

THE HFA INSTITUTE 2021

HUD Clinic: HOME and HTF Environmental Reviews

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National Council of
State Housing Agencies



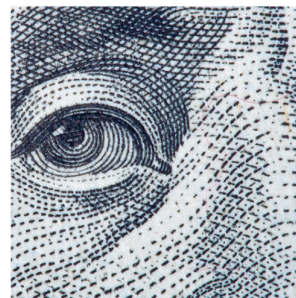
**MRBs and
Other Federal
Homeownership
Programs**
FEBRUARY 1 – 3



Housing Credit
FEBRUARY 3 – 5



**Section 8 and
Other Federally
Assisted
Multifamily
Housing**
FEBRUARY 8 – 10



**HOME and
Housing Trust
Fund**
FEBRUARY 10 – 12



Agenda

- HOME Environmental Reviews
- HTF Environmental Provisions
- HTF with Other HUD Funding (Part 58)
- Resources
- Questions

HOME Environmental Reviews

Conditional Commitments

- All projects utilizing HOME funds are required to review the environmental impacts of the project activities in accordance with NEPA and HUD's regulations at 24 CFR Part 58
- [CPD Notice 01-11: Environmental Review and HOME](#)
- [CPD Notice 15-09: Requirements for Committing HOME Funds](#)

Three Important Musts

The conditional commitment agreement must:

1. contain a provision prohibiting the State recipient, subrecipient, or contractor from undertaking or committing any funds (not limited to HOME funds) to physical or choice-limiting actions.

Three Important Musts

The conditional commitment agreement must:

2. indicate that the violation of this provision may result in the denial of any funds.
3. explicitly state that the agreement to provide funds to the project is conditioned on the PJ's determination to proceed with, modify or cancel the project based on the results a subsequent environmental review.

HTF Environmental Provisions

Why is HTF Different?

- Under the HTF HUD has no discretion over the State's selection or rejection of individual projects. HUD's Office of General Counsel (OGC) determined that individual project selection is not a federal action to which the NEPA environmental assessment requirements, or consultation requirements under other Federal authorities would apply.
- Unlike some other HUD statutes, the HTF statute does not include a provision for Environmental Review.

HUD's commitment to NEPA

HUD is committed to the principles of NEPA and ensuring decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing for extremely low and very low-income families. Consequently, HUD has developed HTF Environmental Provisions under the HTF Property Standards at 24 CFR § 93.301(f) for new construction and rehabilitation.

Environmental Provisions

- The Environmental Provisions are outcome based and exclude consultation procedures that would be applicable if HTF project selection was a federal action.
- Parts 50/58 are process based and include consultation procedures for several laws and authorities where there may be environmental impacts.
- Due to the outcome based nature of the Environmental Provisions compliance with some environmental property standards is streamlined to avoid environmental impacts.

HTF Environmental Provisions

- 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1) - New Construction
 - Including new construction of manufactured housing or acquisition of existing housing that has been newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the commitment of HTF funds - 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1)(3)(i)(A) and (4)
- 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(2) - Rehabilitation
 - Including rehabilitation of manufactured housing or acquisition of existing housing that has not been newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the commitment of HTF funds - - 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1)(3)(i)(B) and (4)

HTF Environmental Provisions cover:

- Historic Preservation
- Farmlands
- Airport Zones
- Coastal Barrier Resources System
- Coastal Zone Management
- Floodplains
- Wetlands
- Explosives and Hazards
- Contamination
- Noise
- Endangered Species
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Safe Drinking Water
- Sole Source Aquifers

What's the same as Part 50/58?

The following Environmental Provisions are the same as the Part 50/58 process:

- Coastal Barrier Resources System
- Coastal Zone Management
- Explosives and Hazards
- Endangered Species (informal consultation)
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Sole Source Aquifers

What's different from Part 50/58?

The following Environmental Provisions are **NOT the same** as the Part 50/58 process (when combining HTF and other HUD funds this is important!):

- Historic Preservation
- Farmlands
- Airport Zones
- Floodplains
- Wetlands
- Contamination
- Noise
- Safe Drinking Water

What's different from Part 58?

