

Environmental Review Record and Section 106 Historic Review User's Guide

Release of Funds Process

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I. INTRODUCTION AND POLICY

How To Use This Guide

The intent of this User's Guide is to assist the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority's (IHCDA) funded applicants and recipients in completing the Environmental Review Record (ERR) and Section 106 Historic Review processes. It should be noted that these are two distinct and separate processes with different guiding regulations. Because both processes are federally required for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME ARP) funding sources, IHCDA has combined the two processes into this User's Guide and the Environmental Review Record (ERR) Workbook. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF), Continuum of Care (CoC), the Healthy Homes Production Grant (HHP), the Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Program (LHR), Project Based Voucher (PBV), HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), and Development Fund (DF) requirements are also noted in the guide; some of the requirements may differ from HOME and HOME ARP.

This User's Guide provides background information about the federally required processes including why the review is necessary, how to perform the review, and other resource information to help you complete the ERR Workbook. The ERR Workbook is the document where applicants and recipients will answer questions and submit supporting documentation regarding the project in order to satisfy the federal requirements for both the Environmental Review and the Section 106 Historic Review. Applicants and recipients filling out the ERR Workbook will need to follow this guide and all appendices in order to fill out the ERR Workbook. Specifically, this guide and Appendix 3, Resources Document, will provide the information necessary to fill out the ERR Workbook.

The following information will be covered in more detail in this manual but are some key points to consider prior to beginning the ERR and Section 106 processes at IHCDA:

- The applicant should always view the ERR and Section 106 processes as feasibility tools during a project's due diligence phase. Therefore, please note that:
 - Projects with any portion of the site in a 100-year or 500-year floodplain will not be eligible for IHCDA federal funding assistance.
 - If a wetland is located on a project site, the project will not be eligible for IHCDA federal funding assistance.
- The completion of the ERR process is mandatory before taking a physical action on a site or making a commitment or expenditure of HUD or non-HUD funds. You must have a Release of Funds from IHCDA before making any project commitments. Using any portion of federal funds for acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, leasing, repair or construction before completing the ERR process requires the denial of any federal funds for that project (24 CFR 58.22).
- The ERR Workbook must be completed and turned in with the funding application. A threshold review of the ERR Workbook will occur during the application review process. A full review of the ERR Workbook will occur if the project is approved for funding.
- Applicants should submit the ERR Workbook and all supporting documentation in PDF format and via electronic submission according to the application instructions. If the project is approved for funding, an original signature on the ERR Workbook will be requested by IHCDA staff.
- Scattered site projects (CDBG, HHP and LHR only) will be treated as a Tiered Review. Phase 1, which consists of the ERR Workbook (Exhibits A-F, Findings and Signature Page) and supporting

documentation, are submitted with the IHCDA application. Phase 2, which consists of an Exhibit G for each site address, is submitted when each site is identified.

- Applicants will not be able to publish their public notice to request Release of Funds until they receive a letter from IHCDA or its contractor authorizing them to do so.
- Timing from award approval to full Release of Funds will vary depending on the funding source requirements, the funding recipient, project complexity and staff workload. Please plan your project timeline accordingly.

In any instance in which the guidance provided in this document differs from what is found in federal regulations, please note that federal regulations should take precedence in guiding decision making.

Environmental Review Guiding Regulations

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and “other federal laws and authorities” require that environmental consequences are reviewed and alternatives considered for all federally assisted actions (except those specifically exempted under 24 CFR Part 58.34, as described in this User’s Guide) before decisions are made and before actions are taken. Therefore, an environmental review is required as part of the due diligence process.

The environmental review is concerned with two complementary findings:

1. Whether the proposed undertaking will have an impact on the environment.
2. Whether the environment will have an impact on the proposed undertaking. For example, is there anything about the environment that would make it an unwise investment of federal funds? In the case of housing, is the environment suitable for human habitation?

Further, applicants should note that the regulation implementing this requirement, 24 CFR Part 50: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, states as its purpose “protecting, restoring and enhancing environmental quality.” Thus, ideally a proposed undertaking will not just “not harm” the environment but would protect it (by incorporating energy conservation measures, for example) or enhance it (perhaps by physical restoration/rehabilitation).

The applicant should view the environmental review as part of the development’s feasibility analysis and planning process to:

1. Identify the existence of negative impacts on a project.
2. Consider means to mitigate negative impacts.
3. Consider alternatives to the project if needed.
4. When all other options fail, to realize that rejection of the proposed undertaking may be the most prudent action to take.

Responsibilities of the Recipient Regarding Environmental Review

The chief executive officer of the recipient is responsible for ensuring that the environmental review process has been carried out according to the requirements of Section 102 of NEPA and the related provisions in 40 CFR Parts 1500 through 1508, and 24 CFR Part 58, including the related federal authorities listed in 24 CFR 58.5. IHCDA will review the recipient’s environmental review record (ERR) to ensure that the review was carried out according to the environmental review regulations as provided in 24 CFR Part 58.

Release of Funds

The completion of the ERR process is mandatory before taking a physical action on a site or making a commitment or expenditure of HUD or non-HUD funds.

Using any portion of federal funds for acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, leasing, repair or construction before completing the ERR process requires the denial of any federal funds for that project (24 CFR 58.22). Therefore, before committing or expending funds on a project (i.e. closing on a piece of property, signing a construction contract, etc.) it is imperative for the applicant to receive either a Release of Funds (ROF) or Pre-agreement Release of Funds letter from IHCDA. If this does not happen, IHCDA will be unable to provide funding for the project.

The recipient/sub-recipient may execute contracts and begin construction once IHCDA has notified the recipient in writing that IHCDA has authorized a “Release of Funds” for each budget line item.

For the use of National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) without another federal source which would trigger Part 50/58, please see the section on NHTF.

Conditional Commitment of HOME or HTF Funds

A recipient may enter into an agreement for the conditional commitment of HOME, or HTF (if paired with HOME) funds for a specific project prior to the completion of the ERR process. The responsible entity must ensure that any such agreement does not provide the state recipient, sub-recipient or contractor any legal claim to any amount of HOME funds to be used for the specific project or site unless and until the site has received environmental clearance. IHCDA will determine if the conditional commitment is allowable and appropriate. The following language is acceptable in an otherwise appropriately drafted agreement:

Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement, the parties hereto agree and acknowledge that this Agreement does not constitute a commitment of funds or site approval and that such commitment of funds or approval may occur only upon satisfactory completion of environmental review and receipt by [not for profit, for profit or state recipient] of a release of funds from HUD or IHCDA under 24 CFR Part § 58. The parties further agree that the provision of any funds to the project is conditioned on the [not for profit, for profit or local unit of government] determination to proceed with, modify or cancel the project based on the results of a subsequent environmental review.

Timing of the ERR Process

The ERR process is intended to be a project planning tool and should be started early alongside project planning. ERRs will be submitted during the appropriate application funding round with the application. Once an application is approved for funding the ERR documentation will undergo full IHCDA review. Applicants will not be able to publish their public notice to request release of funds until they receive a letter from IHCDA authorizing them to do so. Timing from award approval to full Release of Funds will vary depending on the funding source requirements, the funding recipient, project complexity and staff workload. Please plan your project timeline accordingly.

Pre-Award Release of Funds

In some very specific instances and with written approval by IHCDA, a project may receive a Pre-Award Release of Funds. The Pre-Award Release of Funds is a waiver to begin some work prior to completion of the full ERR process and the Release of Funds. Some, or all, of the costs associated with the Pre-Award Release of Funds may not be eligible for reimbursement with the IHCDA funding source.

Eligible requests include repairs for emergency and/or imminent threat to the occupant and for some “soft” project costs, such as design costs. When the unit to be rehabilitated presents a serious threat to the occupant’s health or safety, it may be necessary to repair or replace the specific items causing the threat prior to completing the entire ERR process. The recipient must submit a written request to their IHCDA regional Real Estate Allocation Analyst for a waiver of the ERR requirements for the specific address only. The request may be submitted in PDF format via email and must contain the following information to be considered:

- Must be in writing on letterhead from the funding recipient’s chief executive officer.
- Must submit documentation from both the engineer and the building commissioner, or similar position(s), to demonstrate it’s a “local determination” that the current status of the building is a health/safety threat and detailing how it is a threat.
- Submit a statement from the architect/builder/engineer certifying that the work will not significantly alter or impede the preservation of the building.
- For emergency situations the recipient must submit clear, color and detailed photos of the emergency to be addressed with the request.

