Environmental Assessment

Gov. Juan F. Luis North Parking Lot and Ancillary Structures. St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

June 2023

FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency Region 2
USVI Joint Recovery Office
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APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AOI	Area of Interest
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act
CBRS	Coastal Barrier Resources System
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DCH	Designated Critical Habitat
DPNR	[USVI] Department of Planning and Natural Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EJ	Environmental Justice
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program
IPaC	USFWS “Information for Planning and Consultation” website
JFL	Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital (original facility)
JFL North	Temporary hospital with hardened structure
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OPAs	Otherwise Protected Areas
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PA	[FEMA's] Public Assistance program
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROI	Region of Influence
SPCCP	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
THRT	Territorial Hospital Redevelopment Team
TMDLs	Total Maximum Daily Loads
U.S.C.	United States Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USVI	U.S. Virgin Islands
V.I.C.	Virgin Islands Code
VICZMP	Virgin Islands Coastal Zone Management Program
VISHPO	Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office
VITEMA	U.S. Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes federal assistance available to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, and certain private nonprofit entities under the Public Assistance (PA) and Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs. In September 2017, hurricanes Irma and Maria caused significant damage to the United States Virgin Islands (USVI). President Donald Trump issued one disaster declaration (DR-4335-VI) for Irma on September 7, and another one (DR-4340-VI) for Maria on September 20, encompassing the entire territory. The declarations authorized federal assistance to affected communities and certain non-profit organizations under the PA and HMA Programs in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 5172), as amended. The declaration also authorized direct federal assistance.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) is prepared in accordance with Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended; the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500 to 1508); Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01, Revision 01, Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act; FEMA Directive 108-1: Environmental and Historic Preservation Responsibilities and Program requirements; and FEMA Instruction 108-1-1: Instruction on Implementation of the Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Responsibilities and Program Requirements. The Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA) is the recipient for FEMA grant actions and the Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital (JFL) is FEMA's subrecipient.

2.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the proposed action is to complete additional construction activities to maintain access to quality, comprehensive health care and medical services at JFL, St. Croix's only hospital, at a service level that meets post-disaster function, capacity, and needs of the island's community. JFL North, was constructed as a temporary solution for hospital services on St. Croix. Additional ancillary services and parking are required to complete JFL North as an interim hospital. These additional construction activities all have independent utility.

The need for the action is to support physical access (from both vehicles and residents on foot) to emergency health care operations, and to maintain emergency health services and their associated utilities lines, for the island's residents and visitors during the period of USVI recovery from hurricanes Irma and Maria. Maintaining access to emergency medical services increases community resiliency to storms and will improve health in these communities. Increased community resiliency that improves community health will indirectly reduce poverty, thereby facilitating better economic conditions and equity on the island.

Appendix B - Figure A JFL Hospital Location Map

Saint Croix Island, Location Map

3.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Hurricane Maria's wind, rain, and floodwater catastrophically damaged many buildings within the USVI that provide essential services. On the island of St. Croix, the island's only hospital, JFL, suffered catastrophic damage during the storm and experienced subsequent expedited deterioration

after the storm. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-123, § 20601, 132 Stat. 64 (2018), authorizes FEMA to "provide assistance" pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 5172), as amended. This authority allows FEMA to provide assistance to restore disaster-damaged facilities or systems that provide the specifically identified critical services to an industry standard without regard to pre-disaster condition. In 2019, under this authority, FEMA approved funds to replace JFL. The Territorial Hospital Redevelopment Team (THRT) was established to manage and oversee the planning, programmatic design, final design, bidding, project management, procurement, construction and project close out for the redevelopment of the storm-damaged Territorial Hospitals and Health Facilities across the three islands in the USVI. THRT developed a phased approach to restore services on St. Croix pertaining to JFL with a temporary facility (JFL North), and ultimately demolish JFL and construct a new permanent replacement hospital. JFL North is a temporary 55,000 square foot medical facility, located immediately north of JFL that serves the residents of St. Croix; however, due to contractual limitations JFL North did not include all necessary components. The subrecipient proposes to use land parcels adjacent to JFL for parking and ancillary services in support of JFL North.

This document specifically addresses the additional land development required to support JFL North's proposed ancillary structures and parking needs so that it will function as a temporary hospital on the Island of St. Croix. The subrecipient is focused on creating infrastructure that is safe, reliable, accessible, and resilient. Currently, there is no space to support safe and efficient access to the recently constructed JFL North, including parking for emergency vehicles, medical practitioners, visitors, or patients. The subrecipient also currently relies on the public water and power supply, which can be interrupted in emergency or disaster situations.

There is insufficient room on the existing JFL parcel to both rebuild a new permanent replacement hospital and to continue to provide hospital services at JFL North. The subrecipient requires use of the existing JFL parking lot as a staging area for the reconstruction of a new permanent replacement hospital. JFL North is abutted on the other two sides by public roads. The 5-acre vegetated parcel immediately east of JFL North and a 3.6-acre parcel southeast of JFL North are the subject of this EA.

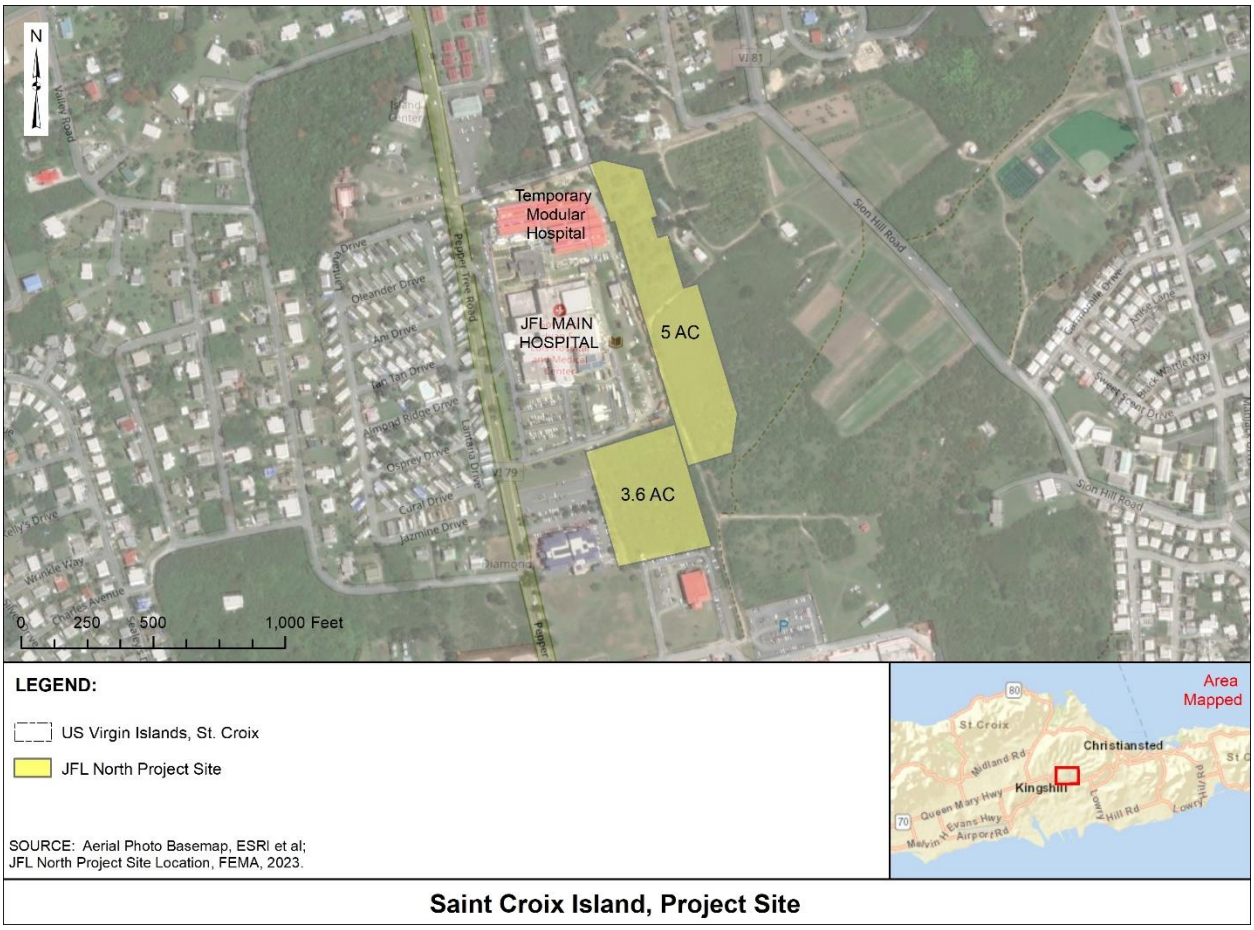
In June 2021, the subrecipient purchased a 3.6-acre tract of land southeast of the existing JFL. This site was previously used as a temporary hospital after Hurricane Hugo (1989) while the existing JFL was being repaired. The parcel was later abandoned and has since become overgrown with vegetation and is currently not in use. In August 2021, the THRT negotiated a lease for an additional 5-acre parcel of land directly east of JFL North. This parcel has not been disturbed within recent years and is vegetated.

In August 2022, the subrecipient submitted plans to relocate a water tank, a trash compactor, and two propane tanks to a portion of the 5-acre parcel. These items were originally intended to be placed adjacent to JFL North, but the subrecipient moved them further from the main facility to accommodate the potential for reconstruction of the new permanent replacement hospital.

4.0 ALTERNATIVES

FEMA is considering two alternatives, the no action alternative and the proposed action, based upon engineering constraints, environmental impacts, and available property. Budgetary constraints were considered but were not the controlling factor. See below Appendix B – Figure B for map of JFL Project Site.

Appendix B – Figure B JFL Project Site



Saint Croix Island, Project Site

4.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The no action alternative describes potential future conditions if no FEMA funding is used to construct parking and support facilities for JFL North. The no action alternative would result in FEMA not funding the supporting physical infrastructure for JFL North, which would directly impact the interim hospital's ability to provide urgent medical services to the public. JFL North would continue to offer services without nearby accessible parking or backup utilities. If no action is taken, the patients and staff would walk between 745 – 1,600 feet from the existing parking lot to reach the entrance to JFL North. The biomedical waste structure would not be constructed which would result in the continued lack of area for storage and disposal, potentially leading to excessive long-term storage. Furthermore, the existing parking lot is intended to be used as a staging area for the reconstruction of the new permanent replacement hospital. In the interim period, there would be the possibility for the interruption of essential utilities such as water and power, exposing health

care providers and patients to sub-standard conditions and risk losing power to life saving machines. Virgin Islanders would likely continue to seek health services off-island, contributing to the loss of services and lack of capital to maintain health and social service infrastructure within the territory.

4.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The proposed action is to clear and grub the 5-acre parcel and the 3.6-acre parcel as necessary. Maps showing the site development are located in the Appendix B – Figures C and D. The additional land is required to support a temporary 300-space parking lot for staff, patients, and visitors, and will also include ancillary structures and backup utilities to ensure a safe and reliable water and power supply. The parking lot would have designated parking for the emergency room, physicians, employees, visitors, and Americans with Disabilities Act parking. The parking lot dimensions are 100 feet wide and 795 feet long and would be made of permeable pavers. The subrecipient will also install a 6-foot-high chain-link fence around the parking lot and 5-acre parcel.

In addition to the parking lot, the subrecipient intends to construct a building to support the operation at JFL North. The building would house bio-medical waste and store the maintenance and medical records.

There is an existing abandoned cistern on the southern end of the 3.6-acre parcel that the subrecipient intends to restore and use for a backup water supply. The existing cistern is 23 feet wide x 127 feet long x 10 feet high. The proposed project also includes fire hydrant installation.

Both underground and above ground electrical services will be installed. In addition, four generators will be installed on the land to provide backup power to JFL North ancillary buildings in the event of power outages. One (1) 60KW generator will support the cistern, and the second 250KW generator will supply backup power for the Materials Management, Maintenance, and Medical Waste building. The expected lifespan of use of these facilities is uncertain; however, the 5-acre parcel lease is from May 1, 2022 through April 30, 2027 and can be extended/renewed until April 30, 2032, The proposed action allows the subrecipient to maintain continuity of operations

and continue to provide essential services while the new permanent replacement hospital is being built.

5.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

This section discusses the potential impacts of the no action alternative and the proposed action alternative on environmental resources. When possible, FEMA considers quantitative information to establish potential impacts. FEMA also evaluates the potential qualitative impacts based on the criteria listed in Table 5.0.1. Section 5.11 discusses the potential cumulative environmental impacts.

Table 5.0.1: Impact Significance and Context Evaluation Criteria for Potential Impacts

Impact Scale	Criteria
No Impact	The resource area would not be affected and there would be no impact.
Negligible	Changes would either be non-detectable or, if detected, would have impacts that would be slight and local. Adverse impacts would be well below regulatory standards, as applicable.
Minor	Changes to the resource would be measurable, but the changes would be small and localized. Adverse impacts would be within or below regulatory standards, as applicable. Mitigation measures would reduce any potential adverse impacts.
Moderate	Changes to the resource would be measurable and have either localized or regional scale impacts. Adverse impacts would be within or below regulatory standards, but historical conditions would be altered on a short-term basis. Mitigation measures would be necessary, and the measures would reduce any potential adverse impacts.
Major	Changes to the resource would be readily measurable and would have substantial consequences on regional levels. Adverse impacts would exceed regulatory standards. Mitigation measures to offset the adverse impacts would be required to reduce impacts, though long-term changes to the resource would be expected.

NEPA defines “effects” or “impacts” as “changes to the human environment from the proposed action or alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable” (40 CFR 1508.1 (g)). The action causes direct effects when they occur at the same time and place. The action causes indirect effects when the result is manifested later in time or further away from the action.

Cumulative effects result from incremental effects of the action when added to the effects of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions. They can be individually minor but collectively significant over time.

The terminology used in analysis will include both the impact scale terms indicated in Table 5.0.1 and whether or not the impact will be temporary, short-term and/or long-term as defined in Table 5.0.2:

Table 5.0.2: NEPA Time Scale

Terminology	**Definition**
Temporary	Impacts and recovery occurring only during the construction period.
Short-Term	Impacts and recovery occurring during a limited, predictable amount of time up to three years.
Long-Term	Impacts and recovery occurring over time longer than three years but into the reasonably foreseeable future.

FEMA is omitting the following environmental resource topics because they do not apply to the action as covered by this EA (Table 5.0.3).

Table 5.0.3: Eliminated Resource Topics

Topic	**Reason**
Bald and Golden Eagles	Bald and Golden Eagles are not found in the USVI.
Sole Source Aquifers	There are no aquifers being used as a sole source of drinking water.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	There are no designated wild and scenic rivers in the USVI.
Migratory Birds	There are no Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern in the project vicinity.
Essential Fish Habitat	There are no areas of Essential Fish Habitat in the project location. The Magnuson-Stevens Act defines Essential Fish Habitat as those waters and substrate necessary for fish to spawn, breed, feed, or grow to maturity.

5.1 Geology, Topography and Soils

Federal regulations pertaining to this resource area include the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 (7 U.S.C. § 4201 et seq.) that protects designated prime and unique farmlands and farmlands of state and local importance from conversion to non-agricultural uses. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil

Survey provides the determination of the current classification of prime farmlands. The FPPA does not apply to land that is already designated by the U.S. Census Bureau as urban area.

Executive Order (EO) 12699 – Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction establishes responsibilities regarding the seismic-related safety of buildings owned, leased, or funded by federal agencies. Under this EO, each federal agency responsible for the design and construction of a federal or federally funded building must ensure that the design and construction of the building is in accordance with appropriate seismic design and construction standards. EO 12699 requires that any permanent structures rebuilt after a disaster and using federal funds through the Stafford Act abide by the EO's provisions.

5.1.1 Existing Conditions

St. Croix is the largest of the islands in the territory of the USVI. The island has an area of approximately 216 square kilometers (83 square miles). St. Croix is underlain by strongly folded Upper Cretaceous and gently folded Tertiary sedimentary rocks, and igneous intrusions with contact metamorphic aureoles, Late Cretaceous or early Tertiary in age. The oldest exposed rocks on St. Croix are those of the Mount Eagle Group. The oldest formation in this group is the Caledonia Formation that is a 3,000- to 7,000-m turbidite sequence of volcanic sedimentary rocks of Campanian or older age. The Caledonia Formation grades laterally and to the south into the Allandale Formation and vertically upward into the Cane Valley Formation.[1]

St. Croix topography is subdued with regular coastlines and two small islands along the northeastern coast. The terrain on the east end of the island is rocky and arid with short grassy hillsides and many cactus clusters. St. Croix's highest peak, Mount Eagle, is 1,088 feet high.

The USDA NRCS soil survey describes the following landforms associated with much of the project area of interest (AOI): ridges, mountain slopes, hillslopes, terraces, and alluvial fans (which are triangle-shaped deposits of gravel, sand, and smaller sediment).

The predominant soil types are the **ArC**—Arawak gravelly loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, very stony; the **ArD**—Arawak gravelly loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, very stony; the **ArB**—Arawak gravelly loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, very stony; and the **SiB**—Sion clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes.

[1] U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 2057, 2023

NRCS soil descriptions for these soil types include loam, gravelly loam, and gravelly clay loams and are all described as well-drained. NRCS soil survey data indicates that bedrock is located from between 10 and 20 inches to more than 60 inches within the AOI.

5.1.2 Seismic Activity

St. Croix is located inside the sweep of the Lesser Antilles arc and near the southeastern edge of the Greater Antillean ridge. It is separated from Puerto Rico and the Northern Virgin Islands block by the Virgin Islands basin. Recent seismic activities demonstrate that the Virgin Islands basin is tectonically active.

In contrast to the large earthquakes along northern Hispaniola and Mona Passage, only moderate-size earthquakes have occurred in the 20th century north of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The U.S. Geological Survey states a total of 362 earthquakes with a magnitude of four or above have struck within 300 kilometers (186 miles) of St. Croix in the past 10 years. This equates to a yearly average of 36 earthquakes per year, or 3 per month. On average an earthquake will hit near St. Croix roughly every 10 days. A relatively large number of earthquakes occurred near St. Croix in 2020. A total of 132 earthquakes (magnitude 4+) were detected within 300 kilometers of St. Croix that year. The strongest had a 6.4 magnitude. The strongest recent earthquake near St. Croix occurred on January 7, 2020, 04:24 local time (America/St. Thomas time zone). It had a magnitude of 6.4 and struck 221 kilometers (137 miles) west of St. Croix, at a depth of 9 kilometers. According to VITEMA, there was no tsunami threat and no damages or injuries had been reported in the USVI. Usually, higher magnitudes are less common than lower magnitudes. No earthquakes with a magnitude of 7 or above have occurred near St. Croix during the past ten years.[2]

5.1.3 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Evaluation criteria used to determine significance includes:

- Land disturbance associated with new construction, grading, and conversion of existing pervious areas, or well-drained soil, to impervious area, or compacted soil or pavement, which leads to changes in topography and potential alteration of stormwater flow;

[2] Latest earthquakes near Saint Croix, Saint Croix Island today, 2023

- The potential for pilings required at depth, or into bedrock.

5.1.3.1 Alternative 1: No Action

No construction would occur under this alternative. The no action alternative describes potential future conditions if no FEMA funding is used to construct parking and support facilities for JFL North. The no action alternative would result in FEMA not funding the supporting physical infrastructure for JFL North. The no action alternative presents no short-term or long-term potential impacts or effects on topography, soils, and seismicity.

FEMA anticipates no impacts to seismicity or soils protected under the FPPA.

5.1.3.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The subject parcels are not located within a seismic hazard zone. Renovation activities may cause disturbance to soil as part of the establishment of staging areas, ground disturbing activities, underground utilities improvements, and exterior renovation activities. Exposed soils could be subject to erosion. The grading plan for the proposed action requires major ground disturbance resulting in relative grade changes that may potentially impact generator and cistern staging areas increasing the risk of hydrocarbon impacts on exposed soils. These grade changes are necessary to provide for safe and accessible parking facilities and building access. The impacts shall be minimized with proper generator staging areas and a well-designed implemented Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP). Underground electrical utility installation presents intrusive, earth disturbing activities such as excavation, trenching, and grading where exposed soils may be subject to contamination, erosion, and soil compaction. Soil compaction occurs when soil particles become compressed causing the soil to become overly dense which can impact the rate of drainage and saturation. A well-designed traffic control system, environmental site design, and other best management practices (BMPs) would be implemented to minimize the potential for temporary soil erosion and compaction impacts. The proposed action presents no short-term or long-term impact on topography or seismicity.

5.2 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970 (42 U.S.C 7401–7661 [2009]) is a comprehensive federal law that regulates air emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources. The act authorized the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment. The NAAQS includes six criteria air pollutants: lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter. The latter includes both particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter, and fine particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter.

An USEPA-approved State Implementation Plan implements the USVIs' air quality regulations and is located in the Virgin Islands Laws and Rules and Regulations on Air Pollution Control, Title 12, Chapter 9, Subchapters 201-204 and 206. The Air Pollution Control Program of the Division of Environmental Protection of the USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) manages the USVI air quality program.

Permitting for CAA in USVI is the shared responsibility of USEPA Region 2 and the Air Pollution Control Program of the Division of Environmental Protection of the USVI DPNR. Region 2 USEPA issues Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits and USVI DPNR issues all other permits for emissions.

In accordance with Virgin Islands Code (V.I.C.) Title 12, Chapter 9 § 206-220, any, "building, erecting, altering or replacing any article, machine, equipment" which may cause air emissions, must obtain an "Authority to Construct Permit" and a "Permit to Operate," prior to construction and operation. An application form is located on the USVI DPNR website.[3]

5.2.1 Existing Conditions

The USEPA designates air quality for a geographic area as being in attainment or nonattainment. If the air quality in a geographic area meets or is cleaner than the NAAQS, it is an attainment area. Areas that do not meet the NAAQS are nonattainment areas. The USEPA Green Book, last updated February 28, 2023, reports current nonattainment counties for all NAAQS priority pollutants. The Green Book only reports nonattainment areas, therefore areas that are designated attainment are

[3] Air Pollution Control Minor Permit Application, 2022

absent from the list. St. Croix is not on the current list, and therefore is designated as an attainment area. General conformity and *de minimis* thresholds do not apply.[4]

In St. Croix, requirements for the Clean Air Non-Road Diesel Rule historically have not been met for sulfur oxides, largely due to the petroleum refinery formerly known as the "Limetree Bay Refinery", now owned by West Indies Petroleum Limited and Port Hamilton Refining and Transportation, LLLP. In May 2021, USEPA ordered all refinery operations to cease due to multiple air emission incidents, despite the refinery obtaining an exemption. The new owners of the refinery intend to obtain a PSD permit and are working with USEPA on permitting and remediating existing areas of environmental concern. This refinery is approximately one mile to the south of the proposed hospital area.

5.2.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Evaluation criteria used to determine significance includes:

- Increase of NAAQS priority pollutants, resulting in a status of non-attainment;
- Release of hydrofluorocarbons.

Types of mitigation and prevention**:**

- USEPA mandates the use of ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel for all highway and nonroad diesel engines, which limits excessive sulfur dioxide emissions;
- V.I.C. Title 12, Ch. 9 § 204-205, states precautions must be taken to prevent particulate matter from being airborne. Preventative measures may include: The use of water or suitable chemicals for the control of dust in the demolition of buildings, construction operations, grading of roads, or clearing of land. The use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Operators should always cover open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dust when in motion;
- Section 608 of the CAA, USEPA prohibits individuals from knowingly venting refrigerants containing ozone-depleting refrigerants, including HCFC-22, as well as their substitutes

[4] Green Book: Current Nonattainment Counties for All Criteria Pollutants, 2022

such as hydrofluorocarbons, including R-410A, while maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment.

5.2.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

No construction would occur under this alternative. Therefore, this alternative would have no short-term or long-term adverse impacts on air quality based on activities listed in section. However, no action would mean that Virgin Islanders will likely continue to seek health services off-island, which will indirectly generate emissions associated with commuting. FEMA anticipates negligible adverse, long-term impacts to continue with emissions associated with Virgin Islanders commuting off-island for health services.

5.2.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

FEMA anticipates minor adverse, short-term impacts and no long-term impacts from the following potential emission sources associated with this alternative: mobile and stationary generators, painting, handling refrigerants, temporary roads, or work that causes debris in the air such as dirt and dust. FEMA will not use lead-based paint or asbestos-containing materials. The subrecipient will implement the above stated mitigation and prevention measures as required and will apply for required permits. FEMA anticipates minor, short-term and long-term negative impacts on air quality associated with the installation of emergency generators and the clearing of wooded areas. Decreased commuting emissions associated with fewer Virgin Islanders needing to seek health services off-island will result in minor, short-term and long-term beneficial impacts.

5.3 Water Quality

Congress enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 1948, then reorganized and expanded the Act in 1972 and became known as the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1977. This law regulates discharge of pollutants into water with sections falling under the authority of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the USEPA.

Section 401 of the CWA requires that an applicant for a federal license or permit provide a certification that any discharges from the facility will comply with the Act, including state-established water quality standard requirements.

Section 402 of the CWA establishes the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The NPDES allows USEPA to regulate both point and non-point pollutant sources, including stormwater and stormwater runoff, requiring that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) be prepared. V.I.C. Title 12 requires stormwater permitting for construction activities under the Territorial Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program, Construction General Permit (Permit No. VIGSA0000). Discharges define the runoff as any pollutants into waters of the United States from areas where land disturbing activities occurred, such as clearing, grading or excavation.

Section 404 of the CWA establishes the USACE permit requirements for discharging dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States and traditional navigable waterways. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C § 401 et seq.) authorizes USACE regulation of construction activities in or near any navigable water of the United States.

5.3.1 Existing Conditions

The waters within the jurisdiction of the USVI include: all harbors, bays, streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, marshes, channels, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon USVI, including the territorial seas, contiguous zones and oceans.[5]

There is an absence of large freshwater resources and perennial streams in the USVI. Watershed management is based upon natural or artificial channels and narrow coastal water bodies. Relatively small salt ponds are also scattered across the three main islands. Because of the impermeable underlying volcanic rocks, floodwaters accumulate and recede rapidly, typically in less than one day. During a year of average precipitation, annual runoff ranges from about 2 to 8

[5] Environmental Assessment University of the Virgin Islands, 2020

percent of the rainfall, which is about 0.5 to 2 inches, depending on conditions in a particular basin. Topography, soil moisture, local evaporation rates, and vegetation cover controls runoff.[6]

Restoration of an existing cistern for backup water supply is planned. Restoration of the cistern should be in compliance with USVI code V.I.C. Title 29, § 308 [2019] and renovations should be in compliance with USVI code requirements for the anticipated backup water supply usage.

Construction activities are an inherent source of potential non-point source pollution and erosion. Non-point source pollution is the major source of surface water contamination in the USVI due to improper erosion control and stormwater mitigation.[7] Non-point source pollution sources diffuse in nature with two causes that should be addressed during the implementation of the proposed action. The two causes are: failure to properly install effective silt control devices during construction, and failure to contain stormwater run-off from unpaved roads.

The USVI DPNR ranked the waters on its 2020 303(d) list as high, medium, or low priority for improving water quality and identified total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for that body of water. TMDLs are a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can accept and still meet water quality standards for public health and healthy ecosystems. USVI DPNR developed USVI-specific TMDLs in accordance with the CWA for all the waters identified on their Section 303(d) list of impaired waters, according to their priority ranking on that list.[8]

5.3.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Evaluation criteria used to determine significance includes activities what would:

- Increase the amount of impervious surface significantly, creating measurably more stormwater runoff than was originally experienced in the area;
- Result in the creation of a new channel or relocation of a natural drainage channel
- Result in the discharge of pollutants that exceed federal and state water quality standards such as TMDLs and drinking water maximum contaminant levels;

[6] The 2020 USVI Integrated Water Quality Monitoring & Assessment Report, 2020
[7] Environmental Assessment University of the Virgin Islands, 2020
[8] The U.S. Virgin Islands 2020 draft 303 (d) list notice, 2020

- Cause the degradation of surface or groundwater quality Threaten or damage unique hydrologic characteristics;
- Violate established federal, state, or local laws or regulations that currently protect or manage water resources.

5.3.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The no action alternative would have no short-term or long-term potential impacts or effects on water quality.

5.3.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

FEMA anticipates minor adverse, short-term and long-term impacts due to the changes of pervious landscape, or well-drained soils, to impervious hardscape such as concrete and asphalt. The primary source of potential water quality impact is construction-related erosion. The subrecipient will manage erosion control by following a SWPPP and obtain applicable NPDES permits. Potential contaminants that stormwater may carry over land via stormwater include petroleum products originating from construction equipment, gas-powered or diesel-powered portable generators, and vehicles, as well as sediment. The implementation of BMPs as indicated in the SWPPP will eliminate or significantly reduce the level of impact.

5.4 Wetlands

EO 11990 Wetlands Management requires federal agencies to avoid funding activities that directly or indirectly support occupancy, modification, or development of wetlands, whenever there are practicable alternatives, and that the proposed action includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands that may result from such use. FEMA uses the Eight-Step Decision-Making Process to evaluate potential effects on, and mitigate impacts to, wetlands and floodplains in compliance with EO 11990 and EO 11988. FEMA's regulations on conducting the Eight-Step Decision-Making Process are located in 44 CFR Part 9. The Eight-Step Decision-Making Process conducted for this project is found in Appendix A – Document D.

The USVI DPNR defines a wetland as:

"An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands in the U.S. Virgin Islands include watercourses, marshes, swamps, artificial ponds and impoundment, salt ponds, lagoons, shallow seagrass beds, and other similar areas."[9]

5.4.1 Existing Conditions

Existing National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and USEPA maps do not identify any streams or wetlands in proximity to the subject site.[10] Several watercourses are located outside the project area. These are up slope and will not be impacted by activities on the proposed site (Appendix B – Figure E and F).

A biological field investigation was conducted in May 2022. Drainage ditches to convey rainwater were noted but no wetlands were observed on the subject parcels.[11] [12]

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) NWI indicates that the majority of St. Croix's mapped wetlands are located in coastal areas where fresh water meets saltwater and marine or deep ocean wetlands. There are no large freshwater lakes or ponds, and there are no freshwater perennial streams or rivers on the island. Most streams on the islands flow for a brief time and appear as channels, called guts, which flow only during the rainy season.[13] Small man-made ponds can be found in the flatter agricultural areas of St. Croix. These were created by damming guts or excavating depressions for crop irrigation or livestock.[14]

In February 2022, the USEPA announced that it had awarded a grant for over $65,000 to the Government of the USVI to update their USFWS NWI maps, which could change wetland designations in the USVI, once released to the public.[15]

[9] USVI Recovery Leader' Summit Report, 2021
[10] Green Book: Current Nonattainment Counties for All Criteria Pollutants, 2022
[11] REM. 2A Estate Sion Farm Biological Survey, 2022
[12] REM. No. 7 Estate Diamond Biological Survey, 2022
[13] Wetlands of the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2022
[14] The U.S Virgin Islands Wildlife Action Plan, Volume 2: Habitats and Species
[15] Environmental Assessment University of the Virgin Islands, 2020

5.4.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

5.4.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The no action alternative would not directly impact any wetlands.

5.4.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

No direct impacts are expected from the proposed action to construct the parking and support facilities for JFL North. Minor adverse, short-term impacts and no long-term impacts to off-site wetlands may occur as a result of sediment in runoff due to clearing, grubbing, and construction activities. The implementation of BMPs during construction will limit any potential impacts. The USVI DPNR Department of Environmental Protection issues permits related to stormwater management for construction or earth altering projects.

5.5 Floodplains

EO 11988, Floodplain Management, requires that a federal agency avoid direct or indirect support of development within the floodplain whenever there is a practicable alternative. FEMA uses Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) to identify the floodplains for the National Flood Insurance Program and may use Advisory Base Flood Elevations, when present, to serve as best available information for EO 11988 review. Federal actions within the 100-year floodplain, or 500 for critical action facility, require the federal agency to conduct an Eight-Step Decision-Making Process under EO 11988. FEMA's floodplain regulations are located in 44 CFR Part 9. The Eight-Step Review Process conducted for this project can be found in Appendix A – Document D.

A floodway is the area of the floodplain where flooding water usually flow faster and deeper. The base flood, or the 1-percent floodplain as the minimal area for floodplain impact evaluation. FEMA defines a 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, known as the 100-year floodplain, as an area subject to an overabundance of water from a flood that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The elevation of the surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1-percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year is known as the base flood elevation.

The USVI DPNR Division of Building Permits is responsible for enforcing the USVI building Code and the floodplain management regulations in V.I.C. Title 3, § 22, (2019). The Division reviews permit applications, issues permits, and inspects development.[16] The Floodplain Management Regulations are comprised of a combination of the USVI DPNR February 2021 amended Flood Damage Prevention Regulations – Rules and Regulations[17] and the flood provisions of the USVI Building Code. The Floodplain Management Regulations and building code apply to all proposed development in established flood hazard areas.[18] The USVI Building Code V.I.C. Title 29, §5, (2019) includes certain provisions that apply to the design and construction of buildings and structures in flood hazard areas.

5.5.1 Existing Conditions

The USVI Advisory Flood Hazard Resources Map and the Flood Insurance Risk Map show that the subject parcels are outside the 1-percent flood zone (Zone A). The southeastern boundary of the 3.6-acre parcel directly abuts the 1-percent flood zone and the 5-acre parcel extends into the flood zone (see Appendix B - Figures G and H).

The current land cover for the site is a mixture of herbaceous and woody vegetation and the existing soil types are considered to be well drained (see soils section). These factors result in little runoff as most rain would infiltrate into the soil and be used by the vegetation.