When a project is only using HTF funds:

- No Level of Review (CEST/EA)
- No Public Comment
- No Request for Release of Funds and Certification
 - No Authority to Use Grant Funds

HTF Only Process

HTF Only

Who is responsible?

- HTF grantees (state) must maintain documentation demonstrating that each project meets the HTF Environmental Provisions
- If the grantee has subgranted funding, the subgrantee (local government) must maintain documentation demonstrating that each project meets the HTF Environmental Provisions

Timing

HTF housing projects must meet the applicable Property Standards, including the HTF Environmental Provisions at 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1) or (2) at project completion [§ 93.407(a)(2)(iv)]

However, it should be determined prior to construction if a project will meet the HTF Environmental Provisions. If a project cannot meet the HTF Environmental Provisions, the project cannot be funded by HTF. For example, if a project will impact a wetland, it cannot be funded by HTF.

Recordkeeping

- The grantee or subgrantee administering HTF must maintain documentation demonstrating that each project meets the HTF Environmental Provisions at project completion [§ 93.407(a)(2)(iv)]
- Suggested formats on the HUD Exchange can be used to document compliance with the HTF Environmental Provisions

Suggested Format for Determining Compliance with Environmental Provisions 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1) New Construction

(including new construction of manufactured housing or acquisition of existing housing that has been newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the commitment of HTF funds)

Directions – The following can be used as a cover sheet for compliance with the Environmental Provisions for New Construction

- 1) Select from the options under each Environmental Provision
- 2) Provide the appropriate documentation in the project file

Historic Preservation

Select one of the following:

- The project is NOT listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as part of an historic district.

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>

→ Document that the project is not listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of

▲ Suggested Format for Determining Compliance with Environmental Provisions 24 CFR 93.301(f)(2) Rehabilitation

Directions – The following can be used as a cover sheet for compliance with the Environmental Provisions for Rehabilitation.

- 1) Select from the options under each Environmental Provision
- 2) Provide the appropriate documentation in the project file

Historic Preservation

Select one of the following:

- The project is NOT listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as part of an historic district.

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>

→ Document that the project is not listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places by a qualified professional.

HTF With Other HUD Funding (Part 58)

HTF & 58

Who is Responsible?

When combining HTF with these funding sources a Part 50 or Part 58 environmental review must be done, and the review must meet the HTF Environmental Provisions. The HTF grantee or subgrantee must work closely with the HUD grantee providing the additional HUD funding to determine who will be completing the Part 50 or Part 58 environmental review.

Depending on the type of HUD funding that is being used for the project an environmental review will be completed by HUD staff under Part 50, or a Responsible Entity (RE) under Part 58. The HUD grantee must be informed early on by the HTF grantee or subgrantee that the HTF Environmental Provisions must be met as part of the environmental review.

Level of Review

- HTF Projects will fall under a Categorically Excluded Subject (CEST) to 58.5 or an Environmental Assessment (EA).
- Some Laws and Authorities are handled differently to meet the Environmental Provisions for New Construction and Rehabilitation.
- If the project requires an EA, then EA level analysis must be done.

Timing

HTF housing projects must meet the applicable Property Standards, including the HTF Environmental Provisions at 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1) or (2). Under 24 CFR Part 50 and Part 58 HUD funds cannot be committed to a project until the environmental review is complete. The Part 50 or Part 58 environmental review that will meet the HTF Environmental Provisions at project completion [24 CFR § 93.407(a)(2)(iv)] must be completed prior to commitment of other HUD funding.



58.22 - Commitment of HTF and HUD funds cannot take place until after the Environmental Review is complete. Choice Limiting Actions such as acquisition of a site are also prohibited until after the environmental review is complete!

[See notice for additional information on HOME Commitments when combining HTF and HOME funding.](#)

Timing

Part 58 Environmental Reviews include consultation and public notification requirements for certain laws and authorities.

- Floodplains – 8-step Process Public Notice Requirements (at least 30 days)
- Historic Preservation – Section 106 consultation with interested parties such as the State Historic Preservation Officers, federally recognized Indian tribes/Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and Native Hawaiian Organizations (at least 30 days)

Timing

Public comment and Request for Release of Funds requirements for Categorical Exclusion Subject to 24 CFR § 58.5 reviews and Environmental Assessments under 24 CFR § 58.45 are still applicable when combining HUD funds with HTF. The Request for Release of Funds and Certification shall be sent to the appropriate HUD Field Office (or the State, if applicable).

