112.0-rc2





## U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CARIBBEAN ECOLOGICAL SERVICES FIELD OFFICE

### Conservation Measures for the Puerto Rican boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*)

Section 7 (a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) charges Federal agencies to aid in the conservation of listed species, and section 7 (a)(2) requires the agencies, through consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), to ensure their activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitats. Section 7 applies to the management of Federal lands as well as Federal actions that may affect federally listed species, such as Federal approval of private activities through the issuance of Federal funding, permits, licenses, or other actions. Any person that injures, captures, or kills a Puerto Rico boa is subject to penalties under the ESA. If Federal funds or permits are needed, the funding or permitting agency should initiate Section 7 consultation with the Service. To initiate a consultation under the Section 7 of the ESA, you must submit a project package with the established minimum requirements. These conservation measures should be incorporated into the project plans to minimize possible impacts to the species.

The endangered Puerto Rican (PR) boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*, formerly *Epicrates inornatus*) is the largest endemic snake species that inhabits Puerto Rico. The PR boa is non-venomous and does not pose any life threatening danger to humans, but some individuals may try to bite if disturbed or during capture or handling. Its body color ranges from tan to dark brown with irregular diffuse marking on the dorsum, but some individuals lack marking and are uniformly dark. Juveniles may have a reddish color with more pronounced markings. In general, as they mature, their body color tends to darken.



The PR boa was federally listed in 1970. Currently, the species has an island-wide distribution and occurs in a wide variety of habitat types, ranging from wet montane to subtropical dry forest and can be found from mature forest to areas with different degrees of human disturbance such as roadsides or houses, especially if near their habitat in rural areas. The PR boa is considered mostly nocturnal, remaining less active, concealed or basking under the sun during the day.

The Service has developed the following conservation measures with the purpose of assisting others to avoid or minimize adverse effects to the PR boa and its habitat. These recommendations may be incorporated into new project plans and under certain circumstances into existing projects. Depending on the project, additional conservation measures can be implemented besides the ones presented in this document.

#### Conservation Measures:

1. Inform all project personnel about the potential presence of the PR boa in areas where the proposed work will be conducted. A pre-construction meeting should be conducted to inform all project personnel about the need to avoid harming the species as well as penalties for harassing or harming PR boas. An educational poster or sign with photo or illustration of the species should be displayed at the project site.
2. Prior to any construction activity, including removal of vegetation and earth movements, the boundaries of the project and areas to be excluded and protected should be clearly marked in the project plan and in the field in order to avoid further habitat degradation into forested and conservation areas.
3. Once areas are clearly marked, and prior to the use of heavy machinery and any construction activity (including removal of vegetation and earth movement), a biologist or project personnel with experience on this species should survey the areas to be cleared to verify the presence of any PR boa within the work area.
4. If a PR boa is found within any of the working or construction areas, activities should stop at that area and information recorded (see #5). **Do not capture the boa.** If boas need to be moved out of harm's way, designated personnel shall immediately contact the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (PRDNER) Rangers for safe capture and relocation of the animal (PRDNER phone #: (787) 724-5700, (787) 230-5550, (787) 771-1124). **If immediate relocation is not an option, project-related activities at that area must stop until the boa moves out of harm's way on its own.** Activities at other work sites, where no boas have been found after surveying the area, may continue.
5. For all boa sightings (dead or alive), record the time and date of the sighting and the specific location where it was found. PR boa data should also include a photo of the animal (dead or alive), site GPS coordinates, the time and date, and comments on how the animal was detected and its behavior.

6. If a PR boa is captured by PRDNER personnel, record the name of that person and information on where the PR boa will be taken. This information should be reported to the Service.
7. Measures should be taken to avoid and minimize PR boa casualties by heavy machinery or motor vehicles being used on site. Any heavy machinery left on site (staging) or near potential PR boa habitat (within 50 meters of potential boa habitat), needs to be thoroughly inspected each morning before work starts to ensure that no boas have sheltered within engine compartments or other areas of the equipment. If PR boas are found within vehicles or equipment, do not capture the animal, and let it move on its own or call PRDNER Rangers for safe capture and relocation of the animal (see #4). If not possible, the animal should be left alone until it leaves the vehicle on its own.
8. PR boas may seek shelter in debris piles. Measures should be taken to avoid and minimize boa casualties associated with sheltering in debris piles as a result of project activities. Debris piles should be placed far away from forested areas. Prior to moving, disposing or shredding, debris piles should be carefully inspected for the presence of boas. If debris piles will be left on site, we recommend they be placed in areas that will not be disturbed in the future.
9. If a dead PR boa is found, immediately cease all work in that area and record the information accordingly (see #5). If the PR boa was accidentally killed as part of the project actions, please include information on what conservation measures had been implemented and what actions will be taken to avoid further killings. A dead boa report should be sent by email (see contacts below) to the Service within 48 hours of the event.
10. Projects must comply with all state laws and regulations. Please contact the PRDNER for further guidance.

If you have any questions regarding the above conservation measures, please contact the Service:

- José Cruz-Burgos, Endangered Species Program Coordinator
  - Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)
  - Office phone (305) 304-1386
- Jan Zegarra, Fish and Wildlife Biologist
  - Email: [jan\\_zegarra@fws.gov](mailto:jan_zegarra@fws.gov)
  - Office phone (786) 933-1451



**U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
CARIBBEAN ECOLOGICAL SERVICES FIELD OFFICE**

**Conservation Measures for the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly (*Atlantea tulita*)**

Section 7 (a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) mandates Federal agencies to aid in the conservation of federally listed species. Section 7 (a)(2) requires the Federal agencies, through consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), to ensure their activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitats. Section 7 applies to the management of Federal lands as well as Federal actions that may affect listed species, such as approval of private activities through the issuance of Federal funding, permits, licenses, or any other actions. Any person that injures, captures, or kills a Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly, or destroy it eggs or any other of its life stage (caterpillars, chrysalis) is subject to penalties under the ESA. Thus, Federal Actions agencies must initiate consultation with the Service under Section 7 of the ESA for any action that could affect the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly. To initiate a consultation under the Section 7 of the ESA, the Federal Action agency must submit a project package to the Service with the established minimum requirements (see below). The conservation measures included below should be incorporated into the project plans to minimize possible impacts to the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly. Download the [project evaluations fact sheet](#) to learn more about the requirements or visit our [project evaluations webpage](#).



The Puerto Rican (PR) harlequin butterfly (*Atlantea tulita*), is a threatened species endemic to Puerto Rico, whose currently known range is limited to the Northern Karst

February 2024

physiographic region and the West-central Volcanic-serpentine physiographic region of the Island. Through this range, we have identified six areas occupied by the PR harlequin butterfly that we refer to as a populations: (1) along the coastal cliff in the municipalities of Isabela, Quebradillas, and Camuy; (2) Guajataca in the municipality of Isabela; (3) Río Abajo Commonwealth Forest between the municipalities of Arecibo and Utuado; (4) Río Encantado area along the municipalities of Arecibo, Florida and Ciales; (5) Maricao Commonwealth Forest in the municipality of Maricao; and (6) Susúa Commonwealth Forest between the municipalities of Sabana Grande and Yauco. In addition, adult PR harlequin butterflies have been anecdotally reported in other areas of Puerto Rico, including the municipalities of Aguadilla, Barceloneta, Ciales, Florida, Luquillo, Ceiba, Guánica, San Germán, Las Marias and Lares.

The PR harlequin butterfly is a medium sized butterfly with a life cycle includes four distinct anatomical stages: imago (adult), egg, larva (caterpillar, with several size phases called instars), and chrysalis. The species has a wingspan of about 5.1 to 6 centimeters (cm) (2 to 2.5 inches (in)) wide and is characterized by its orange, brownish-black and beige coloration patterns. The caterpillar (larva) is dark orange with a brownish black to black, thin sub-lateral line, over a thin line of white intermittent dots crossing the body from the head to the anal plate, and has spines with hairs on each body segment. The caterpillar is less than .476 centimeters (cm) (0.19 in) in the first instar (growth stage between molts) and about 3.3 cm (1.29 in) in the fifth instar. Both eggs and caterpillars have been found almost exclusively on the host plant prickly bush (*Oplonia spinosa*). The chrysalis (pupa from which the butterfly (adult, or imago) emerges) of the PR harlequin butterfly is black, with orange and white dashes, and yellow pimples. The size of chrysalis is around 3 cm (1.2 in). In the wild, the chrysalis is more often found attached to branches of plants located close to the host plant, but it has been observed attached to dried twigs of the host plant.

The PR harlequin butterfly is difficult to detect, and the species is easily misidentified with other common butterflies such as the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus portoricensis*), Antillean crescent (*Antillea pelops*), and Gulf fritillary (*Agraulis vanilla insularis*). The PR harlequin butterfly adults seem to be more active in the morning, from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm, when they are often observed flying searching for food or patrolling their territory for mating or laying eggs. The species flies slowly and is weak and fragile; thus, it is considered a poor disperser. There is information that this butterfly can disperse up to 1,026 meters (m) (3366.1 feet (ft)), approximately 1 kilometer (km) (0.6 mile (mi)) from one breeding site to another. The species seems to have specific ecological requirements for reproduction and its dispersion.

The PR harlequin butterfly was federally listed as threatened on January 3, 2023 (87 FR 73655), due to threats related to habitat modification and loss, its small populations size, and because of analyses of projected effects on the species resulting from relevant factors like increment of urban development rate and climate changes, which may negatively influence the continued existence of the species in the foreseeable future.

The Service has developed the following conservation measures with the purpose of assisting others to avoid or minimize adverse effects to the PR harlequin butterfly and its

habitat. These recommendations may be incorporated into new project plans and under certain circumstances into existing projects. Depending on the project, additional recommendations can be made besides the ones presented in this document.

1. All project construction personnel must be informed about the potential presence of the PR harlequin butterfly or its occupied host plant, prickly bush (*Oplonia spinosa*), in the project areas and the need to avoid harming the species and its occupied host plant. All personnel will be advised that there are civil and criminal penalties for harming, harassing, or killing species protected under the Endangered Species Act. Educational material (e.g., posters, flyers, or signs with photos or illustrations of all the life stages of the PR harlequin butterfly (i.e., eggs, caterpillar, chrysalis, and adult) as well as its host plant, should be prepared and available to all personnel for reference.
2. Before starting any project activity, including removal of vegetation and earth movement, the boundaries of the work area in the field clearly delineate to avoid unnecessary habitat impacts. Once the project areas are clearly marked, and before any work activity, including site preparation, personnel with knowledge and ability to identify the PR harlequin butterfly (all life stages) and the prickly bush must survey the areas where the work will be performed for the presence of the species and its host plant. It is important to note that the PR harlequin butterfly can be observed year-round in all its life stages; thus, oviposition (egg-laying) may occur at any time during the year.
3. If the prickly bush is present on the project site, try to avoid cutting it off, even if no eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalis are present.
4. If there is no prickly bush within the project area, and the butterfly is observed flying within the project area, do not harass, harm, pursue, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct, the species.
5. Adult butterflies are often observed flying near the host plant as part of their mating behavior and laying eggs. Project-related activities must stop if the prickly bush is found in the project area and the PR harlequin butterfly is observed flying in that same area where the plan is located. A temporary 50-meter (164 feet) buffer zone of no activity or human disturbance should be established and clearly marked around that prickly bush until the butterfly moves out on its own.
6. Once the PR harlequin butterfly has moved away, within a period of 24 to 36 hours, a search of the prickly bush that has been buffered should be conducted to determine the presence of eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids of the butterfly on the plant. The contractor or the Applicant should send a report of the observation and its findings to [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov) after the 36-hour search is concluded.
7. If, after the initial search or after the 24 to 36-hour search, any life stage of the PR harlequin butterfly is found in the prickly bush, take the following actions:
  - Clearly mark the host plant with flagging tape.