5.5.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Evaluation criteria used to determine if the alternatives may impact a floodplain are:

- Potential for intrusion of a regulated floodway that causes new stormwater runoff;
- Potential for construction and land disturbances less than 25 feet from the top of the bank or less than 30 feet from the centerline;
- Potential for changes in ground cover to increase runoff volume;

[16] Floodplain Management in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Quick Guide, 2020
[17] Amended Virgin Islands Flood Damage Prevention Rules and Regulations, 2021
[18] Flood Plain Information and Advisory Maps, 2022

- Ground disturbances cause unmanaged alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and shorelines.

5.5.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The no action alternative would not be impacted by the 1-percent flooding hazard and would not impact the flood zone.

5.5.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The grading plan for the proposed action requires major ground disturbance resulting in elevation and grade changes that may contribute to runoff and increase flood risk down-slope. These grade changes are necessary to provide for safe and accessible parking facilities and building access.

The development plan for the parcels includes removing vegetation and increasing impervious cover with the addition of sidewalks, building pads, rooftops, parking lots, and driveways. The development plan for the proposed action incorporates the use of pervious paving, and other environmental site design techniques to improve infiltration as well as stormwater management practices to minimize runoff. FEMA anticipates minor, adverse short- and long-term impacts resulting from permanent changes in topography and land cover. USVI DPNR should be consulted to determine that the proposed grading will cause "no rise" and an approved Stormwater, Erosion, and Sediment Control Plan may be required. The implementation of BMPs during construction will limit any potential impacts. The USVI DPNR Department of Environmental Protection issues permits related to stormwater management for construction or earth altering projects.

5.6 Coastal Resources

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration manages the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) 16 U.S.C. §1451-1465. States and territories with coastal shorelines administer the CZMA to manage coastal development within the coastal zone by developing a Coastal Zone Management Program. Federal agencies must evaluate actions within designated coastal zones to ensure they are consistent with the CZMA and the Virgin Islands Coastal Zone Management Program (VICZMP) and its enforceable rules and policies. The USVI coastal zone encompasses

the entire territory, which is divided into two tiers. Tier I includes land along the coastal areas and Tier 2 is defined as the interior portions of the islands. The VICZMP is administered by the USVI DPNR under the Division of Coastal Zone Management, which manages permits, regulated activities, or land disturbance in coastal erosion hazard areas.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 (16 U.S.C §3501 - 3510) established the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) that consists of relatively undeveloped coastal barrier islands and other coastal areas located in the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, USVI, and Puerto Rico. The Act encourages the conservation of storm-prone coastal barriers by prohibiting federal funding and financial assistance for building and development in these areas. The CBRS is administered by the USFWS and maps showing designated CBRS Units and Otherwise Protected Areas (OPAs) are available on the USFWS website and shown on FEMA FIRM maps.

Both the CZMA and CBRS are intended to reduce development in these damage prone areas to protect ecosystems, property, and human life. See Appendix B, Figure I, for the boundaries of both Tier 1 of the coastal zone, congressionally mapped CBRS units and OPAs.

5.6.1 Existing Conditions

The project site is located in the Tier 2 inland portion of the coastal zone and is not within a CBRS unit.

5.6.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

5.6.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The no action alternative would have no impacts on the coastal zone of the USVI.

5.6.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

FEMA requested Federal Consistency Determination for the proposed project in May 2021 and a public hearing was held on October 26, 2021. The Certificate of Determination dated November 24, 2021 states that the proposed project is consistent with the VICZMP; specifically, the goals set

forth in the V.I.C. Title 12, Chapter 21, Section 903(b)(1), 903(b)(2), 903(b)(4), 903(b)(5), Development Policy 906(a)(1), and 906(a)(6) (see Appendix A - Document A).

Based on the determination, the request was approved, and specific conditions were required to be met. FEMA anticipates minor adverse, short-term impacts with mitigation and compliance with all regulatory and permitting requirements. No long-term impacts to coastal resources are anticipated.

5.7 Protected Species and Habitats

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1543) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and their current habitats. The law requires federal agencies to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) of such species. The law also prohibits any action that causes a "taking" of any listed species of endangered fish or wildlife unless specifically authorized by the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). "Take" is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct." Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA requires lead federal agencies to consult with the USFWS and NMFS when an action may have the potential to impact federally listed species or a DCH. The "Endangered and Indigenous Species Act of 1990" (VIC Title 12 Chapter 2) extends the prohibitions described in the ESA as "take" to indigenous species unless permitted. In EO 13112 Invasive Species are defined as "those species (native or non-native) whose establishment causes economic damage, environmental harm to ecosystems, habitats, or species, or harm to human health." It requires federal agencies, to the extent practicable, "to prevent the introduction of invasive species, provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause."

The Community and Heritage Tree Law (Act 8149) was enacted in 2019 and was amended to Title 12 of the V.I.C. as Chapter 3A. The Community and Heritage Tree Law protects existing tree canopy on public lands to promote the conservation and preservation of trees in the USVI. It recognizes the ecological, environmental, cultural, and human health benefits provided by trees. The Act also protects certain tree species that have cultural and historical significance. Under this

Act, a permit is required to allow for maintenance and removal of trees on public land. Trees under five inches in diameter and tan-tan trees (*Leucaena leucocephela*) may be removed without a permit. Trees that present a hazard to the public, as determined by a Virgin Islands Urban Forester, may also be removed. Permits are issued by the Urban Forester for the district of St. Croix, under the Department of Agriculture.

5.7.1 Existing Conditions

The unique biodiversity of the USVI is threatened by many human and natural factors that include habitat loss, encroaching development, predation and expansion of invasive plants and animals. Climate change and sea level rise bring additional threats of habitat disturbance and destruction caused by worsening storms and hurricanes.

A biological survey was conducted for each parcel within the project area in May 2022 (Appendix A – Documents B and C) to determine the species of existing trees, the health and type of vegetation, and the potential presence of rare or endangered plants and animals, wetlands, or critical habitats. The 3.6-acre parcel was previously used for a temporary modular hospital in the early 1990s. After the completion of the JFL, the temporary modular hospital was demolished. The site has since been colonized by grasses, shrubs, and young trees. The 5-acre parcel was once farmland. The northern portion of this parcel contains a grove of trees, and the southern portion of the parcel consists of fallow farm and pastureland that is now mix of native and exotic species common in secondary growth shrublands and forests on St. Croix.

5.7.1.1 Threatened and Endangered Species

FEMA uses the USFWS "Information for Planning and Consultation" website (IPaC) online service to identify federally listed threatened and endangered animal species and plants within the USVI. There are a total of 12 listed animal and plants species within the USVI, seven of which are found on St. Croix. Official species lists were requested from the USFWS IPaC for both parcels in conjunction with the 2022 biological survey. The lists were provided by the Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office, and they fulfill 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."

FEMA has entered into agreement (ESA Matrix) with the USFWS regarding the likelihood of impact from a variety of activities, including some listed in Section 4.2. The ESA Matrix, dated November 17,2020, is used to assess the impact of proposed action on any federally listed species identified by IPaC that may occur within the project area.

The IPaC official list indicates no threatened, endangered, or candidate species, no critical habitats, refuge lands or fish hatcheries and no USFWS migratory bird species of concern within the vicinity of the project area. The May 2022 biological survey concluded that there are no federally or territorially endangered or threatened species occurring within the project site (Appendix A – Documents B and C).

5.7.1.2 Invasive Species

The May 2022 biological survey identified several species of invasive plants including neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), sweet lime (*Triphasia trifolia*), tan-tan (*Leucaena leucocephala*), guinea grass (*Urochloa maxima*), casha bushes (*Acacia macracantha* and *A. tortuosa*), and snake plant (*Sansevieria trifasciata*).[19] [20]

Virtually all habitats in the USVI are affected directly, or indirectly by invasive species.[21] [22] [23] [24] [25] Invasive plant species can alter the habitat by outcompeting and replacing native species, preventing the growth and establishment of native forest species, or reducing populations by preying on or feeding on native species. Due to the mild climate, many introduced animal species have established populations and are considered harmful to the ecology of St. Croix. These include rats, Indian mongoose, common ground lizard, and boa constrictor that prey on other species. Feral chickens, goats, pigs, iguanas, dogs, and cats are not native to the USVI and are also a threat to local diversity. The project site offers habitat favorable to many species of native and non-native birds and mammals.

[19] REM. 2A Estate Sion Farm Biological Survey
[20] REM. No. 7 Estate Diamond Biological Survey
[21] 2018 United States Virgin Islands Wildlife Action Plan Volume 2: Habitat and Species, 2018
[22] 2018 United States Virgin Islands Wildlife Action Plan Volume 1: Management Framework, 2018
[23] Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 2022
[24] USVI Invasive Species Action Plan, 2016
[25] U.S. Virgin Islands Least Wanted: Invasive Exotic Species, 2011

5.7.1.3 Heritage Tree Species

The 5-acre parcel contains a grove of 39 West Indian mahogany trees (*Swietenia mahoganii*), a few genip (*Melicoccus bijugatus*), a large tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*) and a large but hollow and visibly decaying turpentine tree (*Bursera simuruba*). These trees are Heritage Tree Species that are protected by the Community and Heritage Tree Law, and range in diameter from 4.9" (10.2 cm) to 40.4" (102.5 cm). The average diameter of mahogany trees in the parcel is 19.6 "(49.7 cm).[26] [27] Heritage Tree Species of this size can only be pruned or removed if a permit is obtained from the USVI Department of Agriculture.

The vegetation present on the 3.6-acre parcel mainly consists of smaller trees and shrubs. There are no large individual trees of VI Heritage Tree Species that require permits to prune or remove. Young individuals of Heritage Tree Species with diameters less than 5 inches include West Indian mahogany, genip, and turpentine trees.[28] [29]

5.7.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

5.7.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The no action alternative would not cause any disturbance or short-term impact to existing vegetation. However, invasive plant species that currently exist within the project site would continue to grow and spread. Minor, adverse short-term and long-term impacts to biodiversity, including endangered, rare, and threatened species due to the spread of invasive plant species would continue.

The no action alternative would have no impact on the existing Heritage Trees growing on the site.

5.7.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

5.7.2.2.1 Threatened or Endangered Species

[26] REM. 2A Estate Sion Farm Biological Survey
[27] REM. No. 7 Estate Diamond Biological Survey
[28] REM. 2A Estate Sion Farm Biological Survey
[29] REM. No. 7 Estate Diamond Biological Survey

The activities proposed for the development of the site do not appear on the ESA Matrix; however, there are no federally or territorially threatened or endangered species and no critical habitats identified within the project area. FEMA anticipates the development activities of the proposed action will have no effect or likely will have no adverse effect on specific species, thus allowing the project to move forward without Section 7 consultation.

5.7.2.2.2 Invasive Species

Clearing, grubbing, and grading associated with the proposed action will have minor short-term and long-term impacts on existing vegetation. Use of BMPs such as proper handling and disposal of vegetative material removed from the site will reduce the potential spread of known invasive plant species during construction. Use of landscaping practices such as planting native species, using native seed mixes can have a positive impact on biodiversity and help mitigate the negative impacts associated with land development.

5.7.2.2.3 Heritage Trees

The proposed grading plan will have minor, adverse, short- and long-term impacts to Heritage Trees currently growing on site. The plan requires the removal or pruning of several individual large trees in the existing grove; however, the plan makes accommodation for retaining and protecting several of the larger individual trees within the design. Incorporating the planting of Heritage Tree Species into the landscape planting plan to replace those trees that need to be removed can help mitigate the loss.

5.8 Cultural Resources

FEMA must consider the potential effects of its funded actions upon cultural resources prior to engaging in any undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended and implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. A historic property is defined as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion" in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), per 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1).

FEMA evaluates the Area of Potential Effects (APE), which is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the undertaking may directly or indirectly affect cultural resources, per 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1). FEMA treats properties over 45 years of age with undetermined eligibility for listing in the NRHP as though they are listed, until an official determination is made.

5.8.1 Existing Conditions

JFL has been determined not to be eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as contributing to a historic district. The 8.6-acre project area associated with its expansion consists of a 5-acre parcel (Plot No. 2A Estate Sion Farm) immediately east and a 3.6-acre parcel (Plot No. 7 Estate Diamond) immediately southeast.

The 5-acre parcel is bound by a highly disturbed, late-twentieth century suburban area to the north and west and an agricultural zone to the east and south, which consists of Arawak series soils. It contains a mix of mahogany, genip, and turpentine tree stands on the north end and a mixture of overgrown pasture and casha and tan-tan trees.

The 3.6-acre parcel is bound by an artificial slope and ditch next to a hospital parking lot to the north, recent development to the west and south, and shrub and trees to the east. The parcel is highly disturbed due to construction of a temporary modular hospital in the early 1990s after the destruction of the St. Croix Hospital by Hurricane Hugo on September 17, 1989. The temporary modular hospital was demolished soon after the current JFL opened in 1995. All that remains is low concrete foundation pilings and a surrounding concrete sidewalk, which is obscured by a young woodland.

During Section 106 consultation regarding the 5-acre parcel in 2022, FEMA searched Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office (VISHPO) records, including site form data and maps, NRHP nomination forms, and various academic publications pertaining to the APE to determine if historic standing structures or archaeological sites were present within a half (0.5) mile radius of the project area. Review of standing structures data located within the footprint and viewshed of the 5-acre and adjacent south 3.6-acre parcels identified no known historic properties. Review of archaeological data identified two known sites, Sion Hill and Diamond Ruins; however, both were in excess of 1,200 feet from the APE.

The Section 106 investigation further revealed that the soil profile of the 5-acre parcel and surrounding agricultural parcels made it unlikely that the proposed undertaking would encounter unknown archaeological resources. Arawak series soils have not been identified anywhere other than in St. Croix, USVI since mapped in 1970. Most areas of Arawak soils are historically used for pastureland or rangeland, where there is a low probability of unearthing artifacts. Some areas have been converted to residential and urban development. This series consists of shallow, well drained, slowly permeable soils on summits and side slopes of limestone hills and mountains. They formed in material weathered from soft limestone bedrock, and vegetation consists of grasses and shrubs. The mean annual air temperature is about 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average annual precipitation is about 40 inches. Slopes range from 2 to 70 percent.

As a result of the consultation, FEMA determined that the proposed undertaking on the 5-acre parcel would have no effect on known cultural resources eligible for listing in the NRHP, and that discovery of unidentified resources is unlikely. Therefore, FEMA found the proposed undertaking would result in No Historic Properties Affected pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(l) with the following condition:

In the event historically or archaeologically significant materials (or evidence thereof) are discovered during the implementation of this project, the subrecipient and the recipient shall proceed as indicated in Stipulation III.B. of the Virgin Islands Programmatic Agreement executed on July 14, 2016, and work shall be halted in the affected area until such time as FEMA, in consultation with the VISHPO, determines that appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the project is in compliance with the NHPA.

The VISHPO concurred on August 23, 2022.

The adjacent south 3.6-acre parcel within the project area was not directly evaluated in 2022 but was included in the viewshed and soil analyses and is highly disturbed from previous development and demolition activities.

5.8.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

5.8.2.1 <u>Alternative 1: No Action</u>

The no action alternative would have no potential impacts or effects to historic properties, including buildings, structures, objects, districts, or sites such as cultural landscapes and archaeological resources.

5.8.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

Because FEMA made a determination of No Historic Properties Affected during Section 106 consultation on the 5-acre parcel and the 3.6-acre parcel is highly disturbed, there will be no impact to historic standing structures or archaeological resources. However, the conditions set forth on August 23, 2022, as described under Existing Conditions shall be followed during development of the 5-acre parcel.

5.9 Environmental Justice

EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice (EJ) in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, requires federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects that may impact minority or low-income populations.[30]

5.9.1 Existing Conditions

FEMA typically uses USEPA's EJScreen tool to evaluate potential impacts on disadvantaged communities. However, USVI data is not currently available within this tool. FEMA understands that the University of the Virgin Islands is or has recently started conducting population studies at more detail than the U.S. Census. Select 2020 U.S. Census data is the most recent data set available for the USVI and is detailed in (Appendix C – Tables C, D, E, F, G, H, I) for geographies that include the USVI, St. Croix, Subdistrict, and Estate.[31]

The EJ Region of Influence (ROI) includes the communities directly adjacent to the proposed action area, Estate Diamond East and Estate Sion Farm. Due to the proximity of EJ communities to the proposed action area, local impacts would be most directly felt (e.g., traffic, noise levels, air

[30] Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Population and Low-Income Population, 1994
[31] Census of the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2020

quality) and is the area in which communities may receive a disproportionate share of those impacts.

Minority Population: As shown in (Appendix C – Table A), the EJ ROI has a higher percentage (95.6%) as a community of concern based on race/ethnicity, than St. Croix (88.9%). According to CEQ EJ guidance, a minority population is an area where the percentage of minorities exceeds 50 percent or is meaningfully greater than in the general population of the larger surrounding area (CEQ, 1997). The minority population within the EJ ROI exceeds this threshold; therefore, an EJ community of concern is present within the EJ ROI with respect to race.

Low-Income Population: As shown in (Appendix C – Table B) the median household income is comparable and the difference between the highest and lowest level is $3,040 per year. The poverty rates are also comparable at 5.6 percent. For these reasons, no EJ communities of concern exist with respect to low income in the EJ ROI.

5.9.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The CEQ Environmental Justice Guidance under NEPA provides guidance directly annotated with EO 12898, allowing for effective implementation.[32] The USEPA guidance includes criteria to be considered when identifying potentially at-risk communities and is an additional resource for project-specific analysis:

- The minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent; or
- The minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis.

Also as defined by the CEQ guidance, low-income populations in an affected area should be identified with:

- The annual statistical poverty thresholds from the Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports;

[32] Environmental Justice, Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act, 1997

- A group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a set of individuals such as migrant workers or Native Americans, where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect.

General criteria to determine significance includes any action that may:

- Create an environment where the health and safety of socioeconomically disadvantaged community members and their surrounding area is at risk;
- Create the potential to substantially affect human health or the environment by excluding persons, denying persons benefits, or subjecting persons to discrimination because of their race, color, national origin, or income level;
- Create undesirable living conditions for socioeconomically disadvantaged community members.

5.9.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the no action alternative, FEMA funding to construct parking and support facilities for JFL North would not occur. FEMA anticipates disproportionately major, adverse short-term and long-term impacts if these activities do not occur. The damaged hospital, related utilities, and parking in their current state would continue to be inadequate to support permanent and reliable medical services to the public and disproportionate compared to the level of services available off island.

5.9.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

FEMA anticipates that the proposed action alternative would not have disproportionately high or adverse short-term or long-term impacts on low-income or minority populations. FEMA anticipates these actions will improve the lives of people in the surrounding communities by having safe, reliable, and accessible medical services. Support staff and medical personnel who provide services at the hospital will have adequate facilities to serve the community. FEMA anticipates major, short-term and long-term, beneficial impacts with the construction of ancillary facilities and additional parking necessary to support JFL North.

5.10 Socioeconomics

Socioeconomics considers the human environment, with an emphasis on demographic and economic characteristics of an area and its population. Demography examines factors such as age and race, while economic characteristics consider factors related to the economy, like employment, income, poverty, and housing.

5.10.1 Existing Conditions

The socioeconomic ROI is the island of St. Croix. It is approximately 84-square miles and includes the proposed action area and surrounding communities.

The overall population of St. Croix, according to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau data, is 41,004 and indicates a decrease of 9,597 or 19% since 2010. This decrease in population is largely due to the significant storm events and subsequent loss of adequate housing. The COVID -19 pandemic also indirectly caused loss of population since tourism was markedly down leading to a loss of local employment. The median income is $39,445 and is comparable to USVI's overall median income of $40,408. Economic characteristics are at (Appendix C – Tables G and H).

5.10.1.1 Land Use and Planning

The two parcels included in the proposed action are not currently occupied; therefore, no residents or community services would be displaced by additional land development required to support JFL North's proposed ancillary structures and parking needs. The subrecipient purchased the 3.6-acre tract of land in 2021 and is currently not in use. The proposed development parcels have previously been acquired and leased to support JFL. Portions of the 5-acre parcel has since been disturbed and is revegetated.

5.10.1.2 Noise

Primary sources of ambient noise, or background sound include transportation such as vehicular traffic and intermittent constructions activities. Existing noise is generally generated by traffic on the main road into and out of JFL. The project area is adjacent to JFL on the west, some housing to the North and farmland to the West and South. There will be temporary noise generated during construction.

5.10.1.3 Public Services and Utilities

Utility services will be provided by hook-ups to existing service at JFL. These hook-ups may be above or below ground.

5.10.1.4 Public Health and Safety

5.10.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Within the USVI, the primary protective and health services include fire protection, law enforcement, and medical emergency services. JFL is the only major hospital on St. Croix. The proposed action will provide accessibility requirements from the new parking areas as well as medical services currently unavailable. The staging of ambulances in the new parking lots will improve response time and facilitate transfer of patients to JFL North and the proposed new hospital. This provides easier and safer transportation for the surrounding communities. The addition of new fire hydrants will also improve response times making the surrounding communities less vulnerable to fire emergencies.

Evaluation criteria used to determine significance are:

- Create changes to the current demographic or economic conditions in the ROI that would be notable and harmful for surrounding communities and residents;
- Create an environment where the health and safety of socioeconomically disadvantaged community members and their surrounding area is at risk;
- Create the potential to substantially affect human health or the environment by excluding persons, denying persons benefits, or subjecting persons to discrimination because of their race, color, national origin, or income level.

5.10.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the no action alternative, FEMA funding to construct parking and support facilities for JFL North would not occur. The project site would remain in its current condition and the existing socioeconomic trends would continue. FEMA anticipates disproportionately major adverse long-term impacts if these activities do not occur. The damaged hospital, related utilities, and parking

in their current state would continue to be inadequate to support permanent and reliable medical services to the public.

5.10.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

FEMA anticipates no change to socioeconomic conditions due to the small increase in temporary construction jobs and labor force characteristics of the ROI. FEMA anticipates major, beneficial, long-term impacts on communities in the ROI from implementing the proposed action at JFL North. The anticipated benefits include:

- An expected increase in local revenues and spending, since hospital workers would likely patronize local businesses near the hospital before, during, and after their shifts;
- Safe and reliable medical services, which would improve the lives of people within the ROI;
- Educational and economic opportunities are likely to be realized with healthier residents who are better equipped to contribute economically and gain additional education;
- Hospital workers along with emergency response personnel and support staff who provide services at the hospital will have adequate facilities to serve the community.

FEMA anticipates minor adverse, short-term impacts from an increase of traffic for construction activities and potential traffic re-routing, and no long-term impact; an increase of emissions associated with vehicles and heavy equipment, and an increase of noise related to construction activities. Mitigation during construction includes construction BMPs and compliance with required USVI permits. FEMA anticipates minor, adverse long-term impacts to noise due to generators that are expected to be installed and used intermittently during power outages, and a slight increase in traffic from employee commutes, delivery vehicles, emergency service vehicles, and patients driving to and from JFL North. A significant increase in the number of persons working in and around the interim hospital is not expected. Long-term, beneficial impacts are anticipated for public health and safety with the addition of parking lots that provide accessibility and services that are currently unavailable at JFL North. The proposed action would have no appreciable effect on energy consumption/distribution, potable water consumption/distribution, or domestic wastewater distribution. FEMA anticipates less air travel for patients to seek treatment

off island and anticipates a minor, long-term benefit in reducing overall air emissions and the consumption of fuel.

5.11 Hazardous Materials

49 CFR §171.8 defines hazardous materials as hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR § 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in 49 CFR §173. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) defines hazardous wastes at 42 U.S.C. § 6903(5). The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 13101(b), established a national policy to prevent or reduce pollution at the source, whenever feasible.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C § 9601 et seq.) RCRA, Subtitle D are the primary federal laws for the management and disposal of hazardous substances. The USEPA regulates the management of non-hazardous solid waste according to the RCRA. Under RCRA, the USEPA is also in charge of regulating the handling and disposal of hazardous wastes. The USVI DPNR regulates locally.

A considerable number of health and safety laws and regulations exist for a wide variety of activities. With regard to worker safety, the U.S. Congress enacted the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, 29 U.S.C § 651 et seq. to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women. The Virgin Islands Division of Occupational Safety and Health operates an OSHA-approved public sector only State Plan under the 23(g) 50/50 Grant. Safety and occupational health issues include exposure to natural hazards; one-time and long-term exposure to asbestos, lead, mold, radiation, chemicals, and other hazardous materials; and injuries or deaths resulting from a one-time accident.

5.11.1 Existing Conditions

Historical use of the 5-acre parcel (Plot No. 2A Estate Sion Farm) and the 3.6-acre parcel (Plot No. 7 Estate Diamond) is as follows:

The 5-acre parcel was designated as farmland, did not have a past use nor was anything constructed on the property. The 3.6 acre had a temporary hospital constructed on the property following Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Construction work which will occur as part of the expansion project routinely includes use of hazardous materials such as aerosols, coolant, fertilizers, motor oil, vehicle fuel, paint supplies, and solvents and more. FEMA expects their use and storage on-site as part of the existing conditions for the proposed action.

5.11.2 Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Evaluation criteria used to determine significance includes:

The generation of a new waste stream that cannot be immediately or safely managed, under existing protocols;
The generation of an excessive quantity of waste that cannot be adequately or safely managed under the current protocols;
Risk of building on contaminated land.

5.11.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

The no action alternative would have no potential impacts or effects on air, soil and water quality.

5.11.2.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The proposed action will consist of clearing and grubbing of land as well as construction of buildings to include connection of power and restoration of an existing cistern for backup water supply. With regard to worker safety, FEMA anticipates no adverse impacts from the proposed action as long as compliance occurs with worker safety regulations, plans and guidance. Use of diesel fuel or other fuels for powering equipment used in construction may occur and it may be necessary to store bulk quantities. Storage of bulk fuels and other regulated materials during construction activities will also need to follow USEPA and USVI regulations for storing bulk fuels, container inspection, spill prevention, reporting and clean up should a spill occur (V.I.C. Title 12 §17 (2019)).[33] Proper secondary containment for mobile refuelers is necessary to prevent releases

[33] Overview of the Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulation, 2023

to the environment and vary based on volume and type. The USEPA website provides details regarding secondary containment requirements.[34]

FEMA does not anticipate hazardous materials used onsite to cause impact if properly used, stored and disposed. A SPCCP will be prepared by the contractor(s).[35] FEMA anticipates no short- or long-term impact associated with materials used on site during construction activities.

The existing biomedical storage area in the current facility is substandard; however, it will be included in the demolition of the old hospital. This issue should be addressed during the future construction of a new facility, with the new storage area following the USVI Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Rules and Regulations (V.I.C. Title 19 §56 (2000).

5.12 Cumulative Impacts

In accordance with NEPA, this EA considers the overall cumulative impact of the alternatives and other actions that are related in terms of time or proximity. According to the CEQ regulations, cumulative impacts represent the "impact on the environment which results from the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what federal agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time" (40 CFR 1508.7).

Cumulative impacts are those impacts "… which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions…" (40 CFR 1508.7). The statutory basis for considering cumulative impacts of federal actions is the NEPA of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. In the context of evaluating the scope of a proposed action, FEMA must consider direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

In addition to NEPA, other statutes require federal agencies to consider cumulative effects. These include the CAA Section 404(b)(1) guidelines, the regulations implementing the conformity provisions of the CAA, Section 106 of the NHPA, Section 7 of the ESA and Section 6 of the CBRA.

[34] SPCC Rule Amendments: Streamlined Requirements for Mobile Refuelers, 2023
[35] Overview of the Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulation, 2023

No other projects in the past, in the present, or in the reasonably foreseeable future are anticipated in or near the project area that would cumulatively exacerbate impacts on the human environment in combination with the proposed action. The proposed construction of a new permanent replacement hospital and demolition of the existing JFL are planned for the future. That project is anticipated to cause some level of impact and this proposed action will serve as a baseline cumulative effects analysis at that time. Section 9.0 below summarizes the potential impacts of the no action alternative and the proposed action alternative.

6.0 PERMITS AND PROJECT CONDITIONS

The subrecipient is responsible for obtaining all applicable federal, state, and local permits and other authorizations for project implementation prior to construction and adherence to all permit conditions. Any substantive change to the approved scope of work will require re-evaluations by FEMA for compliance with NEPA and other laws and EOs. The subrecipient must also adhere to the conditions identified during project implementations and continuing consultations with resource agencies as they identify specific work sites. Failure to comply with grant conditions may jeopardize federal funds.

1. **The subrecipient:** Must comply with all applicable environmental and historic preservation laws. Federal funding is contingent upon acquiring all necessary federal, state, and local permits. Noncompliance with this requirement may jeopardize the receipt of federal funds.
2. **Stormwater and Soils:** Under the USEPA NPDES, any project disturbing more than one acre requires an USEPA Construction General Permit, an NPDES Permit, and a SWPPP. The permits and plan require BMPs which serve to protect soils, in addition to stormwater. subrecipient is required to: manage any soil stockpiles or debris, minimize steep slope disturbance, preserve native topsoil unless infeasible; and minimize soil compaction and erosion.
3. **Erosion and Sediment Control:** The project will implement BMPs, and guidelines recommended by USVI state officials. The subrecipient must obtain all necessary permits such as NPDES and implement required plans such as SWPPP.

4. **Heritage Trees Act:** In accordance with the Community and Heritage Tree Law: V.I.C. Title 12, Chapter 3A, a permit is required prior to the start of work for the removal or pruning of any heritage trees over 5 inches in diameter. The pruning or removal of heritage trees must be supervised by a certified, professional arborist. The subrecipient is responsible for obtaining the necessary permits from the USVI Department of Agriculture.
5. **Work Affecting Water:** USACE will consult on any work that may affect waters of the United States. The subrecipient is responsible for obtaining and implementing all appropriate permit requirements, including pre-construction notification, prior to the beginning of work.
6. **Floodplain:** Projects must comply with USVI floodplain and flood risk regulations.
7. **Historic Preservation/Archaeological Resources:** If significant cultural resources (archaeological sites or historic properties) are discovered during implementation of this project, the subrecipient and recipient shall proceed as indicated in Stipulation III.B. of the Virgin Islands Programmatic Agreement executed July 14, 2016, and work shall be halted in the affected area until such time as FEMA, in consultation with the VISHPO, determines that appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the project is in compliance with the NHPA.
8. **Construction Material and Debris:** The subrecipient is responsible for ensuring that final disposal of bituminous and any non-recyclable debris materials resulting from the construction activities must take place at a properly permitted landfill. If necessary, waste characterization may be required for certain waste types, such as oil, asbestos, lead-based paint, etc., to ensure proper disposal. The subrecipient is responsible for obtaining any permits associated with staging, transportation, and handling of construction debris.
9. **Solid and Hazardous Waste:** The subrecipient will handle, manage, and dispose of all solid and hazardous waste in accordance with requirements of local, state, and federal laws, regulation, and ordinances.
10. **Clean Air Act:** The subrecipient is responsible for obtaining an "Authority to Construct Permit" and a "Permit to Operate," with the Air Pollution Control Program of the Division of Environmental Protection of the USVI DPNR for any source that may cause air emissions, including diesel generators. The subrecipient is responsible for complying with

applicable USEPA and USVI requirements for low sulfur fuels and fugitive dust suppression.

11. **Invasive Species:** It is recommended that the subrecipient restore disturbed soils by planting native, non-invasive species. Construction equipment should be power washed prior to initial transportation to the construction site and prior to changing locations to prevent spread of noxious weeds.

7.0 AGENCY COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

This EA is available for agency and public review and comment for a period of 30 days. The public information process will include a public notice with information about the proposed action in the VI Daily News. The EA is available for download at FEMA's NEPA Repository and the Juan F. Luis Hospital Website.

A hard copy of the EA will be available for review at the following JFL locations:

Athalie McFarlane Petersen Public Library
640 Strand Street, Frederiksted, VI 00840

Florence A. Williams Public Library
1122 King Street, Christiansted, VI 00820

UVI Albert A. Sheen Campus Library – Melvin H. Evans Center, Level 700
rr1 Kingshill, VI 00850

Interested parties may request an electronic copy of the EA by emailing FEMA at FEMA-4340-Comment@fema.dhs.gov. This EA reflects the evaluation and assessment of the federal government, the decision maker for the federal action; however, FEMA will take into

consideration comments submitted during the public review period. The public is invited to submit written comments by emailing FEMA-4340-Comment@fema.dhs.gov or via mail to:

USVI Recovery Office
4500 Sunny Isle Shopping Center
Christiansted, VI 00820
Attn: USVI JFL Hospital EA Comments

If FEMA receives no substantive comments from the public and/or agency reviewers, FEMA will adopt the EA as final, and will issue a Finding of No Significant (FONSI). If FEMA receives substantive comments, it will evaluate and address comments as part of the FONSI documentation or in a Final EA.