Although IHCDA may allow for eligible emergency repair or soft project costs to occur prior to the completion of the Release of Funds process, the recipient must still complete and submit the ERR as described in this chapter. For further questions the recipient should contact the IHCDA Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager for assistance.

Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Predevelopment and Seed Money Loans

Per the federal HOME regulations defined at 24 CFR 92.2 and implemented at 92.300 and 92.500, IHCDA is required to reserve no less than 15% of its HOME allocation for CHDOs. A CHDO is a private nonprofit, community-based organization that has staff with the capacity to develop affordable housing for the community it serves. In order to qualify for designation as a CHDO, the organization must meet certain requirements pertaining to their legal status, organizational structure, and capacity and experience. More information about IHCDA’s CHDO program can be found on IHCDA’s website.

One of the advantages of being a CHDO is the access to special HOME funding including project predevelopment and seed money loans. These loans are federal HOME funds and therefore an applicant must complete the ERR process prior to utilizing the funds. Applicants must turn in a completed ERR Workbook at time of submitting their CHDO funding application. The information submitted depends on the type of activities for which the loan will be utilized. Refer to Figure 2. Classification of Activities for Environmental Review and Figure 4. Required ERR Workbook Forms by Classification in the ERR User’s Guide to determine which section(s) of the ERR Workbook for submission.

National Housing Trust Fund

The Environmental Review process for the National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) differs from the process used for HOME. The NHTF Environmental Provisions for new construction and rehabilitation under the Property Standards at 24 CFR 93.301(f)(2) and (2) are similar to HUD's Environmental Regulations at 24 CFR Parts 50 and 58. NHTF projects are subject to the same environmental concerns that HUD-assisted projects are subject to, with some sections requiring the same level of review as Part 50/58 and some sections requiring different standards.

NHTF Environmental Review is the same as HUD's Part 50/58 in the following sections:

1. Coastal Zone Management
2. Explosive and Flammable Operations
3. Endangered Species
4. Wild and Scenic Rivers
5. Sole Source Aquifers

NHTF Environmental Review is different than HUD's Part 50/58 in the following sections:

1. Historic Preservation: The requirements for historic preservation include documenting if a development includes sites listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If so, all work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. *
2. Farmland Protection: No development site can convert agricultural land to non-agricultural use.
3. Airport Hazards: Development sites are not permitted within Runway Protection Zones (RPZ) of civilian airports or Accident Potential Zones (RPZ) of military airports.
4. Safe Drinking Water: All development sites must provide access to potable water with lead-free pipes, solder, and flux.
5. Noise Abatement and Control: Any development with an outdoor noise level of 65 dB or higher will require mitigation so that interior sounds levels are 45 dB or below. For developments with outdoor noise levels above 75 dB, the development may not include outdoor noise sensitive uses.
6. Contamination and Toxic Substances: All multifamily developments with more than four units require the submission of a Phase I Environmental Assessment with application. No development site may be within .25 miles of a Superfund or CERCLIS site.
7. Wetlands: Any project site with mapped or potential wetlands is not eligible for funding.

In addition to these subject-specific regulatory differences, NHTF Environmental Provisions are outcome-based and exclude consultation procedures that would be applicable if NHTF selection was a federal action. Parts 50 and 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 NHTF Environmental Provisions and lack of a federal action, compliance with some environmental property standards are streamlined because consultation is not required.

If the project is only utilizing NHTF and not HOME, HOME ARP, CoC, PBVs, or another HUD funding source which would require full compliance with Parts 50 or Part 58, the NHTF process should be used. If the project is utilizing other HUD funding (either from IHCDAs or another entity), a full Part 50 or Part 58 environmental review must be done.

When a project is only using NHTF funds, there are three primary differences in the review process. First, no level of review is required (CEST/EA). IHCDAs will document compliance and will maintain

documentation demonstrating that the NHTF project meets the NHTF Environmental Provisions. Second, the public comment period is not required by either the recipient or HUD. Lastly, there is no request for Release of Funds and Certification, and thus, no authority to use grant funds (AUGF). When the Environmental Review Record is completed, and the project has Section 106 concurrence, IHCDA will notify the recipient that the project meets the requirements under Part 93, and may move forward.

If the project financing only includes NHTF from IHCDA (and not HOME, HOME ARP, CoC, or PBV), the ERR tab in the NHTF application will need to be filled out. That tab does identify items that will need to be included with the application. At a minimum this includes:

1. Flood Plain: FEMA Floodmap
2. Farmlands: Map from either of the farmland webpages listed on the form.
3. Airport Zone: EPA map.
4. Wetlands: Map from the FWS website listed on the form.
5. Contamination: Phase I ESA
6. Section 106 documentation.

IHCDA may have additional questions or clarifications if funded.

Applicants must fill out the following sections in the ERR workbook:

1. Exhibit A
2. Exhibit B
3. Exhibit H
4. Exhibit G (just the sections noted below):
 - a. 1-1: Flood Disaster Protection
 - b. 2-1: Compliance with Applicable Plans
 - c. 2-2: Sole Source aquifers
 - d. 2-4: Endangered species
 - e. 2-5: Wild and Scenic Rivers
 - f. 3-2: Explosive and Flammable Operations
 - g. 3-4: Protection of Wetlands
 - h. 3-5: Section 106

If you are applying for HOME and/or PBV as well as HTF, then you must follow the HOME ERR and Section 106 process. For assistance in determining the level of and the Responsible Entity (RE) for the environmental review for your application based on the funding in the development, please refer to the Funds Layering Flowchart located in Appendix 13.

Continuum of Care

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as Amended by S. 896 HEARTH Act of 2009, enacted into law on May 20, 2009, consolidates three of the separate homeless assistance programs administered by HUD under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act into a single grant program—the Continuum of Care (CoC) program. The HEARTH Act codifies into law the CoC planning process, a longstanding part of HUD's application process to assist homeless persons by providing greater coordination in responding

to their needs. It also revises the Emergency Shelter Grants program and renames it the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program.

The level of environmental review required for a CoC program project depends on the individual project. For CoC applications submitted in connection to an IHCDA-funded housing development including new construction or major rehabilitation, the environmental review should be considered Assessed (A) and a full Part 58 Review will be required. If the CoC application is submitted after IHCDA capital financing has been awarded, but the applicant had the intention of including CoC funds in the development prior to construction, the review should still be considered Assessed (A) (CFR 58.22). For more information and to determine the level of review for your project, please review HUD's Environmental Review CoC flowchart [here](#). Complete appropriate sections of the Environmental Review Workbook as a part of the application for capital financing and the Part 58 Review will be completed by IHCDA. For additional questions, please reach out to IHCDA's Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager.

Project Based Vouchers

Project-based vouchers (PBVs) are a component of a public housing agency's (PHA's) Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. The PBV program was enacted in 1998, as part of the statutory merger of the certificate and voucher tenant-based assistance programs under the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998. Significant changes to the program were subsequently enacted in law in 2000, by the Fiscal Year 2001 Appropriations Act, and in 2008, by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. The latest statutory changes to the PBV program were enacted recently by the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA).

Activities under the PBV program are subject to HUD environmental review regulations in 24 CFR parts 50 and 58. An environmental review must be satisfactorily completed before the agreement to enter into a housing assistance payments contract (AHAP) is executed.

In the event no other funding triggers the environmental review and IHCDA is not providing the PBVs, the unit of general local government (UGLG) within which the Project Site is located must act as the responsible entity on behalf of the PHA providing the vouchers and an ERR must be completed with the UGLG ([PIH 2016-22 HA](#)). IHCDA will request documentation (HUD Form 7015.15 or 7015.16) that the environmental review has been completed prior to granting Subsidy Layering Review certification. IHCDA may use environmental reviews completed for the development for other federal funding such as HOME as long as they satisfy the HUD requirements.

If the PBVs are being provided by IHCDA, IHCDA will act as the responsible entity and review the ERR on behalf of the project. Contact the IHCDA Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager for further information.