- Establish a 10-meter (32-foot) buffer zone around the bush to protect it.
- Eggs are typically found on the prickly bush's newly grown, tender branches. Once an egg hatches, the caterpillar moves and feeds throughout the plant. Therefore, avoid cutting off the prickly bush within the project site even if no eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids are present.
- Work within the 10-meter buffered area may resume when no signs of any live life stage of the butterfly are detected, which usually takes approximately 60 to 120 days.

8. For all PR harlequin butterfly sightings (all life stages), the time and date of the sighting and the specific location where the butterfly was found must be recorded. Data should also include a photo of the butterfly (if possible) and the habitat where it was observed, site GPS coordinates, and comments on how the butterfly was detected and its behavior. All PR harlequin butterfly sighting reports should be sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Caribbean Ecological Service Field Office at [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov).

9. For questions regarding the PR harlequin butterfly, the Point of Contact is:

- José Cruz-Burgos, Threatened and Endangered Species Program Coordinator:
  - Mobile: 305-304-1386
  - Office phone: 786-244-0081
  - Office Direct Line: 939-320-3120
  - Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)

**Appendix E**  
**Literature Cited**

Literature Cited:

Maps: Data basin. Maps | Data Basin. (n.d.).

<https://databasin.org/maps/new/#datasets=e95aa06e05624f3087559eca884db034>

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March 11, 2025

**TO: José M. Olmo Terrasa, Esq.**  
Deputy Director for Economic Recovery Grant Management  
Re-Grow PR Urban Rural Agriculture Program

**RE: Endangered Species Concurrence - Conservation Measures Implementation  
Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus (PR-SBF-06901)**

Dear Mr. Olmo:

This memorandum is to notify the CDBG-DR Re-Grow PR Urban-Rural Agriculture Program (Re-Grow Program) that on October 18, 2024, for the case **PR-SBF-06901**, the CDBG- DR/MIT Permits and Environmental Compliance Division submitted an informal consultation under Section 7 (a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 United States Code 1531 et seq.), and in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (47 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) for the proposed project which consist of the purchase and installation of containers, coffee grinder, coffee pulper, toaster and gas dryer, for Carlos J. Santiago Hernández Hnc Hortus, an agricultural business, located at PR-140 Km 5.3, Jauca Ward, Jayuya, PR 00664; latitude 18.19712, longitude -66.64057.

Using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, the proponent has determined that the proposed project lies within the range of the following federally listed species:

Name of Species	Status
Puerto Rican Boa	Endangered
Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk	Endangered
Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk	Endangered
Puerto Rican Parrot	Endangered
Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly	Threatened
<b>Critical Habitat</b>	
There were no Critical Habitats noted within the project area.	

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office reviewed the information provided and their files, and on December 30, 2024 concurred with the determination that the proposed project actions will have **May Affect, but is Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA)** the Puerto Rican Boa, Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk, Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk, Puerto Rican Parrot and Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly.

The USFWS NLAA concurrence is conditioned to the following: (1) if a Puerto Rican Boa is encountered, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Boa Conservation Measures 2024, (2) if a Puerto Rican Parrot is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (3) if a Puerto Rican Broad-winged Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately, (4) if a Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly is encountered in the site, the Conservation Measures will be in accordance with the USFWS Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly Conservation Measures and (5) if a Puerto Rican Sharp-shinned Hawk is encountered on the site, the USFWS Caribbean Office will be notified immediately.

Obligations under section 7 of the Act must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner that was not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner not previously considered in this assessment; or, (3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat determined that may be affected by the identified action.

In conclusion, the USFWS concurred with the CDBG-DR/MIT Permits and Environmental Compliance Division NLAA determination. However, **the applicant must be informed about the conditions of the determination of concurrence and implement them as described.**

In order to facilitate the species identification, please, find attached the Caribbean Endangered and Threatened Animals Fact Sheets for: Puerto Rican Boa, Puerto Rican Broad-Winged Hawk, Puerto Rican Sharp-Shinned Hawk, Puerto Rican Parrot and Puerto Rican Harlequin Butterfly.

USFWS Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office key contact information:

- José Cruz-Burgos, Endangered Species Coordinator  
Office phone (786) 244-0081 or mobile (305) 304-1386  
Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)

Sincerely,

Permits and Environmental Compliance  
Division Disaster Recovery Office

# Caribbean ES Puerto Rican Boa

## *Puerto Rican Boa*

Generated August 01, 2024 02:11 PM UTC, IPaC v6.112.0-rc2





## U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CARIBBEAN ECOLOGICAL SERVICES FIELD OFFICE

### Conservation Measures for the Puerto Rican boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*)

Section 7 (a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) charges Federal agencies to aid in the conservation of listed species, and section 7 (a)(2) requires the agencies, through consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), to ensure their activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitats. Section 7 applies to the management of Federal lands as well as Federal actions that may affect federally listed species, such as Federal approval of private activities through the issuance of Federal funding, permits, licenses, or other actions. Any person that injures, captures, or kills a Puerto Rico boa is subject to penalties under the ESA. If Federal funds or permits are needed, the funding or permitting agency should initiate Section 7 consultation with the Service. To initiate a consultation under the Section 7 of the ESA, you must submit a project package with the established minimum requirements. These conservation measures should be incorporated into the project plans to minimize possible impacts to the species.

The endangered Puerto Rican (PR) boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*, formerly *Epicrates inornatus*) is the largest endemic snake species that inhabits Puerto Rico. The PR boa is non-venomous and does not pose any life threatening danger to humans, but some individuals may try to bite if disturbed or during capture or handling. Its body color ranges from tan to dark brown with irregular diffuse marking on the dorsum, but some individuals lack marking and are uniformly dark. Juveniles may have a reddish color with more pronounced markings. In general, as they mature, their body color tends to darken.



The PR boa was federally listed in 1970. Currently, the species has an island-wide distribution and occurs in a wide variety of habitat types, ranging from wet montane to subtropical dry forest and can be found from mature forest to areas with different degrees of human disturbance such as roadsides or houses, especially if near their habitat in rural areas. The PR boa is considered mostly nocturnal, remaining less active, concealed or basking under the sun during the day.

The Service has developed the following conservation measures with the purpose of assisting others to avoid or minimize adverse effects to the PR boa and its habitat. These recommendations may be incorporated into new project plans and under certain circumstances into existing projects. Depending on the project, additional conservation measures can be implemented besides the ones presented in this document.

#### Conservation Measures:

1. Inform all project personnel about the potential presence of the PR boa in areas where the proposed work will be conducted. A pre-construction meeting should be conducted to inform all project personnel about the need to avoid harming the species as well as penalties for harassing or harming PR boas. An educational poster or sign with photo or illustration of the species should be displayed at the project site.
2. Prior to any construction activity, including removal of vegetation and earth movements, the boundaries of the project and areas to be excluded and protected should be clearly marked in the project plan and in the field in order to avoid further habitat degradation into forested and conservation areas.
3. Once areas are clearly marked, and prior to the use of heavy machinery and any construction activity (including removal of vegetation and earth movement), a biologist or project personnel with experience on this species should survey the areas to be cleared to verify the presence of any PR boa within the work area.
4. If a PR boa is found within any of the working or construction areas, activities should stop at that area and information recorded (see #5). **Do not capture the boa.** If boas need to be moved out of harm's way, designated personnel shall immediately contact the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (PRDNER) Rangers for safe capture and relocation of the animal (PRDNER phone #: (787) 724-5700, (787) 230-5550, (787) 771-1124). **If immediate relocation is not an option, project-related activities at that area must stop until the boa moves out of harm's way on its own.** Activities at other work sites, where no boas have been found after surveying the area, may continue.
5. For all boa sightings (dead or alive), record the time and date of the sighting and the specific location where it was found. PR boa data should also include a photo of the animal (dead or alive), site GPS coordinates, the time and date, and comments on how the animal was detected and its behavior.



6. If a PR boa is captured by PRDNER personnel, record the name of that person and information on where the PR boa will be taken. This information should be reported to the Service.
7. Measures should be taken to avoid and minimize PR boa casualties by heavy machinery or motor vehicles being used on site. Any heavy machinery left on site (staging) or near potential PR boa habitat (within 50 meters of potential boa habitat), needs to be thoroughly inspected each morning before work starts to ensure that no boas have sheltered within engine compartments or other areas of the equipment. If PR boas are found within vehicles or equipment, do not capture the animal, and let it move on its own or call PRDNER Rangers for safe capture and relocation of the animal (see #4). If not possible, the animal should be left alone until it leaves the vehicle on its own.
8. PR boas may seek shelter in debris piles. Measures should be taken to avoid and minimize boa casualties associated with sheltering in debris piles as a result of project activities. Debris piles should be placed far away from forested areas. Prior to moving, disposing or shredding, debris piles should be carefully inspected for the presence of boas. If debris piles will be left on site, we recommend they be placed in areas that will not be disturbed in the future.
9. If a dead PR boa is found, immediately cease all work in that area and record the information accordingly (see #5). If the PR boa was accidentally killed as part of the project actions, please include information on what conservation measures had been implemented and what actions will be taken to avoid further killings. A dead boa report should be sent by email (see contacts below) to the Service within 48 hours of the event.
10. Projects must comply with all state laws and regulations. Please contact the PRDNER for further guidance.