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

FEMA Region 2
One World Trade Center
New York, NY 10007

Environmental Research Group, LLC
6049 Falls Road
Baltimore, MD 21209

9.0 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Section	Area of Evaluation	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Proposed Action Alternative
5.1	Geology, Topography and Soils	No impact	No impact
5.2	Air Quality	No short-term impact Negligible, adverse, long-term impact	Minor, adverse, short-term impact No long-term impact
5.3	Water Quality	No impact	Minor, adverse, short-term impact Minor, adverse, long-term impact
5.4	Wetlands	No impact	Minor, adverse, short-term impact No long-term impact
5.5	Floodplains	No impact	Minor, adverse, short-term impact Minor, adverse, long-term impact
5.6	Coastal Resources	No impact	Minor, adverse, short-term impact No long-term impact
5.7	Protected Species and Habitat	**Endangered Species:** No short-term impact. Minor, adverse long-term impact to biodiversity **Invasive Species:** No impact **Heritage Trees:** No impact	**Endangered Species:** No impact **Invasive Species:** Minor, beneficial, short- and long-term impact **Heritage Trees:** minor, adverse, short- and long-term impact
5.8	Cultural Resources	No impact	No impact
5.9	Environmental Justice	Major, adverse, short-term impact Major, adverse, long-term impact	Minor, beneficial, short-term impact Major, beneficial, long-term impact
5.10	Socioeconomic *(including Noise and Transportation)*	Major, adverse, short-term impact Major, adverse, long-term impact	Minor, adverse, short-term impact Major, beneficial, long-term impact
5.11	Hazardous Materials	No impact	No impact

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APPENDIX A

Documents

Document A – Federal Consistency Determination CZX-5-21(FC)

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
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DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Coastal Zone Management

4611 Tutu Park Mall Ste. 300
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802
Telephone: (340) 774-3320

No. 45 Estate Mars Hill, Frederiksted
St. Croix, Virgin Islands 00840-4477
Telephone: (340) 773-1082
Website: dpnr.vi.gov

CERTIFICATE OF DETERMINATION

November 24, 2021

Dyma Williams
Interim Chief Executive Officer
Gov. Juan F. Luis Hospital & Medical Center
4007 Diamond Ruby
Christiansted, VI 00821

SUBJECT: **FEDERAL CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION CZX-5-21(FC)**
JFL North Support Structures
St. Croix, Virgin Islands

Dear Ms. Williams:

This is in response to your letter dated May 20, 2021, and subsequent amendment submitted on October 19, 2021, requesting Federal Consistency Determination for the Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital & Medical Center to undertake multiple FEMA-funded projects that would support the construction of an interim hospital and support utility systems. Through the amendment, two sections of land, that abut the existing JFL Campus, were added to the project site. The proposed project site is located at Plot No. 4007 Diamond Ruby, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, with additional acreage to the south and east of the main campus.

On October 26, 2021, a public hearing was held, and on November 23, 2021, a decision meeting was held to evaluate this project. It has been determined that the proposed project is consistent with the Virgin Islands Coastal Zone Management Program (VICZMP), specifically the following goals set forth in the VI Code, Title 12, Chapter 21, Sections 903(b)(1), 903(b)(2), 903(b)(4), 903(b)(5), Development Policies 906 (a)(1), and 906(a)(6).

Goal:903(b)(1) "...protect, maintain, preserve and, where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the environment in the coastal zone, the natural and man-made resources therein, and the scenic and historic resources of the coastal zone for the benefit of residents of and visitors of the Virgin Islands..."

Staff Analysis: This project is designed to occur within previously impacted or developed areas, as well as undeveloped areas. The project may impact some natural resources and change the visual landscape of the undeveloped parcels. Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as silt fencing and other erosion control measures will be implemented throughout the execution of the project to mitigate stormwater run-off.

The JFL North Support Project as designed protects, maintains, preserves and enhances the overall quality of the environment in the coastal zone, the natural and man-made resources therein, and the scenic and historic resources of the coastal zone for the benefit of residents of and visitors of the United States Virgin Islands and therefore is consistent with this policy of the Virgin Islands Code Title Twelve Conservation, Chapter 21 § 903 (b).

Goal:903(b)(2) "...promote economic development and growth in the coastal zone and consider the need for development of greater than territorial concern by managing: the use and development of renewable and nonrenewable resources so as to maintain and enhance the long-term productivity of the coastal environment..."

Staff Analysis: This project promotes the economic development and growth in the coastal zone by providing more reliable, resilient hospital infrastructure. The improved stabilization of this critical facility is beneficial for the citizens and visitors of St. Croix Further, JFL North will provide reliable and efficient delivery of hospital healthcare services on the island of St. Croix, which are critically needed.

Goal 903(b)(3) "to assure priority for coastal-dependent development over other development in the coastal zone by reserving areas suitable for commercial uses including hotels and related facilities, industrial uses including port and marine facilities, and recreation uses."

Staff Analysis: This project involves stabilization of the only hospital system on the island of St. Croix through the construction of an interim hospital and support utility systems. The project site boundaries are outside the coastal area, and it is therefore consistent with this policy.

Goal:903(b)(4) "... assure the orderly, balanced utilization and conservation of the resources of the coastal zone, taking into account the social and economic needs of the residents of the United States Virgin Islands..."

Staff Analysis: The majority of this project will occur in areas that have been previously altered. However, the project will also include clearing and grubbing 5-acres of leased property abutting east of the JFL Hospital property and 3.6-acres, recently purchased, south of the hospital's parking lot. Clearing and grubbing is required in preparation for site soil surveys, borings, design and construction of temporary facilities to be placed on this property. It will eliminate vegetative cover within the full 8.6 Acre site. The JFL Hospital is the only hospital on the island of St. Croix. The JFL Interim Hospital Project is critical to meeting the economic and social needs of residents of the island of St. Croix.

Goal 903(b)(5) "to preserve, protect and maintain the trust lands and other submerged and filled lands of the United States Virgin Islands so as to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States Virgin Islands."

Staff Analysis: This project does not extend through trust, filled or submerged lands of the Virgin Islands. Staff finds that the project will not have any significant adverse effects on the overall quality of the environment of the trust, filled or submerged lands and will improve the resilience of hospital infrastructure which will promote the general welfare of the residents and visitors to the island of St. Croix.

Goal 903(b)(6) "to preserve what has been a tradition and protect what has become a right of the public by ensuring that the public, individually and collectively, has and shall continue to have the right to use and enjoy the shorelines and to maximize public access to and along the shorelines consistent with constitutionally-protected rights of private property owners."

Staff Analysis: This project will in no way affect public access or use of the shoreline or access to and along the shoreline.

Goal 903(b)(7): "to promote and provide affordable and diverse public recreational opportunities in the coastal zone for all residents of the United States Virgin Islands through acquisition, development and restoration of areas consistent with sound resource conservation principles."

Staff Analysis: This project will not affect public recreational opportunities in the coastal zone.

Goal 903(b)(8): "to conserve ecologically significant resource areas for their contribution to marine productivity and value as wildlife habitats, and preserve the function and integrity of reefs, marine meadows, salt ponds, mangroves and other significant natural areas."

Staff Analysis: The majority of this project is designed so that it impacts only previously disturbed areas like parking lots. The remainder of the project, which calls for the development of previously undeveloped land, will be required to utilize BMPs to mitigate soil erosion and stormwater runoff. Further, all applicable territorial and federal permits will be required to be obtained and maintained to ensure the Applicant's strict compliance with all permit conditions. The Applicant will also be required to perform biological surveys to ensure the protection of adjacent habitats and protected species.

Goal 903(b)(9): "to maintain or increase coastal water quality through control of erosion, sedimentation, runoff, siltation and sewage discharge."

Staff Analysis: The project will have a long-term change on sedimentation or erosion. The project will result in no creation of new wastewater streams, the facility and proposed facilities will discharge sanitary sewer into the municipal system. During construction, the project will implement BMPs as necessary to prevent loss of sediment from the project site.

The JFL Support Structures Project, as designed, will maintain coastal water quality through control of erosion, sedimentation, runoff, and siltation and therefore is consistent with this policy of the Virgin Islands Code Title Twelve Conservation, Chapter 21 § 903 (b).

The proposed JFL Support Structures Project, as designed, protects, maintains, preserves, and enhances the overall quality of the environment in the coastal zone, the natural and man-made resources therein, and the scenic and historic resources of the coastal zone for the benefit of residents of and visitors of the USVI. It is therefore consistent with the policy V.I. Code Title 12 § 903 (b).

Development Policy; 906(a)(1) "... to guide new development to the maximum extent feasible into locations with, contiguous with, or in close proximity to existing developed sites and into areas with adequate public services and to allow well-planned, self-sufficient development in other suitable areas where it will have no significant adverse effects, individually or cumulative, on coastal resources."

Staff Analysis: Since this project is being proposed in areas that have been previously developed, and in areas contiguous with developed sites staff finds that the project will not have significant adverse effects on the coastal zone with the installation/construction of the support structures.

Development Policy; 906(a)(6) "...to assure that development will be aided and designed to protect views to and along the sea and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural landforms, and to be visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas..."

Staff Analysis: This project as proposed will impact existing land formations or other natural elements in the area, but most anticipated changes will be temporary and are visually compatible with the character of the surrounding areas.

Based on this determination, your request is hereby approved with the following conditions:

1. JFL and its contractors must obtain and maintain coverage under the VI Construction General Permit from DPNR-DEP for the duration of the project. To facilitate this a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to DPNR-DEP and DPNR-CZM concurrently. Once approved, the SWPPP must be complied with for the duration of the project and meet all requisite post-construction monitoring and maintenance parameters;
2. JFL shall to the best extent possible incorporate the use of bioretention areas and/or pervious pavement or similar infrastructure throughout the proposed parking areas;
3. All Construction Best Management Practices i.e., silt fencing, berms, etc. must be properly installed and maintained to prevent sediments from negatively affecting the surrounding environment during construction; all stormwater inlets should be protected during the entire construction period;
4. JFL and its contractors are required to regularly inspect and maintain the stormwater detention area(s) to ensure its integrity. At no time should sediment exceed 30% of the capacity. If the sediment contained within is found to exceed that capacity, the sediment is to be removed, de-watered and properly disposed of;
5. The Division of Coastal Zone Management must be notified at least 72 hours prior to commencement of work;
6. All other federal and territorial permits required to install/construct support structures must

be obtained and maintained;

7. JFL must apply for requisite Air Pollution Control Permits from DPNR's Division of Environmental Protection, to include permits for the stand-by generator(s) and various heavy equipment to be located on the site;
8. JFL must submit a Waste Stream Management Plan to the VI Waste Management Authority for the construction and operation of the proposed facilities;
9. JFL must obtain and maintain Used Oil and Hazardous Waste Permits from DPNR's Division of Environmental Protection for the operation of the proposed facilities;
10. Public notice of construction must be given 14 days in advance of commencement and should include impacted traffic routes and guidelines to the public and neighboring community and should be published in the local newspaper and other media sources;
11. JFL shall conduct a biological survey to determine if there are any rare or endangered species present on the project site. If any heritage trees are identified, VI Department of Agriculture must be consulted to determine if permits will be required for the removal/pruning of said heritage trees;
12. JFL and its contractors are required to consult with VIDPW, to determine this project's impact, if any, to existing stormwater infrastructure currently owned and operated by DPW;
13. JFL and its contractors are required to stop all earth-moving activities immediately and notify the USVI State Historic Preservation Office if any historic or cultural resources are discovered during land preparation; and
14. This determination authorizes the work as described in the Scope; no other work is allowed.

Please direct questions or concerns to Marlon Hibbert, Director of CZM, at (340) 774-3320, or by email at marlon.hibbert@dpnr.vi.gov.

Sincerely,

Masserae Webster
Chairwoman
St. Croix CZM Committee

cc: Marlon Hibbert, Director, CZM

Document B – Rem. No. 7 Estate Diamond Biological Survey (JFL North Hospital Project)

Rem. No. 7 Estate Diamond Biological Survey
(JFL North Hospital Project)

Remainder of Plot No. 7 Estate Diamond,
Queen's Quarter, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Submitted to:

The Territorial Hospital Redevelopment Team

Prepared and Submitted by:

P.O. Box 5018, Kingsmill
St. Croix, USVI, 00851

In Partial Fulfillment of FCD Requirements for Permit No. CZX-5-21 (FC)

May 25th, 2022

P.O. Box 5018, Kingshill
St. Croix, USVI 00851
D-U-N-S No: 080747451
CAGE NO: 8F6Y4

May 25, 2022

Mr. Darryl Smalls, PE
Executive Director
Government Hospitals & Health Facilities Corp.
Territorial Hospital Redevelopment Team (THRT)
4007 estate Diamond Ruby
Christiansted VI 00821
VIA EMAIL: d.smalls@thrtvi.org

Re: **Rem. Plot No. 7 Estate Diamond (3.6-Acres Site) Biological Survey**

Dear Mr. Smalls:

Caritech Group, LLC (Caritech) is pleased to submit to the Territorial Hospital Development Team (THRT) a biological survey completed for Rem. Plot No. 7 Estate Diamond -a 3.6-Acres site owned by the VI Government for the construction of support structures for the Juan F. Luis North Hospital.

Please note that, according to the findings of Mr. Michael Morgan, a forestry expert from the University of the Virgin Islands, there are no Federal endangered plant or animal species found on the 3.6-acres site. Also, there are no "VI heritage trees" located on the site

This fulfills one of the conditions **(Condition 11)** stipulated in the Certificate of Determination (CD) Permit (Permit No. CZX-5-21 (FC) issued by the Department of Planning and Natural Resources Coastal Zone Management (DPNR-CZM) Division on November 24th, 2021 for this project. This also represents the completion of **Item 5 in Addendum No.1 of Contract #TB-JFLH-2022-002**.

If you have any questions, regarding this survey, kindly contact me via email or telephone.

Regards,

CARITECH GROUP LLC

Eric Douglas, MSc, PE
Principal

PLANT AND ANIMAL SURVEY FOR THE TEMPORARY JUAN F. LUIS MODULAR HOSPITAL
AT REMAINDER PLOT NO. 7, ESTATE DIAMOND.
DATE: 05/25/2022
BY: Michael Morgan, MSc. and Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

INTRODUCTION:

The Juan F. Luis Hospital is in the process of completing the construction of a modular hospital (JFL North) to temporarily replace the existing hospital with plans to construct a permanent replacement in the next few years. To that end, the U.S. Virgin Islands Government Hospitals and Health Facilities Corporation is constructing upon 3.6 acres on the Remainder of Plot No. 7, Estate Diamond located the east of the VIYA Administration Building owned by the VI Government) additional support structures to include some of the following:

1) Temporary installation of Water Tank Contingency Plan/alternative location
2) Temporary installation of Propane Tanks Contingency Plan/alternative location
3) Temporary installation of Trash Compactor Contingency Plan/alternative location
4) Construction of a Temporary Bio-medical Waste Facility Structure
5) Construction of a Temporary Maintenance & Medical Records Storage Facility
6) Temporary installation of emergency backup electrical generators
7) Temporary installation of underground and aboveground electric service
8) Temporary installation of site lighting for the parking lot
9) Temporary installation of perimeter security fencing
I0) Temporary creation of a parking lot

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The 3.6 acres site is a disturbed site which was once occupied by a temporary modular hospital that was built in 1990 to serve the St. Croix Community after the destruction of the St. Croix Hospital by Hurricane Hugo ion September 17, 1989. The temporary modular hospital was demolished soon after the current Juan F. Luis Hospital opened in 1995. An aerial view of where that temporary hospital was located is depicted in Figure 1.

What is left of the temporary hospital is a concrete sidewalk that encircled the building and the low concrete posts or pilings the temporary hospital was set upon (see Figure 2). There was no basement level to the hospital. Once the hospital was removed from the pilings, bare earth was exposed and in the course of 20 years, this exposed soil was colonized first by grasses and then shrubs and trees. At the moment, the site is occupied by a young woodland of low trees. The northern border of the 3.6 tract is formed by a manmade slope and a drainage ditch. This ditch drains the parking lots of the JFL Hospital and the VIYA Building of rainwater and empties out somewhere behind the Virgin Islands Internal Revenue Bureau Building (see Figure 3).

Figure 2. Sidewalk, Pilings, and Secondary Forest.

Figure 3. Shaded Drainage Ditch and Steep slope on north edge of property.

Plants

We did not come across any Federally Endangered Plant Species. These species on St. Croix are the following: *Agave eggersiana, Buxus vahlii,* and *Catesbaea melanocarpa.* There are no large individuals of Virgin Island Heritage tree species such as Mahogany, Genip, or Turpentine trees on site either. Although we did come across young individuals of these aforementioned species. The Virgin Islands Tree law protects large historically significant trees and not trees in the seedling or sapling stage.

In order to perform a plant survey, we first walked around Remanent Plot 7 Estate Diamond, and recorded all the tree and bush species we saw (Table 1). Then we stepped inside the forested area bounded by the original hospital sidewalk and surveyed two randomly located 5-meter square plots. Within the plots we recorded all the tree species we found, and we measured their diameters at breast height (1.5m or 5 feet) and noted the average stand height. This survey was performed to give us a better idea of the forest structure and species composition. Of the 61 trees measured, the average diameter was 2" or 4.9 cm. The maximum diameter was 4.8" (12 cm) and the minimum 0.6" or 1.6 cm. The main forest canopy had a height of about 15 feet (5m).

The most common species was Tan-Tan (*Leucaena leucocephala*). It formed almost exactly 50% of the trees sampled at 30 individuals. The next most common species was White Caper (Capparis *indica*) at 11 individuals. Two species were tied for 3rd place: Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) and Carbonera (*Calliandra* spp), with 5 individuals each. Other species such as *Bursera simaruba* appeared in the survey with one or two individuals. (Table 2)

Our most interesting botanical find was a colony of "Boston" or "Asian Sword Fern" (*Nephrolepis brownii*) growing along a shaded drainage ditch at the base of a steep slope on the north of the property. This steep slope, now covered in low trees and bushes is shady. The drainage ditch periodically flows with water. This exotic ornamental fern from Southeast Asia, is oftentimes an interior plant, and whether office ferns were dumped here when the hospital closed, or airborne spores of the ferns escaped and colonized this moist and shady site is a mystery. But the ferns obviously like growing along this shaded slope and wet ditch. (Figure 4).

Figure 1. Aerial View of Rem. Plot No. 7, Estate Diamond.

Caritech Group LLC 125 Cotton Valley P.O. Box 5018 Kingshill VI 00851	Juan Luis North Hospital Project Rem. Plot No. 7 Land Clearing Area and Silt Fence Installation Site Location	Produced By: EDD Scale: 1" = 100' Date: 02-28-2022	JLH North Project Rem. Plot No. 7 Land Clearing Site Plan

Figure 4. Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis brownii*) growing along drainage ditch.

Figure 5. A Christmas Palm (*Veitchia merrillii*). This ornamental palm looks like it was planted soon after the hospital was constructed, but within the woodland are seedlings and saplings of this species

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Figure 4. Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis brownii*) growing along drainage ditch.

Figure 5. A Christmas Palm (*Veitchia merrillii*). This ornamental palm looks like it was planted soon after the hospital was constructed, but within the woodland are seedlings and saplings of this species

What is intriguing about this 27-year-old woodland is how that it is a mix of "native" tree species and exotic ornamental tree and plant that were planted around the grounds to beautify the site. Examples of such species are Christmas Palm and Bougainvilla, flowering woody vine. (Figure 5).

Tan-tan, which is a wind dispersed species, colonized the abandoned hospital site first. Then then other species, which in in their majority who have seeds that are bird or bat dispersed, arrived after the tan-tan trees developed enough height so that fruit eating birds and bats could perch and rest upon them. These birds and bats, and deposited seeds as they digested their meals. Examples of such bird and bat dispersed species are turpentine tree, neem, Christmas palm, and white caper. Bats and birds do not care if the food they eat is "native" or "exotic".

Animals

During our various visits to the site, we saw birds such as the scaly-naped pigeon, the white-winged dove, the grey king bird, the pearly eyed thrasher, and the green-throated Carib, which is a species of hummingbird.

St. Croix's suite of animal and bird species is very limited. Apart from bat species, all the mammal species have been introduced into St. Croix. On during our site visits, we did not run into any mammals, although we came across some cat?? or mongoose scat. However, we are sure various mammals such as rats, feral cats, feral dogs, and mongoose visit and pass through the area daily while trying to live their lives. The drainage ditch is a source of fresh water.

We did not encounter any endangered animal or bird species, or signs of such species during our visits. There is a federally endangered lizard species, the St. Croix ground lizard. We did not see it because it only occurs on cays off the coast of St. Croix such as Green Cay, Ruth Cay, Protestant Cay, and Buck Island.(Tables 3 and 4).

US FISH AND WILDLIFE IPAC SYSTEM

We also utilized the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) web application developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services to determine whether there were endangered plant or animal species on the proposed site and its environs. According to IPAC, there are "no threatened, endangered, or candidate species" or "critical habitats" within the project area . The IPAC evaluation report for the 3.6-acres site is listed in Attachment A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Once the new structures are constructed and it is time to beautify the area, it would be a good idea to favor native plant species that have suitable for ornamental plantings around buildings due to their size and attractiveness such as Tyre Palm, various *Eugenia* species, and Lignumvitae in favor of exotic ornamental species such as Neem and Christmas Palm The guiding principle should be "the Right Tree for The Right Place." One does not plant a massive Baobab or Silk Cotton Tree in a place where it does not have room to grow.

CONCLUSIONS

There are no **Federally endangered plant or animal species on site**. There are no large individual trees of **Virgin Island Heritage Tree Species on site** that a permits are needed to prune or remove.

There are no objections to building new hospital infrastructure on a disturbed site that was once a hospital.

Table 1. List of Plants Found on Site

Family	Species	Common Name	Type of Plant
Araliaceae	*Schefflera actinophylla*	Schefflera	Tree
Arecaceaeae	*Veitchia merillii*	Christmas Palm	Palm
Boraginaceae	*Bourreria succulenta*	Pigeonberry	Small Tree
Boraginaceae	*Cordia alba*	White Manjack	Bush
Burseraceae	*Bursera simaruba*	Turpentine Tree	Tree
Capparidaceae	*Capparis flexuosa*	Limber Caper	Bush
Capparidaceae	*Capparis indica*	White Willow	Small Tree
Combretaceae	*Terminalia catappa*	Seaside Almond	Tree
Fabaceae	*Acacia macracantha*	Stink Casha	Small Tree
Fabaceae	*Albizia lebbek*	Tibbet	Tree
Fabaceae	*Calliandra spp*	Carbonera	Small Tree
Fabaceae	*Delonix regia*	Flamboyant	Tree
Fabaceae	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Tan-Tan	Tree
Fabaceae	*Pithocellobium unguis-catii*	Bread and Cheese	Small tree
Lomariopsidaceae	*Nephrolepis brownii*	Boston Fern, Asian Sword Fern	Fern
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem	Tree
Meliaceae	*Swietenia mahoganii*	West Indian Mahogany	Tree
Nyctaginaceae	*Bougainvallea glabra*	Bougainvilla	Woody vine
Nyctaginaceae	*Guapira frangrans*	Black Mampoo	Tree
Poaceae	*Urochloa maxima*	Guinea Grass	Grass
Rutaceae	*Triphasia trifolia*	Sweet Lime	Woody Perennial
Sapindaceae	*Melicoccus bijugatus*	Genip	Tree
Verbenaceae	*Citharexylum fruticosum*	Fiddlewood	Tree

Table 2. Data from Vegetation Survey Plots

Species	Common Name	No. Individuals	Dia. Cm	Dia. "	Min "	Max"	STDEV"
Leucaena leucocephala	Tan-Tan	30	5.3	2.1	0.8	3.8	0.9
Capparis indica	White Caper	11	3.7	1.5	1	2.2	0.3
Azadirachta indica	Neem	5	5.1	2	0.6	4.8	1.7
Calliandra spp	Carbonera	5	3.3	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.4
Cordia alba	White Manjack	3	6.7	2.7	1.4	3.4	1.1
Citharexylum fruticosum	Fiddlewood	2	4.8	1.9	4.5	5	0.1
Guapira frangrans	Black Mampoo	2	5.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	0.4
Bourreria succulenta	Pigeon Berry	1	5.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	NA
Bursera simaruba	Turpentine Tree	1	9.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	NA
Veitchia merrillii	Christmas Palm	1	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	NA
TOTAL		61	4.9	2.0	0.6	4.8	0.9

Table 3. List of Common Bird Species Found on St. Croix

Family	Scientific name	Common Name
Ardeidae	*Butoriodes virecescens*	Green Heron
Ardeidae	*Florida caerulea*	Little Blue Heron
Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret
Ardeidae	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black -Crowned Night Heron
Ardeidae	*Nyctanassa violaceae*	Yellow-Crowned Night Heron
Accipitridae	*Buteo jamaicensis*	Red-Tailed Hawk
Falconidae	*Falco sparverius*	American Kestrel
Pandionidae	*Pandion haliateus*	Osprey

Phasianidae	*Gallus gallus*	Feral Chickens
Phasianidae	*Pavo cristatus*	Peafowl
Numididae	*Numida meleagris*	Guinea-Fowl
Charadriidae	*Charadrius vociferus*	Killdeer
Columbidae	*Columba leucocephala*	White-crowned Pigeon
Columbidae	*Patagioenas squamosa*	Scaly-Naped Pigeon
Columbidae	*Zenaida aurita*	Zenaida dove
Columbidae	*Zenaida asiatica*	White-winged Dove
Columbidae	*Columbina paserina*	Common Ground Dove
Cuculidae	*Crotophaga ani*	Smooth-billed Ani
Caprimulgidae	*Chordeiles gundlachaii*	Antillean Night Hawk
Trochildae	*Sericotes holoserriceus*	Green-throated Carib
Trochildae	*Orthorhyncus cristatus*	Antillean Crested hummingbird
Tyrannidae	*Tyrannus dominicensis*	Grey Kingbird
Mimidae	*Mimus polyglottus*	Northern Mockingbird
Mimidae	*Margarops fuscatus*	Pearly-Eyed Thrasher
Coerebidae	*Coereba flaveola*	Bannaquit
Plocedidae	*Tiaris bicolor*	Black-faced Grassquit

Table 4. List of Animals Commonly Found in Scrub and Grassland Habitats

Group	**Scientific Name**	**Common Name**
Amphibians	*Leptodactylus albilabris*	White-lipped Frog
	Osteopilus septentrionalis	Cuban Treefrog (I)
	Eleutherodactylus coqui	Common Coquí
Reptiles	*Ameiva exsul*	Ground Lizard
	Iguana iguana	Green Iguana
Mammals	*Stenoderma rufum*	Red Fruit Bat
	Brachyphylla cavernarum	Cave Bat
	Herpestes javanicus	Small Indian Mongoose (I)
	Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer (I)
	Rattus spp.	Rat (I)

Table 5. LIST OF VI HISTORICAL AND CULTURALLY SIGNFICANT TREES

By Olassee Davis, Toni Thomas, and Eleanor Gibney

1. Lignum vitae (*Guaiacun officinale*) is considered cultural and historical.
2. Mahogany trees both species (*Swietenia macrophylla*), (*Swietenia mahagoni*) is considered cultural and historical.
3. Mastic (*Mastichodendron foetidissimum*) is considered cultural
4. Guavaberry (*Myrciaria floribunda*) is cultural and historical
5. Silk cotton (*Ceiba pentandra*) native
6. Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*)
7. Gri-gri tree (*Bucida buceras*) native
8. Genip/Kenip (*Melicoccus bijugatus*)
9. Sandbox (*Hura crepitans*) native
10. Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)
11. Rain tree (*Samanea saman*)
12. West Indian mahoganies (*Swietenia mahagoni*)
13. West Indian locust tree (*Hymenaea courbaril*) native
14. Water mampoo (*Pisonia subcordata*) Native
15. Tropical almond or West Indian almond tree (*Terminalia ctappa*)
16. Ficus tree(*Ficus drupacea*) This is the bearded ficus tree with it multiple roots system.
17. Calabash or gobi (*Crescentia cujete*) Native
18. Turpentine tree (*Bursera simaruba*) the tree was used as a living fence

Rem. Plot No. 7 Estate Diamond Biological Survey May 25, 2022

ATTACHMENT A

US Fish & Wild Life Services **IPAC** Endangered Species Assessment Report

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office
Post Office Box 491
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491
Phone: (787) 851-7297 Fax: (787) 851-7440
http://www.fws.gov/caribbean/es

In Reply Refer To: May 17, 2022
Project Code: 2022-0043700
Project Name: Juan Luis North Hospital Physical Infrastructure Project

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. To obtain guidance for completing this process and the minimum requirements for project packages, please visit:

https://www.fws.gov/southeast/pdf/letter/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:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.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

Post Office Box 491
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491
(786) 244-0081

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office
Post Office Box 491
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491
(787) 851-7297

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0043700
Event Code: None
Project Name: Juan Luis North Hospital Physical Infrastructure Project
Project Type: Government / Municipal (Non-Military) Construction
Project Description: Rem. Plot No. 7 of VI Government Land (approx. 3.6 acres) of Leased which abutts the Juan Luis Hospital grounds to the south will be used for the installation of physical infrastructure to support the Juan Luis North Modular Hospital.
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@17.73213535,-64.75048320656884,14z

Counties: St. Croix County, Virgin Islands

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

---

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

Critical habitats

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

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

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

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

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

---

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

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

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?
To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?
Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects
For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical

Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report
The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

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

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency:	Caritech Group LLC
Name:	Eric Douglas
Address:	125 Cotton Valley
Address Line 2:	P.O. Box 5018
City:	Kingshill
State:	VI
Zip:	00851
Email	caritechgroup@gmail.com
Phone:	3406909533

ATTACHMENT B

Qualifications of Professional Environmental Personnel

Michael John Morgan
5044 Tide Village
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI
340-244-1467(cell)
mikeboskey@hotmail.com

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Agro-forestry Research Specialist and Cooperative Extension Agent
(August, 2010 - Present)
University of the Virgin Islands-Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Croix Campus
Dr. Thomas W. Zimmerman: 340-692-4074, tzimmer@uvi.edu

- Collect seeds of federally and locally endangered tropical dry forest trees native to the US Virgin Islands, and determine how to best propagate these species in a greenhouse or nursery.
- Plant seedling of the propagated species in field, and record phenology, growth and survival.
- Grant funded research; glass house experiment testing drought tolerance and water use of 10 tree species with potential for use in tropical dry landscape plantings.
- Academic leave for 1st half 2016 to take 2 advanced soils classes and1 advanced biometrics class, at the University of Puerto Rico-Mayagüez campus.
- Certified Arborist, Certification by ISA, the International Society of Arborists
- Occasional contract work such as collecting soil cores, leaf litter collection, and forest vegetation surveys, and forest management plans.

Research Assistant, (January 2010 to July 2010)
Forestry Department and Soils Department, University of Florida
Dr. Tim Martin: (352) 846-0866, tamartin@ufl.edu

- Layout of a clonal pine field trial, Collection of growth and plant architecture data from a 2 year loblolly pine old plantation.
- Collection of algal and water samples for a study using algae to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus content in river water. General lab work.

Teaching & Research Assistant, (August 2006 to December 2009)
Forest Ecology and Ecosystem Restoration Lab, University of Florida
Dr. Shibu Jose: (573) 882-0240, joses@missouri.edu

- Collect baseline vegetation data and marking of trees for uneven-aged forest management in a hardwood hammock forest and in a slash pine plantation.
- Translate scientific articles for publication from Spanish into English.
- Occasional international forestry consultant; marked 10 hectare teak plantation for a thinning, & writing silvicultural guide for 12 tropical dry forest species.

Manager of Forestry Operations, (January 1998 to July 2006)
Fundación Pro-Bosque Guayaquil, Ecuador
Eric Horstman, Executive Director, 593-9-82551879, vonhorst@ecua.net.ec

- Supervised the production of dry tropical forest tree seedlings and native fruit trees in a nursery with an annual production of 40,000 plants.
- Designed and executed tropical dry forest and mangrove restoration projects. Wrote the proposals and budgets for funding these projects.
- Mapped park land and future land acquisitions for the Cerro Blanco Protected Forest using traditional maps and satellite images with the help of GIS and AUTOCAD programs.
- Participated in the drawing up of environmental impact statements as a forest expert.

Peace Corp Volunteer, (February 1995 to December 1997)
- Assigned to work with Ecuadoran NGO, Fundación ProBosque to teach park guards how to put out wild fires.
- Propagated little known tree species such as Seca (*Geoffroae spinosa*) and Palo Santo (*Bursera graveolens*).Collected seeds of dry forest trees to produce seedlings for reforestation projects.
- Performed tree inventories of existing plantations and permanent forest plots.

Forestry Technician (April, 1992 to January, 1995**)**
The USDA Forest Service, Center for Forested Wetlands, Charleston, SC

- Managed a network of computerized weather stations for project studying the effects of climate and soils on the growth of Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*).
- Worked as a wild lands fire fighter in Montana and Idaho.

Wildlands Firefighter (May, 1991- October, 1991)
The US Fish and Wildlife Service: Long Island Complex of Refuges. Shirley, New York.

- Trained as a wild lands firefighter. Cut firebreaks around reserve with a chainsaw.

EDUCATION

Masters of Science in Forest Resources and Conservation, Graduation December, 2009
From the University of Florida, School of Forestry Resources and Conservation

Thesis title: Physiological adaptations to drought of the tropical dry forest tree, *Bursera graveolens*, its suitability for use in the restoration of mine lands, plus increasing its seed germination through pretreatments.

Bachelor of Science, Forest Science, December 1990

From the Pennsylvania State University,

PUBLICATIONS:

Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T.Z., 2022. Propagation of Tropical Lilythorn (*Catesbaea melanocarpa* Krug & Urb.): A Federally Endangered Tree on St. Croix Croix., Tree Planter's Notes, Volume 65 (1) 56:62

Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T.Z., 2021. Vahl's Boxwood, A Federally Endangered Tree of St. Croix, Tree Planter's Notes, Volume 64 (1) 4:10

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Mathurin, K. Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T.W. 2019. Comparison of Six Native Eugenia Species found on St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Poster UVI Research Day 2019.