For activities utilizing the PBV program in coordination with HOME or other HUD funding, applicant should fill out the entirety of the ERR Workbook as a Categorically Excluded, Subject to 58.5 (CEST) or Assessed (A) activity. If PBVs are requested without HOME or other HUD funding, but are committed prior to construction activity as a part of the sources of a development, the entirety of the ERR Workbook should also be filled out as CEST or Assessed. Only if PBV funding is being requested as a separate activity from the development of a rental property will the ERR Workbook be filled out as Categorically Excluded, Not Subject to 58.5 (CENST). For assistance in determining the level of and the Responsible Entity (RE)

for the environmental review for your application based on the funding in the development, please refer to the Funds Layering Flowchart located in Appendix 13.

811 Project Rental Assistance Program

The 811 Project Rental Assistance Program does require environmental review to ensure that the tenets of HUD's environmental policy and applicable statutes and authorities are met, but these requirements are not outlined in Part 50 or 58. The requirements instead outlined in [FR-6300-N-53, Part F.21](#) are similar to a Part 58 review, and applicants selected for funding will be required to implement a review and determinations for specific program activities and projects unless:

- The property is existing, is currently HUD-assisted or HUD-insured, and will not engage in activities with physical impacts or changes beyond routine maintenance activities or minimal repairs, or
- The project already has environmental clearance under 24 CFR Part 50 or 58

For 811 PRA recipients paired with a HOME or HOME-ARP award, the Part 50 or 58 clearance under those programs can be used in lieu of PRA NOFA requirements as long as environmental reviews were completed within 5 years and the project description covers the units proposed to be assisted by the PRA.

For 811 PRA recipients paired with an HTF award, the environmental review requirements for both programs will require environmental review and documentation of compliance with applicable statutes and authorities, but no public notice period will be required.

For 811 PRA recipients not pairing this award with any other federal funds, all applicable documentation requirements outlined in FR-6300-N-53, Part F.21 must be met. No public notice period is required by the NOFA. For questions on these requirements, please contact the IHCDA Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager.

Healthy Homes Production (HHP), Lead Hazard Reduction (LHR), and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) OOR Programs

The Healthy Homes Production (HHP) and the Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Programs (LHR) are HUD funded programs intended to identify and remediate healthy homes hazards and lead hazards in housing units. The CDBG OOR program is a HUD funded owner-occupied home repair program designed to assist homeowners in repairs that increase the safety, stability, and longevity of existing housing stock. Because these programs are HUD programs, all HHP, LHR, and CDBG OOR grantees are required to assume the environmental review responsibilities for the NEPA regulations (see page 5) and related laws and authorities as implemented at 24 CFR Part 58 in accordance with Policy Guidance 2000-01, Revised Environmental Review Procedures and Requirements, at https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_38160.PDF. As with other federal funding sources in this document, the Section 106 process required by The National Historic Preservation Act of 1996 (see page 20) is required to be followed for all grantees. The process is separate but incorporated into the one environmental review process for streamlined reviews.

Recipients are subject to the rules and regulations for both NEPA and the Section 106 processes and therefore will be subject to most of the content of this User's Guide. Read the entire User's Guide. The ERR Workbook is the document where applicants will answer questions and submit supporting documentation

regarding the project to satisfy the federal requirements for both the ERR and the Section 106 reviews. Applicants filling out the ERR Workbook will need to follow the User's Guide and all appendices in order to fill out the ERR Workbook. Specifically, the User's Guide and Appendix 3 Resources Document, will provide the information necessary to fill out the ERR Workbook.

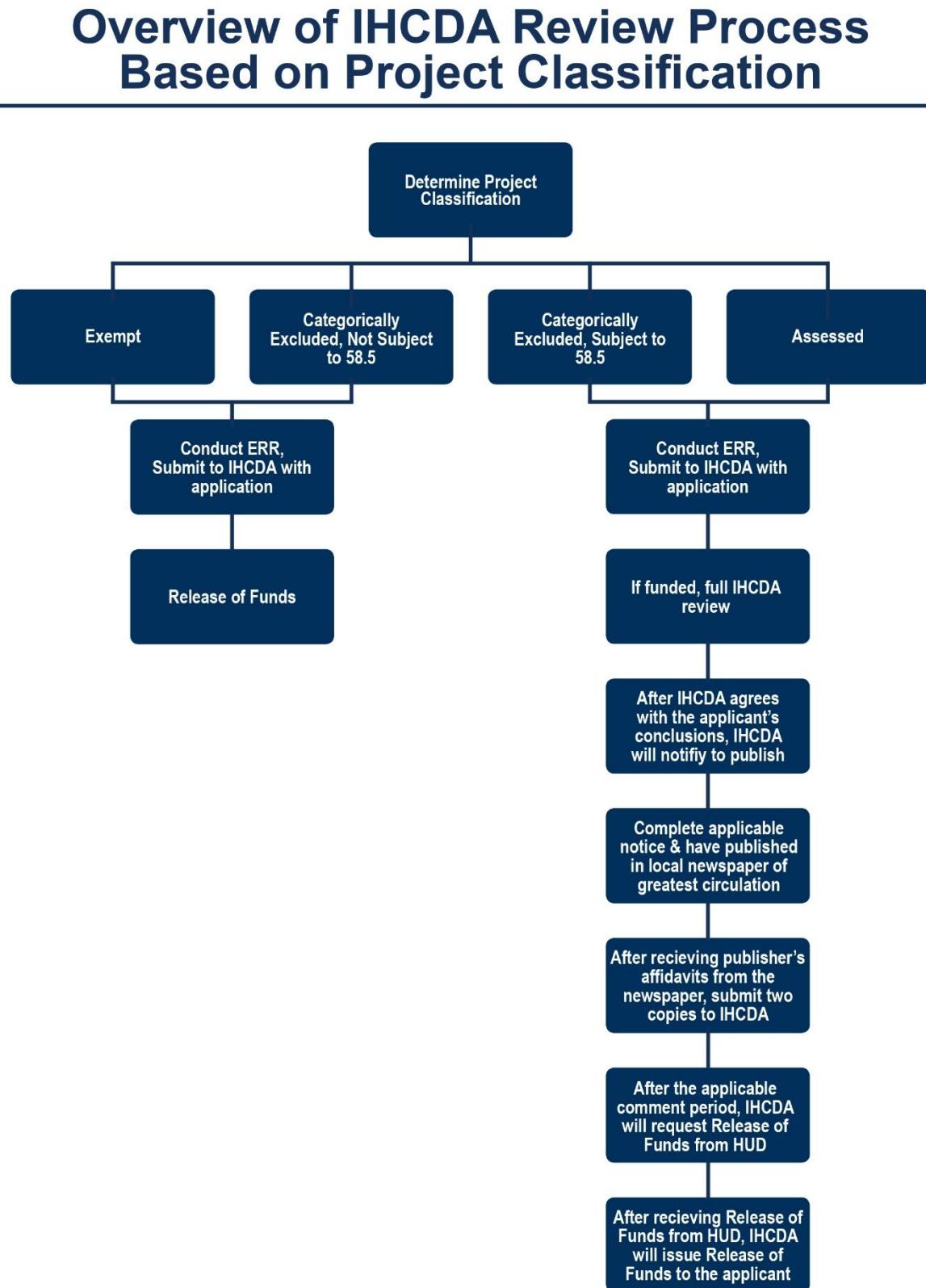
Inspections and testing of properties for hazards or defects may be conducted before receiving approval of a Request for Release of Funds, as allowed by 24 CFR 58.34(a), Exempt activities, specifically its subparagraph (5). Therefore, grantees may conduct lead-based paint inspections and risk assessments on target housing that is otherwise eligible for lead hazard control work before receiving approval of a Request for Release of Funds. All other restrictions apply. See *Policy Guidance 2008-03, Conducting Lead Inspections and Risk Assessments Prior to Environmental Review/Request for Release of Funds*, at https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_38180.PDF.

IHCDA will treat units as a Tiered Review. The Tier 1 will be conducted by IHCDA. IHCDA will publish the public notifications on behalf of recipients. Sub-recipients are required to conduct the site-specific Tier 2 and Section 106 review. For the Tier 2, sub-recipients are required to submit to IHCDA's third party contractor the Exhibit G workbook for each address – this includes any signatures and source documentation as required by the ERR workbook. Sub-recipients must also include its own photographs – all photos must be in color, large, labeled, and legible. There will be a Section 106 Historic Review process for each site and the questions are contained within Exhibit G of the ERR workbook.

