

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 11988 – FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT
FIVE-STEP PROCESS AS PROVIDED BY 24 CFR §55.20
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT – DISASTER RELIEF (CDBG-DR) PROGRAM**

Puerto Rico Department of Housing (PRDOH)
Small Business Financing (SBF) Program Project No. PR-SBF-03587
Municipality of San Juan El Medico Visitante..., PSC

Step 1: Determine whether the action is located in a 100-year floodplain (or a 500-year floodplain for critical actions).

The proposed project is intended to renovate the building as part of the Economic Development portion of the CDBG-DR grant. The renovation is intended to install a wall mount diagnostic transformer inside one of the examination rooms for the Small Business. The project is located at CALLE 56 SE 1122, San Juan, PR. The Tax Parcel ID of the site is 086-018-382-01-802. The Latitude is 18.399726 and the Longitude is -66.075808. The project is located entirely within the 100-year floodplain. The property is shown as being within Zone AE on the Official Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel no. 72000C0365J, effective November 18, 2009.

Executive Order (EO) 11988 within HUD Regulations 24 CFR Part 55 details floodplain management. The purpose of EO 11988 is "to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative." The project is located within the 100-year floodplain and for this reason, EO 11988 applies. The subject unit occupies 1,914 square feet of the floodplain. An evaluation of direct and indirect impacts associated with construction, occupancy, and modification of the floodplain is required.

The project is a renovation of a non-residential structure. The renovation is not considered substantial improvement in accordance with 24 CFR 55.2 nor is the footprint increased; therefore, per 24 CFR 55.12(a)(4), public notification of the proposed activity (Step 2), identification and evaluation of practicable alternatives (Step 3) and the determination of no practicable alternative and publication of a final notice (Step 7) do not need to be conducted.

Step 2: Notify the public for early review of the proposal and involve the affected and interested public in the decision-making process.

The project is a renovation of a non-residential building. The building renovation is not considered substantial improvement and the building footprint is not being increased; therefore, per 24 CFR 55.12(a)(4), public notification of the proposed activity (Step 2 of the 8-Step Process) does not need to be conducted.

Step 3: Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating in the base floodplain.

The project is a renovation of a non-residential building. The structure is not undergoing substantial improvement nor is the footprint increasing, therefore, per 24 CFR 55.12(a)(4), identification and evaluation of practicable alternatives to the proposed activity (Step 3 of the 8-Step Process) does not need to be conducted.

Step 4: Identify Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts of Associated with Floodplain Development.

The HUD-funded SBF program is intended to provide economic stimulus to Small Businesses for economic development. HUD's regulations limit what actions can be considered under the SBF program, including prohibition of any construction in the floodway. Descriptions of the potential impacts from the proposed action is below:

- Option A (Proposed Action) – This option would involve renovation of the non-residential building. The building is not undergoing substantial improvement and the footprint is not being increased; therefore, elevation is not required. The proposal does include a minor renovation of installing a diagnostic transformer with no ground disturbance.

Step 5: Where practicable, design or modify the proposed action to minimize the potential adverse impacts to lives, property, and natural values within the floodplain and to restore, and preserve the values of the floodplain.

The PRDOH and the Puerto Rico Permits Management Office requires elevation or flood proofing of all "substantially damaged or improved" structures in the floodplain. When followed, these regulations will reduce the threat of flooding damage to properties located in the floodplain and reduce the impact of development on the floodplain. Applicants are required to adhere to the most recent floodplain elevation levels when considering reconstruction of their "substantially damaged or improved" property. It is noted; however, that because the property is not to be substantially improved and the footprint of the structure is not increased, floodplain management options are not required.

Step 6: Reevaluate the Proposed Action.

Option A would involve renovation of the non-residential building. This option would not adversely impact the floodplain and would help the small business benefit as part of the economic recovery needed because of Hurricanes Irma and Maria. This meets the program goals of revitalizing and supporting the economic development and recovery of Puerto Rico.

Step 7: Determination of No Practicable Alternative.

The project is a renovation of a non-residential structure. The structure is not undergoing substantial improvement nor is the footprint of the structure expanding; therefore, per 24 CFR 55.12(a)(4), the determination of no practicable alternative and publication of a final notice (Step 7 of the 8-Step Process) does not need to be conducted.

Step 8: Implement the Proposed Action

Step eight is implementation of the proposed action. The PRDOH will ensure that all measures prescribed in the steps above will be followed, as required.