Zimmerman, T. W and Morgan, M. 2019. Micropropagation of the Federally Endangered Tropical Thorn Lily (*Catesbaea melanocarpa*) on St. Croix US Virgin Islands, Poster. UVI Research Day 2019

Morgan, M., Daley, B., Hilgemann, L. and Zimmerman, T.Z.,2017. A Reforestation Profile of the US Virgin Islands. Tree Planters Notes. Volume No. 60 (2) 4:17

Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T. W. 2017. Tropical Lily Thorn (*Catesbaea melanocarpa* Krug & Urb.): A Federally Endangered Tree on St. Croix. UVI Agricultural Experiment Station 2017 Annual Report. p3-6

Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T. W. 2017. Population Distribution, Phenology, and Propagation of *Buxus vahlii* and *Catesbaea melanaocarpa*; Two Federally Endangered Native trees. Presentation and Article for 2017 Caribbean Food Crops Society Conference, San Juan, PR, July 2017

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Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T. W. 2016. Germination Rates of *Bursera simaruba* Seeds Subjected to Various Scarification Treatments. Tree Planter's Notes. Volume 59 (1) 4:10

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Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T. W., 2014. Agroforestry in the Caribbean, traditional systems both sustainable and diverse. Book chapter in Sustainable Horticulture, editor Dilip Nandwani, Springer Press. P129-142

Morgan, M. and Zimmerman, T. W., 2014. Evaluating drought tolerance of five native Caribbean tree species with landscape potential. Tree Planters Notes 57 (1), p49-60

Morgan, M. and Jose, S. 2013. Increasing seed germination of *Bursera graveolens*, a promising tree for the restoration of tropical dry forests. Tree Planters' Notes 56(1), p74-83.

Sepulveda, B., Mendieta, G., Morgan, M. and Tume, P. 2008. *Capparis scabrida* (Capparaceae) Sapote Woodland Characterization in Northern Peru. Geographia Technica, no.2, 2008

Horstman, E. and Morgan, M. 2002. Pro-Forest Foundation: Restoring the Cerro Blanco Protected Forest (Ecuador). Ecological Restoration. Volume 20, Number 1, March 2002.

REFERENCES

Dr. Timothy A. Martin
Forestry Department and Soils Department,
University of Florida
(352) 846-0866, tamartin@ufl.edu

Dr. Gary Ray
Proprietor, Virginforest Restorations
Phone: 340-514-0457, virginforestvi@gmail.com

Dr. David Goldstein
National Park Service-Detroit
Phone: 313.506.5959, David_Goldstein@nps.gov

TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

- Project Management
- Process Technology Industrial Technical Training
- Oil refinery Operations
- Industrial/Environmental Compliance and Permitting including SWPPP, SPCC, Air and CZM Permits
- Environmental Site Assessment Reports
- Water System design
- Chemical Process Simulation, and Optimization

TITLE
Member-Manager /General Manager
Caritech Group LLC
P.O. Box 5018, Kingshill VI 00851
U.S. Virgin Islands

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
Teaching: 16 years
Engineering: 33 years

EDUCATION
BS/Chemistry/
University of the Virgin Islands
MSc/ Chemical Engineering/
Auburn University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS
Professional Engineer
USVI 565-E

PROFESSIONAL AFILIATIONS
Member of the American Institute of Engineers
Member of the American Chemical Society

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Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. Douglas has over of 30 years of experience as an Engineer as well as over 15 years as an educator. He earned a master's degree in Chemical Engineering at Auburn University. AL. He has worked for a variety of companies during his illustrious career including Dow Chemical; Hess Oil Virgin Islands Corp.; the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (VIWAPA and Maguire Group Inc. He was the Program Director and Professor of Process Technology at the University of the Virgin Islands for
15 years. He is a registered Professional Engineer in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Campo Rico Waterline Rehabilitation Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Currently directing the design of a water system that will result in the replacement of approximately 5,200 linear feet of aged 8-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 8-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe and the replacement of approximately 13,600 linear feet of 6-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 6-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe, including all fittings, valves, hydrants, and appurtenances necessary to complete the job in place and return the project area to pre–construction conditions.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Hannah's Rest Waterline Rehabilitation Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Currently directing the design of a water system that will result in the replacement of approximately 10,363 linear feet of 6-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 6-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe, including all fittings, valves, hydrants, and appurtenances necessary to complete the job in place and return the project area to pre–construction conditions.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Frederiksted Waterline Rehabilitation Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Directed the design of a water system that will result in the replacement of approximately 2,800 linear feet of aged 10-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 10-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe and the replacement of approximately 13,700 linear feet of 6-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 6-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe, including all fittings, valves, hydrants, and appurtenances necessary to complete the job in place and return the project area to pre–construction conditions.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Propane Facility Design Review, St. Croix and St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands

Performed a review of facility drawings and specifications for two propane storage and vaporization facilities to assess compliance with applicable regulations and generally accepted engineering practices. Assessed process design as it related to the ability of the system to provide vaporized propane to the gas turbines.

Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

VIWAPA STX Feeder No.8 Underground Utility Construction Project – Phase II: St. Croix , U.S. Virgin Islands

Mr. Douglas served as the Project Manager for the construction of Feeder No. 8 underground utility service project which covered the construction of conduits for the installation of electrical and communication lines along the Melvin H. Evans Highway from the intersection of East Airport road to the intersection of Emancipation Drive, then north to the intersection at the Hannah's Rest between Emancipation Drive and the Queen Mary Highway. The contractor on record for Phase II of this project was Zenon Construction. The construction coast was $5.7 million.

Diageo USVI Rum Distillery Submission of Numerous Environmental and Construction Permits for Process Modifications and Upgrades, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Over the last 10 years, submitted many environmental and building permit applications and successfully secured such permits for the distillery to include:

- Diageo New Anaerobic Digester System Installation Facility Earth Change, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits
- Diageo Anaerobic Digester Tank conversion to a Water Storage Tank permit exemption request
- Diageo Rum Distillery Wash Water Treatment System Upgrade Major Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Permit Application
- Diageo Rum Distillery Process Water Area Demolition Permit
- Diageo Rum Distillery Facility New Control Building Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application
- Diageo Rum Distillery Boiler System and Heat Exchanger Replacement Project CZM Permit Exemption Request
- Diageo Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generation Unit Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application
- LPG Storage and Supply Facility Earth Change, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits
- Molasses Transfer Pump System Upgrade Earth Change, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits
- Major CZM Modification Request to Major Land CZM Permit # CZX-10-09L for construction of a CMS product pipeline from the Diageo Distillery to the St. Croix Renaissance Group Docking Facilities
- Several updates and modifications to the Facility Spill-Prevention, Counter Measures and Containment (SPCC) plans
- Several updates and modifications to the facility Stormwater and Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)
- Annual Terminal Facility License Renewal Application

Cruzan Rum Distilleries Power Generation Building Construction Project

Completed permit application forms and obtained Earth Change, Building,

Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits for the construction of a building to house power generation equipment for the rum distillery

Cruzan Rum CMS Wastewater Treatment Plant Major Earth Change Permit Application

Cruzan Rum Distilleries contracted Maguire Group to provide environmental permitting services for the installation of a Vinasse Evaporator System to concentrate the vinasse effluent from the facility that is currently discharged to the ocean. The design of the two-stage evaporator system utilizes falling film evaporation technology and forced circulation concentration technology to efficiently concentrate vinasse to 70% dissolved solids (DS) or greater while minimizing fouling and subsequent washing requirements. Maguire was specifically contracted to prepare and submit a Land Clearing Permit, Major Earth Change Permit, and a Building Construction. Mr. Douglas was then in the employ of Maguire, compiled all required environmental and building permits for this major project.

Cruzan Rum Distillery LPG Power Generation Facility Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Member of a team which involved identifying permitting requirements for a for a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) facility for the distillery to displace its diesel fuel usage. Preliminary siting of an LNG facility was also performed as part of the initial evaluation. Mr. Douglas participated in the code compliance review form both an LPG and LNG
perspective.

Cruzan Rum LPG Storage Facility, Major Earth Change Permit Application

Cruzan Rum constructed a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) fuel storage facility at their current facility at Parcel 5 Estate Diamond, St. Croix, US Virgin Islands (USVI).The project involved the installation of two 30,000 gallon LPG storage tanks with associated truck unloading manifold and pumps, supply manifold, pumps, water-bath vaporizer and distribution piping to transfer LPG from the storage facility to the boilers and power generators at the distillery. Mr. Douglas was contracted by Cruzan Rum Distilleries to provide environmental permitting services, including the development of an Environmental Assessment Report and submission of a Major Earth Change Permit for the construction of the LPG Storage Facility.

VIWAPA Frederiksted Waterline Rehabilitation Project- Phase I, St. Croix

Project Manager for this $780,000 construction project undertaken by VIWAPA to upgrade the water system in Frederiksted, St. Croix. The project involved the installation of new PVC lines to replace old corroded ductile iron waterlines.

VIWAPA Reverse Osmosis Water Desalination Unit, St. Croix

Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

Project Manager for the commissioning of a 250,000 gallon per day (gpd) reverse osmosis desalination unit to upgrade the quality of brackish water from the Fair Plains well field close to the Alexander Hamilton Airport to upgrade the public utility's portable water quality standards.

VIWAPA Unit 24 HRSG Construction

Assistant Project Manager to Dana Smith, Resident Manager for Maguire Group who provided construction management services for the installation of a new heat recovery steam generator (Unit 24) at the Richmond Power Plant on St. Croix for eighteen months. Project construction cost was $30 million.

LEB Demolition Design and Debris Disposal Project, Virgin Islands Housing Authority

Project Manager for the development and implementation of a comprehensive demolition plans for nineteen buildings at the Louis E. Brown Public Housing Complex on St. Croix.

VI Waste Management Authority St. Croix Transfer Station, St. Croix
Maguire was contracted by the VIWMA to prepare design/build 30% plans and an Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) along with a Major Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application for the St. Croix Transfer Station. Mr. Douglas, who was employed by Maguire then, was actively involved in the preliminary design and CZM permitting process.

William & Punch Marina, Casino & Residential Golf Resort, St. Croix

As a Maguire employee, Mr. Douglas was part of a team that worked on the Environmental Permitting/Preliminary Civil Engineering Design for a proposed Marina, Casino & Residential Golf Resort on the west end of St. Croix.

Geonet Ethanol LLC Ethanol Dehydration Plant Construction Project

Geonet Ethanol LLC constructed an ethanol dehydration plant at the St. Croix Renaissance Group Industrial Park on the South Shore. The purpose for the construction of this ethanol dehydration facility was to provide fuel-grade ethanol for sale to the United States, and potentially other buyers. Maguire was contracted by Geonet Ethanol LLC to provide environmental permitting services, including an Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) and a Major Coastal Zone Management Permit Application, for the construction of the ethanol dehydration facility. Mr. Douglas was employed by Maguire then and was actively involved in the environmental permitting process.

VIWMA Waste Water Treatment Plant Construction Project, St. Thomas

The GVI contracted with Veolia Water North America (VWNA) Caribbean LLC to design, build and operate, for 20 years, a new 4 million gallon per day (mgd) wastewater treatment facility on St. Thomas. As part of the permit

Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

requirements, this Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) was prepared to accompany the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application. Maguire was hired to work on the environmental permits and preliminary plant design. Mr. Douglas was a significant contributing member of the Maguire Team.

Solid Waste Management Facility Startup, Phoenix, Arizona

Provided start-up coverage for a 320 ton/day Materials Recovery Facility designed by Maguire Group Inc. for the City of Phoenix, Arizona. Conducted a performance test on the facility including the measurement and calculations of system throughput capacity, sampling and calculations for materials recover efficiencies and recovered materials quality.

Program Director of the Process Technology Program on the St. Croix Campus of the University of the Virgin Islands (UVI

Mr. Douglas successfully implemented and directed a two-year degree program from 2002 to 2016. Under his direction, the program produced over one hundred-twenty (120) process technology graduates, the vast majority of whom are now pursuing rewarding careers in local industries such as Lime Tree Terminal & Refinery, Diageo, Cruzan Rum, Seven Seas Water, VIWAPA and abroad.

As an engineering consultant and majority owner of Caritech Group LLC, Eric conducts training in process technology and environmental compliance for private industry and government agencies. His company recently completed (October,2018) a comprehensive six-week technical training program for entry-level operators at the VITOL LPG Supply Terminal on St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Document C – Rem. 2A Estate Sion Farm Biological Survey (JFL North Hospital Project)

Rem. 2A Estate Sion Farm Biological Survey
(JFL North Hospital Project)

Remainder of Plot No. 2A Estate Sion Farm,
Queen's Quarter, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Submitted to:

The Territorial Hospital Redevelopment Team

Prepared and Submitted by:
P.O. Box 5018, Kingsmill
St. Croix, USVI, 00851

In Partial Fulfillment of FCD Requirements for Permit No. CZX-5-21 (FC)

May 25th, 2022

P.O. Box 5018, Kingshill
St. Croix, USVI 00851
D-U-N-S No: 080747451
CAGE NO: 8F6Y4

May 25, 2022

Mr. Darryl Smalls, PE
Executive Director
Government Hospitals & Health Facilities Corp.
Territorial Hospital Redevelopment Team (THRT)
4007 estate Diamond Ruby
Christiansted VI 00821
VIA EMAIL: d.smalls@thrtvi.org

Re: **Rem. Plot No. 2A Estate Sion Farm (5-Acres Site) Biological Survey**

Dear Mr. Smalls:

Caritech Group, LLC (Caritech) is pleased to submit to the Territorial Hospital Development Team (THRT) a biological survey completed for Rem. Plot No. 2A Estate Sion Farm -a 5-acres site leased by the VI Government for the construction of support structures for the Juan F. Luis North Hospital.

Please note that, according to the findings of Mr. Michael Morgan, a forestry expert from the University of the Virgin Islands, there are no Federal endangered plant or animal species found on the 5-acres site. However, there are numerous "VI heritage trees" located on the site and that **"the VI Department of Agriculture must be consulted to determine if permits will be required for the removal/pruning of said heritage trees".**

This fulfills one of the conditions **(Condition 11)** stipulated in the Certificate of Determination (CD) Permit (Permit No. CZX-5-21 (FC) issued by the Department of Planning and Natural Resources Coastal Zone Management (DPNR-CZM)) Division on November 24th, 2021 for this project. This also represents the completion of **Item 4 in Addendum No.1 of Contract #TB-JFLH-2022-002.**

If you have any questions, regarding this survey, kindly contact me via email or telephone.

Regards,

CARITECH GROUP LLC

Eric Douglas, MSc, PE
Principal

PLANT AND ANIMAL SURVEY FOR THE TEMPORARY JUAN F. LUIS MODULAR HOSPITAL
AT REMAINDER PLOT NO. 2A, ESTATE SION FARM.
DATE: 05/23/2022
BY: Michael Morgan, MSc. and Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

INTRODUCTION:

The Juan F. Luis Hospital is in the process of completing the construction of a modular hospital (JFL North) to temporarily replace the existing hospital with future plans to construct a permanent replacement in the next few years. . To that end, the Virgin Island Government Hospitals and Health Facilities Corporation has leased 5 acres (2 hectares) from the Estate of Leontile T. Rodgers in order to build support infrastructure to include:

I) Temporary installation of Water Tank Contingency Plan/alternative location

2) Temporary installation of Propane Tanks Contingency Plan/alternative location

3) Temporary installation of Trash Compactor Contingency Plan/alternative location

4) Construction of a Temporary Bio-medical Waste Facility Structure

5) Construction of a Temporary Maintenance & Medical Records Storage Facility

6) Temporary installation of emergency backup electrical generators

7) Temporary installation of underground and above-ground electric service

8) Temporary installation of site lighting for the parking lot

9) Temporary installation of perimeter security fencing

I 0) Temporary creation of a parking lot

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The site is a five-acre rectangle between the Juan F. Luis Hospital and Mr. Roy Rodgers farm. Its orientation is north to south with the Sunny Isle shopping mall visible in the distance. The site is most easily accessed from a dirt road behind the building of the Virgin Islands Revenue Bureau. A chain link fence extends from the western edge of the road, passing by the VI Internal Revenue Bureau, the VIYA Building and the hospital (See aerial map of site -Figure 1). Mr. Rodgers Farm forms the eastern boundary of this lot (Figure 2).

The southern part of the property in the plain, consists of a mix of overgrown pasture and trees such as casha (*Acacia tortuosa* and *A. macracantha)* and tan-tan (*Leucaena leucocephala*). The road goes up hill and the vegetation becomes progressively brushier(Figure 3}.

The road stops at a flat spot dominated by a grove of some **39 mahogany trees (*Swietenia mahoganii)*, a few Genip (*Melicoccus bijugatus*), a large tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*) and a large but hollow and visibly decaying turpentine tree (*Bursera simaruba*)**. The trees range in diameter at breast height from 4.9" (10.2 cm) to 40.4" (102.5 cm). The average diameter of the mahogany trees is 19.6 "(49.7 cm). Diameters are measured at breast height (5 feet or 1.5m) from the ground. (Figure 4). This grove of trees is bounded by houses to the north and northeast, and Mr. Rodger's farm to the east.

Mahogany, Genip and Turpentine trees are protected by Virgin Islands law because they are culturally and historically significant. The larger ones can be removed or pruned via permit. The permit can be obtained from the Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture.

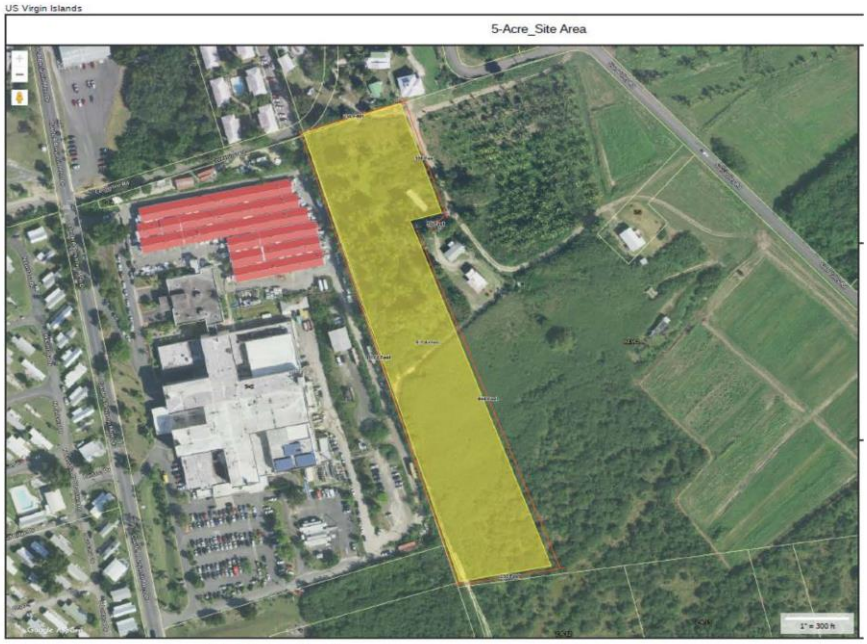

Figure 1. 5-Acres Leased Property on Rem. Plot 2 Estate Sion Farm

Upon completion of the site reconnaissance, the large heritage trees or clumps of heritage trees were flagged with tape. One particularly large mahogany tree is hollow and has a large beehive inside. For obvious reasons, the diameter of that mahogany tree was not measured. We tried to tie flagging all the way around the clump of bushes this mahogany tree was growing in. We were only partially successful. The bees did not approve of our efforts.

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Figure 2. View of Mr. Rodger's farm facing west. The area for JFL Modular Hospital Support Infrastructures is at the back of the photo.

Figure 3: View of the lower part, flat part of the property. It is a grassland with scattered trees.

Figure 4. Grove of large Mahogany Trees.

Plants:

We did not come across Federally Endangered Plant Species. These species on St. Croix are the following: *Agave eggersiana, Buxus vahlii,* and *Catesbaea melanocarpa.* There are Virgin Island Heritage species on site such as Genip *(Melicoccus bijugatus*), West Indian Mahogany (*Swietenia mahoganii)*, and Turpentine Tree (*Bursera simaruba*). In order to prune or remove a tree listed as a Virgin Islands Heritage Species, one must apply to the Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture for a permit.

Animals

St. Croix's suite of animal and bird species is very limited. Most of our visits to the site occurred in the late afternoon. Once we crossed paths with a deer and twice, we saw a black feral house cat. As to bird species we saw feral chickens, a pearly eyed thrasher, and some Zenaida doves. There surely are other animal we did not see but must pass through the site from time to time such as feral dogs, mongoose, and rats. There is a federally endangered lizard species, the St. Croix ground lizard. We did not see it because it only occurs on cays off the coast of St. Croix such as Green Cay, Ruth Cay, Protestant Cay, and Buck Island.

US FISH AND WILDLIFE IPAC SYSTEM

We also utilized the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) web application developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services to determine whether there were endangered plant or animal species on the proposed site and its environs. According to IPAC, there are "no threatened, endangered, or candidate species" or "critical habitats" within the project area . The IPAC evaluation report for the 5-acres site is listed in Attachment A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Loud noises anger bees. Before work crews start using machinery to clear the property and construct the parking lot, call a professional beekeeper. He/she can safely remove the beehive found in the in the hollow mahogany tree. The bees can be transported somewhere else to start a new hive.

Figure 5. Mahogany Tree with Beehive.

CONCLUSIONS

There are no Federally or Territorially endangered/ protected plant species on site. The endangered species that grow on St. Croix are the following: *Agave eggersiana, Buxus vahlii,* and *Catesbaea melanocarpa.*

There are no real objections to clearing this site for the construction of infrastructure if some of the larger trees can be saved, because there are some species on site listed as Virgin Islands Heritage species. They are Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), Genip *(Melicoccus bijugatus*), West Indian Mahogany (*Swietenia mahoganii*), and Turpentine Tree (*Bursera simaruba).* In order to prune or remove a tree listed as a Virgin Islands Heritage Species, one must apply to the Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture for a permit. The law generally applies to large trees as opposed to small trees.

The construction of the infrastructure proposed cannot be done without cutting some trees down, but large trees fulfill important ecological functions. To give an example, one of the largest mahoganies on site, is hollow and home to a large and active beehive. Bees pollinate important agricultural crops like tomatoes. However, with proper planning and due diligence, some of the larger mahogany trees can be saved.

Table 1. List of Plants Found on 5-Cares Site (Rem. Plot No. 2A Estate Sion Farm)

Family	Species	Common Name	Type of Plant
Asparagaceae	*Sansevieria trifasciata*	Snakeplant	Fibrous perennial
Asparagaceae	*Yucca aloifolia*	Spanish Bayonet, yucca	Large woody perennial
Bignoniaceae	*Tabebuia heterophylla*	White cedar	Bush
Bignoniaceae	*Tecoma stans*	Ginger Thomas	Bush
Boraginaceae	*Bourreria succulenta*	Pigeonberry	Small Tree
Boraginaceae	*Cordia alba*	White Manjack	Bush
Burseraceae	*Bursera simaruba*	Turpentine Tree	Tree
Capparidaceae	*Capparis baducca*	Rat Bean	Woody Perennial
Capparidaceae	*Capparis flexuosa*	Limber Caper	Bush
Capparidaceae	*Capparis indica*	White Willow	Small Tree
Caricaceae	*Carica payapa*	Papaya	Tree
Celastraceae	*Crossopetalum rhacoma*	Maidenberry	Bush
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylon brevipes*	Brisselet	Bush
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton astroites*	White Marran	Bush
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton betulinus*	Pistarkle	Bush
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton discolor*	Marran	Bush
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton rigida var. flavens*	Yellow Marran	Bush
Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha gossypifolia*	Wild Physicnut	Woody Perennial
Fabaceae	*Acacia farnesiana*	Sweet Casha	Small Tree

Fabaceae	*Acacia macracantha*	Stink Casha	Small Tree
Fabaceae	*Acacia tortuosa*	Casha	Small Tree
Fabaceae	*Albizia lebbek*	Tibbet	Tree
Fabaceae	*Gliricidia sepium*	Quick Stick	Small Tree
Fabaceae	*Indigoferra tinctoria*	Indigo	Woody Perennial
Fabaceae	*Tamarindus indica*	Tamarind	Tree
Malphigaceae	*Stigmaphyllon periplocifolium*	Leatherleaf	Vine
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem	Tree
Meliaceae	*Swietenia mahoganii*	West Indian Mahogany	Tree
Poaceae	*Bothriochloa pertusa*	Hurricane Grass	Grass
Poaceae	*Urochloa maxima*	Guinea Grass	Grass
Rutaceae	*Triphasia trifolia*	Sweet Lime	Woody Perennial
Sterculiaceae	*Melochia tomentosa*	Black Broom	Bush
Verbenaceae	*Citharexylem fructicosum*	Fiddlewood	Tree
Verbenaceae	*Lantana involucrata*	Lantana, Wild Sage	Bush

Table 2. List of Heritage Trees

LIST OF VI HISTORICAL AND CULTURALLY SIGNFICANT TREES (By Olassee Davis, Toni Thomas, and Eleanor Gibney)

1. Lignum vitae (*Guaiacun officinale*) is considered cultural and historical.
2. Mahogany trees both species (*Swietenia macrophylla*), (*Swietenia mahagoni*) is considered cultural and historical.
3. Mastic (*Mastichodendron foetidissimum*) is considered cultural
4. Guavaberry (*Myrciaria floribunda*) is cultural and historical
5. Silk cotton (*Ceiba pentandra*) native
6. Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*)
7. Gri-gri tree (*Bucida buceras*) native
8. Genip/Kenip (*Melicoccus bijugatus*)
9. Sandbox (*Hura crepitans*) native
10. Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)
11. Rain tree (*Samanea saman*)
12. West Indian mahoganies (*Swietenia mahagoni*)
13. West Indian locust tree (*Hymenaea courbaril*) native
14. Water mampoo (*Pisonia subcordata*) Native
15. Tropical almond or West Indian almond tree (*Terminalia ctappa*)
16. Ficus tree(*Ficus drupacea*) This is the bearded ficus tree with it multiple roots system.
17. Calabash or gobi (*Crescentia cujete*) Native
18. Turpentine tree (*Bursera simaruba*) the tree was used as a living fence

Table 3. List of Common Bird Species Found on St. Croix

Family	Scientific name	Common Name
Ardeidae	*Butoriodes virecescens*	Green Heron
Ardeidae	*Florida caerulea*	Little Blue Heron
Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret
Ardeidae	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black -Crowned Night Heron
Ardeidae	*Nyctanassa violaceae*	Yellow-Crowned Night Heron
Accipitridae	*Buteo jamaicensis*	Red-Tailed Hawk
Falconidae	*Falco sparverius*	American Kestrel
Pandionidae	*Pandion haliateus*	Osprey
Phasianidae	*Gallus gallus*	Feral Chickens
Phasianidae	*Pavo cristatus*	Peafowl
Numididae	*Numida meleagris*	Guinea-Fowl
Charadriidae	*Charadrius vociferus*	Killdeer
Columbidae	*Columba leucocephala*	White-crowned Pigeon
Columbidae	*Patagioenas squamosa*	Scaly-Naped Pigeon
Columbidae	*Zenaida aurita*	Zenaida dove
Columbidae	*Zenaida asiatica*	White-winged Dove
Columbidae	*Columbina paserina*	Common Ground Dove
Cuculidae	*Crotophaga ani*	Smooth-billed Ani
Caprimulgidae	*Chordeiles gundlachaii*	Antillean Night Hawk
Trochildae	*Sericotes holoserriceus*	Green-throated Carib
Trochildae	*Orthorhyncus cristatus*	Antillean Crested hummingbird
Tyrannidae	*Tyrannus dominicensis*	Grey Kingbird
Mimidae	*Mimus polyglottus*	Northern Mockingbird
Mimidae	*Margarops fuscatus*	Pearly-Eyed Thrasher
Coerebidae	*Coereba flaveola*	Bannaquit
Plocedidae	*Tiaris bicolor*	Black-faced Grassquit

Table 4. List of Animals Commonly Found in Scrub and Grassland Habitats

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Amphibians	*Leptodactylus albilabris*	White-lipped Frog
	Osteopilus septentrionalis	Cuban Treefrog (I)
	Eleutherodactylus coqui	Common Coquí
Reptiles	*Ameiva exsul*	Ground Lizard
	Iguana iguana	Green Iguana
Mammals	*Stenoderma rufum*	Red Fruit Bat
	Brachyphylla cavernarum	Cave Bat
	Herpestes javanicus	Small Indian Mongoose (I)
	Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer (I)
	Rattus spp.	Rat (I)

ATTACHMENT A

US Fish & Wild Life Services **IPAC** Endangered Species Assessment Report

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office
Post Office Box 491
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491
Phone: (787) 851-7297 Fax: (787) 851-7440
http://www.fws.gov/caribbean/es

In Reply Refer To: May 16, 2022
Project Code: 2022-0043084
Project Name: Juan Luis North Hospital Physical Infrastructure Project

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. To obtain guidance for completing this process and the minimum requirements for project packages, please visit:

https://www.fws.gov/southeast/pdf/letter/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:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.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

Post Office Box 491
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491
(786) 244-0081

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office
Post Office Box 491
Boqueron, PR 00622-0491
(787) 851-7297

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0043084
Event Code: None
Project Name: Juan Luis North Hospital Physical Infrastructure Project
Project Type: Government / Municipal (Non-Military) Construction
Project Description: 5-Acres of Leased Land which abutts the Juan Luis Hospital grounds to the east will be used for the installation of the following physical infrastructure for the Juan Luis North Hospital:

- 260,000 Gallons Water Tank
- Two 6,500 Gallons Propane Tanks
- EmergencyServicesParking
- ADAParking
- General Parking to include 275-300 parkingspaces
- Service Vehicle Parking

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@17.734275150000002,-64.75048379933553,14z

Counties: St. Croix County, Virgin Islands

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Critical habitats

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

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

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

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

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

---

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

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

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?
To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?
Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects
For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical

Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report
The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

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

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE VISIT HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency:	Caritech Group LLC
Name:	Eric Douglas
Address:	125 Cotton Valley
Address Line 2:	P.O. Box 5018
City:	Kingshill
State:	VI
Zip:	00851
Email	caritechgroup@gmail.com
Phone:	3406909533

ATTACHMENT B

Qualifications of Professional Environmental Personnel

Michael John Morgan
5044 Tide Village
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI
340-244-1467(cell)
mikeboskey@hotmail.com

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Agro-forestry Research Specialist and Cooperative Extension Agent
(August, 2010 - Present)
University of the Virgin Islands-Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Croix Campus
Dr. Thomas W. Zimmerman: 340-692-4074, tzimmer@uvi.edu

- Collect seeds of federally and locally endangered tropical dry forest trees native to the US Virgin Islands, and determine how to best propagate these species in a greenhouse or nursery.
- Plant seedling of the propagated species in field, and record phenology, growth and survival.
- Grant funded research; glass house experiment testing drought tolerance and water use of 10 tree species with potential for use in tropical dry landscape plantings.
- Academic leave for 1st half 2016 to take 2 advanced soils classes and1 advanced biometrics class, at the University of Puerto Rico-Mayagüez campus.
- Certified Arborist, Certification by ISA, the International Society of Arborists
- Occasional contract work such as collecting soil cores, leaf litter collection, and forest vegetation surveys, and forest management plans.

Research Assistant, (January 2010 to July 2010)
Forestry Department and Soils Department, University of Florida
Dr. Tim Martin: (352) 846-0866, tamartin@ufl.edu

- Layout of a clonal pine field trial, Collection of growth and plant architecture data from a 2 year loblolly pine old plantation.
- Collection of algal and water samples for a study using algae to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus content in river water. General lab work.

Teaching & Research Assistant, (August 2006 to December 2009)
Forest Ecology and Ecosystem Restoration Lab, University of Florida
Dr. Shibu Jose: (573) 882-0240, joses@missouri.edu

- Collect baseline vegetation data and marking of trees for uneven-aged forest management in a hardwood hammock forest and in a slash pine plantation.
- Translate scientific articles for publication from Spanish into English.
- Occasional international forestry consultant; marked 10 hectare teak plantation for a thinning, & writing silvicultural guide for 12 tropical dry forest species.

Manager of Forestry Operations, (January 1998 to July 2006)
Fundación Pro-Bosque Guayaquil, Ecuador
Eric Horstman, Executive Director, 593-9-82551879, vonhorst@ecua.net.ec

- Supervised the production of dry tropical forest tree seedlings and native fruit trees in a nursery with an annual production of 40,000 plants.
- Designed and executed tropical dry forest and mangrove restoration projects. Wrote the proposals and budgets for funding these projects.
- Mapped park land and future land acquisitions for the Cerro Blanco Protected Forest using traditional maps and satellite images with the help of GIS and AUTOCAD programs.
- Participated in the drawing up of environmental impact statements as a forest expert.

Peace Corp Volunteer, (February 1995 to December 1997)
- Assigned to work with Ecuadoran NGO, Fundación ProBosque to teach park guards how to put out wild fires.
- Propagated little known tree species such as Seca (*Geoffroae spinosa*) and Palo Santo (*Bursera graveolens*).Collected seeds of dry forest trees to produce seedlings for reforestation projects.
- Performed tree inventories of existing plantations and permanent forest plots.

Forestry Technician (April, 1992 to January, 1995**)**
The USDA Forest Service, Center for Forested Wetlands, Charleston, SC

- Managed a network of computerized weather stations for project studying the effects of climate and soils on the growth of Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*).
- Worked as a wild lands fire fighter in Montana and Idaho.

Wildlands Firefighter (May, 1991- October, 1991)
The US Fish and Wildlife Service: Long Island Complex of Refuges. Shirley, New York.

- Trained as a wild lands firefighter. Cut firebreaks around reserve with a chainsaw.