If you have any questions regarding the above conservation measures, please contact the Service:

- José Cruz-Burgos, Endangered Species Program Coordinator
  - Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)
  - Office phone (305) 304-1386
- Jan Zegarra, Fish and Wildlife Biologist
  - Email: [jan\\_zegarra@fws.gov](mailto:jan_zegarra@fws.gov)
  - Office phone (786) 933-1451



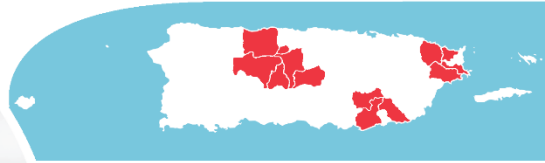
### **Puerto Rican Harlequin Conservation Measures**

1. The contractor must inform all personnel about the potential presence of the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly or its occupied host plant "prickly bush" (*Oplonia spinosa*) in the project areas. A pre-work meeting should inform all project personnel about the need to avoid harming this butterfly and its occupied host plant. Educational material (e.g., posters, flyers or signs with photos or illustrations of all the life stages of the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly (i.e., eggs, caterpillar, chrysalids and adult, and its host plant) should be prepared and available to all personnel for reference.
2. Before starting any project activity, including removal of vegetation and earth movement, the contractor must clearly delineate the boundaries of the working area in the field to avoid unnecessary habitat impacts. Once the project areas are clearly marked, and before any work activity, including site preparation, personnel with knowledge and ability to identify the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly (all life stages) and the "prickly bush" must survey the areas where the work will be performed for the presence of the species and its host plant. It is important to note that the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly can be observed year-round in all its life stages; thus, oviposition (egg-laying) may occur at any time during the year.
3. If the "prickly bush" is present on the project site, try to avoid cutting it off, even if no eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids are present.
4. If there is no prickly bush within the project area, and the butterfly is observed flying within the project area, do not harass, harm, pursue, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct, the species.
5. Adult butterflies are often observed flying near the host plant as part of their mating behavior and laying eggs. Project-related activities must stop if the prickly bush is found in the project area and the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly is observed flying in that same area. A temporary 50-meter (164 feet) buffer zone of no activity or human disturbance should be established and clearly marked around that prickly bush until the butterfly moves out on its own.
6. Once the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly has moved away, within a period of 24 to 36 hours, a search of the prickly bush that has been buffered should be conducted to determine the presence of any eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids of the butterfly on the plant. The contractor or the Applicant should send a report of the observation and its findings to [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov) after the 36-hour search is concluded.
7. If, after the initial search or after the 24 to 36-hour search, any life stage of the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly is found in the prickly bush, take the following actions:
  - o Clearly mark the host plant with flagging tape.
  - o Establish a 10-meter (32-foot) buffer zone around the bush to protect it.

- Eggs are typically found on the prickly bush's newly grown, tender branches. Once an egg hatches, the caterpillar moves and feeds throughout the bush. Therefore, avoid cutting off the prickly bush within the project site even if no eggs, caterpillars, or chrysalids are present.
  - Work within the 10-meter buffered area may resume when no signs of any live life stage of the butterfly are detected, which usually takes approximately 60 to 120 days.
8. For all Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly sightings (all life stages), the time and date of the sighting and the specific location where the butterfly was found must be recorded. Data should also include a photo of the butterfly (if possible) and the habitat where it was observed, site GPS coordinates, and comments on how the butterfly was detected and its behavior. All Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly sighting reports should be sent to the USFWS Caribbean Ecological Service Field Office at [caribbean\\_es@fws.gov](mailto:caribbean_es@fws.gov).
9. For questions regarding the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly, the Point of Contacts are:  
José Cruz-Burgos, Endangered Species Coordinator:
- Mobile: 305-304-1386
  - Office phone: 786-244-0081
  - Office Direct Line: 939-320-3120
  - Email: [jose\\_cruz-burgos@fws.gov](mailto:jose_cruz-burgos@fws.gov)

# Guaraguao de bosque

*Buteo platypterus brunnescens*



Distribución ■

## Información biológica

### Reproducción

Esta especie anida en bosques secundarios maduros y plantaciones antiguas. En el Bosque Estatal de Río Abajo (RACF, por sus siglas en inglés), los sitios de anidación están caracterizados por la presencia de árboles tales como el palo María (*Calophyllum antillanum*), la teca (*Tectona grandis*), la caoba hondureña (*Swietenia macrophylla*) y la majagua (*Hibiscus elatus*). Los guaraguao de bosque colocan sus nidos en la parte superior de árboles grandes que sobrepasan la cubierta forestal. Información recientemente recopilada sobre la abundancia y características demográficas del guaraguao de bosque en RACF indica un alto nivel de fidelidad entre parejas; una tasa de sobrevivencia en nidos de 0.67 a través de la temporada de reproducción; y una productividad de 1.1 crías por nido. Entre los años 2001 a 2003, se marcaron con radio transmisores y se colocaron bandas en las patas a varias crías de guaraguao en el RACF. En 2013, al visitar el área donde se marcaron, se documentó que seguían vivas (Llerandi-Román and Ríos-Cruz pers. comm.). Por ejemplo, una hembra joven que fue marcada entre el 2001 al 2003 en el RACF fue documentada anidando exitosamente entre los años 2007 al 2009. (Ríos-Cruz pers. comm.)

### Hábitat

Esta especie habita en bosques enanos, bosques de palmas de sierra, de caimitillo-granadillo y de tabonuco. Estos bosques se encuentran en las reservas forestales del Bosque Estatal de Carite, Bosque Estatal Toro Negro, Bosque Los Tres Picachos y el Bosque Nacional El Yunque. También habita en

**Familia:** Accipitridae  
**Orden:** Falconiformes

## Descripción

El guaraguao de bosque de Puerto Rico o guaraguaito es de color marrón oscuro con barras blancas y rojizas en la parte ventral. Es una subespecie endémica de Puerto Rico de tamaño mediano, que mide aproximadamente 39 centímetros (15.5 pulgadas). Es más pequeño que el *Buteo platypterus platypterus* pero más grande que la subespecie que ocurre en las Antillas Menores. El guaraguao de bosque es la subespecie de halcón de ala ancha más oscuro. En los adultos, la cola es de un color negro claro con bandas blancas horizontales en la base, medio y extremo de la cola, y esto, junto con el pecho rojizo, caracteriza a la especie. Los machos y las hembras son muy similares en apariencia, pero las hembras son un poco más grandes. Las aves juveniles tienen barras oscuras en el pecho y no tienen las bandas distintivas en la cola. La población del guaraguao de bosque de Puerto Rico oscila cerca de los 125 individuos.

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plantaciones madereros maduros, en cafetales bajo sombra y en bosques secundarios maduros del área de carso al norte-central de Puerto Rico dentro y cerca del Bosque Estatal de Río Abajo y el área de Río Encantado entre los pueblos de Florida y Ciales. La topografía húmeda de los bosques del carso le provee al guaraguao de bosque otra alternativa como área para anidar. En estudios recientes, se han documentado miembros de una especie similar de guaraguao (guaraguao de cola roja; *Buteo jamaicensis jamaicensis*) anidando en las laderas del carso adyacentes al RACF.

### Distribución

El guaraguao de bosque es un ave de rapiña poco común y extremadamente localizado, que se encuentra en los bosques montañosos de tierra alta de Puerto Rico. Las poblaciones existentes se hallan principalmente dentro de cinco bosques: el RACF, el Bosque Estatal Carite, el Bosque Estatal Toro Negro, el Bosque Los Tres Picachos y el Bosque Nacional El Yunque. Llerandi-Román (2006) halló trece territorios de guaraguao de bosque justo fuera de los límites de RACF, en seis sitios diferentes con hábitat apropiado para los guaraguao de bosque. Los territorios se encuentran a lo largo del valle del Río Tanamá, al noroeste del RACF

### Amenazas

La abundancia y la distribución del guaraguao de bosque es limitada. Cualquier amenaza que atente contra su población y su hábitat puede resultar en detrimento para esta especie. De forma natural, los huracanes constituyen una amenaza ya que destruyen su hábitat debido a las intensas lluvias y a los fuertes vientos. No obstante, existe una gran variedad de actividades humanas que también amenazan las poblaciones de esta especie. La construcción de instalaciones recreativas, de estructuras para energía y comunicaciones y de carreteras contribuye a la destrucción y fragmentación de su hábitat. De igual manera, la caza ilegal, las malas prácticas de manejo y la carencia de planes de manejo para los bosques públicos también afectan las poblaciones del guaraguao de bosque. Los bajos números poblacionales de esta especie pueden, por sí mismos, estar afectando la población ya que se pierde la variación genética de esta.

### Medidas de conservación

El guaraguao de bosque está incluido en la lista de especies amenazadas desde el 1994. La Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973, según enmendada, prohíbe matar, dañar, molestar, atrapar, comprar o vender una especie, así como partes o productos derivados de ellas. El tener la especie en la lista federal fomenta y ayuda a crear acciones de conservación por las agencias federales, estatales, privadas, y por grupos e individuos particulares. La Ley de Especies En Peligro fomenta la compra de terrenos y la cooperación con el Estado, y requiere que se ejecuten acciones de recuperación en relación a todas las especies listadas. Entre las medidas esenciales para proteger el hábitat y fomentar el crecimiento de las poblaciones existentes están: la protección de los sitios de anidamiento y alimento en las áreas públicas y privadas, el mejoramiento de los hábitats, la reforestación en áreas abiertas, la actualización de la información acerca de la distribución y la identificación o creación de corredores biológicos entre poblaciones cercanas (tales como RACF, Los Tres Picachos y Toro Negro) con tal de facilitar el movimiento de los guaraguao de bosque entre los bosques.

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## Información adicional

Oficina de Servicios Ecológicos del Caribe  
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AMENAZADA

# Cotorra puertorriqueña

*Amazona vittata vittata*



Distribución ■

**Familia:** Psittacidae  
**Orden:** Psittaciformes

## Descripción

La cotorra puertorriqueña o Iguaca, como la llamaban los indios taínos, es un ave verde brillante con una mancha roja en la frente, un anillo blanco alrededor del ojo y plumas primarias azules. Su pico es color marfil y el borde de su cola es redondo. Los juveniles son bastante parecidos a los adultos. Tanto hembras como machos son parecidos y miden cerca de doce pulgadas (aprox. 30 centímetros). A veces, la franja roja en la frente es más ancha en los machos que en las hembras. Mientras vuela emite un fuerte y ruidoso “kar...kar.” Este sonido se escucha a gran distancia. Emite otros sonidos para comunicarse con otras cotorras y para defender su territorio.

## Información biológica

### Reproducción

La cotorra puertorriqueña alcanza su edad reproductiva entre los 3 a 5 años. Las cotorras usualmente forman

parejas que perduran por mucho tiempo, normalmente de por vida. Las parejas permanecen juntas casi todo el año, excepto cuando la hembra está incubando y el macho asume la responsabilidad de proveer alimento. La cotorra usa como nido las cavidades que se encuentran en árboles de gran tamaño como el palo colorado (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), entre otros. De ser necesario, también podría anidar en las cavidades de roca caliza. El anidamiento comienza en los meses de febrero y marzo, hasta junio. Tradicionalmente, la anidación coincide con el período más seco del año y durante el período de fructificación (producir frutos) de plantas cuyas semillas, frutas y hojas le sirven de alimento.

### Dieta

La cotorra come plantas tales como: palma de sierra, palma real, maricao, maria, guaba, cupey, guaraguao y yagrumo, entre otros árboles.

### Distribución

La cotorra puertorriqueña, ave endémica a Puerto Rico fue abundante en Puerto Rico, incluyendo las islas de Culebra, Vieques y Mona. Esta cotorra es la última especie de psitácidos existentes y originaria en territorio de los Estados Unidos. Los psitácidos son la familia de aves, en su mayoría tropicales, con plumas de colores vivos y pico corto, alto y muy encorvado (ej. guacamayo y cotorra). La población silvestre de cotorras puertorriqueñas se limita actualmente a la Sierra de Luquillo, mayormente en el Bosque Nacional El Yunque, al este de Puerto Rico y en el Bosque Estatal de Río Abajo, en el norte central de Puerto Rico, entre Arecibo y Utuado. Al menos tres de las cotorras liberadas en Río Abajo se han dispersado y en 2012 fueron vistas entre Morovis, Vega Baja y Manatí.