After IHCDA agrees with the applicant's conclusions, IHCDA or its third-party contractor will issue the applicant a Phase 2 concurrence letter allowing the award recipient to move forward for the specific site. Once the recipient receives that notification for each specific site, the sub-recipient may begin the undertaking for that site.

Recipients are encouraged to submit complete ERRs as soon as individual sites have been identified. No contracts or commitments of funds may be made to a specific site until after the individual worksheets are approved. It is not necessary to republish after completing Exhibit G of the ERR workbook for each individual site.

Figure 1. Overview of IHCDA ERR Review Process



II. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

Define the Project: Identify the Scope of the Project or Undertaking (Aggregation)

Before the recipient can make a finding regarding the proposal in question, the recipient must first group together and evaluate as a single undertaking all individual activities that are related either geographically or functionally, or are logical parts of a composite of contemplated actions. This grouping of activities is known as aggregation and is more fully defined in the definitions section and at 24 CFR §58.32.

When grouping activities, keep in mind that several sites, each requiring some degree of environmental review, may actually be one undertaking (for example, 40 owner-occupied units being rehabilitated could be one HOME or CDBG undertaking). For the environmental review, the recipient must group activities for the entire undertaking. In the case of scattered-site developments, some environmental factors will be considered on a project-wide basis while others will require site-by-site environmental analysis.

If at any time during the period of the undertaking it becomes necessary to substantially revise or amend the scope of work, it may be necessary to repeat the environmental review process to assess the impact of proposed changes. In these cases, contact your IHCDA regional Real Estate Allocation Analyst for guidance.

Determining the Classification of the Environmental Review

The recipient must determine whether the various activities of the undertaking fit the classification of: Exempt, Categorically Excluded – Not Subject to 58.5, Categorically Excluded – Subject to 58.5, or Assessed. The required process in order to obtain the Release of Funds will vary depending upon the classification of the undertaking.

To determine the classification of the undertaking, refer to Figure 2, Classification of Activities for Environmental Review. Also see Figure 3, Examples of Various Undertakings and Their Classifications.

Based on your classification determination, you will sign one of the Certification Exhibits C, D, or E in the ERR Workbook. Only one exhibit will need to be signed. The signature must be original.

Figure 2. Classification of Activities for Environmental Review

<p>EXEMPT (24 CFR 58.34)</p> <p>Activities that have no physical impact on the environment. This includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental and other studies 2. Information and financial services 3. Administrative and management activities 4. Public services that will not have a physical impact or result in any physical changes 5. Inspections and testing of properties for hazards and defects 6. Purchase of insurance 7. Engineering and design costs 8. Technical Assistance and training 9. Assistance for temporary or permanent improvements that do not alter environmental conditions and are limited to protection, repair or restoration activities necessary only to control or arrest the effects from disasters or imminent threats to public safety including those resulting from physical deterioration. 10. Payment of principal and interest on loans made or obligations guaranteed by HUD 11. Public services that will not have a physical impact or result in any physical changes 12. Any of the categorical exclusions listed in Sec. 58.35(a) provided that there are no circumstances that require compliance with any other federal laws and authorities cited in Sec. 58.5. 	<p>CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED, SUBJECT TO 58.5 [24 CFR 58.35 (a)]</p> <p>A category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Categorically excluded activities include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • typically replace or improve existing facilities or structures, i.e., they retain the original usage of a structure or facility; • do not increase the size or unit density of the structure or facility being improved by more than 20 percent; • do not change land uses (commercial to residential); and • in the case of rehabilitation, the cost of rehabilitation is less than 75 percent of the total estimated cost of replacement after rehabilitation. • Acquisition or disposition of a property where the property will be retained for the same use. <p>Examples of categorically excluded activities are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minor rehabilitation of an existing property (multifamily or single family); 2. An individual action, such as new construction, major rehabilitation, moving or demolition, on a one to four family dwelling. <p>[Development of five or more units located within 2,000 feet of each other undertaken as a single action (e.g., a subdivision), is not categorically excluded.]</p>
<p>CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED, NOT SUBJECT TO 58.5 [24 CFR 58.35 (b)]</p> <p>HUD has determined that certain activities would not alter any conditions that would require an environmental review or compliance determination under federal laws and authorities cited in §58.5. Examples include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tenant-based rental assistance. 2. Activities to assist homebuyers to purchase existing dwelling units or dwelling units under construction, including closing costs and down payment assistance, interest buy downs, and similar activities that result in the transfer of title. Warning: homebuyer assistance for units not already under construction must be treated as a categorical exclusion requiring compliance with the authorities cited in §58.5. 3. Housing pre-development costs including legal, consulting, developer and other costs related to obtaining site options, project financing, administrative costs and fees for loan commitments, zoning approvals, and other related activities that do not have a physical impact. 	<p>ASSESSED [24 CFR 58.36]</p> <p>Activities which cannot be determined to be exempt under §58.34 or categorically excluded from NEPA under §58.35, or which involve a categorical exclusion with “extraordinary circumstances” under §58.2(a)(3), require that a full Environmental Assessment be conducted.</p> <p>An EA, using an Environmental Review Worksheet, is normally required for five or more units only if the sites are 2,000 feet apart or less and/or there are more than four units on a site. This includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New construction of five or more residential units; 2. Major rehabilitation and reconstruction of five or more residential units; 3. Conversion of non-residential land use to residential land use; and 4. Acquisition of vacant land for development when five or more units are involved.

Figure 3: Examples of Various Undertakings and Their Classifications

Example 1:

An architectural firm it hired to design HOME-assisted new construction town homes.

Classification:

The use of HOME funds is exempt under 58.34(a)(8).

Example 2:

A not for profit has been awarded HOME funds to provide down payment assistance and closing costs to homebuyers.

Classification:

Such use of funds is categorically excluded from the requirements of NEPA [§58.35(b)(5)] as long as the unit is existing or currently under construction, as this activity is not subject to any of the statutes cited under this section.

Example 3:

A multifamily building rehabilitated under the HOME program at a cost of \$450,000. The rehabilitation conducted did not involve a change of land use or a change in unit density by more than 20 percent. The replacement cost of the structure as determined by the insurance company providing coverage is \$1,500,000.

Classification:

The project is categorically excluded – subject to 58.5. The project includes physical action and is therefore subject to additional related Federal laws and authorities. However, as the amount of the rehabilitation work is only 30% of the replacement cost [\$450,000/\$1,500,000]. The level of rehabilitation work allowed before the 75% maximum level is reached is \$1,125,000 [\$1,500,000*75%] without reaching the level of Assessed activities.

Example 4:

A housing developer borrows \$2,000,000 in HOME funds to acquire a single parcel of 10 acres of land and construct 30 units of rental housing.

Classification:

Such a project is neither exempt nor categorically excluded from NEPA. The size of the project exceeds the thresholds of categorically excluded activities under §58.35(a)(4). Additionally, the proposed use of HOME funds for the project is not composed entirely of “soft costs” associated with exempt activities listed in §58.34. Consequently, the responsible entity must perform an Environmental Assessment in accordance with §58.36, as detailed at §58.40, before committing funds.

Environmental Review Record (ERR) Workbook

The recipient must compile a written record of the environmental review completed under 24 CFR Part 58 for each undertaking. This written record is known as the Environmental Review Record (ERR) and is submitted as the ERR Workbook and the accompanying supporting documents. The ERR Workbook can be completed using this User's Guide as well as the Resources document. It must be submitted to IHCDA in accordance with the process in this User's Guide. Submissions to IHCDA must be submitted at time of funding application but are no longer required to be submitted in hard copy. IHCDA will now accept an electronic version of the ERR Workbook and all other supporting documentation.

In addition, the ERR must be made available for public review as a part of the Release of Funds process. Therefore, it is important that a recipient be diligent about meeting all procedural requirements. Private citizens and organizations can object to the Release of Funds for undertakings on certain procedural grounds relating to the environmental review (24 CFR § 58.75).

The ERR Workbook must include a thorough project description, including all activities that the recipient has determined to be part of the undertaking, as defined in 24 CFR § 58.2(a)(3) and 58.32. The project description is important because it determines the level of review, it is the basis for informing the public about the action and it is the basis for monitoring compliance. If funds are used for something not included in the project description, it could be in violation of § 58.22.