EDUCATION

Masters of Science in Forest Resources and Conservation, Graduation December, 2009
From the University of Florida, School of Forestry Resources and Conservation

Thesis title: Physiological adaptations to drought of the tropical dry forest tree, *Bursera graveolens*, its suitability for use in the restoration of mine lands, plus increasing its seed germination through pretreatments.

Bachelor of Science, Forest Science, December 1990

From the Pennsylvania State University,

PUBLICATIONS:

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REFERENCES

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TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

- Project Management
- Process Technology Industrial Technical Training
- Oil refinery Operations
- Industrial/Environmental Compliance and Permitting including SWPPP, SPCC, Air and CZM Permits
- Environmental Site Assessment Reports
- Water System design
- Chemical Process Simulation, and Optimization

TITLE
Member-Manager /General Manager
Caritech Group LLC
P.O. Box 5018, Kingshill VI 00851
U.S. Virgin Islands

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
Teaching: 16 years
Engineering: 33 years

EDUCATION
BS/Chemistry/
University of the Virgin Islands
MSc/ Chemical Engineering/
Auburn University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS
Professional Engineer
USVI 565-E

PROFESSIONAL AFILIATIONS
Member of the American Institute of Engineers
Member of the American Chemical Society

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Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. Douglas has over of 30 years of experience as an Engineer as well as over 15 years as an educator. He earned a master's degree in Chemical Engineering at Auburn University. AL. He has worked for a variety of companies during his illustrious career including Dow Chemical; Hess Oil Virgin Islands Corp.; the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (VIWAPA and Maguire Group Inc. He was the Program Director and Professor of Process Technology at the University of the Virgin Islands for
15 years. He is a registered Professional Engineer in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Campo Rico Waterline Rehabilitation Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Currently directing the design of a water system that will result in the replacement of approximately 5,200 linear feet of aged 8-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 8-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe and the replacement of approximately 13,600 linear feet of 6-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 6-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe, including all fittings, valves, hydrants, and appurtenances necessary to complete the job in place and return the project area to pre–construction conditions.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Hannah's Rest Waterline Rehabilitation Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Currently directing the design of a water system that will result in the replacement of approximately 10,363 linear feet of 6-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 6-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe, including all fittings, valves, hydrants, and appurtenances necessary to complete the job in place and return the project area to pre–construction conditions.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Frederiksted Waterline Rehabilitation Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Directed the design of a water system that will result in the replacement of approximately 2,800 linear feet of aged 10-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 10-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe and the replacement of approximately 13,700 linear feet of 6-inch Ductile Iron pipe with 6-inch C-900 DR-14 PVC pipe, including all fittings, valves, hydrants, and appurtenances necessary to complete the job in place and return the project area to pre–construction conditions.

Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, Propane Facility Design Review, St. Croix and St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands

Performed a review of facility drawings and specifications for two propane storage and vaporization facilities to assess compliance with applicable regulations and generally accepted engineering practices. Assessed process design as it related to the ability of the system to provide vaporized propane to the gas turbines.

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VIWAPA STX Feeder No.8 Underground Utility Construction Project – Phase II: St. Croix , U.S. Virgin Islands

Mr. Douglas served as the Project Manager for the construction of Feeder No. 8 underground utility service project which covered the construction of conduits for the installation of electrical and communication lines along the Melvin H. Evans Highway from the intersection of East Airport road to the intersection of Emancipation Drive, then north to the intersection at the Hannah's Rest between Emancipation Drive and the Queen Mary Highway. The contractor on record for Phase II of this project was Zenon Construction. The construction coast was $5.7 million.

Diageo USVI Rum Distillery Submission of Numerous Environmental and Construction Permits for Process Modifications and Upgrades, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Over the last 10 years, submitted many environmental and building permit applications and successfully secured such permits for the distillery to include:

- Diageo New Anaerobic Digester System Installation Facility Earth Change, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits
- Diageo Anaerobic Digester Tank conversion to a Water Storage Tank permit exemption request
- Diageo Rum Distillery Wash Water Treatment System Upgrade Major Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Permit Application
- Diageo Rum Distillery Process Water Area Demolition Permit
- Diageo Rum Distillery Facility New Control Building Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application
- Diageo Rum Distillery Boiler System and Heat Exchanger Replacement Project CZM Permit Exemption Request
- Diageo Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generation Unit Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application
- LPG Storage and Supply Facility Earth Change, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits
- Molasses Transfer Pump System Upgrade Earth Change, Building, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits
- Major CZM Modification Request to Major Land CZM Permit # CZX-10-09L for construction of a CMS product pipeline from the Diageo Distillery to the St. Croix Renaissance Group Docking Facilities
- Several updates and modifications to the Facility Spill-Prevention, Counter Measures and Containment (SPCC) plans
- Several updates and modifications to the facility Stormwater and Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP)
- Annual Terminal Facility License Renewal Application

Cruzan Rum Distilleries Power Generation Building Construction Project

Completed permit application forms and obtained Earth Change, Building,

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Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing construction permits for the construction of a building to house power generation equipment for the rum distillery

Cruzan Rum CMS Wastewater Treatment Plant Major Earth Change Permit Application

Cruzan Rum Distilleries contracted Maguire Group to provide environmental permitting services for the installation of a Vinasse Evaporator System to concentrate the vinasse effluent from the facility that is currently discharged to the ocean. The design of the two-stage evaporator system utilizes falling film evaporation technology and forced circulation concentration technology to efficiently concentrate vinasse to 70% dissolved solids (DS) or greater while minimizing fouling and subsequent washing requirements. Maguire was specifically contracted to prepare and submit a Land Clearing Permit, Major Earth Change Permit, and a Building Construction. Mr. Douglas was then in the employ of Maguire, compiled all required environmental and building permits for this major project.

Cruzan Rum Distillery LPG Power Generation Facility Design, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands

Member of a team which involved identifying permitting requirements for a for a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) facility for the distillery to displace its diesel fuel usage. Preliminary siting of an LNG facility was also performed as part of the initial evaluation. Mr. Douglas participated in the code compliance review form both an LPG and LNG
perspective.

Cruzan Rum LPG Storage Facility, Major Earth Change Permit Application

Cruzan Rum constructed a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) fuel storage facility at their current facility at Parcel 5 Estate Diamond, St. Croix, US Virgin Islands (USVI).The project involved the installation of two 30,000 gallon LPG storage tanks with associated truck unloading manifold and pumps, supply manifold, pumps, water-bath vaporizer and distribution piping to transfer LPG from the storage facility to the boilers and power generators at the distillery. Mr. Douglas was contracted by Cruzan Rum Distilleries to provide environmental permitting services, including the development of an Environmental Assessment Report and submission of a Major Earth Change Permit for the construction of the LPG Storage Facility.

VIWAPA Frederiksted Waterline Rehabilitation Project- Phase I, St. Croix

Project Manager for this $780,000 construction project undertaken by VIWAPA to upgrade the water system in Frederiksted, St. Croix. The project involved the installation of new PVC lines to replace old corroded ductile iron waterlines.

VIWAPA Reverse Osmosis Water Desalination Unit, St. Croix

Eric Douglas, MSc, PE

Project Manager for the commissioning of a 250,000 gallon per day (gpd) reverse osmosis desalination unit to upgrade the quality of brackish water from the Fair Plains well field close to the Alexander Hamilton Airport to upgrade the public utility's portable water quality standards.

VIWAPA Unit 24 HRSG Construction

Assistant Project Manager to Dana Smith, Resident Manager for Maguire Group who provided construction management services for the installation of a new heat recovery steam generator (Unit 24) at the Richmond Power Plant on St. Croix for eighteen months. Project construction cost was $30 million.

LEB Demolition Design and Debris Disposal Project, Virgin Islands Housing Authority

Project Manager for the development and implementation of a comprehensive demolition plans for nineteen buildings at the Louis E. Brown Public Housing Complex on St. Croix.

VI Waste Management Authority St. Croix Transfer Station, St. Croix
Maguire was contracted by the VIWMA to prepare design/build 30% plans and an Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) along with a Major Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application for the St. Croix Transfer Station. Mr. Douglas, who was employed by Maguire then, was actively involved in the preliminary design and CZM permitting process.

William & Punch Marina, Casino & Residential Golf Resort, St. Croix

As a Maguire employee, Mr. Douglas was part of a team that worked on the Environmental Permitting/Preliminary Civil Engineering Design for a proposed Marina, Casino & Residential Golf Resort on the west end of St. Croix.

Geonet Ethanol LLC Ethanol Dehydration Plant Construction Project

Geonet Ethanol LLC constructed an ethanol dehydration plant at the St. Croix Renaissance Group Industrial Park on the South Shore. The purpose for the construction of this ethanol dehydration facility was to provide fuel-grade ethanol for sale to the United States, and potentially other buyers. Maguire was contracted by Geonet Ethanol LLC to provide environmental permitting services, including an Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) and a Major Coastal Zone Management Permit Application, for the construction of the ethanol dehydration facility. Mr. Douglas was employed by Maguire then and was actively involved in the environmental permitting process.

VIWMA Waste Water Treatment Plant Construction Project, St. Thomas

The GVI contracted with Veolia Water North America (VWNA) Caribbean LLC to design, build and operate, for 20 years, a new 4 million gallon per day (mgd) wastewater treatment facility on St. Thomas. As part of the permit

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requirements, this Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) was prepared to accompany the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) permit application. Maguire was hired to work on the environmental permits and preliminary plant design. Mr. Douglas was a significant contributing member of the Maguire Team.

Solid Waste Management Facility Startup, Phoenix, Arizona

Provided start-up coverage for a 320 ton/day Materials Recovery Facility designed by Maguire Group Inc. for the City of Phoenix, Arizona. Conducted a performance test on the facility including the measurement and calculations of system throughput capacity, sampling and calculations for materials recover efficiencies and recovered materials quality.

Program Director of the Process Technology Program on the St. Croix Campus of the University of the Virgin Islands (UVI

Mr. Douglas successfully implemented and directed a two-year degree program from 2002 to 2016. Under his direction, the program produced over one hundred-twenty (120) process technology graduates, the vast majority of whom are now pursuing rewarding careers in local industries such as Lime Tree Terminal & Refinery, Diageo, Cruzan Rum, Seven Seas Water, VIWAPA and abroad.

As an engineering consultant and majority owner of Caritech Group LLC, Eric conducts training in process technology and environmental compliance for private industry and government agencies. His company recently completed (October,2018) a comprehensive six-week technical training program for entry-level operators at the VITOL LPG Supply Terminal on St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Document D – Eight Step Review Process Document

Gov. Juan F. Luis North Parking Lot and Ancillary Structures
St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands
Executive Order 11988 and 11990 – Floodplains and Wetlands
Eight-Step Decision Making Process

Step 1 Determine Proposed Action Location

The USVI Advisory Flood Hazard Resources Map and the Flood Insurance Risk Map (FIRM) show that the proposed action is outside the 1-percent flood zone. The southeastern boundary of the 3.6 acre parcel directly abuts the 1-percent flood zone and the 5-acre parcel extends into the flood zone, however all proposed work is outside the flood zone.

Existing National Wetlands Inventory and US Environmental Protection Agency maps do not identify any streams or wetlands in proximity to the subject site. Field investigation of both parcels confirmed no wetlands are present.

Step 2 Early Public Notice (Preliminary Notice)

FEMA published two Public Notices on November 19, 2017 which gave intent to reimburse eligible applicants for eligible costs to repair and/or replace facilities damaged by Hurricanes Irma and Maria. President Trump issued one disaster declaration (DR-4335-VI) for Irma on September 7, and another one (DR-4340-VI) for Maria on September 20, encompassing the entire territory disaster declarations.

Step 3 Identify Practicable Alternatives

The no action alternative would provide no construction for parking or support facilities, and would continue to place human health and safety at risk.

The proposed action to construct parking and required support facilities is the only practicable alternative.

Step 4 Identify Potential Impacts

The no action alternative would not be impacted by the 1-percent flooding hazard and would not impact the flood zone.

The proposed action includes major ground disturbance resulting in elevation and grade changes that may contribute to runoff and increase flood risk down-slope. These grade changes are necessary to provide for safe and accessible parking facilities and building access. The impacts to

the flood zone would be minor and long-term resulting from permanent changes in topography and land cover. No grading is proposed for land within the flood zone.

*Step 5 M*inimize Adverse Impacts

A development plan for the proposed action incorporates the use of pervious paving, and other environmental site design techniques to improve infiltration as well as stormwater management practices to minimize runoff.

USVI DPNR should be consulted to determine that the proposed grading will cause "no rise" and an approved Stormwater, Erosion, and Sediment Control Plan may be required.

Step 6 Re-evaluate Alternatives

Re-evaluation of the proposed action confirms that this is the only practicable action and location. The proposed action and the associated mitigation ensures minimal impacts to the floodplain which may occur during construction. The public benefits of the project outweigh the minor long-term impacts.

Step 7 Final Public Notice

The anticipated Finding of No Significant Impact will serve as the final notice for this project

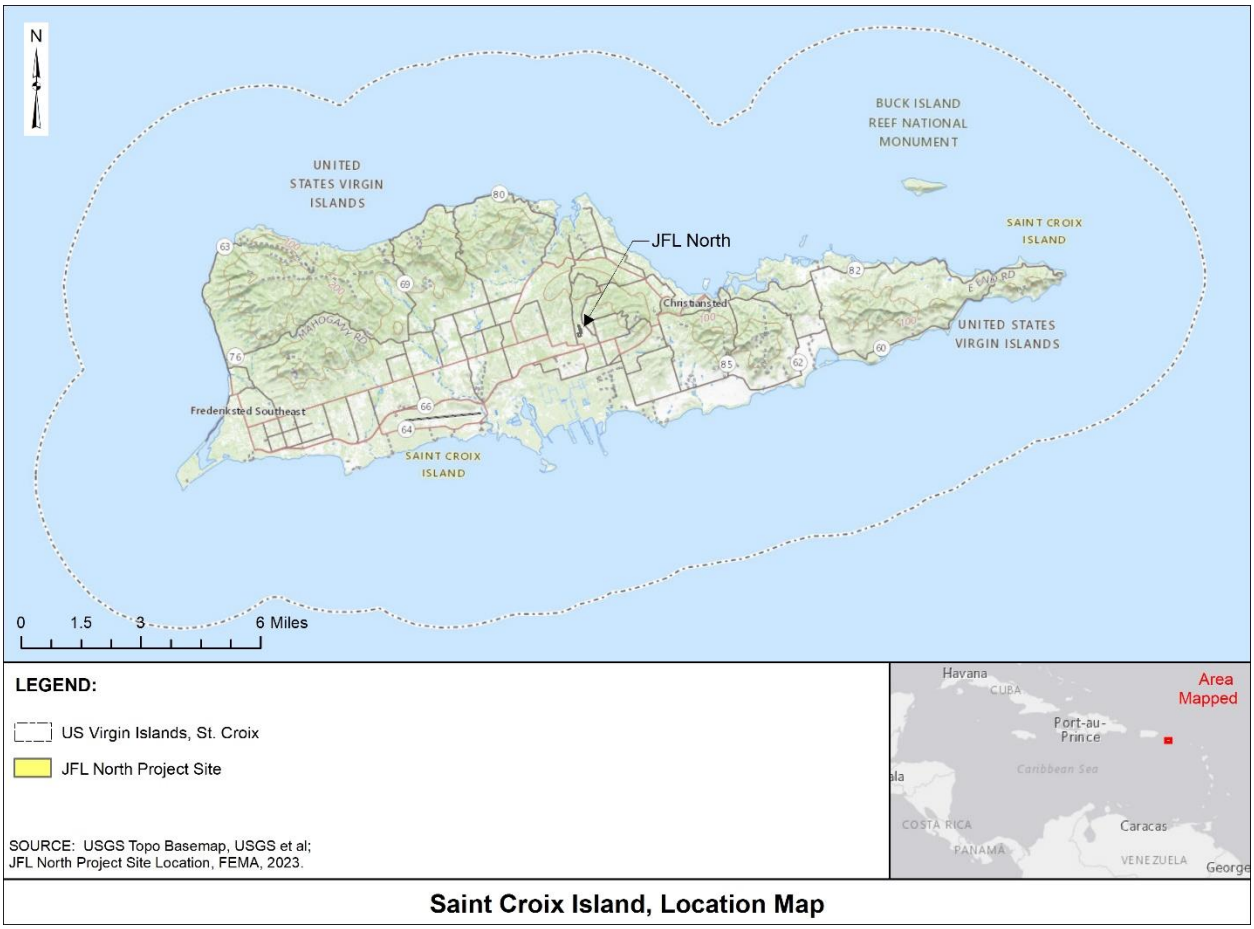
Step 8 Implement the Action

The requirements of 44 CFR Part 9.11 are fully implemented by the proposed action. Project must also comply with USVI floodplain and flood risk regulations.

APPENDIX B

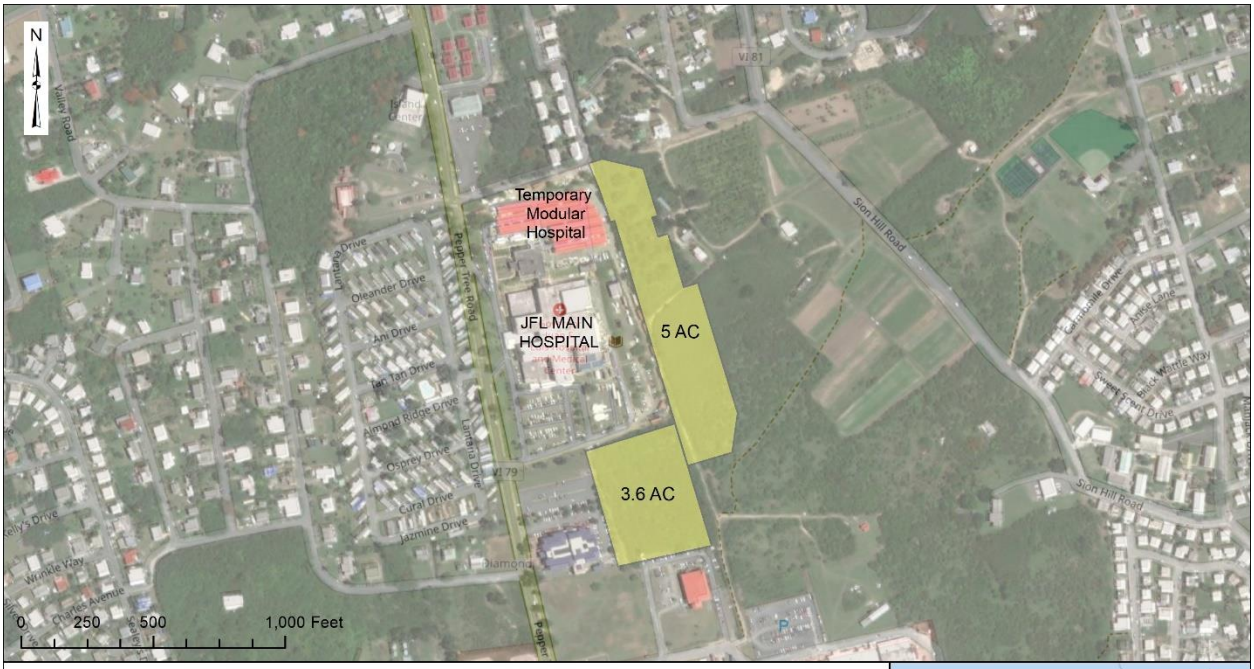
Figures

Figure A – JFL Hospital Location Map



Saint Croix Island, Location Map

Figure B – JFL Project Site



Saint Croix Island, Project Site

Figure C – JFL Site Plan

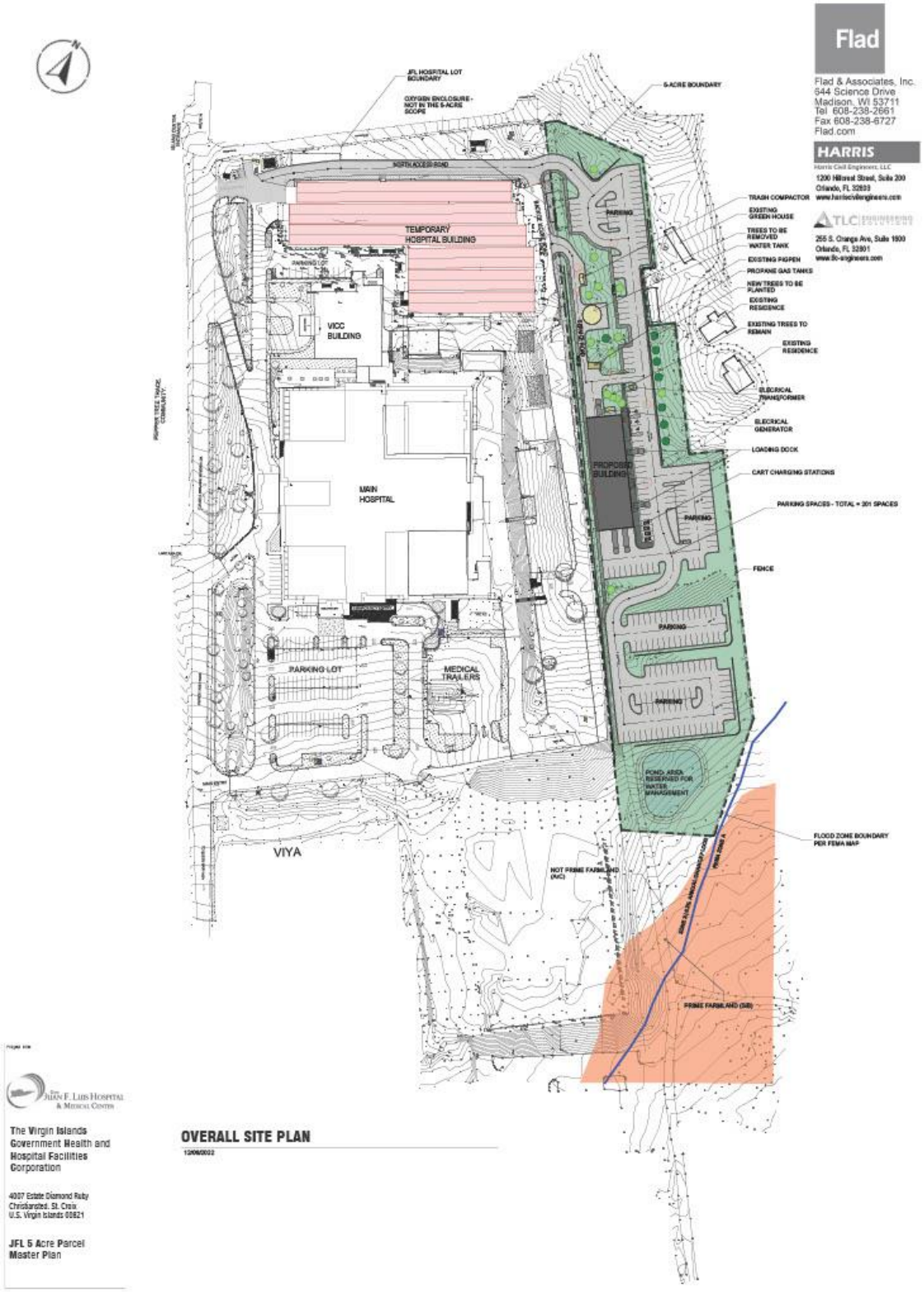


Figure D – JFL 3.6 Acre Proposed Development

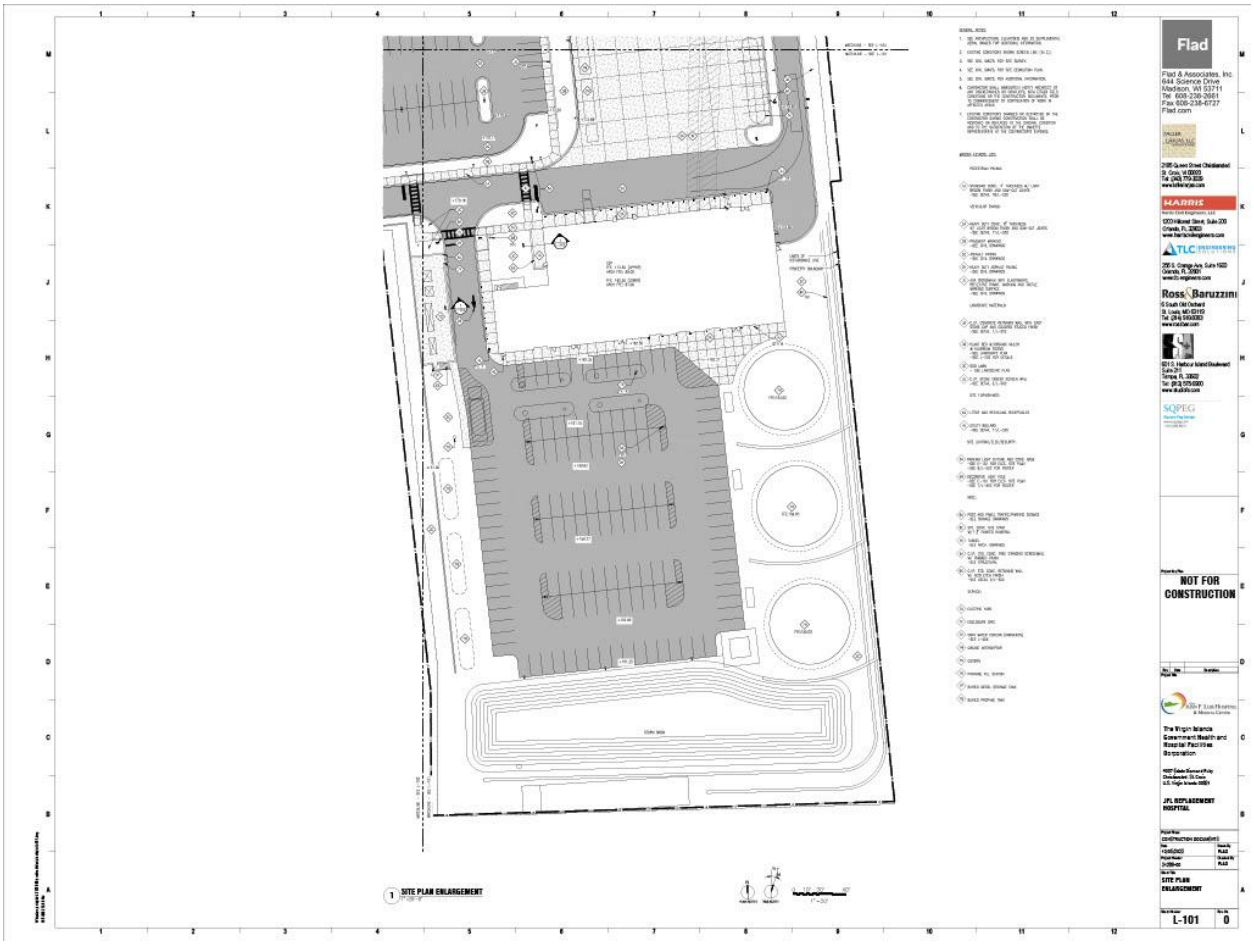


Figure E – St. Croix JFL Hospital Wetlands Map

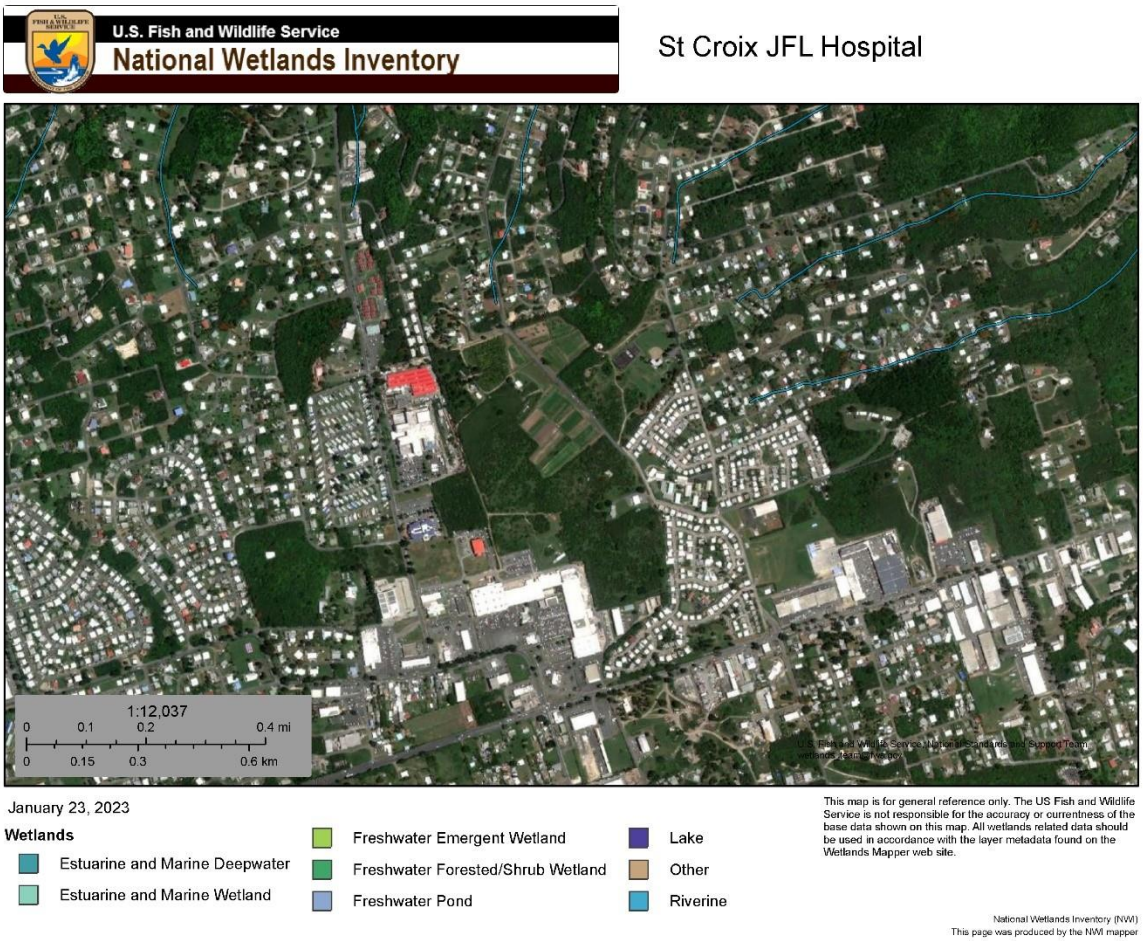


Figure F – St. Croix Watersheds Map

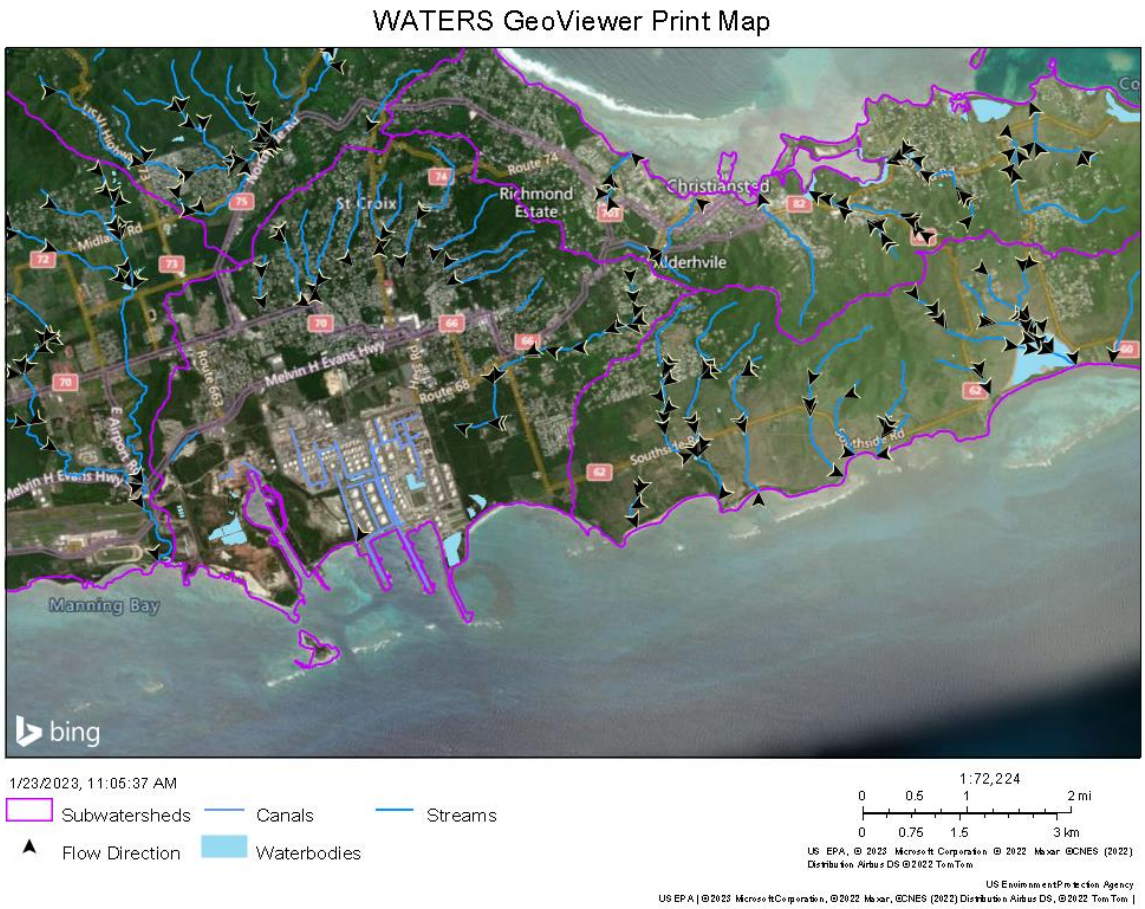


Figure G – FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette Map of Project Site