EN PELIGRO

## Amenazas

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Además de tener una población pequeña y una distribución limitada, la especie también se ve afectada por el zorzal pardo (*Margarops fuscatus*) quien mata los huevos y pichones de la cotorra para usar el nido. El guaraguao colirojo (*Buteo jamaicensis*), el guaraguaito de bosque (*Buteo platypterus brunnescens*) y las ratas (*Rattus rattus* y *R. norvegicus*) son depredadores mortales de cotorras juveniles y adultas. Las moscas parasíticas (*Philornis pici*) depositan sus larvas en los pichones de aves para completar su ciclo de desarrollo. Estas moscas enferman y matan a los pichones. Las abejas europeas y africanas (*Apis mellifera*) invaden los nidos de la cotorra para formar adentro sus colmenas. También pueden matar a los pichones. Los huracanes y otros eventos climatológicos pueden afectar la estabilidad de la especie en su estado natural. La pérdida de hábitat por la deforestación es una amenaza que siempre está presente y limita las opciones de lugares aptos para reintroducir la cotorra a la vida silvestre.

## Medidas de conservación

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La cotorra puertorriqueña fue designada como especie en peligro de extinción en el año 1967, antes de que la Ley de Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973 entrara en vigor. Existe un Acuerdo Cooperativo entre el Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre, el Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales y el Servicio Forestal de los Estados Unidos para manejar de forma conjunta la recuperación de la cotorra puertorriqueña. Las tres agencias constituyen el Comité de Recuperación de la Cotorra Puertorriqueña. Inicialmente, se estableció un programa de propagación en cautiverio que, con el tiempo, ha crecido para incluir liberaciones de cotorras al estado silvestre, monitoreo de las poblaciones silvestres, manejo del hábitat e investigación. Otras entidades privadas y académicas se han unido a los esfuerzos para realizar investigaciones y educar.

El Comité realiza censos de cotorras periódicamente y estima que existen entre 18 a 22 cotorras en El Yunque y cerca de 60 a 70 en Río Abajo. Los biólogos de campo utilizan múltiples estrategias para manejar el hábitat. La escasez de árboles maduros con cavidades

requiere que se construyan e instalen nidos artificiales para que la cotorra puertorriqueña anide. También, los expertos controlan las poblaciones de las especies depredadoras, cuando es necesario, para asegurar el desarrollo normal de los huevos y de los pichones.

La población en cautiverio se mantiene para varios propósitos: reproducir cotorras y aumentar su número, asegurar poblaciones adicionales, particularmente en el caso de una catástrofe natural tal como un huracán, y para, eventualmente, poder proveer aves para reintroducirlas a los bosques donde habitaban. En los aviarios, se utilizan técnicas avanzadas para diagnosticar enfermedades y proveer tratamiento. Actualmente, hay cerca de 350 cotorras entre el Aviario Iguaca, manejado por el Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre en El Yunque, y en el Aviario José L. Vivaldi, manejado por el Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales de Puerto Rico, en el Bosque Estatal Río Abajo.

La Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extinción de 1973, según enmendada, prohíbe matar, dañar, molestar, atrapar, comprar o vender una especie, así como partes o productos derivados de ellas

## Referencias

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## Información adicional

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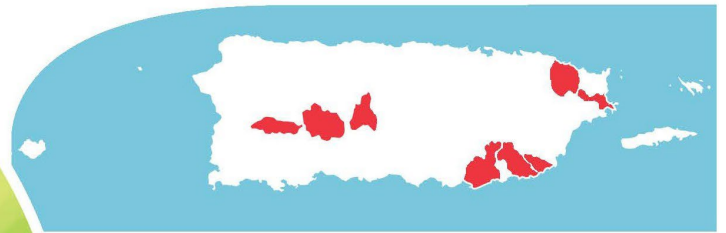
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EN PELIGRO



# Falco de sierra *striatus*



Distribución

**Familia:** Accipitridae  
**Orden:** Falconiformes

## Descripción

El falco de sierra de Puerto Rico es un ave de rapia que tiene un tamaño de aproximadamente 11 a 13 pulgadas (28 a 33 centímetros). Los adultos tienen la región dorsal del cuerpo de color gris pizarra y la región ventral con barras densas de color rubio-rojizo. Los juveniles son de color marrón claro por encima y densamente listados por debajo. Al vuelo, esta ave muestra las alas cortas, de forma redondeada y la cola estrecha. El falco de sierra vuela alternando el batir de las alas con el planeo.

## Información biológica

### Reproducción

Esta ave construye sus nidos de varitas en lo alto de los árboles y pone en ellos tres huevos blancos con manchas pequeñas. La temporada de anidamiento del falco de sierra comienza en marzo y continúa hasta julio.

### Habitat

El falco de sierra es una subespecie endémica en Puerto Rico que se encuentra en áreas boscosas asociadas a las zonas de vida conocidas como bosque húmedo subtropical montaño bajo y bosque húmedo subtropical (ej. bosque enano, palma de sierra, caimitillo-granadillo y tabonuco).

### Dieta

Se alimenta primordialmente de aves pequeñas tales como: el comefiame (*Loxigilla portoricensis*), la reinita común (*Coereba fiaveola*) y la llorosa (*Nesospingus speculiferus*).

### Distribución

Las únicas cinco poblaciones existentes de falco de sierra se encuentran en los bosques montañosos del Bosque Nacional El Yunque y los Bosques Estatales de: Maricao, Toro Negro, Guilarte y Carite. En el año 1992, se estimó una población general de 150 individuos para estos bosques. En censos hechos entre 2012 y 2013 se nota una disminución significativa de individuos en varios de los bosques.

### Amenazas

La destrucción y la modificación del hábitat en Puerto Rico es uno de los factores más importantes que ha afectado el número y la distribución del falco de sierra. La distribución tan limitada de esta especie puede haber sido resultado de la fragmentación de áreas forestadas que ha ocurrido durante este siglo. Esta ave ha experimentado una merma poblacional de un 60% en el Bosque de Carite y de un 93% en el Bosque Nacional El Yunque. La causa de esta merma es desconocida para los investigadores.

Entre las amenazas que se han identificado para esta especie se encuentran: practicas de manejo y cultivo de madera en los bosques, construccion de veredas y carreteras en los bosques, construccion de facilidades recreativas, aumento en el uso de los bosques para fines recreativos y la posibilidad de cacerfa furtiva. Se ha identificado el parasitismo por la mosca parasftica del genero *Philornis* como un factor de mortandad para pichones del falcon de sierra en Maricao. El falcon de sierra tambien es susceptible a disturbios naturales tales como las tormentas tropicales fuertes y los huracanes ya que le modifican su habitat. Sin embargo, el problema principal del falcon de sierra es su baja densidad y lo limitado de su distribucion. Esto hace a esta subespecie extremadamente vulnerable a la perdida de un individuo.

## **Medidas de conservaci6n**

El falcon de sierra fue incluido en la lista federal de especies en peligro de extincion en 1994 y el plan de recuperacion se escribio en 1997. La medida principal que se debe tomar para la conservacion del falcon de sierra es la proteccion de los individuos restantes y de su habitaculo. Debido a que se encuentra en areas publicas, es imprescindible la implementacion de planes de manejo adecuados para asegurar la supervivencia de esta subespecie en los bosques.

La Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extincion de 1973, segun enmendada, prohfbе matar, dafiar, molestar, atrapar, comprar o vender una especie, asf como partes o productos derivados de ellas.

## **Referencias**

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**Radon**  
**Attachments**



August 20, 2024

Mrs. Carmen R. Guerrero Pérez  
Director  
Caribbean Environmental Protection Division  
City View Plaza II – Suite 7000  
#48 Rd. 165 km 1.2  
Guaynabo, PR 00968-8069

Via email: [guerrero.carmen@epa.gov](mailto:guerrero.carmen@epa.gov)

**RE: Request for information regarding available data on radon testing and levels within Puerto Rico**

The Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH) kindly requests your assistance in gathering data, information, or reports related to radon testing in Puerto Rico, as this information is crucial for our compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Planning and Development (CPD) Notice CDP-23-103.

This Notice emphasizes the importance of radon testing and mitigation in ensuring safe living environments, particularly in HUD-assisted properties. PRDOH, as the grantee of the Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery and Mitigation (CDBG-DR/MIT), is responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental requirements under CDBG-DR/MIT programs. To fulfill our obligations under this Notice, we must compile comprehensive and up-to-date information on radon levels, testing practices, and any mitigation efforts within the islands of Puerto Rico.

Specifically, we are seeking for possible availability of the following information:

**Radon testing data** – Results from radon testing conducted within your agency's purview, including details on location, testing methods, and recorded radon levels.

**Reports and assessments** – Any reports, studies, or assessments your agency has produced or commissioned that address radon testing or mitigation.

**Policies and guidelines** – Information or any policy, guideline, or protocol your agency follows concerning radon testing, exposure limits, or mitigation.

**Historical data** – If available, historical data or trends in radon levels within the regions you monitor that may impact HUD-assisted housing.

This information is vital to ensure that our radon management strategies are practical and compliant with federal requirements. If some of this information may be sensitive or confidential, we are prepared to discuss any necessary agreements or protocols for sharing this data securely.

Please let us know if you require additional details or have any questions regarding this request. We would greatly appreciate your response by September 15, 2024, so we can incorporate this data into our ongoing compliance efforts.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and support. We look forward to working together on this critical initiative.

Sincerely,

William O. Rodríguez Rodríguez, Esq.  
Secretary

Cc: [Mr. Oleg Povelko\\_Povelko.Oleg@epa.gov](mailto:Mr. Oleg Povelko_Povelko.Oleg@epa.gov)  
[Mr. Matthew Lantia\\_lantia.matthew@epa.gov](mailto:Mr. Matthew Lantia_lantia.matthew@epa.gov)



August 20, 2024

Dr. Silvina Cancelos  
Professor  
College of Engineering  
University of Puerto Rico – Mayagüez Campus  
259 Norte Blvd. Alfonso Valdés Cobián  
Mayagüez, Puerto Rico

Via email: [silvina.cancelos@upr.edu](mailto:silvina.cancelos@upr.edu)

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Thank you in advance for your cooperation and support. We look forward to working together on this critical initiative.

Sincerely,

William O. Rodríguez Rodríguez, Esq.  
Secretary

Cc: [Dr. Carlos Marín\\_carlos.marin3@upr.edu](mailto:Dr. Carlos Marín_carlos.marin3@upr.edu)



August 20, 2024

Dr. Jessica Izarry  
Director  
Office of Island Affairs  
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1324 CII Canada, San Juan, 00920  
Guaynabo, PR 00968-8069

Via email: [OIA@cdc.gov](mailto:OIA@cdc.gov)

**RE: Request for Information regarding available data on radon testing and levels within Puerto Rico**

The Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH) kindly requests your assistance in gathering data, information, or reports related to radon testing in Puerto Rico, as this information is crucial for our compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Planning and Development (CPD) Notice CDP-23-103.