Recordkeeping

- The Responsible Entity or HUD must maintain the Environmental Review Record (ERR) and provide a copy to the agency administering HTF.
- Suggested formats on the HUD Exchange can be used to document compliance with the HTF Environmental Provisions.

Suggested Format - HUD Part 50/58 Environmental Review with HTF Environmental Provisions - 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1) – New Construction

(including new construction of manufactured housing or acquisition of existing housing that has been newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the commitment of HTF funds)

When combining HTF with other HUD funds, Part 50 and 58 compliance procedures must be used when they meet the HTF Environmental Provisions under 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1). When Part 50 and 58 compliance procedures do not meet the HTF Environmental Provisions, Part 50 or 58 compliance procedures are not sufficient. When combining a Part 50/58 review and HTF Environmental Provisions, Environmental Justice must be analyzed as part of the environmental review.

Document compliance with the following Laws and Authorities in the Part 50 or Part 58 Environmental Review Record. Part 50 and 58 compliance with the following Laws and

Suggested Format - HUD Part 50/58 Environmental Review with HTF Environmental Provisions - 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(2) – Rehabilitation

(including rehabilitation of manufactured housing and existing housing that is acquired with HTF funds, and has not been newly constructed or rehabilitated less than 12 months before the commitment of HTF funds)

When combining HTF with other HUD funds, Part 50 and 58 compliance procedures must be used when they meet the HTF Environmental Provisions under 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(2). When Part 50 and 58 compliance procedures do not meet the HTF Environmental Provisions, Part 50 or 58 compliance procedures are not sufficient. When combining a Part 50/58 review and HTF Environmental Provisions, Environmental Justice must be analyzed as part of the environmental review.

Document compliance with the following Laws and Authorities in the Part 50 or Part 58 Environmental Review Record. Part 50 and 58 compliance with the following Laws and Authorities meet the HTF Environmental Provisions; therefore Part 50 or 58 compliance

Remember: These Environmental Provisions are NOT the Same as the Part 58 Process

- Historic Preservation
- Farmlands
- Airport Zones
- Floodplains
- Wetlands
- Contamination
- Noise
- Safe Drinking Water

In the following slides
these will have a –



Complying with the provisions

NC 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(1) - New Construction

R 24 CFR § 93.301(f)(2) - Rehabilitation

NC/R

New Construction/Rehabilitation - Provisions are the same for New Construction and Rehabilitation



Historic Preservation

(A) Standards. The project activities (including demolition) must not be performed on properties that are either listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless the project activities meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, either as certified through the Federal and/or State historic rehabilitation tax credit programs or as verified by someone that meets the relevant Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards.





Historic Preservation

HTF Only

Documentation:

- Document if the project is not listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (certification by a qualified professional).
- If the project is listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, provide documentation on how the work meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (photos, architectural plans, and certification by a qualified professional).



Historic Preservation

HTF & 58

Compliance with Section 106 is achieved by following the procedures that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has outlined in 36 CFR Part 800, including consultation with interested parties such as the State Historic Preservation Officers, federally recognized Indian tribes/Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and Native Hawaiian Organizations.



Historic Preservation

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- Document the Section 106 Consultation Process
- Document if the project is not listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (certification by a qualified professional).
- If the project is listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, there must be No Adverse Effect. Provide documentation on how the work meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (photos, architectural plans, and certification by a qualified professional).

Historic Preservation

(B) Archaeological resources. If archaeological resources or human remains are discovered on the project site during construction, the grantee must consult with affected tribes and/or descendant communities and comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001–3013), State law and/or local ordinance (e.g., State unmarked burial law).

Historic Preservation

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- If archaeological resources or human remains are discovered on the project site during construction, document all consultation correspondence with affected tribes and/or descendant communities and how the project complies with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001–3013), State law and/or local ordinance (e.g., State unmarked burial law).