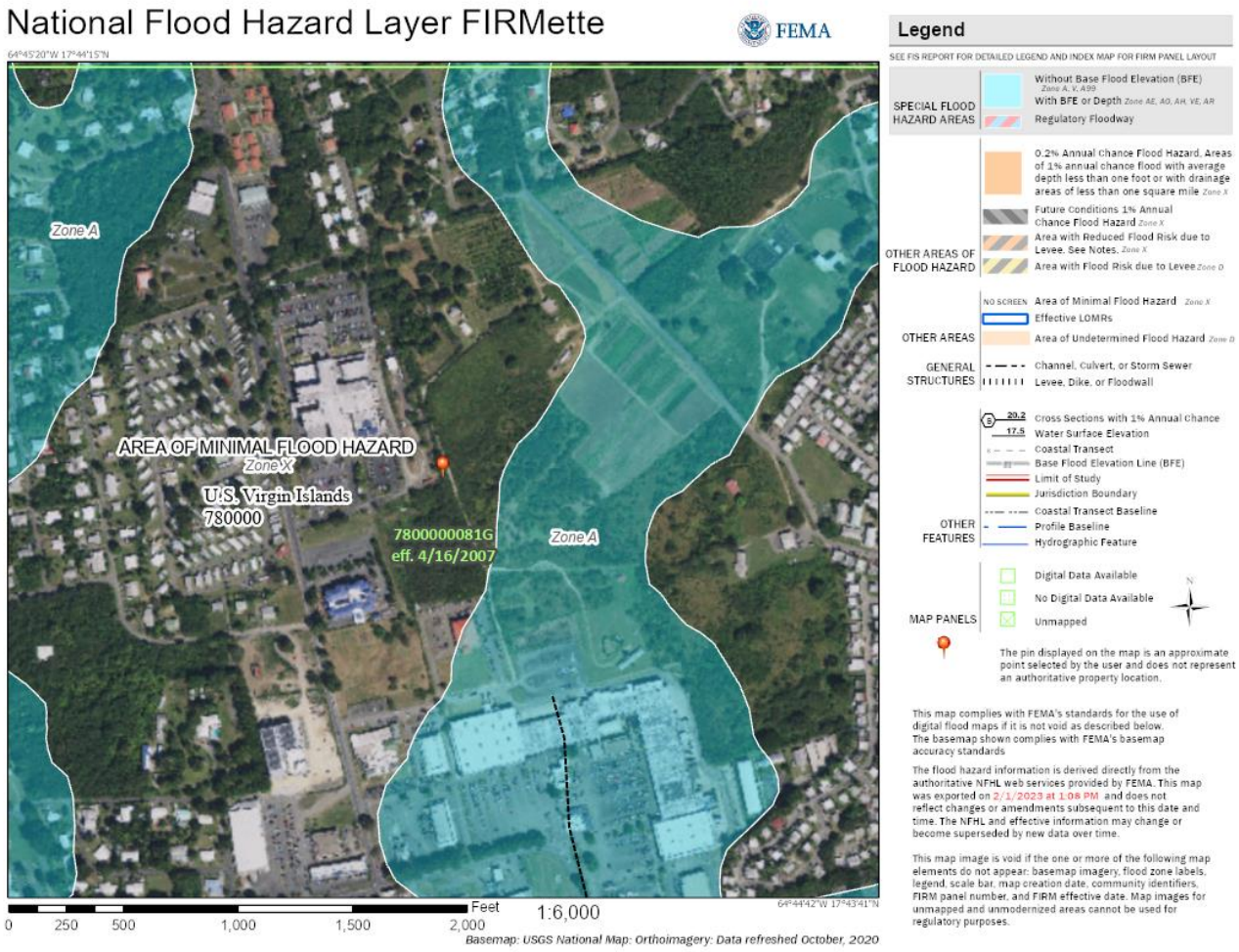


Figure H – US Virgin Islands – Advisory Flood Hazard Resources Map

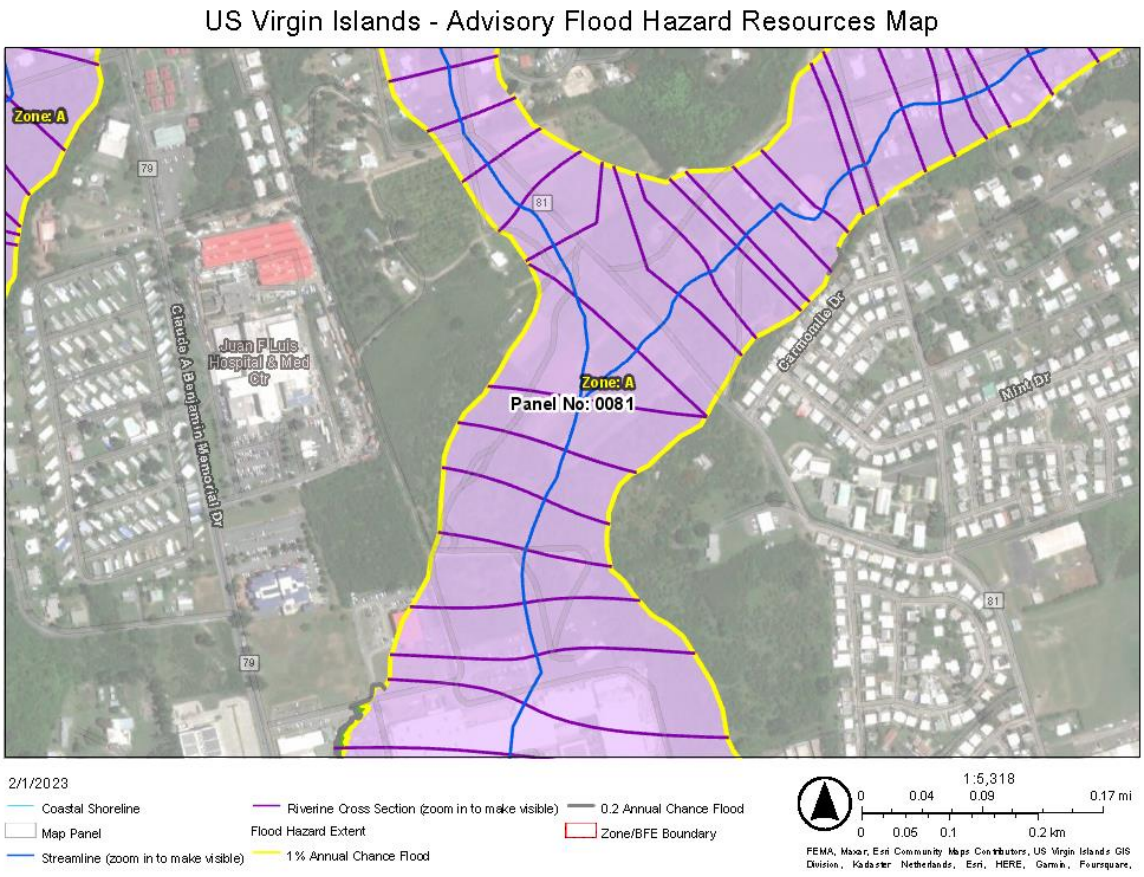
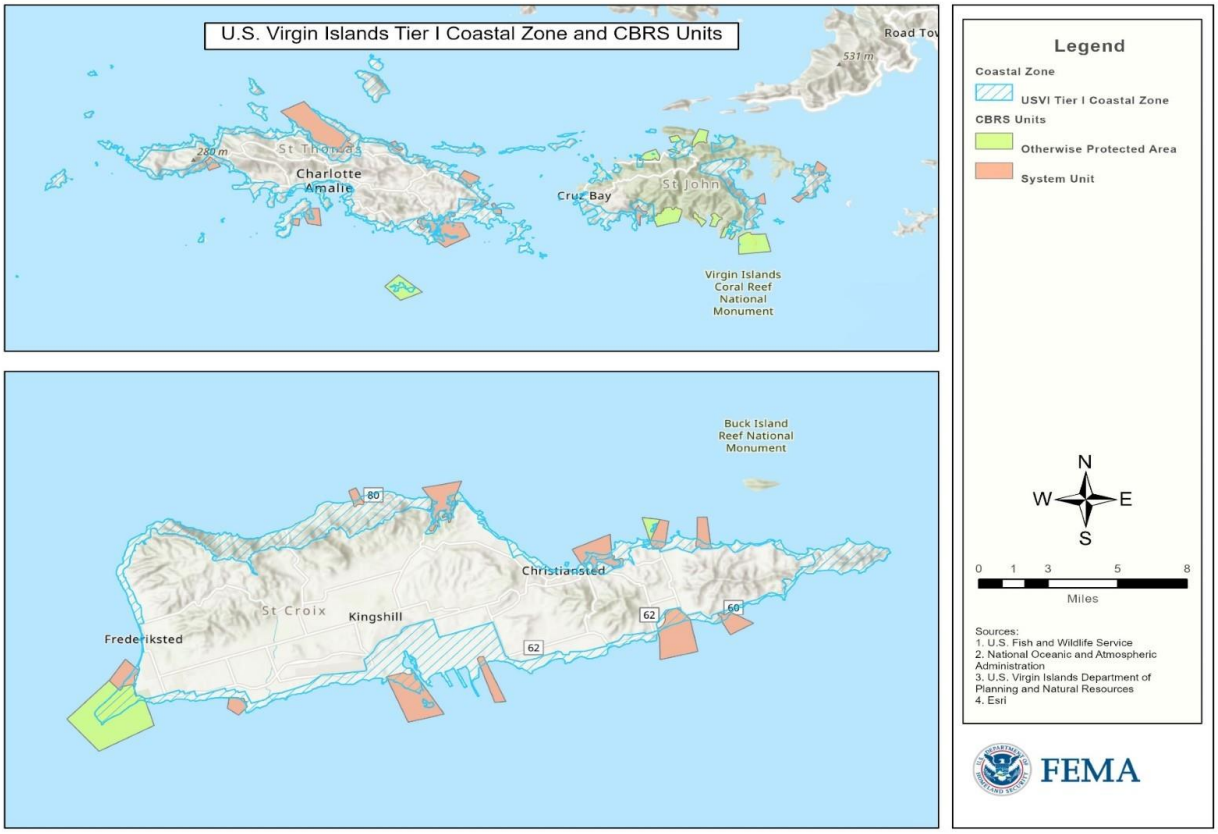


Figure I – U.S. Virgin Islands Tier I Coastal Zone and CBRS Units



APPENDIX C

Tables

Table A – Minority Populations in the EJ ROI (2020)

Race/Ethnicity	**EJ (ROI)[1]**	**St. Croix Island**	**USVI**
Total Population Count	1,456	41,004	87,146
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30.6%	23.7%	18.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino			
Black or African American	60%	61%	64.2%
White	4.3%	11.1%	12.7%
Other Races[2]	2.8%	1.9%	2.0%
Two or More Races	2.2%	2.3%	2.7%
Total Minority Population[3]	1,392 (95.6%)	36,453 (88.9%)	76,078 (87.3%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of the U.S. Virgin Islands.
Note(s):

1. EJ ROI values are a sum of Estate Diamond East and Estate Sion Farm.
2. This category includes respondents who reported one race group that was not classified as Black or African American or White.
3. Minority population includes persons who are American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

Table B - Income and Poverty Characteristics in the EJ ROI (2020)

Income and Poverty Characteristics	**EJ (ROI)[1]**	**St. Croix Island**	**USVI**
Total Number of Households	672	18,083	39,642
Median Household Income		$39,445	$40,408
_–Estate Diamond East	$51,375		
Estate Sion Farm	$33,594		
Percent of All Individuals in Households with Income in 2019 Below Poverty Level	19.3%	24.9%	22.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of the U.S. Virgin Islands.
Note(s):

1. EJ ROI values are a sum of Estate Diamond East and Estate Sion Farm for number of households and households with income in 2019 below poverty level. The median household income in the EJ ROI is reported at the Estate level.

Table C – 2020 USVI Census Data General Demographics Near Project Area

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP1	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
SEX AND AGE						
Total population	87,146	100.0%	435	100.0%	1,021	100.0%
Under 5 years	4,468	5.1%	15	3.4%	48	4.7%
5 to 9 years	4,600	5.3%	28	6.4%	45	4.4%
10 to 14 years	5,097	5.8%	17	3.9%	74	7.2%
15 to 19 years	4,872	5.6%	33	7.6%	63	6.2%
20 to 24 years	4,153	4.8%	17	3.9%	60	5.9%
25 to 29 years	4,570	5.2%	30	6.9%	33	3.2%
30 to 34 years	4,689	5.4%	26	6.0%	48	4.7%
35 to 39 years	5,062	5.8%	36	8.3%	53	5.2%
40 to 44 years	5,147	5.9%	21	4.8%	49	4.8%
45 to 49 years	5,703	6.5%	29	6.7%	63	6.2%
50 to 54 years	6,651	7.6%	30	6.9%	71	7.0%
55 to 59 years	6,996	8.0%	32	7.4%	63	6.2%
60 to 64 years	6,597	7.6%	26	6.0%	57	5.6%
65 to 69 years	5,753	6.6%	28	6.4%	67	6.6%
70 to 74 years	5,252	6.0%	25	5.7%	76	7.4%
75 to 79 years	3,893	4.5%	16	3.7%	84	8.2%
80 to 84 years	2,115	2.4%	19	4.4%	38	3.7%
85 years and over	1,528	1.8%	7	1.6%	29	2.8%
Selected Age Categories						
16 years and over	72,049	82.7%	368	84.6%	839	82.2%
18 years and over	70,060	80.4%	353	81.1%	811	79.4%
21 years and over	67,214	77.1%	339	77.9%	777	76.1%
62 years and over	22,349	25.6%	109	25.1%	330	32.3%
65 years and over	18,541	21.3%	95	21.8%	294	28.8%
Male population	42,343	48.6%	209	48.0%	484	47.4%
Under 5 years	2,353	2.7%	10	2.3%	30	2.9%
5 to 9 years	2,429	2.8%	12	2.8%	20	2.0%
10 to 14 years	2,566	2.9%	6	1.4%	33	3.2%
15 to 19 years	2,467	2.8%	17	3.9%	34	3.3%
20 to 24 years	2,054	2.4%	8	1.8%	30	2.9%
25 to 29 years	2,170	2.5%	17	3.9%	12	1.2%
30 to 34 years	2,247	2.6%	12	2.8%	30	2.9%
35 to 39 years	2,470	2.8%	21	4.8%	21	2.1%
40 to 44 years	2,515	2.9%	8	1.8%	22	2.2%
45 to 49 years	2,810	3.2%	15	3.4%	29	2.8%
50 to 54 years	3,275	3.8%	14	3.2%	33	3.2%
55 to 59 years	3,360	3.9%	13	3.0%	35	3.4%
60 to 64 years	3,206	3.7%	10	2.3%	29	2.8%
65 to 69 years	2,651	3.0%	16	3.7%	32	3.1%
70 to 74 years	2,491	2.9%	14	3.2%	35	3.4%
75 to 79 years	1,828	2.1%	9	2.1%	34	3.3%
80 to 84 years	897	1.0%	5	1.1%	13	1.3%
85 years and over	554	0.6%	2	0.5%	12	1.2%
Selected Age Categories						
16 years and over	34,522	39.6%	178	40.9%	393	38.5%
18 years and over	33,494	38.4%	172	39.5%	380	37.2%
21 years and over	32,085	36.8%	162	37.2%	358	35.1%
62 years and over	10,278	11.8%	48	11.0%	146	14.3%

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP1	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
65 years and over	8,421	9.7%	46	10.6%	126	12.3%
Female population	44,803	51.4%	226	52.0%	537	52.6%
Under 5 years	2,115	2.4%	5	1.1%	18	1.8%
5 to 9 years	2,171	2.5%	16	3.7%	25	2.4%
10 to 14 years	2,531	2.9%	11	2.5%	41	4.0%
15 to 19 years	2,405	2.8%	16	3.7%	29	2.8%
20 to 24 years	2,099	2.4%	9	2.1%	30	2.9%
25 to 29 years	2,400	2.8%	13	3.0%	21	2.1%
30 to 34 years	2,442	2.8%	14	3.2%	18	1.8%
35 to 39 years	2,592	3.0%	15	3.4%	32	3.1%
40 to 44 years	2,632	3.0%	13	3.0%	27	2.6%
45 to 49 years	2,893	3.3%	14	3.2%	34	3.3%
50 to 54 years	3,376	3.9%	16	3.7%	38	3.7%
55 to 59 years	3,636	4.2%	19	4.4%	28	2.7%
60 to 64 years	3,391	3.9%	16	3.7%	28	2.7%
65 to 69 years	3,102	3.6%	12	2.8%	35	3.4%
70 to 74 years	2,761	3.2%	11	2.5%	41	4.0%
75 to 79 years	2,065	2.4%	7	1.6%	50	4.9%
80 to 84 years	1,218	1.4%	14	3.2%	25	2.4%
85 years and over	974	1.1%	5	1.1%	17	1.7%
Selected Age Categories						
16 years and over	37,527	43.1%	190	43.7%	446	43.7%
18 years and over	36,566	42.0%	181	41.6%	431	42.2%
21 years and over	35,129	40.3%	177	40.7%	419	41.0%
62 years and over	12,071	13.9%	61	14.0%	184	18.0%
65 years and over	10,120	11.6%	49	11.3%	168	16.5%
MEDIAN AGE BY SEX						
Both sexes	45.9	(X)	43.4	(X)	48.1	(X)
Male	44.8	(X)	40.5	(X)	46.9	(X)
Female	46.9	(X)	45.3	(X)	48.7	(X)
RACE						
Total population	87,146	100.0%	435	100.0%	1,021	100.0%
One Race	80,577	92.5%	393	90.3%	963	94.3%
Black or African American	62,183	71.4%	271	62.3%	794	77.8%
African American	18,867	21.6%	58	13.3%	148	14.5%
Caribbean	10,310	11.8%	12	2.8%	82	8.0%
Anguillan	143	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Antiguan and Barbudan	474	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%
British Virgin Islander	165	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dominica Islander	233	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Haitian	2,062	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jamaican	174	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittian and Nevisian	751	0.9%	3	0.7%	2	0.2%
St. Lucian	422	0.5%	2	0.5%	3	0.3%
Trinidadian and Tobagonian	211	0.2%	1	0.2%	4	0.4%
U.S. Virgin Islander	2,565	2.9%	1	0.2%	52	5.1%
West Indian	689	0.8%	0	0.0%	4	0.4%
Other Caribbean	2,421	2.8%	4	0.9%	12	1.2%

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP1	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Other Black or African American	33,006	37.9%	201	46.2%	564	55.2%
White	11,584	13.3%	35	8.0%	34	3.3%
Asian	910	1.0%	29	6.7%	1	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	371	0.4%	4	0.9%	5	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	51	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	5,478	6.3%	54	12.4%	129	12.6%
Two or More Races	6,569	7.5%	42	9.7%	58	5.7%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [1]						
Black or African American alone or in combination [2]	67,769	77.8%	305	70.1%	845	82.8%
U.S. Virgin Islander alone or in any combination	2,756	3.2%	1	0.2%	55	5.4%
White alone or in combination [3]	13,143	15.1%	48	11.0%	41	4.0%
Other races alone or in combination [4]	12,742	14.6%	124	28.5%	193	18.9%
HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN AND RACE						
Total population	87,146	100.0%	435	100.0%	1,021	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16,075	18.4%	113	26.0%	333	32.6%
Puerto Rican	7,759	8.9%	57	13.1%	236	23.1%
Dominican	5,442	6.2%	26	6.0%	59	5.8%
Mexican	484	0.6%	11	2.5%	4	0.4%
All Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	2,390	2.7%	19	4.4%	34	3.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	71,071	81.6%	322	74.0%	688	67.4%
One Race	68,722	78.9%	299	68.7%	679	66.5%
Black or African American	55,936	64.2%	231	53.1%	643	63.0%
White	11,036	12.7%	33	7.6%	30	2.9%
Other races [6]	1,750	2.0%	35	8.0%	6	0.6%
Two or More Races	2,349	2.7%	23	5.3%	9	0.9%
RELATIONSHIP						
Total population	87,146	100.0%	435	100.0%	1,021	100.0%
In households	84,891	97.4%	433	99.5%	1,016	99.5%
Householder	39,642	45.5%	205	47.1%	467	45.7%
Spouse [7]	11,018	12.6%	45	10.3%	111	10.9%
Unmarried partner	2,452	2.8%	19	4.4%	23	2.3%
Child	21,972	25.2%	104	23.9%	283	27.7%
Under 18 years	13,851	15.9%	66	15.2%	160	15.7%
18 to 26 years	3,932	4.5%	17	3.9%	73	7.1%
Other relatives	8,177	9.4%	51	11.7%	123	12.0%
Under 18 years	3,019	3.5%	16	3.7%	49	4.8%
65 years and over	1,572	1.8%	12	2.8%	27	2.6%
Nonrelatives	1,630	1.9%	9	2.1%	9	0.9%
Under 18 years	148	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
65 years and over	189	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.2%

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP1	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In group quarters	2,255	2.6%	2	0.5%	5	0.5%
Institutionalized population	311	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Male	248	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female	63	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized population	1,944	2.2%	2	0.5%	5	0.5%
Male	1,575	1.8%	1	0.2%	5	0.5%
Female	369	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE						
Total households	39,642	100.0%	205	100.0%	467	100.0%
Family households (families) [8]	21,759	54.9%	105	51.2%	270	57.8%
With own children under 18 years	7,757	19.6%	43	21.0%	88	18.8%
Married couple family	11,018	27.8%	45	22.0%	111	23.8%
With own children under 18 years	2,832	7.1%	16	7.8%	27	5.8%
Male householder, no spouse present	2,607	6.6%	20	9.8%	43	9.2%
With own children under 18 years	918	2.3%	6	2.9%	13	2.8%
Female householder, no spouse present	8,134	20.5%	40	19.5%	116	24.8%
With own children under 18 years	4,007	10.1%	21	10.2%	48	10.3%
Nonfamily households [8]	17,883	45.1%	100	48.8%	197	42.2%
Householder living alone	15,902	40.1%	87	42.4%	188	40.3%
Male	8,087	20.4%	49	23.9%	91	19.5%
65 years and over	2,701	6.8%	17	8.3%	53	11.3%
Female	7,815	19.7%	38	18.5%	97	20.8%
65 years and over	3,791	9.6%	20	9.8%	70	15.0%
Householder not living alone	1,981	5.0%	13	6.3%	9	1.9%
Male	1,065	2.7%	8	3.9%	5	1.1%
65 years and over	184	0.5%	1	0.5%	1	0.2%
Female	916	2.3%	5	2.4%	4	0.9%
65 years and over	188	0.5%	1	0.5%	2	0.4%
Households with individuals under 18 years	9,553	24.1%	52	25.4%	115	24.6%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	14,602	36.8%	75	36.6%	243	52.0%
Average household size	2.14	(X)	2.11	(X)	2.18	(X)
Average family size [8]	2.98	(X)	3.03	(X)	3.00	(X)

Table D – 2020 USVI Census Data: General Demographics by Island

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP1

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE								
Total population	87,146	100.0%	41,004	100.0%	3,881	100.0%	42,261	100.0%
Under 5 years	4,468	5.1%	2,165	5.3%	156	4.0%	2,147	5.1%
5 to 9 years	4,500	5.3%	2,401	5.9%	162	4.2%	2,037	4.8%
10 to 14 years	5,097	5.8%	2,559	6.2%	174	4.5%	2,364	5.6%
15 to 19 years	4,872	5.6%	2,373	5.8%	152	3.9%	2,347	5.6%
20 to 24 years	4,153	4.8%	1,954	4.8%	143	3.7%	2,056	4.9%
25 to 29 years	4,570	5.2%	2,185	5.3%	188	4.8%	2,196	5.2%
30 to 34 years	4,689	5.4%	2,152	5.2%	244	6.3%	2,293	5.4%
35 to 39 years	5,062	5.8%	2,288	5.6%	274	7.1%	2,500	5.9%
40 to 44 years	5,147	5.9%	2,321	5.7%	283	7.3%	2,543	6.0%
45 to 49 years	5,703	6.5%	2,617	6.4%	320	8.2%	2,766	6.5%
50 to 54 years	6,851	7.6%	2,945	7.2%	337	8.7%	3,359	8.0%
55 to 59 years	6,996	8.0%	3,050	7.4%	380	9.8%	3,566	8.4%
60 to 64 years	6,597	7.6%	3,015	7.4%	317	8.2%	3,265	7.7%
65 to 69 years	5,753	6.6%	2,684	6.5%	253	6.5%	2,816	6.7%
70 to 74 years	5,252	6.0%	2,589	6.3%	240	6.2%	2,423	5.7%
75 to 79 years	3,893	4.5%	1,939	4.7%	142	3.7%	1,812	4.3%
80 to 84 years	2,115	2.4%	1,051	2.6%	84	2.2%	980	2.3%
85 years and over	1,528	1.8%	715	1.7%	32	0.8%	781	1.8%
Selected Age Categories								
16 years and over	72,049	82.7%	33,416	81.5%	3,361	86.6%	35,272	83.5%
18 years and over	70,060	80.4%	32,422	79.1%	3,300	85.0%	34,338	81.3%
21 years and over	67,214	77.1%	31,091	75.8%	3,211	82.7%	32,912	77.9%
62 years and over	22,349	25.6%	10,718	26.1%	927	23.9%	10,704	25.3%
65 years and over	18,541	21.3%	8,978	21.9%	751	19.4%	8,812	20.9%
Male population	42,343	48.6%	20,182	49.2%	1,966	50.7%	20,215	47.8%
Under 5 years	2,353	2.7%	1,147	2.8%	82	2.1%	1,124	2.7%
5 to 9 years	2,428	2.8%	1,295	3.2%	73	1.9%	1,061	2.5%
10 to 14 years	2,566	2.9%	1,298	3.2%	89	2.3%	1,179	2.8%
15 to 19 years	2,457	2.8%	1,210	3.0%	76	2.0%	1,181	2.8%
20 to 24 years	2,054	2.4%	977	2.4%	78	2.0%	999	2.4%
25 to 29 years	2,170	2.5%	1,054	2.6%	88	2.3%	1,028	2.4%
30 to 34 years	2,247	2.6%	1,072	2.6%	131	3.4%	1,044	2.5%
35 to 39 years	2,470	2.8%	1,151	2.8%	148	3.8%	1,171	2.8%
40 to 44 years	2,515	2.9%	1,160	2.8%	148	3.8%	1,207	2.9%
45 to 49 years	2,810	3.2%	1,301	3.2%	157	4.0%	1,352	3.2%
50 to 54 years	3,275	3.8%	1,464	3.6%	174	4.5%	1,637	3.9%
55 to 59 years	3,360	3.9%	1,454	3.5%	189	4.9%	1,717	4.1%
60 to 64 years	3,206	3.7%	1,468	3.6%	164	4.2%	1,574	3.7%
65 to 69 years	2,651	3.0%	1,238	3.0%	128	3.3%	1,285	3.0%
70 to 74 years	2,491	2.9%	1,235	3.0%	117	3.0%	1,139	2.7%
75 to 79 years	1,828	2.1%	946	2.3%	76	2.0%	805	1.9%
80 to 84 years	897	1.0%	450	1.1%	33	0.9%	414	1.0%
85 years and over	554	0.6%	242	0.6%	15	0.4%	297	0.7%
Selected Age Categories								
16 years and over	34,522	39.6%	16,201	39.5%	1,710	44.1%	16,611	39.3%
18 years and over	33,494	38.4%	15,676	38.2%	1,681	43.3%	16,137	38.2%
21 years and over	32,085	36.8%	14,999	36.6%	1,631	42.0%	15,455	36.6%
62 years and over	10,278	11.8%	4,965	12.1%	458	11.8%	4,855	11.5%
65 years and over	8,421	9.7%	4,111	10.0%	359	9.5%	3,941	9.3%
Female population	44,803	51.4%	20,842	50.8%	1,915	49.3%	22,046	52.2%
Under 5 years	2,115	2.4%	1,018	2.5%	74	1.9%	1,023	2.4%
5 to 9 years	2,171	2.5%	1,106	2.7%	89	2.3%	976	2.3%
10 to 14 years	2,531	2.9%	1,261	3.1%	85	2.2%	1,185	2.8%
15 to 19 years	2,405	2.8%	1,163	2.8%	76	2.0%	1,166	2.8%
20 to 24 years	2,099	2.4%	977	2.4%	65	1.7%	1,057	2.5%
25 to 29 years	2,400	2.8%	1,132	2.8%	100	2.6%	1,168	2.8%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP1

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
30 to 34 years	2,442	2.8%	1,080	2.6%	113	2.9%	1,249	3.0%
35 to 39 years	2,592	3.0%	1,137	2.8%	126	3.2%	1,329	3.1%
40 to 44 years	2,632	3.0%	1,161	2.8%	135	3.5%	1,336	3.2%
45 to 49 years	2,893	3.3%	1,315	3.2%	163	4.2%	1,414	3.3%
50 to 54 years	3,376	3.9%	1,481	3.6%	163	4.2%	1,732	4.1%
55 to 59 years	3,636	4.2%	1,595	3.9%	191	4.9%	1,849	4.4%
60 to 64 years	3,391	3.9%	1,547	3.8%	153	3.9%	1,691	4.0%
65 to 69 years	3,102	3.6%	1,445	3.5%	125	3.2%	1,531	3.6%
70 to 74 years	2,761	3.2%	1,354	3.3%	123	3.2%	1,284	3.0%
75 to 79 years	2,065	2.4%	993	2.4%	66	1.7%	1,006	2.4%
80 to 84 years	1,218	1.4%	601	1.5%	51	1.3%	566	1.3%
85 years and over	974	1.1%	473	1.2%	17	0.4%	484	1.1%
Selected Age Categories								
15 years and over	37,527	43.1%	17,215	42.0%	1,651	42.5%	18,661	44.2%
18 years and over	36,566	42.0%	16,746	40.8%	1,619	41.7%	18,201	43.1%
21 years and over	35,129	40.3%	16,092	39.2%	1,580	40.7%	17,457	41.3%
62 years and over	12,071	13.9%	5,753	14.0%	469	12.1%	5,849	13.8%
65 years and over	10,120	11.5%	4,867	11.9%	382	9.8%	4,871	11.5%
MEDIAN AGE BY SEX								
Both sexes	45.9	(X)	45.2	(X)	47.8	(X)	46.3	(X)
Male	44.8	(X)	43.8	(X)	47.4	(X)	45.5	(X)
Female	46.9	(X)	46.6	(X)	48.0	(X)	47.1	(X)
RACE								
Total population	87,146	100.0%	41,004	100.0%	3,881	100.0%	42,261	100.0%
One Race	80,577	92.5%	38,585	94.1%	3,558	91.7%	38,434	90.9%
Black or African American	62,183	71.4%	29,107	71.0%	1,952	50.3%	31,124	73.6%
African American	18,867	21.6%	7,349	17.9%	492	12.7%	11,026	26.1%
Caribbean	10,310	11.8%	2,385	5.8%	212	5.5%	7,713	18.3%
Anguillan	143	0.2%	10	0.0%	0	0.0%	133	0.3%
Antiguan and Barbudan	474	0.5%	206	0.5%	0	0.0%	268	0.6%
British Virgin Islander	165	0.2%	3	0.0%	2	0.1%	160	0.4%
Dominica Islander	233	0.3%	47	0.1%	2	0.1%	184	0.4%
Haitian	2,052	2.4%	31	0.1%	53	1.5%	1,968	4.7%
Jamaican	174	0.2%	39	0.1%	4	0.1%	131	0.3%
Kittian and Nevisian	751	0.9%	142	0.3%	5	0.1%	604	1.4%
St. Lucian	422	0.5%	235	0.6%	18	0.5%	169	0.4%
Trinidadian and Tobagonian	211	0.2%	126	0.3%	2	0.1%	83	0.2%
U.S. Virgin Islander	2,565	2.9%	1,013	2.5%	4	0.1%	1,548	3.7%
West Indian	689	0.8%	147	0.4%	24	0.6%	518	1.2%
Other Caribbean	2,421	2.8%	386	0.9%	88	2.3%	1,947	4.6%
Other Black or African American	33,006	37.9%	19,373	47.2%	1,248	32.2%	12,385	29.3%
White	11,584	13.3%	4,915	12.0%	1,365	35.2%	5,304	12.6%
Asian	910	1.0%	315	0.8%	20	0.5%	575	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	371	0.4%	202	0.5%	25	0.6%	144	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	51	0.1%	44	0.1%	1	0.0%	6	0.0%
Some Other Race	5,478	6.3%	4,002	9.8%	195	5.0%	1,281	3.0%
Two or More Races	6,569	7.5%	2,419	5.9%	323	8.3%	3,827	9.1%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [1]								
Black or African American alone or in combination [2]	67,769	77.8%	31,121	75.9%	2,233	57.5%	34,415	81.4%
U.S. Virgin Islander alone or in any combination	2,756	3.2%	1,121	2.7%	5	0.1%	1,630	3.9%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP1