This Notice emphasizes the importance of radon testing and mitigation in ensuring safe living environments, particularly in HUD-assisted properties. PRDOH, as the grantee of the Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery and Mitigation (CDBG-DR/MIT), is responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental requirements under CDBG-DR/MIT programs. To fulfill our obligations under this Notice, we must compile comprehensive and up-to-date information on radon levels, testing practices, and any mitigation efforts within the islands of Puerto Rico.

Specifically, we are seeking for possible availability of the following information:

**Radon testing data** – Results from radon testing conducted within your agency's purview, including details on location, testing methods, and recorded radon levels.

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**Policies and guidelines** – Information or any policy, guideline, or protocol your agency follows concerning radon testing, exposure limits, or mitigation.

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Sincerely,

William O. Rodríguez Rodríguez, Esq.  
Secretary



August 20, 2024

Mrs. Anais Rodríguez  
Secretary  
Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources  
Carretera 8838, km. 6.3, Sector El Cinco,  
Río Piedras San Juan, PR 00926

Via email: [anais.rodriguez@dma.pr.gov](mailto:anais.rodriguez@dma.pr.gov)

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Sincerely,

William O. Rodríguez Rodríguez, Esq.  
Secretary

Cc: Mr. Luis Márquez, [secretariogaire@dma.pr.gov](mailto:secretariogaire@dma.pr.gov)  
Eng. Amarilys Rosario, [aire@dma.pr.gov](mailto:aire@dma.pr.gov)  
Mrs. Elid Ortega, [ortega@dma.pr.gov](mailto:ortega@dma.pr.gov)



August 20, 2024

Dr. Carlos R. Mellado López  
Secretary  
Puerto Rico Department of Health  
PO Box 70184  
San Juan, PR 00936-8184

Via email: [drCarlos.mellado@salud.pr.gov](mailto:drCarlos.mellado@salud.pr.gov)

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The Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH) kindly requests your assistance in gathering data, information, or reports related to radon testing in Puerto Rico, as this information is crucial for our compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Planning and Development (CPD) Notice CDP-23-103.

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Sincerely,

William O. Rodríguez Rodríguez, Esq.  
Secretary

Cc: Mr. Raúl Hernández Dabla, [rahernandez2@salud.pr.gov](mailto:rahernandez2@salud.pr.gov)



August 20, 2024

Mrs. Holly Weyers  
Regional Director, Southeast – Puerto Rico  
US Geological Survey  
3916 Sunset Ridge Road  
Raleigh, NC 27607

Via email: [hsweyers@usgs.gov](mailto:hsweyers@usgs.gov)

**RE: Request for Information regarding available data on radon testing and levels within Puerto Rico**

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Sincerely,

William O. Rodríguez Rodríguez, Esq.  
Secretary

Cc: Mr. R. Randall Schumann, [rschumann@usgs.gov](mailto:rschumann@usgs.gov)

**From:** Charp, Paul (CDC/NCEH/DEHSP) <pac4@cdc.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 3, 2024 6:36 AM  
**To:** Miranda, Sandra (CDC/PHIC/DPS); Irizarry, Jessica (CDC/PHIC/DPS); Rzeszotarski, Peter (CDC/NCEH/DEHSP); Vinson, D. Aaron (CDC/NCEH/DEHSP)  
**Cc:** Kostak, Liana (CDC/PHIC/DPS); Vazquez, Germaine (CDC/NCEH/DEHSP)  
**Subject:** RE: REHi: Puerto Rico Request for Information- Randon testing and levels

Good morning, Sandra and others,

In response to the request from Mr. William Rodriguez of the Department of Housing, Government of Puerto Rico, I have reviewed all the available data within the CDC National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network system for data related to radon in Puerto Rico. In addition to the tracking data available on the internet, I also reached out to Mr. Aaron Vinson of the NCEH Tracking Branch.

I was not able to find any data in the CDC systems and this was confirmed by Mr. Vinson. We also reached out the US Environmental Protection Agency who indicated they had no radon data in their systems. Please relay this information to Mr. Rodriguez in your response to his requests

If you have any additional questions, please contact me.

Thank you and best regards,

Paul A. Charp, Ph.D., Fellow, HPS  
Senior Health Physicist  
Emerging Environmental Hazards and Health Effects Branch (EEHHEB)  
Division of Environmental Health Science and Practice (DEHSP)  
National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH)  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)  
pcharp@cdc.gov  
770-488-0723 office  
404.388.0614 Cell



**From:** Schumann, R. Randall <rschumann@usgs.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 21, 2024 4:39 PM  
**To:** Melanie Medina Smaine <mmedina@vivienda.pr.gov>; Weyers, Holly S <hsweyers@usgs.gov>  
**Cc:** Elaine Dume Mejia <Edume@vivienda.pr.gov>; Luz S Colon Ortiz <Lcolon@vivienda.pr.gov>; Aldo A. Rivera-Vazquez <aarivera@vivienda.pr.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: Request for Information- Radon testing and levels

Dear Ms. Medina Smaine,

In the early 1990s the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) conducted geologic assessments of radon potential for all 50 states and the territories of Guam and Puerto Rico, in collaboration with the U.S. EPA. I conducted the geologic radon potential assessment for Puerto Rico. The PDF file of the report is too large to attach to this message but it can be obtained at <https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1993/0292k/report.pdf>. The USGS did not conduct indoor radon testing and we did not conduct field studies associated with this assessment; it was based on existing data. Mr. David Saldana of the Puerto Rico Department of Health kindly provided us with data for 610 homes that were tested for indoor radon by his agency between 1993 and 1995, which are summarized in the report. I am not aware of any other radon-related geologic studies conducted in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Best regards,

R. Randall Schumann  
Scientist Emeritus  
U.S. Geological Survey  
Geosciences and Environmental Change Science Center  
Denver, Colorado, USA  
[rschumann@usgs.gov](mailto:rschumann@usgs.gov)  
<https://www.usgs.gov/staff-profiles/r-randall-schumann>

-----

**From:** Raul Hernandez Doble <rhernandez2@salud.pr.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 21, 2024 2:13:31 PM  
**To:** Melanie Medina Smaine <mmedina@vivienda.pr.gov>; Dr. Carlos Mellado <drcarlos.mellado@salud.pr.gov>  
**Cc:** Elaine Dume Mejia <Edume@vivienda.pr.gov>; Luz S Colon Ortiz <Lcolon@vivienda.pr.gov>; Aldo A. Rivera-Vazquez <aarivera@vivienda.pr.gov>; Mayra Toro Tirado <mtoro@salud.pr.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL]Request for Information- Radon testing and levels

Good afternoon. Ms. Medina

I regret to inform that we do not have any recent information on radon testing, since we do not have a certified radiation laboratory certified for radon testing. There are companies that sell test kits available online that can be done and mailed to a testing laboratory. There are also lists of radon contractors and these companies that process radon testing cartridges with instructions, on the Environmental Protection Agency Indoor air Quality web page. The last radon study in Puerto Rico done by the PR Department of Health was done on the year 1993.

Raul Hernandez Doble  
Director, Seccion Salud Radiologica  
Division de Salud Ambiental  
Secretaria Auxiliar para la Vigilancia y la Proteccion de la Salud Publica  
[rhernandez2@salud.gov.pr](mailto:rhernandez2@salud.gov.pr)  
Phone: (787)765-2929 ext. 3210



---

**From:** Reyes, Brenda <Reyes.Brenda@epa.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 18, 2024 11:48 AM  
**To:** Cesar O Rodriguez Santos <cesarrodriguez@drna.pr.gov>; Maritza Rosa Olivares <maritzarosaolivares@drna.pr.gov>; Silvana Cancelos Mancini <silvana.cancelos@upr.edu>; Melanie Medina Smaine <mmedina@vivienda.pr.gov>  
**Cc:** Elaine Dume Mejia <Edume@vivienda.pr.gov>; Luz S Colon Ortiz <Lcolon@vivienda.pr.gov>; Aldo A. Rivera-Vazquez <aarivera@vivienda.pr.gov>; Povetko, Oleg (he/him/his) <Povetko.Oleg@epa.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: Request for Information- Randon testing and levels

Saludos.

La EPA esta trabajando una respuesta a su petición. Se sometió borrador a la directora y el subdirector para su aprobación y firma.

Brenda Reyes Tomassini  
Public Affairs  
U.S. EPA  
Region 2  
Caribbean Environmental Protection Division  
(787) 977-5869/(787) 977-5865  
Mobile: 202-834-1290

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**From:** Silvana Cancelos Mancini <[silvana.cancelos@upr.edu](mailto:silvana.cancelos@upr.edu)>  
**Sent:** Friday, September 6, 2024 15:04  
**To:** Melanie Medina Smaine <[mmedina@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:mmedina@vivienda.pr.gov)>  
**Cc:** Elaine Dume Mejia <[Edume@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:Edume@vivienda.pr.gov)>; Luz S Colon Ortiz <[Lcolon@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:Lcolon@vivienda.pr.gov)>; Aldo A. Rivera-Vazquez <[aarivera@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:aarivera@vivienda.pr.gov)>; Maritza Rosa Olivares <[maritzarosaolivares@drna.pr.gov](mailto:maritzarosaolivares@drna.pr.gov)>; Reyes, Brenda <[Reyes.Brenda@epa.gov](mailto:Reyes.Brenda@epa.gov)>; Povetko, Oleg <[Povetko.Oleg@epa.gov](mailto:Povetko.Oleg@epa.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Request for Information- Randon testing and levels

Estimada Melanie Medina

Quería dejarte saber que recibimos su correo el 21 de agosto al igual que el de Maritza Rosa el pasado 4 de septiembre. Ya las personas involucradas de EPA, junto conmigo y el Dr. Marín estamos al tanto del asunto y estamos trabajando para poder enviarles la información.

Atentamente

Silvana Cancelos  
Professor  
Associate Director  
Mechanical Engineering Department  
University of Puerto Rico - Mayaguez  
Call BOX 9000 Mayaguez PR 00680  
Tel: 787-832-4040 ext 5956  
email: [silvana.cancelos@upr.edu](mailto:silvana.cancelos@upr.edu)



Bubble Dynamics Lab  
University of Puerto Rico - Mayaguez



EPA REGION 2  
CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

September 23, 2024

**VIA EMAIL**

William O. Rodriguez Rodriguez, Esq.  
Secretary  
Puerto Rico Department of Housing  
Barbosa Ave. 606 Building Juan C. Cordero  
San Juan, PR 00917  
Email: W.Rodriguez@vivienda.pr.gov

**RE: EPA Response to August 20, 2024 request for information of data on radon testing and levels in Puerto Rico**

Dear Honorable Secretary Rodriguez Rodriguez:

This communication is in response to your letter of August 20, 2024 addressed to the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) and referred to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding available data on radon testing and levels within Puerto Rico.