Farmlands

Project activities must not result in the conversion of unique, prime, or statewide or locally significant agricultural properties to urban uses.



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If the project activities consist solely of rehabilitation, then the project will not result in the conversion of unique, prime, or locally significant agricultural properties to urban uses.



Farmlands

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- A map from the Web Soil Survey showing that the project site is not a unique, prime or statewide or locally significant agricultural property, or a map showing the project is in an urban area.
- If rehabilitation document a summary of rehabilitation activities that are part of the project.



Airport Zones

Projects are NOT permitted within the Runway Protection Zones (RPZ) of civilian airports, or the clear zones or Accident Potential Zones (APZ) of military airfields.





Airport Zones

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- A map showing the site is not within 15,000 feet of a military airport or within 2,500 feet of a civilian airport.
- If within 15,000 feet of a military airport, a map showing the site is not within a designated APZ or a letter from the airport operator stating so.
- If within 2,500 feet of a civilian airport, a map showing the site is not within a designated RPZ or a letter from the airport operator stating so.

Floodplains

(A) Construction and other activities in the 100-year floodplain are to be avoided when practicable. If there are no practicable alternatives to new construction or substantial improvement in the 100-year floodplain, the structure must be elevated at least the base flood elevation (BFE) or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE. Elevated and floodproofed buildings must adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards.



Floodplains

(B) No HTF assistance may be approved with respect to:

- (1) Any action, other than a functionally dependent use, located in a floodway;
- (2) Any new construction critical action located in a coastal high hazard area, 100- or 500-year floodplain; or
- (3) Any non-critical new construction action in a coastal high hazard area, unless the action is reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster and is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area consistent with the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program requirements for V Zones.

Floodplains

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- **Not in a Floodplain** - FEMA FIRM or other latest-available FEMA data showing the project location is not within a floodplain.
- **Floodway** - If the project site is within a Floodway, provide the FIRM or latest -available FEMA data and document that the structure is a functionally dependent use. HTF funding is not going towards functionally dependent uses!

Floodplains

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- **Coastal High Hazard Area** - If the project site is within a Coastal High Hazard area, provide the FIRM or latest-available FEMA data and document that the structure is reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster and is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area consistent with the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program requirements for V Zones, and that the structure is not a Critical Action.
- **500-year** - If the project site is within the 500-year floodplain provide the FIRM or latest-available FEMA data and document that the structure is not a Critical Action.

Floodplains

HTF Only

Documentation:

- **100-year** - If the project site is within the 100-year floodplain, document whether there is a practicable alternative. If so, select a site outside the floodplain. If there is no practicable alternative, provide the FIRM or latest-available FEMA data and document that the structure has been elevated to at least the BFE or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE, that elevated and floodproofed buildings adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards, and that the project is a not a Critical Action.

Floodplains

HTF & 58

Document:

- **100-year** - If the project site is within the 100-year floodplain, an 8-step Process including notifications is required. Any structure located within the 100-year floodplain must be elevated to at least the BFE or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE. Elevated and floodproofed buildings must adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards, Critical Actions are not allowed.



Floodplains

- (A) Construction and other activities in the 100-year floodplain are to be avoided when practicable. If there are no practicable alternatives to new construction or substantial improvement in the 100-year floodplain, the structure must be elevated at least to the base flood elevation (BFE) or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE. Elevated and floodproofed buildings must adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards.

Floodplains

(B) No HTF assistance may be approved with respect to:

(1) Any action, other than functionally dependent uses, located in a floodway;

(2) Any critical action located in a coastal high hazard area, 100- or 500- year floodplain; or

(3) Any non-critical action in a coastal high hazard area, unless the action is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area consistent with the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program requirements for V Zones.

Floodplains

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- **Not in a Floodplain** - FEMA FIRM or other latest-available data from FEMA showing the project location is not within a floodplain.
- **Floodway** - If the project site is within a Floodway, provide the FIRM or latest-available FEMA data and document that the structure is a functionally dependent use. HTF funding is not going towards functionally dependent uses!