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White alone or in combination [3]	13,143	15.1%	5,537	13.5%	1,454	37.5%	6,152	14.6%
Other races alone or in combination [4]	12,742	14.5%	6,748	16.5%	526	13.6%	5,468	12.9%
HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN AND RACE								
Total population	87,146	100.0%	41,004	100.0%	3,881	100.0%	42,261	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16,075	18.4%	9,735	23.7%	532	13.7%	5,807	13.7%
Puerto Rican	7,759	8.9%	6,598	16.1%	37	1.0%	1,124	2.7%
Dominican	5,442	6.2%	1,417	3.5%	370	9.5%	3,655	8.6%
Mexican	484	0.6%	342	0.8%	10	0.3%	132	0.3%
All Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	2,390	2.7%	1,379	3.4%	115	3.0%	896	2.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	71,071	81.5%	31,258	76.3%	3,349	86.3%	36,454	86.3%
One Race	68,722	78.9%	30,331	74.0%	3,260	84.0%	35,131	83.1%
Black or African American	55,936	64.2%	24,995	61.0%	1,875	48.3%	29,066	68.8%
White	11,036	12.7%	4,558	11.1%	1,347	34.7%	5,131	12.1%
Other races [6]	1,750	2.0%	778	1.9%	38	1.0%	934	2.2%
Two or More Races	2,349	2.7%	937	2.3%	89	2.3%	1,323	3.1%
RELATIONSHIP								
Total population	87,146	100.0%	41,004	100.0%	3,881	100.0%	42,261	100.0%
In households	84,891	97.4%	39,443	96.2%	3,855	99.3%	41,593	98.4%
Householder	39,642	45.5%	18,083	44.1%	1,854	47.8%	19,705	46.6%
Spouse [7]	11,018	12.6%	5,025	12.3%	595	15.3%	5,397	12.8%
Unmarried partner	2,452	2.8%	1,151	2.8%	146	3.8%	1,155	2.7%
Child	21,972	25.2%	10,995	26.8%	806	20.8%	10,171	24.1%
Under 18 years	13,851	15.9%	7,044	17.2%	487	12.5%	6,320	15.0%
18 to 26 years	3,932	4.5%	1,898	4.6%	146	3.8%	1,888	4.5%
Other relatives	8,177	9.4%	3,671	9.0%	303	7.8%	4,203	9.9%
Under 18 years	3,019	3.5%	1,451	3.5%	89	2.3%	1,479	3.5%
65 years and over	1,572	1.8%	709	1.7%	45	1.2%	818	1.9%
Nonrelatives	1,630	1.9%	517	1.3%	151	3.9%	962	2.3%
Under 18 years	148	0.2%	55	0.1%	5	0.1%	88	0.2%
65 years and over	189	0.2%	81	0.2%	12	0.3%	96	0.2%
In group quarters	2,255	2.6%	1,561	3.8%	26	0.7%	668	1.6%
Institutionalized population	311	0.4%	182	0.4%	0	0.0%	129	0.3%
Male	248	0.3%	148	0.4%	0	0.0%	100	0.2%
Female	63	0.1%	34	0.1%	0	0.0%	29	0.1%
Noninstitutionalized population	1,944	2.2%	1,379	3.4%	26	0.7%	539	1.3%
Male	1,575	1.8%	1,264	3.1%	20	0.5%	291	0.7%
Female	369	0.4%	115	0.3%	6	0.2%	248	0.6%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE								
Total households	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
Family households (families) [8]	21,759	54.9%	10,327	57.1%	978	52.8%	10,454	53.1%
With own children under 18 years	7,757	19.6%	3,751	20.7%	295	15.9%	3,711	18.8%
Married couple family	11,018	27.8%	5,025	27.8%	595	32.1%	5,397	27.4%
With own children under 18 years	2,832	7.1%	1,160	6.4%	144	7.8%	1,528	7.8%
Male householder, no spouse present	2,607	6.6%	1,228	6.8%	114	6.1%	1,265	6.4%
With own children under 18 years	918	2.3%	455	2.5%	43	2.3%	420	2.1%
Female householder, no spouse present	8,134	20.5%	4,073	22.5%	269	14.5%	3,792	19.2%
With own children under 18 years	4,007	10.1%	2,135	11.8%	108	5.8%	1,763	8.9%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP1

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonfamily households [8]	17,883	45.1%	7,755	42.9%	876	47.2%	9,251	46.9%
Householder living alone	15,902	40.1%	6,976	38.6%	700	37.8%	8,226	41.7%
Male	8,087	20.4%	3,581	19.8%	387	20.9%	4,119	20.9%
65 years and over	2,701	6.8%	1,274	7.0%	113	6.1%	1,314	6.7%
Female	7,815	19.7%	3,395	18.8%	313	16.9%	4,107	20.8%
65 years and over	3,791	9.6%	1,737	9.6%	128	6.9%	1,926	9.8%
Householder not living alone	1,981	5.0%	780	4.3%	176	9.5%	1,025	5.2%
Male	1,055	2.7%	418	2.3%	93	5.0%	554	2.8%
65 years and over	184	0.5%	86	0.5%	12	0.6%	86	0.4%
Female	915	2.3%	362	2.0%	83	4.5%	471	2.4%
65 years and over	188	0.5%	89	0.5%	9	0.5%	90	0.5%
Households with individuals under 18 years	9,553	24.1%	4,598	25.4%	355	19.1%	4,600	23.3%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	14,602	36.8%	6,994	38.7%	577	31.1%	7,031	35.7%
Average household size	2.14	(X)	2.18	(X)	2.08	(X)	2.11	(X)
Average family size [8]	2.98	(X)	2.99	(X)	2.83	(X)	2.98	(X)

Table E – 2020 USVI Census Data: Housing Near Project Area

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP4	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
HOUSING OCCUPANCY						
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	275	100.0%	556	100.0%
Occupied housing units	39,642	69.2%	205	74.5%	467	84.0%
Population in occupied housing units	84,891	(X)	433	(X)	1,016	(X)
Average household size	2.14	(X)	2.11	(X)	2.18	(X)
Vacant housing units	17,615	30.8%	70	25.5%	89	16.0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3,916	6.8%	1	0.4%	2	0.4%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [1]	2.4	(X)	0.0	(X)	0.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [2]	16.0	(X)	16.9	(X)	13.1	(X)
HOUSING TENURE						
Occupied housing units	39,642	100.0%	205	100.0%	467	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	18,968	47.8%	61	29.8%	269	57.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	40,937	(X)	131	(X)	578	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied housing units	2.16	(X)	2.15	(X)	2.15	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	20,674	52.2%	144	70.2%	198	42.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	43,954	(X)	302	(X)	438	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied housing units	2.13	(X)	2.10	(X)	2.21	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	275	100.0%	556	100.0%
1 unit, detached	23,469	41.0%	95	34.5%	411	73.9%
1 unit, attached	4,666	8.1%	26	9.5%	50	9.0%
2 units	8,190	14.3%	19	6.9%	24	4.3%
3 or 4 units	7,775	13.6%	3	1.1%	12	2.2%
5 to 9 units	5,926	10.3%	4	1.5%	8	1.4%
10 to 19 units	3,750	6.5%	19	6.9%	1	0.2%
20 or more units	2,792	4.9%	0	0.0%	49	8.8%
Mobile home	493	0.9%	109	39.6%	1	0.2%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	196	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	275	100.0%	556	100.0%
Built 2019 to 2020	403	0.7%	1	0.4%	1	0.2%
Built 2010 to 2018	2,972	5.2%	1	0.4%	9	1.6%
Built 2000 to 2009	5,260	9.2%	5	1.8%	8	1.4%
Built 1990 to 1999	9,587	16.7%	22	8.0%	36	6.5%
Built 1980 to 1989	11,261	19.7%	141	51.3%	124	22.3%
Built 1970 to 1979	12,408	21.7%	59	21.5%	92	16.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	11,078	19.3%	24	8.7%	269	48.4%
Built 1950 to 1959	2,759	4.8%	4	1.5%	11	2.0%
Built 1940 to 1949	573	1.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.9%
Built 1939 or earlier	956	1.7%	18	6.5%	1	0.2%
ROOMS						
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	275	100.0%	556	100.0%

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Table F – 2020 USVI Census Data: Housing by Island

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP4

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
Occupied housing units	39,642	69.2%	18,083	71.0%	1,854	50.9%	19,705	70.0%
Population in occupied housing units	84,891	(X)	39,443	(X)	3,855	(X)	41,593	(X)
Average household size	2.14	(X)	2.18	(X)	2.08	(X)	2.11	(X)
Vacant housing units	17,615	30.8%	7,387	29.0%	1,791	49.1%	8,437	30.0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3,916	6.8%	1,375	5.4%	915	25.1%	1,625	5.8%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [1]	2.4	(X)	2.8	(X)	7.0	(X)	1.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [2]	16.0	(X)	18.9	(X)	33.0	(X)	11.9	(X)
HOUSING TENURE								
Occupied housing units	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	18,968	47.8%	10,072	55.7%	902	48.7%	7,994	40.6%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	40,937	(X)	22,036	(X)	1,854	(X)	17,047	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied housing units	2.16	(X)	2.19	(X)	2.06	(X)	2.13	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	20,674	52.2%	8,011	44.3%	952	51.3%	11,711	59.4%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	43,954	(X)	17,407	(X)	2,001	(X)	24,546	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied housing units	2.13	(X)	2.17	(X)	2.10	(X)	2.10	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
1 unit, detached	23,469	41.0%	14,524	57.0%	1,890	51.9%	7,055	25.1%
1 unit, attached	4,666	8.1%	2,870	11.3%	336	9.2%	1,460	5.2%
2 units	8,190	14.3%	1,833	7.2%	398	10.9%	5,959	21.2%
3 or 4 units	7,775	13.5%	1,195	4.7%	444	12.2%	6,136	21.8%
5 to 9 units	5,926	10.3%	2,139	8.4%	353	9.7%	3,434	12.2%
10 to 19 units	3,750	6.5%	1,964	7.7%	146	4.0%	1,640	5.8%
20 or more units	2,792	4.9%	605	2.4%	26	0.7%	2,161	7.7%
Mobile home	493	0.9%	319	1.3%	12	0.3%	162	0.6%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	196	0.3%	21	0.1%	40	1.1%	135	0.5%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
Built: 2019 to 2020	403	0.7%	162	0.6%	72	2.0%	169	0.6%
Built: 2010 to 2018	2,972	5.2%	1,361	5.3%	298	8.2%	1,313	4.7%
Built: 2000 to 2009	5,260	9.2%	2,147	8.4%	794	21.8%	2,319	8.2%
Built: 1990 to 1999	9,587	16.7%	4,845	19.0%	737	20.2%	4,004	14.2%
Built: 1980 to 1989	11,261	19.7%	4,317	16.9%	836	22.9%	6,108	21.7%
Built: 1970 to 1979	12,408	21.7%	5,921	23.2%	483	13.3%	6,004	21.3%
Built: 1960 to 1969	11,078	19.3%	5,075	19.9%	271	7.4%	5,732	20.4%
Built: 1950 to 1959	2,749	4.8%	919	3.6%	107	2.9%	1,733	6.2%
Built: 1940 to 1949	573	1.0%	206	0.8%	8	0.2%	359	1.3%
Built: 1939 or earlier	956	1.7%	516	2.0%	39	1.1%	401	1.4%
ROOMS								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
1 room	2,259	3.9%	376	1.5%	183	5.0%	1,700	6.0%
2 rooms	6,723	11.7%	1,908	7.5%	601	16.5%	4,214	15.0%
3 rooms	10,589	18.7%	4,098	16.1%	799	21.9%	5,792	20.6%
4 rooms	13,811	24.1%	5,884	23.1%	925	25.4%	7,002	24.9%
5 rooms	12,769	22.3%	6,641	26.1%	600	16.5%	5,528	19.6%
6 rooms	6,415	11.2%	3,785	14.9%	260	7.1%	2,369	8.4%
7 rooms	2,484	4.3%	1,520	6.0%	141	3.9%	823	2.9%
8 rooms	1,114	1.9%	668	2.6%	72	2.0%	374	1.3%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP4

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
9 or more rooms	993	1.7%	589	2.3%	54	1.8%	340	1.2%
Median (rooms)	4.1	(X)	4.6	(X)	3.8	(X)	3.8	(X)
BEDROOMS								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
No bedroom	2,333	4.1%	413	1.6%	186	5.1%	1,734	6.2%
1 bedroom	11,542	20.3%	3,878	15.2%	931	25.5%	6,833	24.3%
2 bedrooms	18,460	32.2%	7,694	30.2%	1,213	33.3%	9,553	33.9%
3 bedrooms	18,773	32.8%	10,412	40.9%	853	23.4%	7,508	26.7%
4 bedrooms	5,002	8.7%	2,545	10.0%	370	10.2%	2,086	7.4%
5 or more bedrooms	1,047	1.8%	527	2.1%	92	2.5%	428	1.5%
SOURCE OF WATER								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
Public system	22,104	38.6%	10,721	42.1%	749	20.5%	10,634	37.8%
Cistern, catchment, tanks, or drums	41,365	72.2%	17,842	70.1%	3,105	85.2%	20,418	72.6%
Delivery vendor or water truck	7,814	13.5%	1,924	7.6%	751	20.6%	5,139	18.3%
Supermarket or grocery store	21,430	37.4%	5,919	23.2%	661	18.1%	14,850	52.8%
Some other source	1,465	2.6%	772	3.0%	40	1.1%	653	2.3%
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
Public sewer	24,344	42.5%	10,103	39.7%	902	24.7%	13,339	47.4%
Septic tank or cesspool	32,101	56.1%	15,078	59.2%	2,650	72.7%	14,373	51.1%
Other means	812	1.4%	289	1.1%	93	2.6%	430	1.5%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Total housing units	57,257	100.0%	25,470	100.0%	3,645	100.0%	28,142	100.0%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3,260	5.7%	1,623	6.4%	82	2.2%	1,555	5.5%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	5,079	8.9%	2,289	9.0%	115	3.2%	2,675	9.5%
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Occupied housing units	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
Moved in 2019 to 2020	6,071	15.3%	2,763	15.3%	305	16.5%	3,003	15.2%
Moved in 2010 to 2018	14,886	37.5%	6,418	35.5%	796	42.9%	7,672	38.9%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	7,056	17.8%	3,218	17.8%	353	19.0%	3,495	17.7%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	5,158	13.0%	2,592	14.3%	170	9.2%	2,396	12.2%
Moved in 1980 to 1989	3,047	7.7%	1,495	8.3%	120	6.5%	1,432	7.3%
Moved in 1979 or earlier	3,414	8.6%	1,597	8.8%	110	5.9%	1,707	8.7%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
Occupied housing units	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
No vehicle available	6,625	16.7%	2,631	14.5%	298	15.1%	3,696	18.8%
1 vehicle available	17,579	44.3%	7,842	43.4%	861	46.4%	8,976	45.6%
2 vehicles available	10,366	26.1%	4,997	27.6%	537	29.0%	4,832	24.5%
3 or more vehicles available	4,972	12.5%	2,613	14.5%	158	8.5%	2,201	11.2%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM								
Occupied housing units	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
1.00 or less occupants per room	37,646	95.0%	17,439	96.4%	1,732	93.4%	18,475	93.8%
1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	1,463	3.7%	496	2.8%	83	4.5%	882	4.5%
1.51 or more occupants per room	533	1.3%	146	0.8%	39	2.1%	348	1.8%
TELEPHONE SERVICE AVAILABLE								
Occupied housing units	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
With telephone service available	38,745	97.7%	17,645	97.6%	1,767	95.3%	19,333	98.1%
Without telephone service available	897	2.3%	438	2.4%	87	4.7%	372	1.9%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP4

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
COMPUTER AND INTERNET USE								
Occupied housing units	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
With a computer	36,132	91.1%	16,146	89.3%	1,758	94.8%	18,228	92.5%
With a broadband Internet subscription	31,400	79.2%	14,117	78.1%	1,494	80.6%	15,789	80.1%
VALUE								
Owner-occupied housing units	18,968	100.0%	10,072	100.0%	902	100.0%	7,994	100.0%
Less than $50,000	540	2.8%	347	3.4%	20	2.2%	173	2.2%
$50,000 to $99,999	1,079	5.7%	825	8.2%	30	3.3%	224	2.8%
$100,000 to $124,999	990	5.2%	708	7.0%	24	2.7%	258	3.2%
$125,000 to $149,999	492	2.6%	371	3.7%	5	0.6%	116	1.5%
$150,000 to $174,999	1,239	6.5%	835	8.3%	20	2.2%	384	4.8%
$175,000 to $199,999	969	5.1%	704	7.0%	2	0.2%	263	3.3%
$200,000 to $249,999	2,212	11.7%	1,323	13.1%	45	5.0%	844	10.6%
$250,000 to $299,999	2,420	12.8%	1,463	14.5%	55	6.1%	902	11.3%
$300,000 to $349,999	1,886	9.9%	998	9.9%	56	7.3%	822	10.3%
$350,000 to $399,999	1,266	6.7%	590	5.9%	36	4.0%	640	8.0%
$400,000 to $499,999	1,717	9.1%	688	6.8%	82	9.1%	947	11.8%
$500,000 or more	4,158	21.9%	1,220	12.1%	517	57.3%	2,421	30.3%
Median (dollars)	290,558	(X)	247,090	(X)	591,160	(X)	355,977	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Owner-occupied housing units	18,968	100.0%	10,072	100.0%	902	100.0%	7,994	100.0%
With a mortgage	5,938	31.3%	2,749	27.3%	239	25.5%	2,950	36.9%
Less than $600	133	0.7%	90	0.9%	4	0.4%	39	0.5%
$600 to $699	98	0.5%	69	0.7%	1	0.1%	28	0.4%
$700 to $799	167	0.9%	110	1.1%	5	0.3%	54	0.7%
$800 to $899	182	1.0%	102	1.0%	6	0.7%	74	0.9%
$900 to $999	245	1.3%	162	1.6%	5	0.6%	78	1.0%
$1,000 to $1,499	1,540	8.1%	908	9.0%	34	3.8%	598	7.5%
$1,500 to $1,999	1,311	6.9%	570	5.7%	38	4.2%	703	8.8%
$2,000 to $2,999	1,432	7.5%	536	5.3%	57	6.3%	839	10.5%
$3,000 or more	830	4.4%	202	2.0%	91	10.1%	537	6.7%
Median (dollars)	1,730	(X)	1,461	(X)	2,525	(X)	1,930	(X)
Without a mortgage	13,030	68.7%	7,323	72.7%	663	73.5%	5,044	63.1%
Median (dollars)	351	(X)	309	(X)	412	(X)	415	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2019								
Owner-occupied housing units	18,968	100.0%	10,072	100.0%	902	100.0%	7,994	100.0%
Less than 10.0 percent	6,894	36.3%	4,093	40.6%	316	35.0%	2,485	31.1%
10.0 to 14.9 percent	2,522	13.8%	1,405	14.0%	117	13.0%	1,099	13.7%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	1,884	9.9%	1,032	10.2%	91	10.1%	761	9.5%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,426	7.5%	704	7.0%	60	6.7%	662	8.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,077	5.7%	546	5.4%	47	5.2%	484	6.1%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	778	4.1%	359	3.6%	31	3.4%	388	4.9%
35.0 percent or more	3,709	19.6%	1,622	16.1%	201	22.3%	1,886	23.6%
Not computed	578	3.0%	310	3.1%	39	4.3%	229	2.9%
GROSS RENT								
Renter-occupied housing units	20,674	100.0%	8,011	100.0%	952	100.0%	11,711	100.0%
Less than $200	454	2.2%	295	3.7%	2	0.2%	157	1.3%
$200 to $299	543	2.6%	322	4.0%	2	0.2%	219	1.9%
$300 to $499	1,479	7.2%	775	9.7%	12	1.3%	692	5.9%
$500 to $699	2,633	12.7%	1,055	13.2%	55	5.8%	1,522	13.0%
$700 to $899	3,541	17.1%	1,298	16.2%	73	7.7%	2,170	18.5%
$900 to $999	1,678	8.1%	521	6.5%	61	6.4%	1,096	9.4%
$1,000 or more	7,848	38.0%	2,221	27.7%	644	67.6%	4,983	42.5%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP4

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No rent paid	2,498	12.1%	1,523	19.0%	103	10.8%	872	7.4%
Median (dollars)	928	(X)	822	(X)	1,283	(X)	960	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2019								
Renter-occupied housing units	20,674	100.0%	8,011	100.0%	952	100.0%	11,711	100.0%
Less than 10.0 percent	1,013	4.9%	506	6.3%	32	3.4%	475	4.1%
10.0 to 14.9 percent	1,781	8.6%	779	9.7%	56	5.9%	946	8.1%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	2,018	9.8%	756	9.4%	84	8.8%	1,178	10.1%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,900	9.2%	634	7.9%	102	10.7%	1,164	9.9%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,650	8.0%	573	7.2%	74	7.8%	1,003	8.6%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,381	6.7%	489	6.1%	57	6.0%	835	7.1%
35.0 percent or more	7,437	36.0%	2,322	29.0%	412	43.3%	4,703	40.2%
Not computed	3,494	16.9%	1,952	24.4%	135	14.2%	1,407	12.0%

Table G – 2020 USVI Census Data: Select Economic Near Project Area

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP3	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Population 16 years and over in households	69,821	100.0%	366	100.0%	834	100.0%
In labor force	39,677	56.8%	223	60.9%	384	46.0%
Civilian labor force	39,416	56.5%	223	60.9%	380	45.6%
Employed	35,610	51.0%	201	54.9%	340	40.8%
Unemployed	3,806	5.5%	22	6.0%	40	4.8%
Armed Forces	261	0.4%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%
Not in labor force	30,144	43.2%	143	39.1%	450	54.0%
Civilian labor force in households	39,416	(X)	223	(X)	380	(X)
Unemployment Rate	(X)	9.7%	(X)	9.9%	(X)	10.5%
Females 16 years and over in households	37,111	100.0%	189	100.0%	446	100.0%
In labor force	19,627	52.9%	109	57.7%	191	42.8%
Civilian labor force	19,517	52.6%	109	57.7%	189	42.4%
Employed	17,556	47.3%	96	50.8%	175	39.2%
Unemployed	1,961	5.3%	13	6.9%	14	3.1%
Armed Forces	110	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Not in labor force	17,484	47.1%	80	42.3%	255	57.2%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	5,051	100.0%	19	100.0%	45	100.0%
All parents in family in labor force	3,400	67.3%	15	78.9%	35	77.8%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	10,820	100.0%	57	100.0%	144	100.0%
All parents in family in labor force	7,867	72.7%	42	73.7%	113	78.5%
PLACE OF WORK						
Workers 16 years and over in households	34,734	100.0%	197	100.0%	336	100.0%
Worked in the U.S. Virgin Islands	34,600	99.6%	197	100.0%	335	99.7%
Same county as residence	33,310	95.9%	195	99.0%	333	99.1%
Different county than residence	1,290	3.7%	2	1.0%	2	0.6%
Worked outside the U.S. Virgin Islands	134	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
COMMUTING TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over in households	34,734	100.0%	197	100.0%	336	100.0%
Car, truck, or private van/bus -- drove alone	24,525	70.6%	120	60.9%	273	81.3%
Car, truck, or private van/bus -- carpooled	4,257	12.3%	36	18.3%	27	8.0%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1,607	4.6%	2	1.0%	4	1.2%
Public van/bus	1,288	3.7%	2	1.0%	4	1.2%
Boat, ferry, or water taxi	319	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Taxicab	588	1.7%	2	1.0%	3	0.9%
Motorcycle	33	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP3	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Plane or seaplane	28	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bicycle	27	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walked	1,282	3.7%	16	8.1%	5	1.5%
Other means	740	2.1%	8	4.1%	11	3.3%
Worked from home	1,647	4.7%	13	6.6%	13	3.9%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	(X)	11.8	(X)	13.1	(X)
OCCUPATION [1]						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over in households	35,610	100.0%	201	100.0%	340	100.0%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	11,023	31.0%	62	30.8%	89	26.2%
Service occupations	8,037	22.6%	41	20.4%	93	27.4%
Sales and office occupations	7,260	20.4%	30	14.9%	51	15.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5,412	15.2%	36	17.9%	59	17.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,878	10.9%	32	15.9%	48	14.1%
INDUSTRY [2]						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over in households	35,610	100.0%	201	100.0%	340	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	261	0.7%	2	1.0%	2	0.6%
Construction	4,277	12.0%	25	12.4%	35	10.3%
Manufacturing	1,800	5.1%	27	13.4%	38	11.2%
Wholesale trade	493	1.4%	1	0.5%	3	0.9%
Retail trade	4,163	11.7%	15	7.5%	44	12.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,909	8.2%	7	3.5%	21	6.2%
Information	555	1.6%	4	2.0%	3	0.9%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2,070	5.8%	8	4.0%	12	3.5%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	3,472	9.8%	14	7.0%	37	10.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	5,639	15.8%	45	22.4%	62	18.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	4,423	12.4%	19	9.5%	37	10.9%
Other services, except public administration	1,676	4.7%	11	5.5%	17	5.0%
Public administration	3,872	10.9%	23	11.4%	29	8.5%
CLASS OF WORKER						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over in households	35,610	100.0%	201	100.0%	340	100.0%

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP3	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	22,407	62.9%	135	67.2%	218	64.1%
Government workers	9,366	26.3%	58	28.9%	98	28.8%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business and unpaid family workers	3,837	10.8%	8	4.0%	24	7.1%
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS						
Civilian population in households	84,630	100.0%	433	100.0%	1,012	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	63,805	75.4%	341	78.8%	787	77.8%
With private health insurance	39,403	46.6%	221	51.0%	433	42.8%
With public coverage	31,479	37.2%	150	34.6%	468	46.2%
No health insurance coverage	20,825	24.6%	92	21.2%	225	22.2%
Civilian population under 19 years in households	17,972	100.0%	87	100.0%	224	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	14,186	78.9%	70	80.5%	172	76.8%
No health insurance coverage	3,786	21.1%	17	19.5%	52	23.2%
Civilian population 19 to 64 years in households	48,261	100.0%	253	100.0%	494	100.0%
In labor force	35,139	100.0%	198	100.0%	337	100.0%
Employed	31,772	100.0%	177	100.0%	305	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	22,418	70.6%	140	79.1%	209	68.5%
With private health insurance	19,920	62.7%	124	70.1%	186	61.0%
With public coverage	3,145	9.9%	18	10.2%	36	11.8%
No health insurance coverage	9,354	29.4%	37	20.9%	96	31.5%
Unemployed	3,367	100.0%	21	100.0%	32	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	1,529	45.4%	6	28.6%	19	59.4%
With private health insurance	768	22.8%	2	9.5%	8	25.0%
With public coverage	802	23.8%	4	19.0%	12	37.5%
No health insurance coverage	1,838	54.6%	15	71.4%	13	40.6%
Not in labor force	13,122	100.0%	55	100.0%	157	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	8,110	61.8%	38	69.1%	102	65.0%
With private health insurance	4,355	33.2%	24	43.6%	45	28.7%
With public coverage	4,185	31.9%	19	34.5%	61	38.9%
No health insurance coverage	5,012	38.2%	17	30.9%	55	35.0%
INCOME IN 2019						
Households	39,642	100.0%	205	100.0%	467	100.0%
Less than $2,500	2,740	6.9%	7	3.4%	34	7.3%
$2,500 to $4,999	750	1.9%	7	3.4%	9	1.9%
$5,000 to $9,999	2,261	5.7%	11	5.4%	44	9.4%
$10,000 to $14,999	2,607	6.6%	6	2.9%	51	10.9%
$15,000 to $19,999	2,210	5.6%	9	4.4%	21	4.5%

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP3	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
$20,000 to $24,999	2,461	6.2%	11	5.4%	25	5.4%
$25,000 to $29,999	2,453	6.2%	8	3.9%	33	7.1%
$30,000 to $39,999	4,144	10.5%	17	8.3%	44	9.4%
$40,000 to $49,999	3,276	8.3%	21	10.2%	31	6.6%
$50,000 to $59,999	2,985	7.5%	19	9.3%	39	8.4%
$60,000 to $74,999	3,423	8.6%	20	9.8%	51	10.9%
$75,000 to $99,999	3,872	9.8%	29	14.1%	39	8.4%
$100,000 to $124,999	2,541	6.4%	21	10.2%	16	3.4%
$125,000 or more	3,919	9.9%	19	9.3%	30	6.4%
Median household income (dollars)	40,408	(X)	51,375	(X)	33,594	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	57,599	(X)	61,237	(X)	47,110	(X)
Households	39,642	100.0%	205	100.0%	467	100.0%
With earnings	27,840	70.2%	155	75.6%	274	58.7%
Mean earnings (dollars)	62,485	(X)	67,428	(X)	58,603	(X)
With Social Security income	13,742	34.7%	67	32.7%	231	49.5%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,595	(X)	14,931	(X)	13,282	(X)
With public assistance income including Supplemental Security Income	2,816	7.1%	13	6.3%	46	9.9%
Mean public assistance income including Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	4,864	(X)	9,923	(X)	3,315	(X)
With retirement income	7,045	17.8%	29	14.1%	99	21.2%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	26,217	(X)	20,769	(X)	22,678	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	7,164	18.1%	24	11.7%	118	25.3%
Families	21,759	100.0%	105	100.0%	270	100.0%
Less than $2,500	1,023	4.7%	3	2.9%	8	3.0%
$2,500 to $4,999	277	1.3%	4	3.8%	5	1.9%
$5,000 to $9,999	707	3.2%	3	2.9%	8	3.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	924	4.2%	3	2.9%	14	5.2%
$15,000 to $19,999	975	4.5%	2	1.9%	14	5.2%
$20,000 to $24,999	1,142	5.2%	5	4.8%	15	5.6%
$25,000 to $29,999	1,249	5.7%	2	1.9%	22	8.1%
$30,000 to $39,999	2,249	10.3%	9	8.6%	28	10.4%
$40,000 to $49,999	1,851	8.5%	14	13.3%	29	10.7%
$50,000 to $59,999	1,755	8.1%	10	9.5%	27	10.0%
$60,000 to $74,999	2,153	9.9%	11	10.5%	33	12.2%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,596	11.9%	19	18.1%	27	10.0%
$100,000 to $124,999	1,843	8.5%	7	6.7%	13	4.8%
$125,000 or more	3,015	13.9%	13	12.4%	27	10.0%
Median family income (dollars)	52,000	(X)	56,563	(X)	48,000	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	69,892	(X)	66,433	(X)	60,216	(X)
Nonfamily households	17,883	(X)	100	(X)	197	(X)

Table: DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP3	United States Virgin Islands		Estate Diamond East, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	27,155	(X)	40,000	(X)	13,558	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	39,742	(X)	50,154	(X)	26,141	(X)
Per capita income (dollars) for population in households	26,897	(X)	28,992	(X)	21,654	(X)
MEDIAN EARNINGS (DOLLARS)						
Male full-time, year-round workers in households	41,747	(X)	50,417	(X)	41,964	(X)
Female full-time, year-round workers in households	37,052	(X)	36,250	(X)	31,667	(X)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WITH INCOME IN 2019 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Families [3]	4,046	18.6%	15	14.3%	44	16.3%
With related children under 18 years	2,590	27.4%	10	19.2%	18	15.8%
With related children under 5 years	477	29.0%	2	22.2%	2	13.3%
Married couple family [3]	1,138	10.3%	5	11.1%	18	16.2%
With related children under 18 years	410	12.2%	2	10.0%	4	12.1%
With related children under 5 years	71	13.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Families with male householder, no spouse present [3]	509	19.5%	3	15.0%	8	18.6%
With related children under 18 years	301	26.1%	2	25.0%	3	16.7%
With related children under 5 years	81	26.2%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Families with female householder, no spouse present [3]	2,399	29.5%	7	17.5%	18	15.5%
With related children under 18 years	1,879	38.0%	6	25.0%	11	17.5%
With related children under 5 years	325	39.8%	1	25.0%	2	28.6%
All Individuals in households	19,338	22.8%	66	15.2%	238	23.4%
Under 18 years	5,576	33.0%	15	18.3%	42	20.1%
Under 5 years	1,656	37.4%	4	26.7%	11	23.4%
5 to 17 years	3,920	31.4%	11	16.4%	31	19.1%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	5,542	32.9%	15	18.3%	42	20.1%
18 years and over	13,762	20.3%	51	14.5%	196	24.3%
18 to 64 years	9,474	19.2%	30	11.6%	90	17.6%
65 years and over	4,288	23.3%	21	22.6%	106	36.1%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	6,649	30.4%	26	20.3%	104	45.6%

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Table H – 2020 USVI Census Data: Select Economic by Island