The ERR must include:

1. **Required Forms.** The ERR Workbook forms required to be submitted to IHCDA will vary depending on the classification of the proposed undertaking. To determine the required forms by classification, refer to Figure 4, Required Forms by Classification.
2. **Source Documentation.** Required source documentation is described in each section of the ERR Workbook and will include:
 - a. Maps;
 - b. Written determinations from government entities as required by 24 CFR Part 58;
 - c. Photographs;
 - d. Other source documentation as required by each section of the ERR Workbook.
3. **Signatures.** You must include three signatures* in order for your submission to be considered complete.
 - a. Summary Page of the ERR Workbook;
 - b. Exhibit C, D, or E of the ERR Workbook. Only one of these will be filled out and signed depending on the classification of the project;
 - c. Findings and Signatures page of the ERR Workbook.

*Note that if a project is funded, IHCDA or its consultant will request originals of these signatures.

It is the recipient's responsibility to complete the ERR Workbook and to compile the ERR documentation for submittal to IHCDA. According to the authority granted by HUD [§58.4 & 58.18], IHCDA, or its appointed delegate, is responsible to review and approve each step of the ERR process completed by the recipient.

Figure 4. Required ERR Workbook Forms by Classification

Exempt	Categorically Excluded, Not Subject to 58.5	Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5	Assessed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit A, Environmental Review Record Summary Page ➤ Exhibit B, Environmental Review Record Checklist ➤ Exhibit C, Certificate of Exemption for HUD Funded Projects ➤ Signature Page (original signature required) ➤ Exhibit G, Environmental Review Workbook <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Part 1, Requirement for ALL HUD-Assisted Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit A, Environmental Review Record Summary Page ➤ Exhibit B, Environmental Review Record Checklist ➤ Exhibit D, Certificate of Categorical Exclusion, Not Subject to 58.5 ➤ Signature Page ➤ Exhibit G, Environmental Review Workbook ➤ Part 1, Requirement for ALL HUD-Assisted Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit A, Environmental Review Record Summary Page ➤ Exhibit B, Environmental Review Record Checklist ➤ Exhibit E, Certificate of Categorical Exclusion, Subject to 58.5 ➤ Exhibit F, Contact Sheet ➤ Findings ➤ Signature Page ➤ Exhibit G, Environmental Review Workbook* ➤ Part 1, Requirement for ALL HUD-Assisted Activities ➤ Part 2, Compliance Factors, General ➤ Part 3, Compliance Factors, Site Specific ➤ Part 4, Environmental Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit A, Environmental Review Record Summary Page ➤ Exhibit B, Environmental Review Record Checklist ➤ Exhibit F, Contact Sheet ➤ Findings Page ➤ Signature Page ➤ Exhibit ➤ Exhibit G, Environmental Review Workbook* ➤ Part 1, Requirement for ALL HUD-Assisted Activities ➤ Part 2, Compliance Factors, General ➤ Part 3, Compliance Factors, Site Specific ➤ Part 4, Environmental Assessment <p>*For tiered scattered-site CDBG OOR, LHR or HHP projects: Submit the OOR specific Exhibit G for each address and the OOR priority list for each address once those addresses are identified. See next section.</p>

Floodplains, Floodways, and Wetlands

IHCDA will not fund new construction projects that are located in a floodway or that have any portion of the project site in a 100-year or 500-year flood plain. If the project site has any area that is designated as a any variation of Zone A, Zone X, or as a floodway (FEMA Maps), then the project is ineligible for IHCDA funding. Re-platting and/or re-parceling a site out of these listed floodplains will not be allowed. Instead, consult with and follow FEMA procedures to change the flood designation. This process should be completed prior to submitting a funding application to IHCDA.

Projects proposing rehab of existing housing in which the footprint of the structure and paved areas in not increased by more than 20 percent should consult with a FEMA map to determine if the project falls within a 500-year or 100-year floodplain. If the project falls within a 100-year floodplain (variation of Zone A), the application is ineligible for IHCDA funding. If the project falls within a 500-year floodplain (variation of Zone X), the project may still be eligible, but will be required to follow a 5-step mitigation process to be accepted. IHCDA maintains the ability to accept these applications at staff's discretion.

These steps include:

- Determine the site is in a FFRMS floodplain, but not a 100-year floodplain.
- Identify adverse and beneficial impacts.
- Mitigation, including elevating or floodproofing the structure to the elevation of the 500 year and minimizing potential damage through techniques such as stormwater management, green infrastructure, permeable surfaces, etc. Planning for safety in emergency situations will also be required.
- Re-evaluate alternatives based on mitigation planning and costs.
- Provide IHCDA documentation of all mitigation measures undertaken.

If your project involves new construction and has either mapped wetlands or potential wetlands, the project is not eligible for IHCDA funding. If your project involves site excavation, installation of wells or septic systems, grading, placement of fill, draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, and any related activities, and has either mapped wetlands or potential wetlands, you must consider project alternatives, including a new site. STOP project work immediately and contact the IHCDA Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager for next steps.

Radon Testing

Every HUD-funded project requiring a CEST or Assessed level of review will require radon testing and depending on testing results, may also require mitigation.

Radon testing will be required for all rehabilitation or new construction projects utilizing HUD funding from IHCDA. Projects proposing rehabilitation or adaptive reuse must conduct an initial radon test; radon testing results must be included in the Environmental Review Record (workbook and supporting documentation). If the results show radon levels at or above 4.0 pCi/L, a mitigation plan must also be submitted with the Environmental Review Record.

For projects proposing new construction, radon testing would be done after construction; the ERR will include a condition for post-construction radon testing, followed by mitigation if needed. The ERR must then be updated with the radon evaluation and proof of any required mitigation when completed. Failure to update the ERR may result in a repayment of HUD funds to IHCDA.

Radon testing must be conducted according to the requirements of the current American National Standards Institute/ American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (ANSI/AARST) national consensus standard for the specific housing type. For multi-family projects, please see the “Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay products in Multifamily, School, Commercial and Mixed-Use Buildings” Guide from the ANSI/AARST located [HERE](#). For single-family projects, please see the “Protocol for Conduction Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Homes” located [HERE](#).

The ANSI/AARST guidelines require that for ground-contact locations a measurement shall be conducted in all dwellings and all nonresidential rooms that are occupied or intended to be occupied that:

- Have floors or walls in contact with the ground, and,
- Are closest to ground over untested ground-contact locations, in include the lowest level of the building over a crawl space, utility tunnel, parking garage or other non-a habitable space that is in contact with the ground.

For each ground contact dwelling or living unit, a measurement shall be conducted in the lowest level that serves or could serve as a living area, sleeping quarters, office, playroom or otherwise be occupied for residential use at some time in the future. For non-residential ground-contact locations, a measurement shall be conducted in all ground-contact rooms, office, classrooms and other general use areas that are occupied or intend to be occupied.

On each upper floor, a measurement shall be conducted in at least one and not less than 10% of all dwellings and nonresidential rooms that are occupied or intended to be occupied. These measurements shall be in addition to tests performed in ground-contact locations and rooms or dwellings that adjoin immediately above untested ground-contact locations.

Radon testing must be conducted by a qualified professional or contractor. As required by 410 IAC 5.1-28(f), all Indiana Licensed Primary Testers, Laboratory Testers, and Mitigators must report all radon activity to the Indiana Department of Health (“IDOH”) on a form approved by IDOH. All reports are due on January 31st for data from the previous calendar year (e.g., 2022 testing/mitigation data is due on January 31st, 2023).

A Continuous Radon Monitoring device performing a short-term test must be used for each residential home assigned. The testing device must be listed with the EPA’s testing program and/or certified by the State of Indiana.

Radon Mitigation

If radon testing shows a radon level for a building at or above 4pCi/L, then the ERR must include a mitigation plan. Mitigation plans must: identify the radon level; consider the risk to occupants’ health; describe the radon reduction system that will be installed; whenever possible, establish an ongoing maintenance plan to ensure the system is operating as intended; and establish a reasonable timeframe for implementation.

Radon mitigation systems must be installed according to the requirements of the current American National Standards Institute/ American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists (ANSI/AARST) national consensus standard for the specific housing type to include all local and State requirements.

Contractors installing radon mitigation systems must:

- perform all PFE (Particle Filtration Efficiency) testing using installed monitoring and extraction points.
- record data and choose a mitigation(s) fan best suited for the location.
- properly dispose of all project debris, and
- those Radon mitigation systems installed must lower the average indoor radon level below the EPA threshold of 4 pCi/L.