Floodplains

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- **Coastal High Hazard Area** - If the project site is within a Coastal High Hazard area, provide the FIRM or latest-available FEMA data and document that the structure is reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster and is designed for location in a coastal high hazard area consistent with the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program requirements for V Zones, and that the structure is not a Critical Action.
- **500-year** - If the project site is within the 500-year floodplain provide the FIRM or latest-available FEMA data and document that the structure is not a Critical Action.

Floodplains

HTF Only

Documentation:

- **100-year** - If the project site is within the 100-year floodplain, document whether there is a practicable alternative. If so, select a site outside the floodplain. If there is no practicable alternative, provide the FIRM or latest-available FEMA data. In addition, if the project is a substantial improvement, document that the structure has been elevated at least the BFE or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE., that elevated and floodproofed buildings adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards, and that the project is a not a Critical Action.



Floodplains

HTF & 58

Document:

- **100-year** - If the project site is within the 100-year floodplain, an 8-step Process and required notifications is required. Any structure that will be substantially improved and is located within the 100-year floodplain must be elevated to at least the BFE or floodproofed to one foot above the BFE. Elevated and floodproofed buildings must adhere to National Flood Insurance Program standards, Critical Actions are not allowed.

Wetlands

No draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, or related grading activities are to be performed in wetlands. No activities, structures, or facilities funded under this program are to adversely impact a wetland.



Wetlands

No rehabilitation of existing properties that expands the footprint into a wetland is allowed.

A wetland means those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

Wetlands

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- A map showing the project is not located in a jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional wetland.

Contamination

All properties assisted with HTF funds must be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property:





Contamination

(A) All proposed multifamily (more than four housing units) HTF *project/project activities* require a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA-ASTM). If the Phase I ESA identifies recognized environmental conditions (RECs), a Phase II (ESA-ASTM) will be required. ASTM reports shall be prepared in accordance with the most current ASTM standard. Single family housing does not require a Phase I ESA.

Contamination

(B) HTF projects must avoid sites located within 0.25 miles of a Superfund or CERCLIS (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System) site or other contaminated site reported to Federal, State, or local authorities without a statement in writing from EPA or the appropriate State agency that there is no hazard that could affect the health and safety of the occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property.

Note: The CERCLIS Public Access Database has been retired. The EPA is transitioning to the Superfund Enterprise Management System, or SEMS. SEMS includes the same data fields and content as CERCLIS.

Contamination

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- Document that the project is free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property.
- Document that the project is not located within 0.25 miles of a Superfund or CERCLIS site or other contaminated site reported to Federal, State, or local authorities without a statement in writing from the EPA or the appropriate State agency that there is no hazard that could affect the health and safety of the occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property.



Contamination

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Multifamily properties (more than 4 units) - a Phase I ESA–ASTM is required. If the Phase I ESA identifies RECs, a Phase II ESA–ASTM will be required. If the Phase II indicates the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products above applicable local, state, tribal or federal (LSTF) screening levels, coordination with the relevant LSTF oversight agency will be required to complete the remediation process and obtain a determination that no further action is required. Development of more than four single family structures in the same location, such as subdivision development, should be evaluated as multifamily.

Contamination

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Single family properties - projects must avoid sites located within 0.25 miles of a Superfund or CERCLIS site or other contaminated site reported to Federal, State, or local authorities without a statement in writing from the EPA or the appropriate State agency that there is no hazard that could affect the health and safety of the occupants or conflict with the intended use of the property. In addition to the government records search, the screening process for single family does include a site visit. When the screening process raises concerns related to site contamination, it may be appropriate to contract with an environmental professional for preparation of a Phase I, testing and sampling, or other investigation.

Noise

- (A) Internal noise levels: All activities will be developed to ensure an interior noise level of no more than 45 decibels (dB).
- (B) External noise levels:
 - (1) Project sites exposed to less than or equal to 65 dB of environmental noise are acceptable.
 - (2) Sites between 65 dB and less than 75 dB are acceptable with mitigation (e.g., noise walls, careful site planning) that result in an interior standard of 45 dB.
 - (3) Locations with environmental noise levels of 75 dB or greater may not have noise sensitive outdoor uses and require sound attenuation in the building shell to achieve the 45 dB interior standard.