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP3

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over in households	69,821	100.0%	31,859	100.0%	3,335	100.0%	34,617	100.0%
In labor force	39,577	56.8%	16,950	53.2%	2,204	66.1%	20,513	59.3%
Civilian labor force	39,416	56.5%	16,780	52.7%	2,204	66.1%	20,432	59.0%
Employed	35,610	51.0%	15,381	48.3%	1,967	59.0%	18,262	52.8%
Unemployed	3,806	5.5%	1,399	4.4%	237	7.1%	2,170	6.3%
Armed Forces	261	0.4%	180	0.6%	0	0.0%	81	0.2%
Not in labor force	30,144	43.2%	14,909	46.8%	1,131	33.9%	14,104	40.7%
Civilian labor force in households	39,416	(X)	16,780	(X)	2,204	(X)	20,432	(X)
Unemployment Rate	(X)	9.7%	(X)	8.3%	(X)	10.8%	(X)	10.6%
Females 16 years and over in households	37,111	100.0%	17,074	100.0%	1,645	100.0%	18,392	100.0%
In labor force	19,527	52.9%	8,365	49.0%	1,029	62.6%	10,232	55.6%
Civilian labor force	19,517	52.6%	8,285	48.5%	1,029	62.6%	10,203	55.5%
Employed	17,556	47.3%	7,587	44.4%	898	54.6%	9,071	49.3%
Unemployed	1,961	5.3%	698	4.1%	131	8.0%	1,132	6.2%
Armed Forces	110	0.3%	81	0.5%	0	0.0%	29	0.2%
Not in labor force	17,484	47.1%	8,708	51.0%	616	37.4%	8,160	44.4%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	5,051	100.0%	2,508	100.0%	174	100.0%	2,369	100.0%
All parents in family in labor force	3,400	67.3%	1,594	63.6%	149	85.6%	1,657	69.9%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	10,820	100.0%	5,517	100.0%	379	100.0%	4,924	100.0%
All parents in family in labor force	7,857	72.7%	3,937	71.4%	291	76.8%	3,639	73.9%
PLACE OF WORK								
Workers 16 years and over in households	34,734	100.0%	15,112	100.0%	1,888	100.0%	17,734	100.0%
Worked in the U.S. Virgin Islands	34,600	99.6%	15,047	99.6%	1,877	99.4%	17,676	99.7%
Same county as residence	33,310	95.9%	14,952	99.0%	1,749	92.6%	16,599	93.6%
Different county than residence	1,290	3.7%	95	0.6%	128	6.8%	1,077	6.1%
Worked outside the U.S. Virgin Islands	134	0.4%	65	0.4%	11	0.5%	58	0.3%
COMMUTING TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over in households	34,734	100.0%	15,112	100.0%	1,888	100.0%	17,734	100.0%
Car, truck, or private van/bus -- drove alone	24,525	70.6%	11,647	77.1%	1,182	62.6%	11,696	66.0%
Car, truck, or private van/bus -- carpooled	4,257	12.3%	1,664	11.0%	231	12.2%	2,362	13.3%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1,607	4.6%	256	1.7%	73	3.9%	1,278	7.2%
Public van/bus	1,288	3.7%	244	1.6%	21	1.1%	1,023	5.8%
Boat, ferry, or water taxi	339	0.9%	12	0.1%	52	2.8%	255	1.4%
Taxicab	588	1.7%	177	1.2%	8	0.4%	403	2.3%
Motorcycle	33	0.1%	12	0.1%	4	0.2%	17	0.1%
Plane or seaplane	28	0.1%	15	0.1%	3	0.2%	10	0.1%
Bicycle	27	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%	8	0.0%
Walked	1,282	3.7%	325	2.2%	246	13.0%	711	4.0%
Other means	740	2.1%	242	1.6%	53	2.8%	445	2.5%
Worked from home	1,647	4.7%	755	5.0%	88	4.7%	804	4.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	(X)	16.3	(X)	16.0	(X)	19.1	(X)
OCCUPATION [1]								

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP3

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over in households	35,610	100.0%	15,381	100.0%	1,967	100.0%	18,262	100.0%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	11,023	31.0%	4,960	32.2%	537	27.3%	5,526	30.3%
Service occupations	8,037	22.6%	3,337	21.7%	458	23.3%	4,242	23.2%
Sales and office occupations	7,266	20.4%	3,053	19.9%	354	18.0%	3,858	21.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5,412	15.2%	2,247	14.6%	373	19.0%	2,792	15.3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,878	10.9%	1,781	11.6%	245	12.5%	1,852	10.1%
INDUSTRY [2]								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over in households	35,610	100.0%	15,381	100.0%	1,967	100.0%	18,262	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	261	0.7%	144	0.9%	7	0.4%	110	0.6%
Construction	4,277	12.0%	1,691	11.0%	340	17.3%	2,246	12.3%
Manufacturing	1,800	5.1%	1,445	9.4%	50	3.1%	294	1.6%
Wholesale trade	493	1.4%	215	1.4%	12	0.6%	266	1.5%
Retail trade	4,153	11.7%	1,687	11.0%	223	11.3%	2,253	12.3%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,909	8.2%	1,033	6.7%	188	9.6%	1,688	9.2%
Information	555	1.6%	241	1.6%	9	0.5%	305	1.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2,070	5.8%	784	5.1%	166	8.4%	1,120	6.1%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	3,472	9.8%	1,470	9.6%	214	10.9%	1,788	9.8%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	5,639	15.8%	2,638	17.2%	188	9.6%	2,813	15.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	4,423	12.4%	1,572	10.2%	372	18.9%	2,479	13.6%
Other services, except public administration	1,876	4.7%	636	4.1%	107	5.4%	933	5.1%
Public administration	3,872	10.9%	1,824	11.9%	81	4.1%	1,967	10.8%
CLASS OF WORKER								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over in households	35,610	100.0%	15,381	100.0%	1,967	100.0%	18,262	100.0%
Private wage and salary workers	22,407	62.9%	9,641	62.7%	1,355	68.9%	11,411	62.5%
Government workers	9,366	26.3%	4,338	28.2%	258	13.1%	4,770	26.1%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business and unpaid family workers	3,837	10.8%	1,402	9.1%	354	18.0%	2,081	11.4%
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS								
Civilian population in households	84,630	100.0%	39,253	100.0%	3,855	100.0%	41,512	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	63,805	75.4%	31,570	80.4%	2,352	61.0%	29,883	72.0%
With private health insurance	39,403	46.6%	18,434	47.0%	1,587	41.2%	19,382	46.7%
With public coverage	31,479	37.2%	16,453	41.9%	993	25.8%	14,033	33.8%
No health insurance coverage	20,825	24.6%	7,693	19.6%	1,503	39.0%	11,629	28.0%
Civilian population under 19 years in households	17,972	100.0%	9,005	100.0%	609	100.0%	8,358	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	14,186	78.9%	7,525	83.6%	352	57.8%	6,308	75.5%
No health insurance coverage	3,786	21.1%	1,479	16.4%	257	42.2%	2,050	24.5%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP3

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian population 19 to 64 years in households	48,261	100.0%	21,350	100.0%	2,498	100.0%	24,403	100.0%
In labor force	35,139	100.0%	14,938	100.0%	1,954	100.0%	18,247	100.0%
Employed	31,772	100.0%	13,712	100.0%	1,740	100.0%	16,320	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	22,418	70.6%	10,450	76.2%	924	53.1%	11,044	67.7%
With private health insurance	19,920	62.7%	9,153	66.8%	842	48.4%	9,925	60.8%
With public coverage	3,145	9.9%	1,625	11.9%	107	6.1%	1,413	8.7%
No health insurance coverage	9,354	29.4%	3,262	23.8%	816	46.9%	5,276	32.3%
Unemployed	3,367	100.0%	1,226	100.0%	214	100.0%	1,927	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	1,529	45.4%	690	56.3%	64	29.9%	775	40.2%
With private health insurance	768	22.8%	284	23.2%	44	20.6%	440	22.8%
With public coverage	802	23.8%	423	34.5%	21	9.8%	358	18.6%
No health insurance coverage	1,838	54.6%	536	43.7%	150	70.1%	1,152	59.8%
Not in labor force	13,122	100.0%	6,422	100.0%	544	100.0%	6,156	100.0%
With health insurance coverage	8,110	61.8%	4,345	67.7%	299	55.0%	3,466	56.3%
With private health insurance	4,355	33.2%	2,123	33.1%	223	41.0%	2,009	32.6%
With public coverage	4,185	31.9%	2,447	38.1%	92	16.9%	1,646	26.7%
No health insurance coverage	5,012	38.2%	2,077	32.3%	245	45.0%	2,690	43.7%
INCOME IN 2019								
Households	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
Less than $2,500	2,740	6.9%	1,494	8.3%	109	5.9%	1,137	5.8%
$2,500 to $4,999	750	1.9%	410	2.3%	26	1.4%	314	1.6%
$5,000 to $9,999	2,261	5.7%	1,107	6.1%	63	3.4%	1,091	5.5%
$10,000 to $14,999	2,607	6.6%	1,263	7.0%	103	5.6%	1,241	6.3%
$15,000 to $19,999	2,210	5.6%	945	5.2%	89	4.8%	1,176	6.0%
$20,000 to $24,999	2,461	6.2%	1,084	6.0%	102	5.5%	1,275	6.5%
$25,000 to $29,999	2,453	6.2%	1,051	5.8%	94	5.1%	1,308	6.6%
$30,000 to $39,999	4,144	10.5%	1,761	9.7%	192	10.4%	2,191	11.1%
$40,000 to $49,999	3,276	8.3%	1,414	7.8%	140	7.5%	1,722	8.7%
$50,000 to $59,999	2,985	7.5%	1,300	7.2%	153	8.3%	1,532	7.8%
$60,000 to $74,999	3,423	8.6%	1,494	8.3%	200	10.8%	1,729	8.8%
$75,000 to $99,999	3,872	9.8%	1,734	9.6%	208	11.2%	1,930	9.8%
$100,000 to $124,999	2,541	6.4%	1,175	6.5%	144	7.8%	1,221	6.2%
$125,000 or more	3,919	9.9%	1,850	10.2%	231	12.5%	1,838	9.3%
Median household income (dollars)	40,408	(X)	39,445	(X)	50,352	(X)	40,464	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	57,599	(X)	57,325	(X)	65,142	(X)	57,141	(X)
Households	39,642	100.0%	18,083	100.0%	1,854	100.0%	19,705	100.0%
With earnings	27,840	70.2%	11,843	65.5%	1,480	79.8%	14,517	73.7%
Mean earnings (dollars)	62,485	(X)	65,677	(X)	55,754	(X)	59,548	(X)
With Social Security income	13,742	34.7%	6,780	37.5%	497	26.8%	6,465	32.8%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,595	(X)	15,689	(X)	15,481	(X)	15,506	(X)
With public assistance income including Supplemental Security Income	2,816	7.1%	1,503	8.3%	80	4.3%	1,233	6.3%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP3

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mean public assistance income including Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	4,854	(X)	4,937	(X)	4,624	(X)	4,790	(X)
With retirement income	7,045	17.8%	3,465	19.2%	240	12.9%	3,340	17.0%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	26,217	(X)	25,245	(X)	25,234	(X)	27,296	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	7,164	18.1%	3,739	20.7%	143	7.7%	3,282	16.7%
Families	21,759	100.0%	10,327	100.0%	978	100.0%	10,454	100.0%
Less than $2,500	1,023	4.7%	616	6.0%	28	2.9%	379	3.6%
$2,500 to $4,999	277	1.3%	174	1.7%	8	0.8%	95	0.9%
$5,000 to $9,999	707	3.2%	386	3.7%	25	2.6%	295	2.8%
$10,000 to $14,999	924	4.2%	464	4.5%	36	3.7%	424	4.1%
$15,000 to $19,999	975	4.5%	444	4.3%	38	3.9%	493	4.7%
$20,000 to $24,999	1,142	5.2%	546	5.3%	40	4.1%	555	5.3%
$25,000 to $29,999	1,249	5.7%	588	5.7%	43	4.4%	618	5.9%
$30,000 to $39,999	2,249	10.3%	1,043	10.1%	87	8.9%	1,119	10.7%
$40,000 to $49,999	1,851	8.5%	855	8.3%	70	7.2%	926	8.9%
$50,000 to $59,999	1,755	8.1%	785	7.6%	89	9.1%	881	8.4%
$60,000 to $74,999	2,153	9.9%	980	9.5%	115	11.8%	1,058	10.1%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,596	11.9%	1,167	11.3%	129	13.2%	1,300	12.4%
$100,000 to $124,999	1,843	8.5%	845	8.2%	98	10.0%	900	8.6%
$125,000 or more	3,015	13.9%	1,434	13.9%	172	17.6%	1,409	13.5%
Median family income (dollars)	52,000	(X)	50,446	(X)	51,786	(X)	52,733	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	69,892	(X)	68,399	(X)	80,496	(X)	70,375	(X)
Nonfamily households	17,883	(X)	7,755	(X)	876	(X)	9,251	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	27,155	(X)	25,771	(X)	33,667	(X)	27,717	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	39,742	(X)	39,277	(X)	45,586	(X)	39,578	(X)
Per capita income (dollars) for population in households	26,897	(X)	26,281	(X)	31,329	(X)	27,071	(X)
MEDIAN EARNINGS (DOLLARS)								
Male full-time, year-round workers in households	41,747	(X)	46,976	(X)	41,755	(X)	39,697	(X)
Female full-time, year-round workers in households	37,052	(X)	37,544	(X)	36,705	(X)	36,666	(X)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WITH INCOME IN 2019 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Families [3]	4,046	18.6%	2,141	20.7%	139	14.2%	1,766	16.9%
With related children under 18 years	2,590	27.4%	1,362	29.8%	80	22.7%	1,148	25.2%
With related children under 5 years	477	29.0%	223	31.2%	16	21.9%	238	27.8%
Married couple family [3]	1,138	10.3%	558	11.1%	59	9.9%	521	9.7%
With related children under 18 years	410	12.2%	146	10.3%	27	16.4%	235	13.2%
With related children under 5 years	71	13.7%	15	8.9%	4	11.8%	52	16.4%
Families with male householder, no spouse present [3]	509	19.5%	228	18.6%	15	13.2%	266	21.0%
With related children under 18 years	301	26.1%	142	25.4%	13	25.0%	146	26.8%
With related children under 5 years	81	26.2%	33	26.0%	3	21.4%	45	26.8%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP3

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Families with female householder, no spouse present [3]	2,399	29.5%	1,355	33.3%	55	24.2%	979	25.8%
With related children under 18 years	1,879	38.0%	1,072	41.6%	40	29.2%	767	34.4%
With related children under 5 years	325	39.8%	175	41.7%	9	36.0%	141	38.0%
All individuals in households	19,338	22.8%	9,811	24.9%	729	18.9%	8,798	21.2%
Under 18 years	5,576	33.0%	3,085	36.3%	154	26.7%	2,336	29.8%
Under 5 years	1,656	37.4%	909	42.3%	46	29.9%	701	33.0%
5 to 17 years	3,920	31.4%	2,177	34.2%	108	25.5%	1,635	28.7%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	5,542	32.9%	3,073	36.2%	153	26.6%	2,316	29.7%
18 years and over	13,762	20.3%	6,725	21.8%	575	17.6%	6,462	19.2%
18 to 64 years	9,474	19.2%	4,499	20.5%	426	15.9%	4,549	18.2%
65 years and over	4,288	23.3%	2,225	25.0%	149	19.9%	1,913	21.9%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	6,649	30.4%	3,072	32.8%	316	27.0%	3,261	28.9%

Table I – 2020 USVI Census Data: Select Social Characteristics by Island

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP2

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Women ever married	1,337	(X)	543	(X)	65	(X)	729	(X)
Children ever born	2,103	(X)	940	(X)	99	(X)	1,064	(X)
Per 1,000 women	1,573	(X)	1,731	(X)	1,523	(X)	1,460	(X)
Women 35 to 44 years in households	5,189	100.0%	2,280	100.0%	258	100.0%	2,651	100.0%
Children ever born	9,771	(X)	4,609	(X)	353	(X)	4,809	(X)
Per 1,000 women	1,883	(X)	2,021	(X)	1,368	(X)	1,814	(X)
No children	1,186	22.9%	470	20.6%	90	34.9%	626	23.6%
1 child	1,062	20.5%	436	19.1%	51	19.8%	575	21.7%
2 children	1,299	25.0%	562	24.6%	71	27.5%	666	25.1%
3 children	931	17.9%	449	19.7%	32	12.4%	450	17.0%
4 children	415	8.0%	218	9.6%	9	3.5%	186	7.0%
5 or more children	295	5.7%	145	6.4%	5	1.9%	148	5.6%
Women ever married	2,574	(X)	1,087	(X)	153	(X)	1,434	(X)
Children ever born	5,428	(X)	2,275	(X)	231	(X)	2,922	(X)
Per 1,000 women	2,038	(X)	2,093	(X)	1,510	(X)	2,038	(X)
MARITAL EVENTS								
Males 15 years and over in households	33,182	(X)	15,016	(X)	1,702	(X)	16,464	(X)
Married last year	484	(X)	186	(X)	18	(X)	280	(X)
Per 1,000 men	14.6	(X)	12.4	(X)	10.6	(X)	17.0	(X)
Widowed last year	110	(X)	44	(X)	6	(X)	60	(X)
Per 1,000 men	3.3	(X)	2.9	(X)	3.5	(X)	3.6	(X)
Divorced last year	216	(X)	110	(X)	7	(X)	99	(X)
Per 1,000 men	6.5	(X)	7.3	(X)	4.1	(X)	6.0	(X)
Females 15 years and over in households	37,568	(X)	17,314	(X)	1,661	(X)	18,593	(X)
Married last year	453	(X)	151	(X)	13	(X)	289	(X)
Per 1,000 women	12.1	(X)	8.7	(X)	7.8	(X)	15.5	(X)
Widowed last year	326	(X)	161	(X)	9	(X)	156	(X)
Per 1,000 women	8.7	(X)	9.3	(X)	5.4	(X)	8.4	(X)
Divorced last year	258	(X)	149	(X)	14	(X)	95	(X)
Per 1,000 women	6.9	(X)	8.6	(X)	8.4	(X)	5.1	(X)
TIMES MARRIED								
Males 15 years and over in households	33,182	(X)	15,016	(X)	1,702	(X)	16,464	(X)
Never married	14,160	(X)	6,415	(X)	591	(X)	7,054	(X)
Ever married	19,022	100.0%	8,601	100.0%	1,011	100.0%	9,410	100.0%
Once	14,601	76.8%	6,545	76.1%	781	77.3%	7,275	77.3%
Two times	3,572	18.8%	1,629	18.9%	190	18.8%	1,753	18.6%
Three or more times	849	4.5%	427	5.0%	40	4.0%	382	4.1%
Females 15 years and over in households	37,568	(X)	17,314	(X)	1,661	(X)	18,593	(X)
Never married	15,719	(X)	7,278	(X)	598	(X)	7,843	(X)
Ever married	21,849	100.0%	10,036	100.0%	1,063	100.0%	10,750	100.0%
Once	18,048	82.6%	8,204	81.7%	854	80.3%	8,990	83.6%
Two times	3,292	15.1%	1,585	15.8%	183	17.2%	1,524	14.2%
Three or more times	509	2.3%	247	2.5%	26	2.4%	236	2.2%
MEDIAN DURATION OF CURRENT MARRIAGE								
Males 15 years and over in households	20.3	(X)	21.7	(X)	18.5	(X)	19.0	(X)
Married, spouse present	21.1	(X)	22.8	(X)	20.4	(X)	19.8	(X)
Married, spouse absent	14.5	(X)	15.1	(X)	11.2	(X)	14.4	(X)
Separated	22.1	(X)	23.6	(X)	13.5	(X)	22.1	(X)
Females 15 years and over in households	20.3	(X)	21.8	(X)	19.1	(X)	18.6	(X)
Married, spouse present	21.1	(X)	22.8	(X)	20.4	(X)	19.5	(X)

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP2

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married, spouse absent	11.4	(X)	13.1	(X)	7.6	(X)	10.4	(X)
Separated	20.3	(X)	20.8	(X)	19.8	(X)	19.7	(X)
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS								
Grandparents in households living with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years	2,856	100.0%	1,258	100.0%	95	100.0%	1,297	100.0%
Grandparent responsible for grandchild	924	34.9%	463	36.8%	31	32.6%	430	33.2%
Less than 6 months	71	2.7%	45	3.6%	1	1.1%	25	1.9%
6 to 11 months	73	2.8%	39	3.1%	2	2.1%	32	2.5%
1 or 2 years	179	6.8%	96	7.6%	10	10.5%	73	5.6%
3 or 4 years	155	5.9%	86	6.8%	4	4.2%	66	5.1%
5 years or more	445	16.8%	197	15.7%	14	14.7%	234	18.0%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over in households	67,590	100.0%	30,704	100.0%	3,274	100.0%	33,612	100.0%
Civilian veterans	3,302	4.9%	1,604	5.2%	140	4.3%	1,558	4.6%
Has no service-connected disability rating	2,783	4.1%	1,350	4.4%	115	3.5%	1,318	3.9%
Has a service-connected disability rating	519	0.8%	254	0.8%	25	0.8%	240	0.7%
DISABILITY STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS								
Total civilian population in households	84,630	100.0%	39,263	100.0%	3,855	100.0%	41,512	100.0%
With a disability	10,522	12.4%	5,452	13.9%	308	8.0%	4,762	11.5%
Civilian population under 18 years in households	17,040	100.0%	8,559	100.0%	581	100.0%	7,900	100.0%
With a disability	382	2.2%	240	2.8%	4	0.7%	138	1.7%
Civilian population 18 to 64 years in households	49,193	100.0%	21,806	100.0%	2,526	100.0%	24,861	100.0%
With a disability	4,295	8.7%	2,210	10.1%	157	6.2%	1,928	7.8%
Percent employed	(X)	42.7%	(X)	41.2%	(X)	49.7%	(X)	43.9%
No disability	44,898	91.3%	19,596	89.9%	2,369	93.8%	22,933	92.2%
Percent employed	(X)	67.3%	(X)	66.1%	(X)	70.5%	(X)	68.0%
Civilian population 65 years and over in households	18,397	100.0%	8,898	100.0%	748	100.0%	8,751	100.0%
With a disability	5,845	31.8%	3,002	33.7%	147	19.7%	2,696	30.8%
RESIDENCE IN 2015								
Population 5 years and over in households	80,430	100.0%	37,283	100.0%	3,699	100.0%	39,448	100.0%
Same house	53,876	67.0%	25,303	67.9%	2,335	63.1%	26,238	66.5%
Different house in the U.S. Virgin Islands	20,298	25.2%	9,109	24.4%	968	26.2%	10,221	25.9%
Outside the U.S. Virgin Islands	6,256	7.8%	2,871	7.7%	396	10.7%	2,989	7.6%
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,961	2.4%	507	1.4%	134	3.6%	1,320	3.3%
Dominica	213	0.3%	69	0.2%	5	0.1%	139	0.4%
Dominican Republic	611	0.8%	168	0.5%	81	2.2%	362	0.9%
Puerto Rico	161	0.2%	95	0.3%	3	0.1%	63	0.2%
St. Kitts and Nevis	81	0.1%	28	0.1%	1	0.0%	52	0.1%
St. Lucia	90	0.1%	50	0.1%	11	0.3%	29	0.1%
United States	3,721	4.6%	2,126	5.7%	230	6.2%	1,365	3.5%
Elsewhere	574	0.7%	238	0.6%	32	0.9%	304	0.8%
PRIMARY REASON FOR MOVING								

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP2

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over in households who have moved since April 1, 2015	26,554	100.0%	11,980	100.0%	1,364	100.0%	13,210	100.0%
Employment	2,642	9.9%	1,244	10.4%	170	12.5%	1,228	9.3%
Military	290	1.1%	108	0.9%	14	1.0%	168	1.3%
Housing	72	0.3%	39	0.3%	4	0.3%	29	0.2%
Family-related	3,470	13.1%	1,103	9.2%	203	14.9%	2,164	16.4%
Natural disaster	10,981	41.4%	5,047	42.1%	594	43.5%	5,340	40.4%
To attend school	4,895	18.4%	2,441	20.4%	149	10.9%	2,305	17.4%
Other	4,204	15.8%	1,998	16.7%	230	16.9%	1,976	15.0%
PLACE OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF ENTRY								
Population in households	84,891	100.0%	39,443	100.0%	3,855	100.0%	41,593	100.0%
Born in the U.S. Virgin Islands	39,916	47.0%	20,356	51.6%	1,273	33.0%	18,277	43.9%
Born in the United States	13,152	15.5%	6,098	15.5%	1,309	34.0%	5,745	13.8%
Born in other U.S. Island Area or Puerto Rico	2,244	2.6%	1,555	3.9%	42	1.1%	647	1.6%
Born elsewhere	29,579	34.8%	11,424	29.0%	1,231	31.9%	16,924	40.7%
Entered 2010 to March 2020	6,906	8.1%	1,901	4.8%	393	10.2%	4,612	11.1%
Entered before 2010	22,673	26.7%	9,523	24.1%	838	21.7%	12,312	29.6%
One or both parents born in the U.S. Virgin Islands, other U.S. Island Area, Puerto Rico, or the United States	1,257	100.0%	520	100.0%	78	100.0%	659	100.0%
Entered 2010 to March 2020	445	35.4%	189	36.3%	33	42.3%	223	33.8%
Entered before 2010	812	64.6%	331	63.7%	45	57.7%	436	66.2%
Neither parent born in the U.S. Virgin Islands, other U.S. Island Area, Puerto Rico, or the United States	28,322	100.0%	10,904	100.0%	1,153	100.0%	16,265	100.0%
Entered 2010 to March 2020	6,461	22.8%	1,712	15.7%	360	31.2%	4,389	27.0%
Entered before 2010	21,861	77.2%	9,192	84.3%	793	68.8%	11,876	73.0%
Born in other U.S. Island Area, Puerto Rico, or the United States	15,396	100.0%	7,653	100.0%	1,351	100.0%	6,392	100.0%
Entered 2010 to March 2020	6,746	43.8%	3,324	43.4%	626	46.3%	2,796	43.7%
Entered before 2010	8,650	56.2%	4,329	56.6%	725	53.7%	3,596	56.3%
PLACE OF BIRTH FOR THE POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS BORN OUTSIDE THE U.S. ISLAND AREAS, PUERTO RICO, AND THE UNITED STATES								
Population in households born outside the U.S. Virgin Islands, other U.S. Island Areas, Puerto Rico, and the United States [1]	29,579	100.0%	11,424	100.0%	1,231	100.0%	16,924	100.0%
Born in Asia	1,005	3.4%	342	3.0%	32	2.6%	631	3.7%
Born in Europe	719	2.4%	282	2.5%	55	4.5%	382	2.3%
Born in Latin America and the Caribbean	27,439	92.8%	10,655	93.4%	1,106	89.8%	15,668	92.6%
Caribbean	26,836	90.7%	10,443	91.4%	1,077	87.5%	15,316	90.5%
Anguilla	700	2.4%	88	0.8%	11	0.9%	601	3.6%
Antigua and Barbuda	2,850	9.6%	1,654	14.5%	12	1.0%	1,184	7.0%
British Virgin Islands	1,436	4.9%	46	0.4%	75	6.1%	1,315	7.8%
Dominica	4,329	14.5%	1,495	13.1%	118	9.5%	2,716	16.0%
Dominican Republic	4,104	13.9%	1,207	10.6%	324	25.3%	2,573	15.2%
Haiti	2,397	8.1%	114	1.0%	89	7.2%	2,194	13.0%
Jamaica	407	1.4%	153	1.3%	10	0.8%	244	1.4%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP2

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
St. Kitts and Nevis	4,575	15.5%	1,684	14.7%	141	11.5%	2,750	16.2%
St. Lucia	2,881	9.7%	2,085	18.3%	247	20.1%	548	3.2%
Trinidad and Tobago	1,245	4.2%	882	7.7%	5	0.4%	358	2.1%
Other Caribbean	1,912	6.5%	1,034	9.1%	45	3.7%	833	4.9%
Central America and South America	603	2.0%	222	1.9%	29	2.4%	352	2.1%
Born elsewhere	416	1.4%	135	1.2%	38	3.1%	243	1.4%
MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH								
Population in households	84,891	100.0%	39,443	100.0%	3,855	100.0%	41,593	100.0%
Born in the U.S. Virgin Islands	25,022	29.5%	13,713	34.8%	745	19.3%	10,564	25.4%
Born in the United States	11,822	13.9%	5,374	13.6%	1,346	34.9%	5,102	12.3%
Born in other U.S. Island Area or Puerto Rico	4,052	4.8%	3,303	8.4%	38	1.0%	721	1.7%
Born elsewhere	43,985	51.8%	17,053	43.2%	1,726	44.8%	25,206	60.6%
FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH								
Population in households	84,891	100.0%	39,443	100.0%	3,855	100.0%	41,593	100.0%
Born in the U.S. Virgin Islands	23,842	28.1%	13,054	33.1%	745	19.3%	10,043	24.1%
Born in the United States	11,660	13.7%	5,309	13.5%	1,275	33.1%	5,076	12.2%
Born in other U.S. Island Area or Puerto Rico	4,437	5.2%	3,562	9.0%	49	1.3%	825	2.0%
Born elsewhere	44,952	53.0%	17,518	44.4%	1,786	46.3%	25,648	61.7%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Population 5 years and over in households	80,430	100.0%	37,283	100.0%	3,699	100.0%	39,448	100.0%
English only	56,173	69.8%	25,489	68.4%	2,725	73.7%	27,959	70.9%
Language other than English	24,257	30.2%	11,794	31.6%	974	26.3%	11,489	29.1%
Speak English "very well"	17,046	21.2%	9,303	25.0%	546	14.8%	7,197	18.2%
Speak English less than "very well"	7,211	9.0%	2,491	6.7%	428	11.6%	4,292	10.9%
Spanish	13,807	56.9%	8,081	68.5%	558	57.3%	5,168	45.0%
Speak English "very well"	9,309	38.4%	6,076	51.5%	256	26.3%	2,977	25.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	4,498	18.5%	2,005	17.0%	302	31.0%	2,191	19.1%
French, Haitian, or Cajun	7,101	29.3%	2,167	18.4%	299	30.7%	4,635	40.3%
Speak English "very well"	4,883	20.1%	1,879	15.9%	191	19.6%	2,813	24.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	2,218	9.1%	288	2.4%	108	11.1%	1,822	15.9%
Other languages	3,349	13.8%	1,545	13.1%	117	12.0%	1,686	14.7%
Speak English "very well"	2,854	11.8%	1,348	11.4%	99	10.2%	1,407	12.2%
Speak English less than "very well"	495	2.0%	198	1.7%	18	1.8%	279	2.4%

Table: DECENNIALDPV2020.DP2

	United States Virgin Islands		St. Croix Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. John Island, United States Virgin Islands		St. Thomas Island, United States Virgin Islands	
Label	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
Population 3 years and over in households enrolled in school	16,965	100.0%	8,391	100.0%	514	100.0%	8,060	100.0%
Nursery school, preschool or pre kindergarten	1,246	7.3%	624	7.4%	39	7.6%	583	7.2%
Kindergarten	960	5.7%	491	5.9%	25	4.9%	444	5.5%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	7,847	46.3%	3,987	47.5%	255	49.6%	3,605	44.7%
High school (grades 9-12)	3,871	22.8%	1,902	22.7%	114	22.2%	1,855	23.0%
College, graduate or professional school	3,041	17.9%	1,387	16.5%	81	15.8%	1,573	19.5%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over in households	62,221	100.0%	28,192	100.0%	3,068	100.0%	30,961	100.0%
Less than 9th grade	6,795	10.9%	3,097	11.0%	220	7.2%	3,478	11.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,723	10.8%	3,056	10.8%	290	9.5%	3,377	10.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,140	38.8%	10,926	38.8%	1,191	38.8%	12,023	38.8%
Some college, no degree	7,754	12.5%	3,678	13.0%	378	12.3%	3,698	11.9%
Associate's degree	2,964	4.8%	1,450	5.1%	157	5.1%	1,357	4.4%
Bachelor's degree	8,506	13.7%	3,550	12.6%	551	18.0%	4,405	14.2%
Graduate or professional degree	5,339	8.6%	2,435	8.6%	281	9.2%	2,623	8.5%
High school graduate or higher	48,703	78.3%	22,039	78.2%	2,558	83.4%	24,108	77.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,845	22.3%	5,985	21.2%	832	27.1%	7,028	22.7%
VOCATIONAL TRAINING								
Population 16 years and over in households	69,821	100.0%	31,859	100.0%	3,335	100.0%	34,617	100.0%
Completed requirements for vocational training program	13,299	19.0%	7,450	23.4%	460	13.8%	5,389	15.6%
Did not complete requirements for vocational training program	56,522	81.0%	24,419	76.6%	2,875	86.2%	29,228	84.4%
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over in households	33,182	100.0%	15,016	100.0%	1,702	100.0%	16,464	100.0%
Never married	14,160	42.7%	6,415	42.7%	691	40.6%	7,054	42.8%
Now married, except separated	13,506	40.7%	5,972	39.8%	752	44.2%	6,782	41.2%
Separated	604	1.8%	247	1.6%	26	1.5%	331	2.0%
Widowed	1,129	3.4%	579	3.9%	25	1.5%	525	3.2%
Divorced	3,783	11.4%	1,803	12.0%	208	12.2%	1,772	10.8%
Females 15 years and over in households	37,568	100.0%	17,314	100.0%	1,661	100.0%	18,593	100.0%
Never married	15,719	41.8%	7,273	42.0%	598	36.0%	7,843	42.2%
Now married, except separated	12,584	33.8%	5,650	32.6%	671	40.4%	6,363	34.2%
Separated	675	1.8%	314	1.8%	21	1.3%	340	1.8%
Widowed	3,547	9.4%	1,702	9.8%	123	7.4%	1,722	9.3%
Divorced	4,943	13.2%	2,370	13.7%	248	14.9%	2,325	12.5%
FERTILITY								
Women 15 to 24 years in households	4,258	(X)	2,085	(X)	141	(X)	2,041	(X)
Children ever born	1,018	(X)	578	(X)	29	(X)	411	(X)
Per 1,000 women	239	(X)	277	(X)	206	(X)	201	(X)
Women ever married	161	(X)	63	(X)	4	(X)	94	(X)
Children ever born	151	(X)	66	(X)	12	(X)	73	(X)
Per 1,000 women	938	(X)	1,048	(X)	3,000	(X)	777	(X)
Women 25 to 34 years in households	4,806	(X)	2,199	(X)	212	(X)	2,395	(X)
Children ever born	6,079	(X)	3,185	(X)	189	(X)	2,704	(X)
Per 1,000 women	1,265	(X)	1,449	(X)	892	(X)	1,129	(X)