IHCDA will require most-mitigation testing prior to the final inspection for all new construction projects, and rehabilitation projects in which the initial test indicated radon levels at or above the 4pCi/L. Post-mitigation testing results should be submitted to the Lead Grant Manager, with the request to schedule the final inspection.

For questions regarding the radon policy, please contact IHCDA's Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager.

Special Instructions for Scattered Site Projects

[for Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5 and Assessed]

When the project involves scattered sites where exact addresses are not yet known, the recipient does not need to wait until all sites are identified to complete and submit the ERR Workbook and receive ROF. In this case, the ERR will be considered a Tiered Review and will be completed in two phases, as described in Figure 5, ERR Process for Scattered Site Projects. Phase 1 is the area-wide review. The recipient will complete all the forms that can be completed once the undertaking is identified. This is the ERR Workbook that will be submitted with the funding application. In Phase 2 the recipient will complete and submit the ERR Workbook pages that are specific to an individual site as those sites are identified and ready.

Please note that only CDBG, LHR and HHP are the only HUD sources eligible for Tiering.

Publication should take place following Phase 1 of this process but will only occur once you have received a letter from IHCDA or its consultant allowing you to publish. It is not necessary to republish after completing the Exhibit G of the ERR Workbook for each individual site. Republication is only necessary if you've been notified by IHCDA that the original publication was incorrect for any reason.

Recipients are encouraged to submit complete ERRs as soon as individual sites have been identified. No contracts or commitment of funds may be made to a specific site until after the individual site worksheets are approved with the issuance of concurrence letter by IHCDA or its consultant.

Owner Occupied Repair and LHR Projects

Owner Occupied Repair (OOR) projects have fewer applicable environmental concerns and consequently they have a separate Exhibit G of the ERR Workbook that contains site specific information. ERR Workbook preparers should read the guidance carefully that accompanies the OOR Exhibit G to be certain that the abbreviated form is applicable. There will be a Section 106 Historic Review process for each site and the questions are contained within the OOR Exhibit G of the ERR Workbook.

OOR projects are also subject to the IHCDA OOR Priority List when developing the scope of work. Each home address must have its own Exhibit G and its own OOR Priority List. This priority checklist and

photographs for each priority item in the scope of work must be included for each site with the Exhibit G documentation. Each priority list item must have its own photo. All photos will be in color, large, labeled and legible. Please refer to the Resource Document for further instructions.

Figure 5: ERR Process for Tiered Scattered Site Projects

Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5	Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5 - Owner Occupied Repair	Assessed
For Phase 1* submit:	For Phase 1* submit:	For Phase 1* submit:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit A, Environmental Review Record Summary Page ➤ Exhibit B, Environmental Review Record Checklist ➤ Exhibit E, Certificate of Categorical Exclusion, Not Subject to 58.5 ➤ Signature Page <p>*Submit during application phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit A, Environmental Review Record Summary Page ➤ Exhibit B, Environmental Review Record Checklist ➤ Exhibit E, Certificate of Categorical Exclusion, Not Subject to 58.5 ➤ Signature Page <p>*Submit during application phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit A, Environmental Review Record Summary Page ➤ Exhibit B, Environmental Review Record Checklist ➤ Signature Page ➤ Findings Page <p>*Submit during application phase.</p>
For Phase 2* submit:	For Phase 2* submit:	For Phase 2* submit:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit G, Environmental Review Workbook ➤ Parts 1-3 Compliance Factors, Site-Specific <p>*Submit as each site is identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ OOR Exhibit G, Environmental Review Workbook for each address ➤ OOR priority list for each address <p>*Submit as each site is identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Exhibit G, Environmental Review Workbook ➤ Parts 1-3, Compliance Factors, Site-Specific ➤ Part 4, Environmental Assessment <p>*Submit as each site is identified.</p>

Contacting Other Entities

In some cases, the ERR Workbook directs the recipient to request comment on the proposal from other entities, such as local, state, or federal agencies.

To help these entities respond effectively to your request for comment, we suggest that your letter include a thorough description of the undertaking and a map to show the undertaking's location. Also include the source of all funds. This includes private financing, state and federal funds (including CDGB or HOME), funding agencies (IHCDA, et.al.), and how best to contact you.

If there is more than one state or federal funding program or agency involved in an undertaking, a single review may be prepared and adopted by multiple users to the extent that the review addresses the relevant environmental issues and there is a written agreement between the cooperating agencies.

A Contact Sheet is provided in Exhibit F of the ERR Workbook to assist you in tracking your correspondence with the appropriate agencies. The contact sheet should be submitted to IHCDA along with all other ERR Workbook documentation. If you have contacted the applicable agencies as directed by the ERR Workbook and/or Resource Document instructions, and you have not heard from them within 30 days, you may submit the ERR Workbook without their comments. You must include a copy of your correspondence to show your effort to solicit their comment.

For single site projects, only one letter of determination will be necessary. For scattered site projects, letters for each site will be sent or received.

Findings [for Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5 and Assessed]

Both Assessed activities and activities which are Categorically Excluded, Subject to 58.5, are required to complete the Findings page. The Findings are intended to be a thoughtful consideration of the information gathered in completing the ERR.

For projects which are Categorically Excluded, Subject to 58.5, the focus of the Findings is on compliance.

For Assessed projects, the Findings also include an assessment of:

1. Feasible ways to eliminate or minimize adverse environmental impacts;
2. Alternatives to the project, if necessary;
3. An Assessment of one of the following:
 - a. Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)
 - b. Finding of Significant Impact, thereby requiring the execution of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)

An environmental impact statement is a complex analysis required for proposed activities that would have a significant impact on the human environment in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act. EIS thresholds stated at §58.37(a) and (b)(2) include:

1. Projects determined by a previously written environmental assessment, to have a potentially significant impact on the human environment; and
2. Projects involving 2,500 or more units being: removed, demolished, converted, rehabilitated, or constructed.

If you determine that an EIS is required, please contact the IHCDA Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager for the procedures.

Converting to Exempt

For HOME Homebuyer projects that are classified as either CEST or CENST according to §58.35(a) or (b) and upon review are found to have all other related laws and authorities outlined in §58.5 completed without any further consultation or mitigation measures required, the project may be eligible to convert to Exempt under §58.34(a)(12).

This eligibility is based on two criteria. The first criteria states that HOME Homebuyer developments are considered eligible to convert if:

- a) The individual action involves up to four dwelling units where there is a maximum of four units on any one site, or
- b) The individual action on a project of five or more units developed on scattered sites when the sites are more than 2,000 feet apart and there are not more than four housing units on any one site.

The second criteria states that in addition to meeting this categorical exclusion, the development must not require compliance or additional consultation with regulatory authorities, and thus meet all other Federal laws and authorities outlines in Part 58.5.

Applicants who meet the criteria above must still fill out the entirety of the IHCDA ER Workbook for Categorically Excluded, Subject to Part 58. All applicants will be required to complete the 30-day tribal consultation period and SHPO ground disturbance consultation (if necessary) prior to being considered for exemption. IHCDA and its third-party consultants will determine if the project is eligible to convert. IHCDA's Placemaking and Environmental Review manager will notify applicants on a conversion to exempt and next steps.

Overview of ERR Review Process by Classification

EXEMPT AND CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED, NOT SUBJECT TO 58.5

1. Complete the ERR Workbook, including:
 - a. All forms required by Figure 4, Required Forms by Classification.
 - b. Source documentation as required by the ERR Workbook forms.
 - c. Signatures as required by ERR Workbook.
 - i. If project is funded, IHCDA or its consultant will request original signatures.
2. Submit an electronic copy of the ERR Workbook with funding application.
3. If application is awarded IHCDA funds, IHCDA's consultant will begin review of submitted ERR materials.
4. Receive correspondence for additional information, if applicable.
5. It is not necessary to publish a public notice. Once all information is acceptable to IHCDA or its assignee, then a Release of Funds letter will be sent by IHCDA or its assignee.

CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED, SUBJECT TO 58.5 AND ASSESSED

HOME Rental and Homebuyer with 5+ units

1. Complete the ERR Workbook, including:
 - a. All forms required by Figure 4, Required Forms by Classification.
 - b. Source documentation as required by the ERR Workbook forms.
 - c. Signatures as required by the ERR Workbook forms.
 - i. If project is funded, IHCDA or its consultant will request original signatures.