Noise

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- If under 65 dB, document the external noise level.
- If the exterior noise level is between 65 dB and less than 75 dB, document the mitigation measures taken to meet the interior noise level standard of no more than 45 dB.
- If there are exterior noise levels of 75 dB or greater, document the mitigation measures taken to meet the interior noise level standard of no more than 45 dB. Also document that there are no outside noise sensitive uses involved in the project.

Noise

HTF Only

HTF & 58

(A) Internal noise levels. All activities will be developed to ensure an interior noise level of no more than 45 decibels (dB).

Documentation:

- Document that interior noise levels will be no more than 45 dB.



Safe Drinking Water

Projects with a potable water system must use only lead-free pipes, solder, and flux.



Safe Drinking Water

HTF Only

HTF & 58

Documentation:

- New construction – current federal and local laws prohibit the use of lead in pipes, solder and flux.
- For rehabilitation of a building built after 1988, document the year the building was built.
- For rehabilitation of a building built prior to 1988, architectural plans, building specifications, or certification by qualified professional that there is no lead in the building's plumbing. If testing is necessary results must be below 15 ppb.

Resources

HUD Exchange Resources

HTF Environmental Provisions:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/htf/>

- Updates
- Formats
- Environmental Contacts
- Webinar Recording
- Notice CPD 16-14: Requirements for Housing Trust Fund Environmental Provisions

HUD Exchange Resources

[Home](#) > [Programs](#) > [Environmental Review](#) > [Environmental Review Federal Related Laws and Authorities](#)

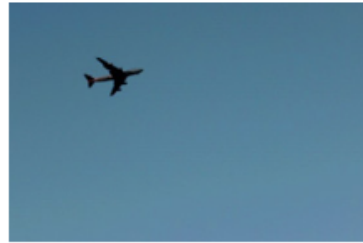
Related Federal Laws and Authorities

Choose a topic below to learn more about HUD environmental review compliance with Federal related laws and authorities listed at 24 CFR 50.4, 58.5, and 58.6.

Find by Topic



[Air Quality](#)



[Airport Hazards](#)



[Coastal Barrier Resources](#)



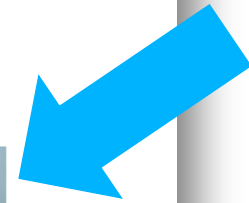
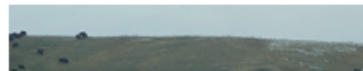
[Coastal Zone Management](#)



[Endangered Species](#)



[Environmental Justice](#)



Web Based Instructional System for Environmental Review (WISER)

- Self-paced learning
- Videos
- Audio
- Text and Drill downs
- Useful Links
- Site Visit
- Scenarios
- Knowledge Checks
- Credit

WISER Modules

- Getting Started (Part 50 and Part 58)
- Tools and Resources
- Airport Hazards
- Endangered Species
- Noise Abatement and Control
- Water Elements
 - Floodplain Management
 - Flood Insurance
 - Coastal Barrier Resources
 - Coastal Zone Management
 - Sole Source Aquifers
 - Wetlands
- Environmental Justice
- Environmental Assessment Factors/Site Planning
- Explosive and Flammable Facilities
- Wild & Scenic Rivers
- Farmland
- Air Quality
- Historic Preservation: The Section 106 Process
- Site Contamination



Getting Started: Part 58

This module describes the Part 58 environmental review process; defines a project; and explains the different levels of review and the requirements associated with each one.

[Quiz and Feedback](#)



Getting Started: Part 50

This module describes the Part 50 environmental review process; defines a project, and summarizes the different levels of review and the requirements associated with each.

[Quiz and Feedback](#)



Getting Started: Tools and Resources

This module guides you through the environmental review process, and describes where to look for resources for the environmental review; identifies who to contact for specific laws and authorities; and describes how to prepare for and conduct an Environmental Site Visit.

[Quiz and Feedback](#)

HUD Environmental Review Online System (HEROS) Training Resources

- Use of HEROS is still voluntary for Entitlement REs – may become mandatory by the end of the calendar year
- Updated How to Videos
- Get the latest news here - <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/heros/>

Questions

- Lauren Hayes Knutson
- Lauren.E.Hayes@hud.gov