



FEMA

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE GREENSHEET  
FEMA 4776-DR-OK



### Environmental and Historic Preservation Guidance

As a condition of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding, projects must be reviewed for compliance with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and executive orders (EO). This “Greensheet” provides you, the Applicant, with guidance on FEMA’s Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) review process to help you understand your obligations to ensure that all Federal and State compliance requirements are met and how compliance may impact project funding. FEMA EHP staff is available to answer questions and direct you to other resources as needed.

### Federal Laws and Executive Orders Routinely Encountered During Review

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Endangered Species Act (ESA)
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	EO 11988 Floodplain Management
Clean Water Act (CWA)	EO 11990 Wetlands Protection

### Environmental Compliance and Federal Funding

NEPA requires Federal Agencies to assess the environmental effects of their actions, such as funding disaster recovery projects, prior to making funding decisions. NEPA incorporates the other environmental and historic preservation laws into the final consideration of the proposed project and its potential alternatives. FEMA has developed several levels of environmental review to streamline the types of projects commonly funded for disaster recovery. A clear scope of work is needed to determine the level of review required under NEPA which can impact project timelines. Some projects may require additional regulatory permitting or consultation with State, Federal, or Tribal entities. FEMA EHP will advise Applicants on what to expect during the review process. This “Greensheet” includes information regarding many, but not all, of the laws routinely addressed during disaster recovery project review. **The Applicant has several compliance responsibilities which may be required before funding can be approved or work can proceed. Failure to comply with applicable Federal, State, and local environmental and historic preservation laws could jeopardize or delay potential funding.**

### Debris and Hazardous Materials

Debris cleanup must be documented from removal to final disposition. For debris taken to a permitted landfill, **the location and permit number for the landfill** should be included in the project worksheet. Temporary emergency staging and disposal sites for the stockpiling, reduction, burning, and/or burial of disaster debris must be permitted by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) and approved by both the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey (OAS). The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (OEM) and ODEQ will assist the Applicant to register the site and complete the Emergency Disposal Site Evaluation & Registry Form which specifies the activities approved at each site. ODEQ will then forward the form to SHPO and OAS for approval. **The Applicant must provide FEMA with the approved form.** Hazardous materials must be disposed of in a manner consistent with all State and Federal laws. Debris should not be staged within the floodplain and should never be staged in a wetland area, even temporarily. **Debris removal from wetlands should be coordinated with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and may require FEMA consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).** Oklahoma State disaster debris guidelines can be found at

<https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/oem/documents/DisasterDebrisManagementMunicipal.pdf>

### Work in or near Water or Wetlands

Projects that involve work in or near water or wetlands, including dredging or filling, in-stream debris removal, bank stabilization, or mitigation measures or changes to culverts, crossings, or bridges, may require a permit from USACE. **The Applicant is responsible for obtaining any required approvals or permits from USACE prior to the commencement of work.**

### Cultural Resources

Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal Agencies to consider the effects of their activities on historic properties prior to the approval of the expenditure of Federal funds. FEMA has executed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with SHPO and OAS which allows FEMA to expedite many of the types of disaster recovery work that have been demonstrated through experience not to have an adverse effect on historic properties. Projects involving properties that are **45 years** of age or older may require FEMA consultation with SHPO and OAS. **All ground disturbing activities, including staging areas and borrow sources**, must be reviewed by a FEMA Archaeologist and FEMA may need to consult with SHPO, OAS, and Federally Recognized Tribes. A clear scope of work, including **the age of any existing buildings or structures** and the location and description of **all ground disturbing activities** is required to complete a review of the project.

### Floodplains and Wetlands

FEMA reviews all projects to determine if they affect or will be affected by the floodplain and/or wetlands under EO 11988 and EO 11990. The objective of these orders is to minimize and/or avoid future impacts to the natural and beneficial values of floodplains and wetlands as well as impacts to facilities repaired using Federal funds. Projects located within these resource areas may require the use of the “8-step” decision making process, requiring public notification and involvement in the consideration of the proposed project and any practicable alternatives. In addition, Public Assistance has issued an interim policy (FEMA Policy 104-22-0003) for implementation of the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS) that applies to PA projects in the 1% (100-year) annual chance floodplain (and to the 1% (100-year) and 0.2% (500-year) annual chance floodplains for critical actions) involving new construction of structures, structures that have a substantial damage determination, or structures that require substantial improvement. **The Applicant is responsible for obtaining any required approvals or permits from the local floodplain administrator for any projects located within the floodplain and USACE for projects located in the wetland.**

### Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat

Projects that involve work in water or are located within a natural area may have the potential to affect Threatened and Endangered Species or Critical Habitat. FEMA is able to expedite the review of many types of disaster recovery work which have been demonstrated through experience not to cause adverse effects. Some projects may require additional consultation with USFWS specific to the work to be performed and individual species of concern. The presence of Threatened and Endangered Species or Critical Habitat may affect project design, construction timeframes, or require best management practices to minimize adverse effects. **Projects with the potential to affect Federally protected species may require FEMA consultation with USFWS prior to the commencement of work.** Information about the Federally protected species in your area can be found at: <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>

### Borrow Sources for Fill Materials

All borrow or fill material must come from pre-existing stockpiles, material reclaimed from maintained roadside ditches, provided the designed width or depth of the ditch is not increased, or commercially procured material

from a source existing prior to the event. For any FEMA-funded project requiring the use of a non-commercial source or a commercial source that was not permitted to operate prior to the event (for example, a new pit, agricultural fields, road right of ways, etc.), in whole or in part, regardless of cost, the Applicant must notify FEMA and the State prior to extracting fill material. **FEMA must review the source for compliance with applicable federal environmental planning and historic preservation laws, and executive orders prior to a subrecipient or their contractor commencing borrow extraction.** Consultation and regulatory permitting may be required. Non-compliance with this requirement may jeopardize receipt of federal funding. **Documentation of borrow sources utilized is required at closeout.**

### Environmental Justice

Executive Order (EO) 12898 directs each federal agency to avoid disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects to low-income and minority populations. Applicants can play a critical role in achieving Environmental Justice by identifying the presence of low-income and minority populations so that disproportionate impacts to human health and environmental hazards can be considered early in the project development stage, and avoided, when possible. The following types of projects may trigger EO 12898 include, but are not limited to:

- Temporary housing
- Debris staging and disposal
- Road repair that requires detours
- Temporary or relocation actions
- Drainage improvements / actions in floodplains

## Contact Information

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