2. Submit an electronic copy of the ERR Workbook and all supporting documentation with funding application.
3. If application is awarded IHCDA funds, IHCDA's consultant will conduct full review of submitted ERR materials.
4. Receive correspondence for additional information, if applicable.
5. Receive letter authorizing to publish appropriate Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds. **IHCDA consultants must approve publication draft prior to publication.**
6. Complete applicable notice and publish in the local newspaper of greatest circulation. See Section IV of this User's Guide for more information on notices. Sample notices are provided in Appendix 5 of this User's Guide.
7. Forward one electronic copy of the public notice and one electronic copy of the publisher's affidavit to IHCDA's consultant. The entire public notice must be included and legible. Keep all originals for your records.
8. IHCDA or its consultant will send HUD the Request of Release of Funds, if applicable.
9. Once recipient receives the Release of Funds letter and a fully executed copy of their award agreement from IHCDA, the recipient may begin their undertaking (project).

HOME Homebuyer with 4 Units or Fewer

1. Complete the ERR Workbook, including:
 - a. All forms required by Figure 4, Required Forms by Classification.
 - b. Source documentation as required by the ERR Workbook forms.
 - c. Signatures as required by the ERR Workbook forms.
 - i. IHCDA or its consultants may request original signatures.
2. Submit an electronic copy of the ERR Workbook and all supporting documentation with funding application.
3. IHCDA's consultant will conduct full review of submitted ERR materials.
4. If project site is eligible for "converting to exempt", IHCDA or consultants will contact developer with an exemption letter. Once recipient receives exempt letter and a fully executed copy of their award agreement from IHCDA, the recipient may begin their undertaking (the project).
5. If project site is not eligible for "converting to exempt", recipient will receive letter authorizing to publish appropriate Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds. **IHCDA consultants must approve publication draft prior to publication.**

6. Complete applicable notice and publish in the local newspaper of greatest circulation. See Section IV of this User's Guide for more information on notices. Sample notices are provided in Appendix 5 of this User's Guide.
7. Forward one electronic copy of the public notice and one electronic copy of the publisher's affidavit to IHCDA's consultant. The entire public notice must be included and legible. Keep all originals for your records.
8. IHCDA or its consultant will send HUD the Request of Release of Funds, if applicable.
9. Once recipient receives the Release of Funds letter and a fully executed copy of their award agreement from IHCDA, the recipient may begin their undertaking (project).

CDBG OOR TIER II SCATTERED SITE PROJECTS

1. Complete the ERR Workbook, including:
 - a. Forms as described in Figure 5: ERR Process for Scattered Site Projects, under *Phase 1*.
 - b. Source documentation as required by the forms.
 - c. Signatures as required by the forms.
 - i. If project is funded, IHCDA or its consultant will request original signatures.
2. Complete Steps 2-7 as indicated for Single Site Projects.
3. As individual sites are identified, complete and submit the Exhibit G ERR Workbook for the sites, including:
 - a. Forms as described in Figure 5: ERR Process for Scattered Site Projects, under *Phase 2*.
 - b. Source documentation as required by the ERR Workbook.
 - c. Signatures as required by the ERR Workbook.
 - d. If an OOR award, the OOR Priority List and all required photos.
4. After IHCDA's consultant agrees with the applicant's conclusions, the consultant will issue the applicant a Phase 2 Concurrence Letter allowing the award recipient to move forward for the specific site.
5. Once the recipient receives the Phase 2 Concurrence Letter for each specific site, the recipient may begin the undertaking (project) for that site.

III. SECTION 106 HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires agencies to consider the impact of their federally funded projects on historic properties. This process is commonly known as “the Section 106 review”. The Section 106 review has its own guiding regulations and is distinct and separate from the environmental review process. The Section 106 implementing regulations are at 36 CFR Part 800 but are incorporated by reference into the environmental review process at 24 CFR Parts 58 and 50. Therefore, IHCDA combines the Section 106 review into the environmental review process.

The Section 106 process is federally required for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) funding sources, therefore all projects receiving those funds from IHCDA must complete the Section 106 review as part of the ERR Workbook and must receive Section 106 clearance before signing contracts or spending IHCDA dollars. **Please note this is not an exhaustive list of federal programs which may require compliance with Section 106.** The Section 106 review process is explained here in this section of this User’s Guide and the historic preservation review questions can be found as part of the ERR Workbook. Also refer to the Resource Document in order to complete the Section 106 review.

Section 106 Review Process (Federal Funds)

At IHCDA the federal Section 106 review process for projects funded with federal funds is initiated with the submission of the ERR Workbook. (Refer to the State Historic Review Process section for projects funded with state funds). The general steps are: identify the property, submit the scope of work, determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE), research the history and possible significance of buildings, structures, and objects within the APE, and determine possible effects. Not all required steps and documentation are referred to below, so it is imperative that you refer to the Resources document for step-by-step guidance in completing the Section 106 review.

For allowable tiered projects, the Section 106 process will occur as each site is identified, during Phase 2 part of the ERR Review.

As part of the Section 106 Historic Review process, IHCDA is required to submit all new construction projects to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources’ State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for archaeology review. SHPO is statutorily required to complete this review within 30 days. Please plan your project timeline accordingly.

It should be noted that the Section 106 process is not the same process used for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program (commonly known as “historic tax credits”). Projects utilizing the historic tax credits and federal HUD funding will undergo separate and sometimes similar reviews. The timing of Section 106 concurrence may be impacted by the use of historic tax credits so adjust your project timeline accordingly. For more information about the historic tax credits visit <https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm> or contact the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation and Archaeology division. <http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3680.htm>

Area of Potential Effects

How to determine and make a map of the APE is described in the Resources document, however, generally: “The area of potential effects is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or

indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” [36 C.F.R. § 800.16(d)]

The APE is the area around the undertaking/project that could contain historic properties effected by your undertaking/project. This is different and usually larger than the project site. Typically the APE will be the area viewed when standing at the highest point of your project site. There is always an APE, on every project.

Determination of Effect

The culmination of the Section 106 review process is the determination, or finding, of possible effects your project will have on historic structures, either because your site is a historic or potentially historic structure or there are historic or potentially historic structures within the APE. The Responsible Entity makes the determination of effect. A letter of finding/determination of effect must come from the Responsible Entity.

For NFP/FP applicants the Responsible Entity is IHCDA. Once all appropriate documentation is received NFP/FP applicants will receive a letter of determination of effect from the Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager or assignee.

ULUG applicants are considered the Responsible Entity and a letter of determination of effect must come from an official for the local government applying for funds. Once the determination of effect along with the appropriate documentation is received the LUG will receive a letter of concurrence from the Environmental Officer. Possible findings are one of the following: No Historic Properties Affected, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect.

- *No Historic Properties Affected/No effect* - No resources can be found within the area of potential effect therefore the project will have no effect.
- *No Adverse Effect*- used if there are historic properties within the APE boundaries that will not be altered in such a manner that it will diminish the integrity of the properties' characteristics qualifying it for inclusion in the National Register
- *Adverse Effect*- used if there are historic properties in the APE that will be altered in such a manner that it will diminish the integrity of the properties' characteristics qualifying it for inclusion in the National Register. Adverse effects may include: physical destruction of, or damage to a property, alterations that are not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, removal of the property from its historic location, change in the use or character of physical features or setting, introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements, neglect which causes deterioration.

Completion of the Section 106 Process

The Section 106 process is considered complete when there is concurrence with the determination of effect. A letter of concurrence means that the Section 106 process for your project has been reviewed and IHCDA agrees with your determination. All applicants must receive a letter from IHCDA signifying either the determination of effect or a concurrence to a determination for the process to be complete.

For non-profit and for-profit applicants, IHCDA, or its assignee, will send a letter of concurrence for the determination of effects for each project address. The Section 106 process is then considered complete.

For Local Units of Government (LUGs), the LUG will provide a letter of determination of effect from the Chief Executive Officer in the ERR Workbook submission. Once the LUG applicant receives a letter of concurrence from IHCDA or its assignee for that address, then the Section 106 process will be complete for that address.