EPA's National Radon Action Plan 2021–2025 sets a goal for the nation to find, fix and prevent high indoor radon levels in 8 million buildings by 2025 and prevent 3,500 lung cancer deaths per year. Under this Plan, leaders from across multiple sectors are working together to plan, guide, and sustain nationwide action to prevent exposure to radon.

Due to the lack of data in Puerto Rico, EPA undertook an investigation in collaboration with the University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez (UPRM) Campus, Departments of Civil Engineering and Surveying and Mechanical Engineering, to find out if radon presented a problem in Puerto Rico. Up until 2021, the only data we had for Puerto Rico was a 1993-1995 mail-in radon screening study referred to by the U.S. Geological Survey report (USGS, 1995) in which the USGS concluded that several areas of Puerto Rico have the geologic potential to generate indoor radon levels exceeding the EPA Action Level of 4 pCi/L (picocuries per liter), perhaps locally reaching very high levels above 50 pCi/L, if a house construction and

ventilation allow for soil-gas radon to enter and concentrate within the structure.<sup>1</sup> According to the USGS report, most of these areas are located in the northwest part of the island. Please note that the actual 1993-1995 study documentation is not available to the EPA.

Typical radon testing technology used in mainland United States (charcoal canisters or electric-powered devices) are impractical in Puerto Rico because of high humidity and power outages. The recovery and rebuilding of communities following the aftermath of 2017 Hurricanes Irma and Maria presented an opportunity to develop radon prevention and mitigation strategies in 2019. Initially, EPA sampled indoor radon air in over 170 single-family residences in the municipalities of San Sebastian, Lares, Ciales, Arecibo, Morovis, Camuy, and Hatillo and later expanded the project to other municipalities such as Rincon, Aguada, Aguadilla, Isabela, Quebradillas, Barceloneta and Vega Baja. The quality assurance protocols were anchored in American National Standards Institute/American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (ANSI/AARST) standards of practice (ANSI/AARS, 2019). The sampling was designed in two stages: scoping and confirmatory sampling. The scoping sampling was conducted using Corentium Home (CH) electronic monitors and E-Perm systems. Locations measuring above the EPA Action Level of 4 pCi/L with CH were measured at the second stage of the sampling using RAD7 and Corentium Pro Continuous Radon Monitors (CRMs). Nationally certified radon sampling professionals led by one such professional from the UPRM conducted confirmatory sampling in the second stage. Also, during the study, the nationally certified radon mitigation professionals inspected several homes with elevated indoor radon levels.

Mapping radon in Puerto Rico proved to be a complicated endeavor given the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. EPA and UPRM continue to work on the project, however, results have not been finalized, and no scientific report has been published yet. Unfortunately, EPA cannot share preliminary data at this time because it contains privileged information. Nevertheless, preliminary data from the study does show homes with levels over 4 pCi/L (EPA Action Level) that might need mitigation to protect the health of their inhabitants.

Although many states have developed laws and regulations governing radon disclosure, certification, and mitigation, Puerto Rico lacks legislation or mandatory radon testing provisions for new construction, remodeling, selling or buying homes. Given this loophole and aiming to answer your request, the EPA can provide information on Best Management Practices for sampling indoor radon in Puerto Rico.

<sup>1</sup> Reference: USGS. Geologic Radon Potential of Guam and Puerto Rico, Report 93-292-K. Washington, DC: USGS. Retrieved 9/11/2024, from <https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1993/0292k/report.pdf>.

CITY VIEW PLAZA II BUILDING, 7<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR  
ROUTE 185 GUAYNABO, PR 00988

2

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact me at 787-977-5865 or [guerrero.carmen@epa.gov](mailto:guerrero.carmen@epa.gov) or have your staff contact Reyes, Brenda at [reyes.brenda@epa.gov](mailto:reyes.brenda@epa.gov) or (787) 977-5869.

Sincerely,

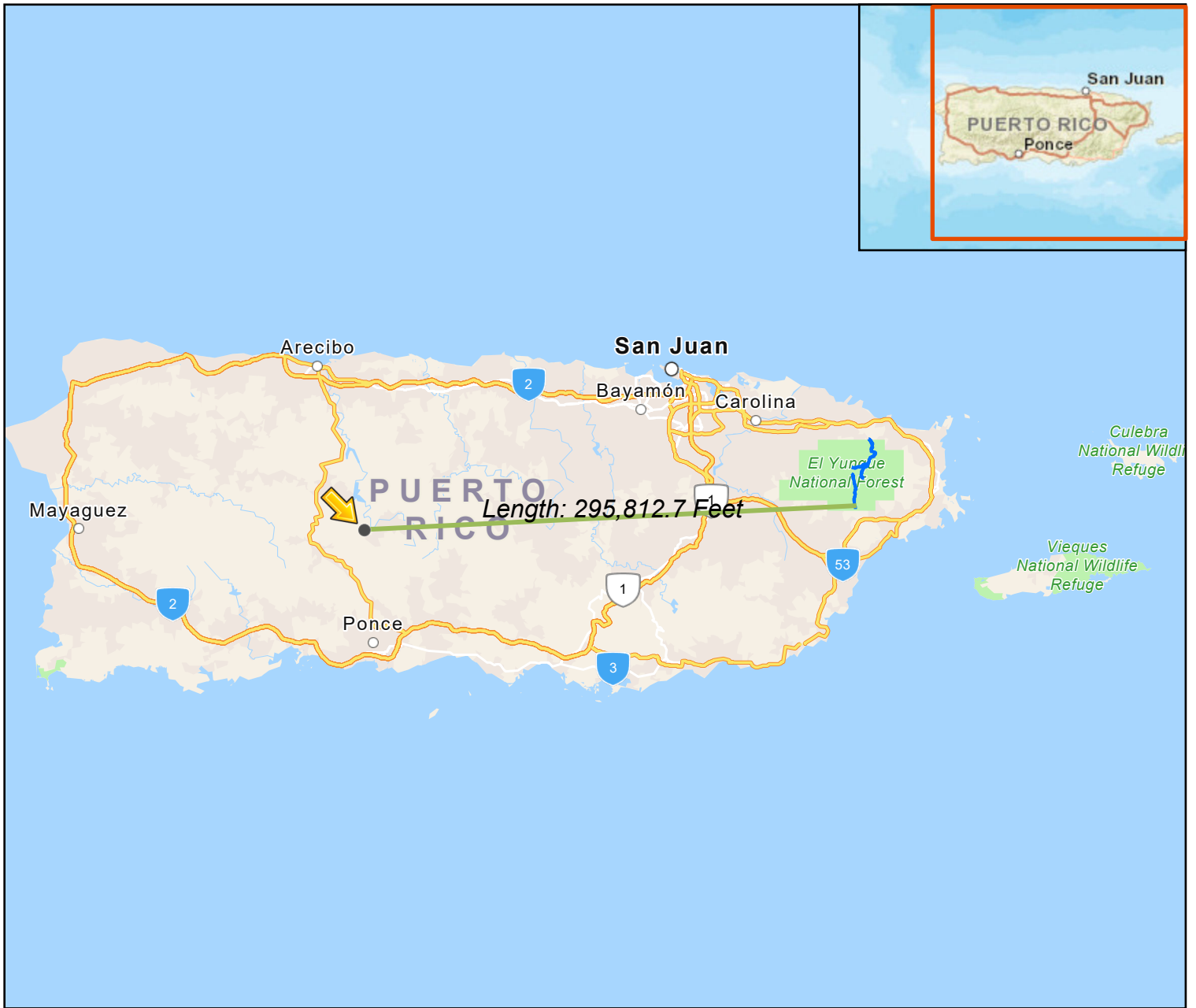
**CARMEN  
GUERRERO  
PEREZ**

Carmen R. Guerrero Pérez  
Director

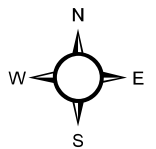
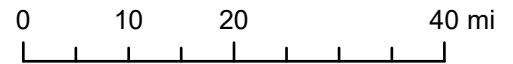
Digitally signed by  
CARMEN GUERRERO PEREZ  
Date: 2024.09.23 09:41:39  
-0400

cc: Roberto Mendez, Esq (Acting Secretary, PR Department of Natural and Env. Resources)  
Melany Medina: [mmedina@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:mmedina@vivienda.pr.gov)  
Elaine Dume Mejia: [Edume@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:Edume@vivienda.pr.gov)  
Luz S Colon Ortiz: [Lcolon@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:Lcolon@vivienda.pr.gov)  
Aldo A. Rivera-Vazquez: [aarivera@vivienda.pr.gov](mailto:aarivera@vivienda.pr.gov)  
Cesar O. Rodriguez: [cesarrodriquez@drna.pr.gov](mailto:cesarrodriquez@drna.pr.gov)  
Marita Rosa Olivares: [maritzarosaolivares@drna.pr.gov](mailto:maritzarosaolivares@drna.pr.gov)

# PR-SBF-06901 Wild and Scenic



Legend  
— Wild and Scenic Rivers



National Wild and Scenic River System










National Park Service

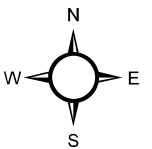
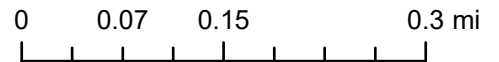
# PR-SBF-06901 FIRM



## Legend

### FEMA Flood Zones - Effective

-  1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  Regulatory Floodway
-  Special Floodway
-  Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
-  0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  FEMA Flood Zone Panel



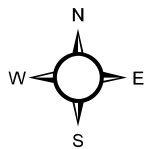
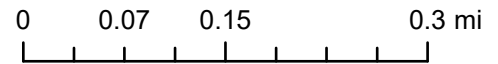
FEMA Map Service

Flood Insurance Rate Maps

# PR-SBF-06901 Site Map



Legend

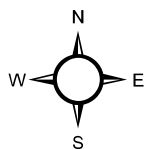
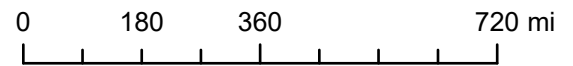


# PR-SBF-06901 Sole Source Aquifers



Legend

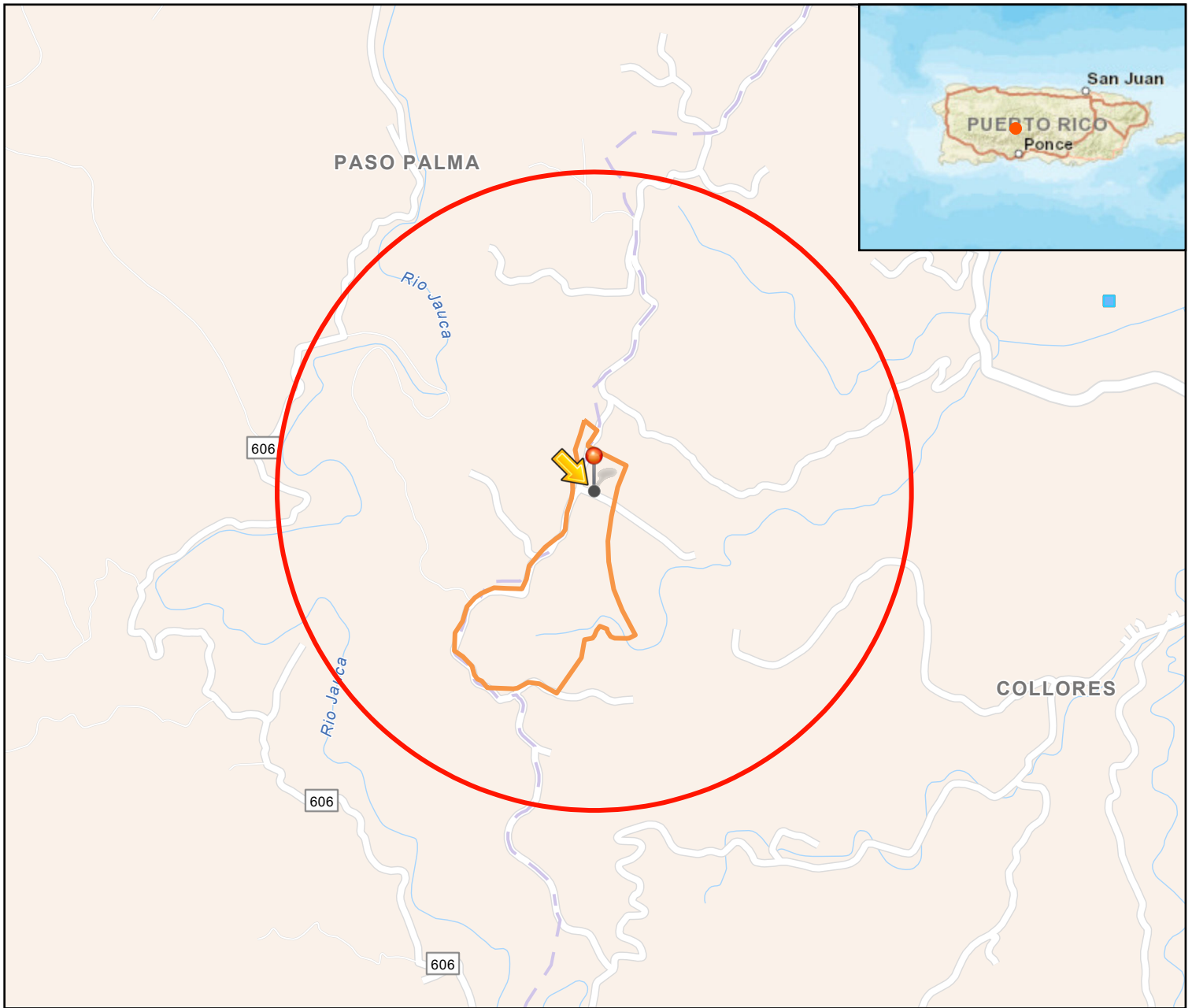
 Sole Source Aquifers - EPA August 2019






Sole Source Aquifers

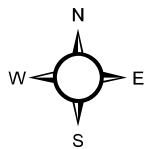
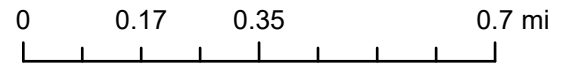
EPA

# PR-SBF-06901 Toxics



## Legend

-  Hazardous waste
-  Water dischargers
-  3,000 ft buffer



Envirofacts Facility Locations

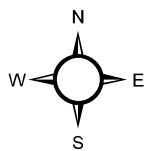
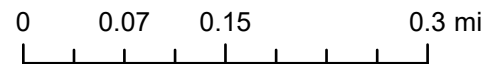
EPA

# PR-SBF-06901 Wetlands



## Legend

Riverine

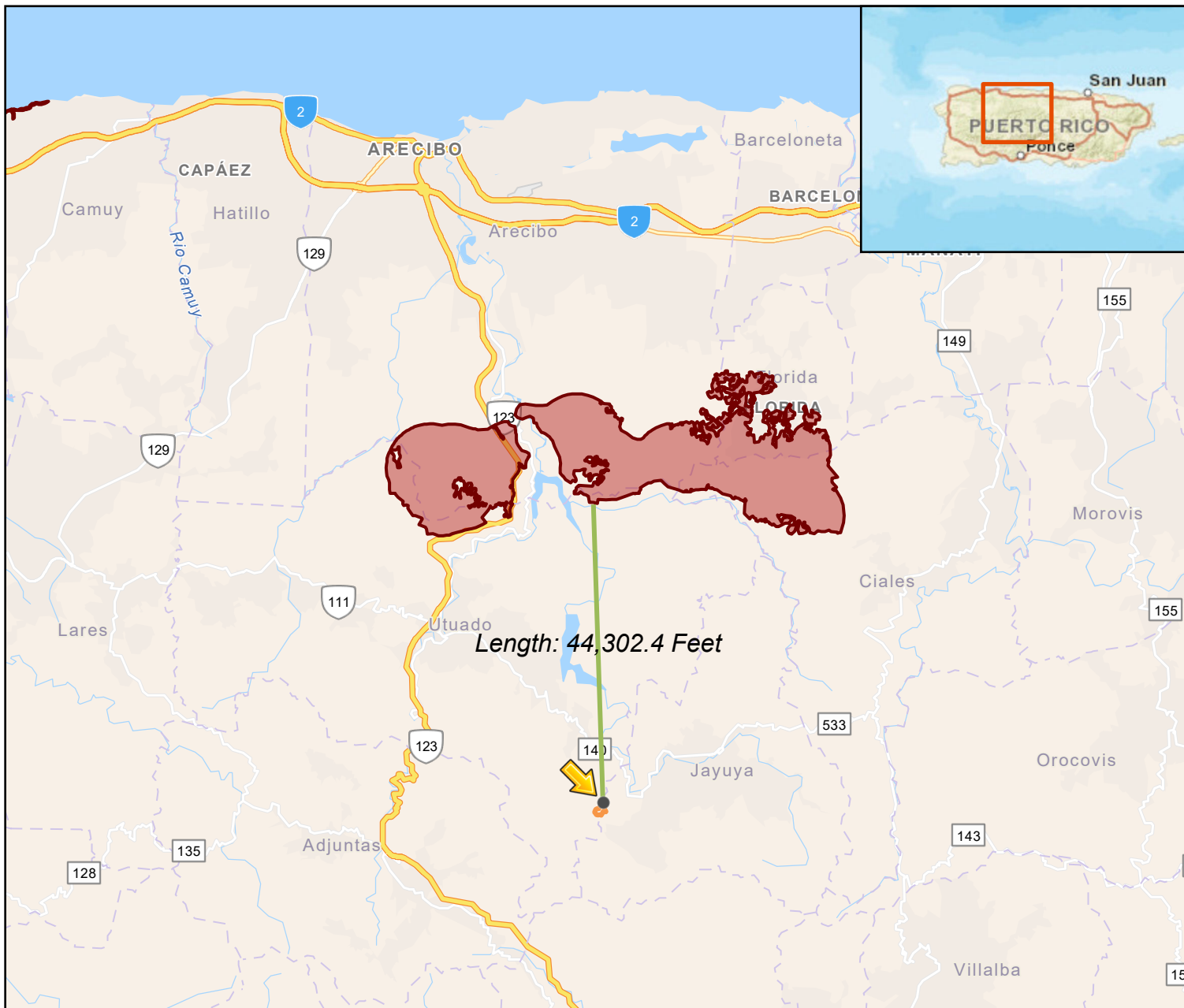


National Wetlands Inventory


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

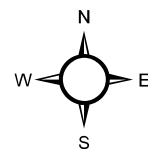
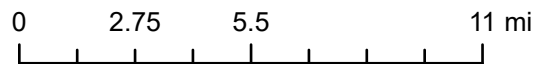


# PR-SBF-06901 End. Species



## Legend

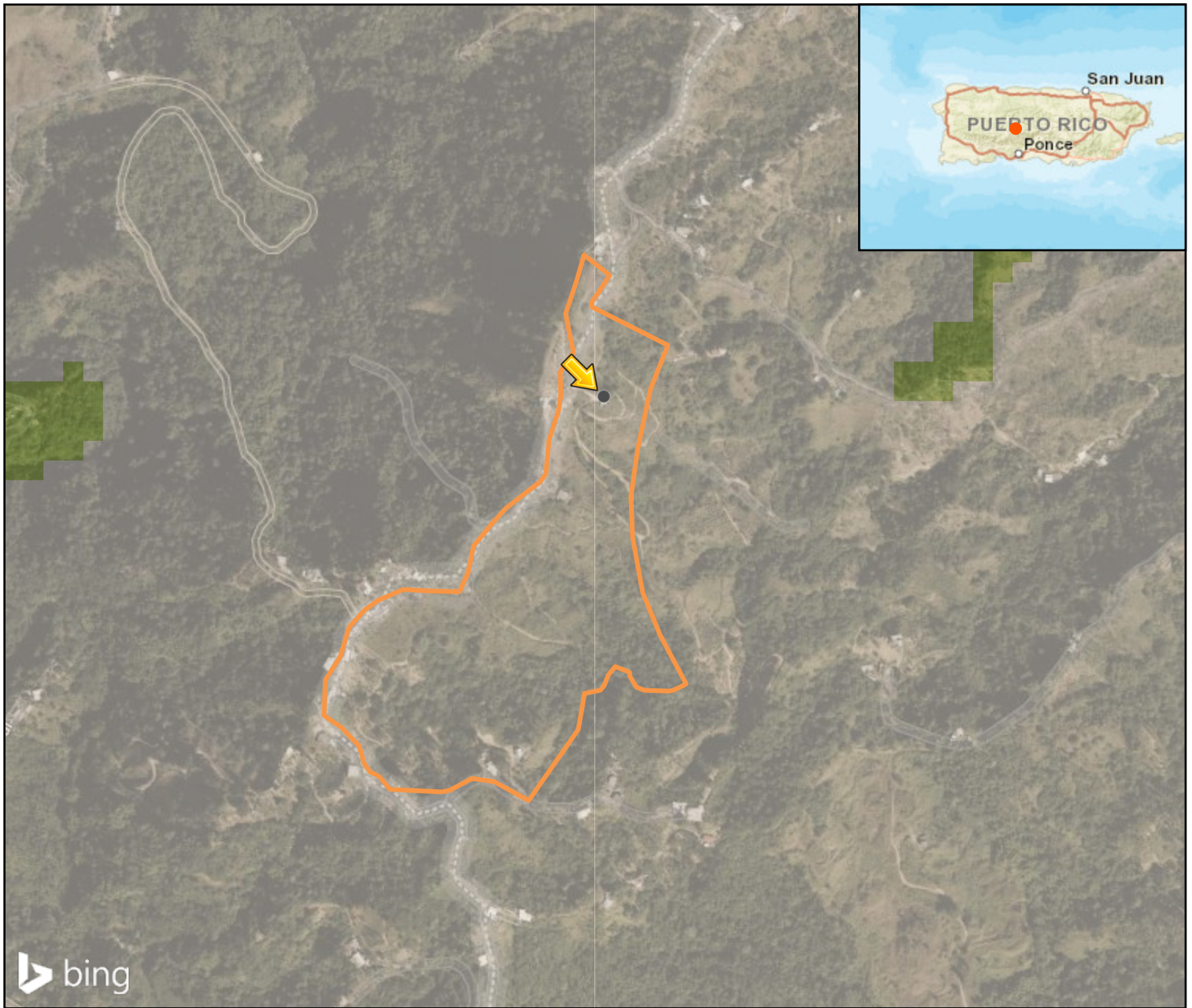
 USFWS Critical Habitat - Polygon (live agency service)



Endangered Species Habitat

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

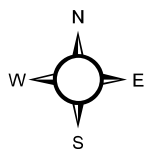
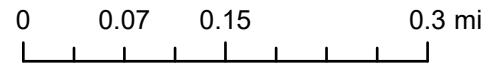
# PR-SBF-06901 Farmlands



## Legend

### ClassName

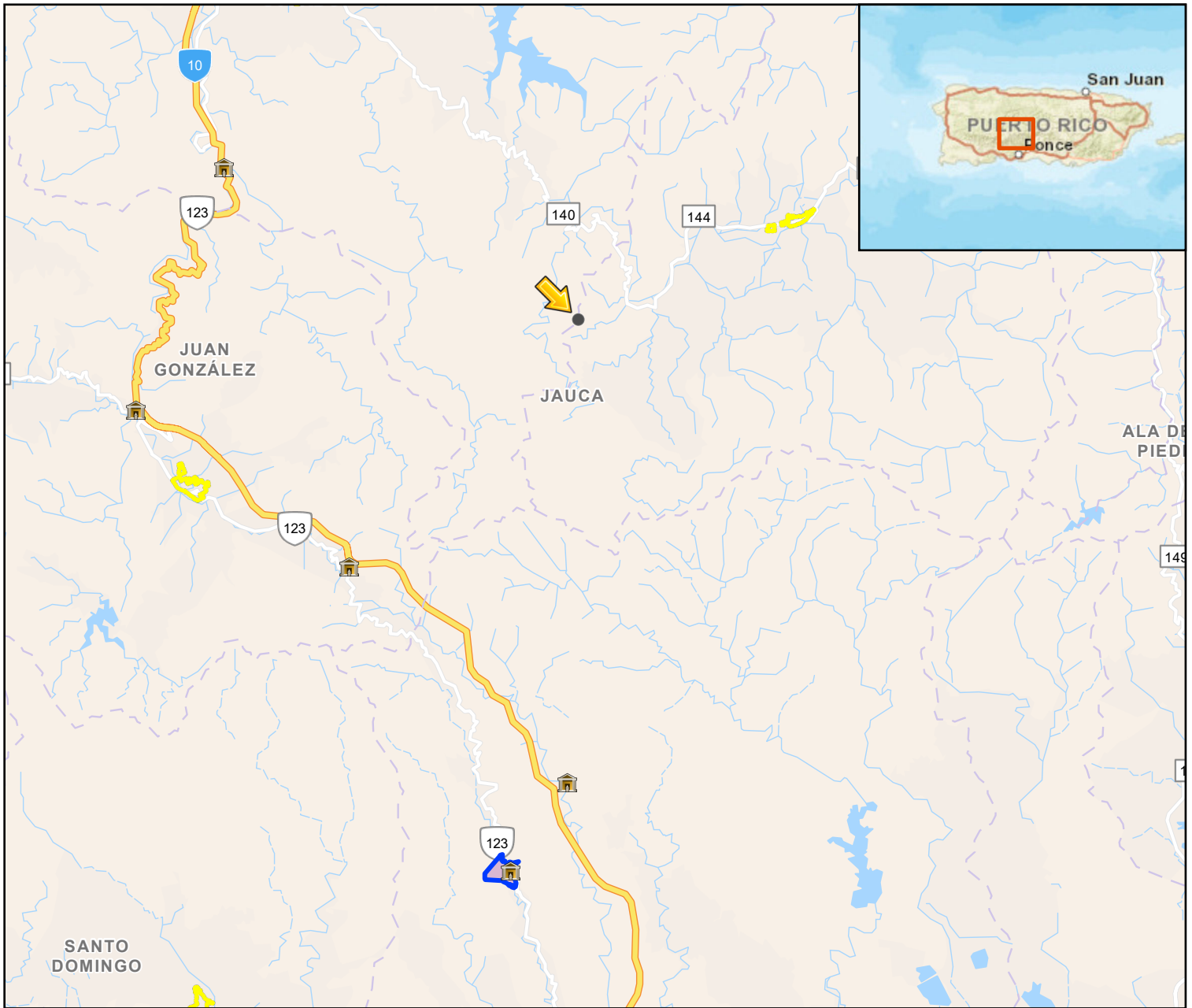
- Farmland of Statewide Importance
- Not Prime Farmland







USGS USA Soils

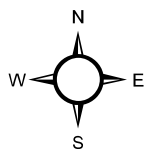
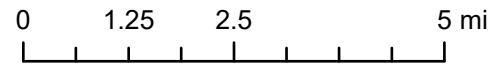
Farmland dataset

# PR-SBF-06901 Historic Sites



## Legend

-  Sitios Historicos JP
-  Puerto Rico Historic Districts (PR SHPO Geometry, NPS Attributes)
-  Hacienda Buena Vista
-  Traditional Urban Centers

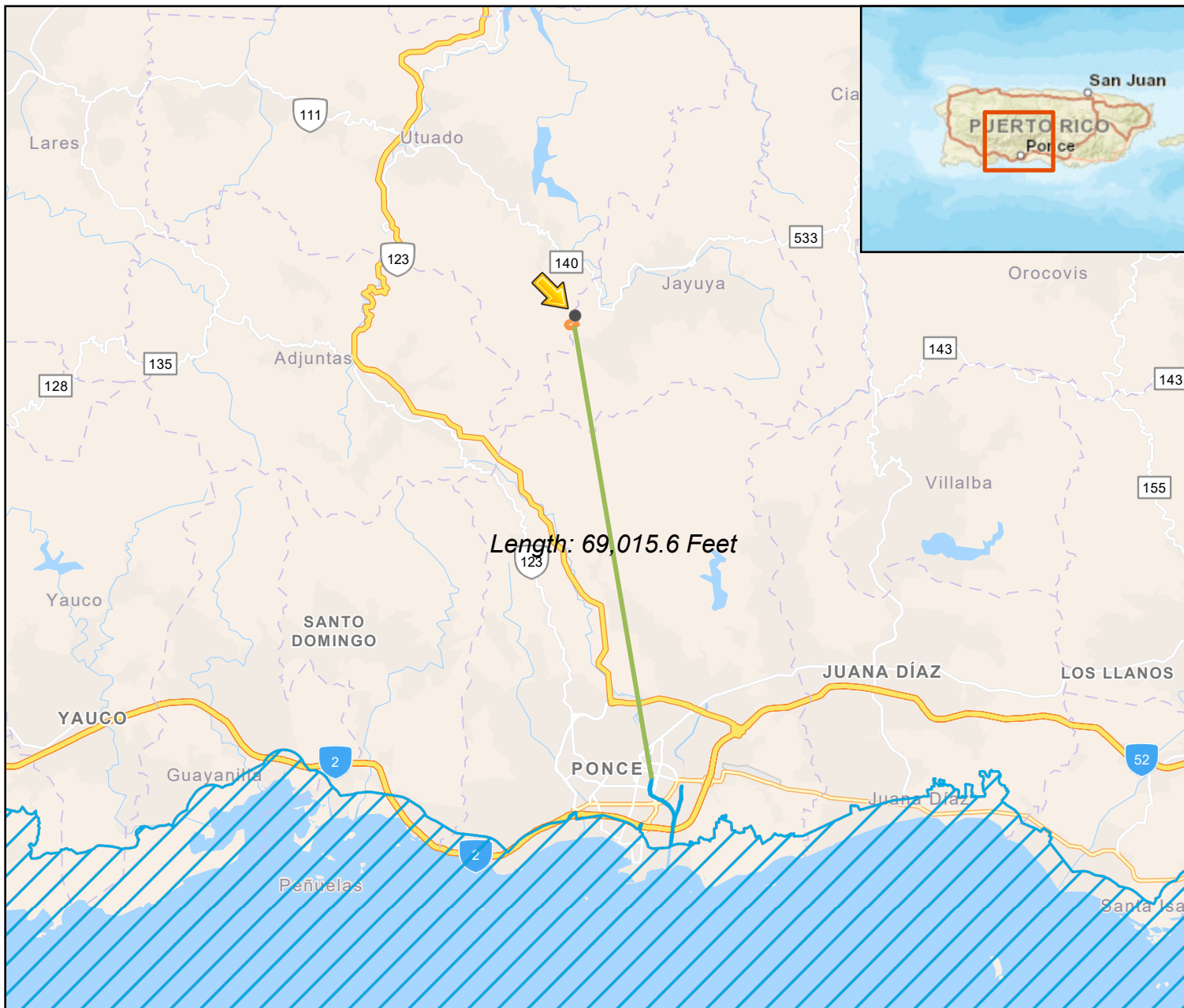


National Register of Historic Places


<https://arcgis.home.com/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=883eb165a91d411996af67b92f45a429>  
<https://sigejp.pr.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b36c00df6e064b6a8f70a6593cf64b7e>  
<https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466>

Local Historic Areas digitized by Horne

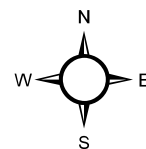
# PR-SBF-06901 CZM



## Legend

 Coastal Zone Management Act Boundary

0 2.75 5.5 11 mi








NOAA

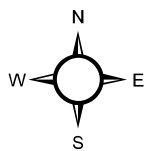
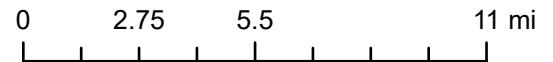
Coastal Zone Management Act

# PR-SBF-06901 Airports



## Legend

-  Civilian Airports 2,500ft Buffer
-  Runway Protection Zones
-  Airport Runways
-  Major
-  Minor Airport



Runway Protection Zones

Major Civil and Military Airports

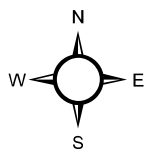
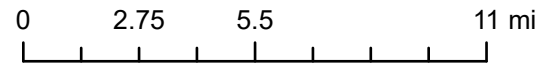
# PR-SBF-06901 CBRs



Legend

Unit\_Type

- Otherwise Protected Area
- System Unit



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

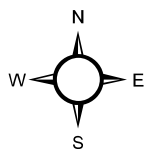
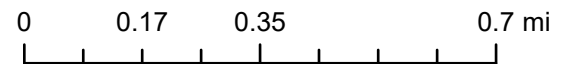
Coastal Barrier Resources Act Program

# PR-SBF-06901 ABFE



## Legend

- A
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone
- Zone/BFE Boundary
- 1% Annual Chance Flood
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood
- Advisory Base Flood Elevation (zoom in to make visible)



FEMA Map Service

ABFE 1PCT