Completed and concurred reviews will be recognized by IHCDA for a period of up to three years, provided that the project and scope remains the same. If you are submitting an ERR Workbook for a site that as already undergone review and concurrence, please submit the original forms and any letters from IHCDA or its assignee. If any factors of the project changed (scope of work, source of funds, etc.) a new review may be necessary.

Section 106 Concurrence and Release of Funds

Concurrence with the Section 106 review does not necessarily indicate that a project has obtained ROF. For single site projects, Section 106 concurrence is necessary before request for ROF occurs. For scattered site projects, a project may have ROF already however, no work may occur for that address before there is a Section 106 concurrence letter. Always make sure you have ROF for the project and/or address before starting work or signing contracts for the project.

State Historic Review Process (Development Fund)

If you are requesting the IHCDA Affordable Housing and Community Development Fund (Development Fund), then the following information and instructions for historic review apply to your project. For all projects funded in whole or in part by State funds (e.g. Development Fund) a review process separate from the Section 106 review is triggered by Indiana Code [IC 14-21-1-18]. This statute requires that any historic site or historic structure owned by the state; or historic site or historic structure listed on the state or national register; may not be altered, demolished, or removed by a project funded, in whole or in part, by the state unless the review board has granted a Certificate of Approval (CofA).

Projects Funded with Only State Funds

Consultation occurs between the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the funding agency, and the applicants to determine if listed properties will be altered, demolished or removed by the proposed project. If it is determined that historic resources listed on the state or national registers will be adversely impacted, the applicant will need a CofA from the State Historic Review Board. The CofA review takes at least 30 days once it is submitted to SHPO.

Projects Funded with State and Federal Funds

Consultation occurs between the Indiana SHPO, the funding agency, and the applicants to understand the impact of developments on historic resources. In order to expedite reviews and eliminate redundancy in reviews, if a project is receiving both State funds (Development Fund) and Federal funds, then the Indiana SHPO will perform both the CofA review and the Federal Section 106 concurrently. If it is determined that any sites or structures listed on the state or national registers will be adversely impacted and the project will require a CofA hearing from the State Historic Review Board, the applicant may not close on any IHCDA loans or receive any IHCDA grant funding until all State and Federal requirements met.

Steps to the Historic Review Process

The first step in the State Historic Review Process for State funds is to determine if the project site or if the project structure is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or if it is listed on

the State register. Applicants and recipients of the Development Fund must include maps of the project area and maps from DNR's Indiana Historic Buildings, Bridges, and Cemeteries Map to show proof of these determinations. Refer to the Appendix 3 Resources Document, pages 11-12, for specific directions on how to how to research your property on the map tool and to Appendix 9 for example maps to include. If the project site or if the project structure is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or if it is listed on the State register, then IHCDA will request more information in order to submit a Certificate of Approval (CofA) application to SHPO on behalf of the Development Fund recipient. Information on that process is found in the next section.

Certificate of Approval Process

If the project site or the project structure(s) is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or if it is listed on the State register, then IHCDA will submit a Certificate of Approval (CofA) application to SHPO on behalf of the Development Fund recipient. The [Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board](#) meets quarterly (January, April, July and October) to hear and approve Certificates of Approval. All applications for a CofA must be received by the SHPO no later than forty (40) days prior to the review board meeting. IHCDA will submit the application on the applicant's behalf, however, be aware of the timeline in order to plan your project accordingly.

It is imperative that the State Historic Review Process is completed and a CofA obtained, if necessary, before scheduling a loan closing, executing contracts, or entering into any other commitments of the Development Fund or other funds. Projects may not initiate demolition, rehabilitation, or construction activities prior to a CofA approval. This includes all site preparations and ground disturbing activities including infrastructure, grading, etc. Failure to follow the procedures will likely result in no State or Federal funding from IHCDA.

IV. FORMS & TIMING OF NOTICE

For recipients utilizing federal funds, the environmental review process is not complete until a Release of Funds (ROF) is requested and received from HUD. That process entails publishing a proscribed public notice in order to notify the public and to receive public comments. When necessitated by the funding source regulations, IHCDA and/or its consultant will send proof of publication along with an official Request for Release of Funds to HUD. The recipient will be notified of ROF when it receives the fully signed award documents from IHCDA Real Estate Allocation staff.

The form and timing of notice differs by:

- The classification of the project (Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5 or Assessed); and
- The source of funds.

There are sample boilerplate notices in Appendix 5. Which notice to use depends on the funding source and the classification of the project. The information in this User's Guide (Figure 2) and the completion of the ERR Workbook will help you determine the classification of your project.

DO NOT publish your public notice until you receive a letter notifying you to do so from IHCDA or its consultant. If all project information in the notice is not correct, the recipient may be required to republish.

Be sure to use the correct public notice found in this User's Guide. Be specific and correct in describing your project for the public notice. You must list all addresses (not a range) and you must list the correct source of fund(s) triggering the ER and amount of funds for your project. Failure to publish a notice without current and correct information will require republication and will delay your project.

Recipients must submit two items to show for proof of publication: a publisher's affidavit and a copy of the published notice. These may be submitted electronically via email to IHCDA's consultant. The entire public notice must be visible in the copy or it will be rejected.

CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED, SUBJECT TO 58.5

Projects which are Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5 need only publish a Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (NOI/RROF). The *NOI/RROF* indicates the recipient's intention to submit a Request for Release of Funds no sooner than 7 days following the publication of the notice. This gives the public or any interested entities at least 7 days to submit comments locally before any other action is taken.

The notice further establishes a minimum of 15 days during which the public may comment to IHCDA, after IHCDA has received the request. Following these 15 calendar days after receipt of the Request for Release of Funds (RROF) for public comment, IHCDA can request release of funds from HUD. HUD has 15 calendar days to review the RROF before providing Release of Funds to IHCDA.

ASSESSED

Assessed projects must publish a NOI/RROF but also a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). For Assessed projects, IHCDA provides a Combined Notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact (NOI/RROF/FONSI) as provided for under 24 CFR 58.44.

The *NOI/RROF/FONSI* states the "Finding of No Significant Impact" and indicates the recipient's intention to submit to IHCDA a Request for Release of Funds no sooner than 15 days following the publication date. This gives the public or any interested entities at least 15 days to submit comments locally before any other action is taken.

The notice further establishes a minimum of 15 days during which the public may comment to IHCDA, after the request has been received. Following these 15 calendar days after receipt of the Request for Release of Funds (RROF) for public comment, IHCDA can request funds from HUD. HUD has 15 calendar days to review the RROF before providing Release of Funds to IHCDA.

SAMPLE NOTICES PROVIDED IN THIS USER'S GUIDE

Boilerplate sample notices are provided for the award recipient's use. The sample notices are available in Appendix 5 of this User's Guide. Each notice has bolded information that should be changed to project specific information by the recipient prior to publishing.

For Categorically Excluded, Subject to 58.5:

- 1) Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds for CDBG funded projects
 - a. Local Unit of Government (LUG)
- 2) Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds for HOME funded projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) and For-Profit (FP)
- 3) Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds for LHR funded projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP)
- 4) Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds for Project-Based Voucher projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) and For-Profit (FP)

For Assessed Projects:

- 5) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME projects
 - a. Local Unit of Government (LUG)
 - b. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 6) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME and Project-Based Voucher projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 7) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME and National Housing Trust Fund projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 8) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME and Continuum of Care projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 9) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for CDBG projects
 - a. Local Unit of Government (LUG)
- 10) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME-ARP projects

- a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 11) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME-ARP and National Housing Trust Fund projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit
- 12) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME-ARP and Project Based Voucher projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 13) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for HOME-ARP and Continuum of Care projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 14) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for National Housing Trust Fund and Continuum of Care projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)
- 15) Combined notice: Notice of Intent to Request a Release of Funds and Finding of No Significant Impact for Project Based Voucher projects
 - a. Not-for-Profit (NFP) or For-Profit (FP)

* If there is a notice you require that is not currently available in IHCDA's draft notices, please reach out to IHCDA Placemaking and Environmental Review Manager for assistance.

OTHER FORMS OF NOTICE

The recipient may wish to utilize additional efforts to inform the public, announcing the availability of the ERR for review. Such extra efforts could include holding public meetings or hearings locally or maintaining mailing lists of persons interested in a particular action and notifying them of the availability of the ERR for local review and comment. For some projects that require additional permitting may be required to hold additional public comment times or hearings. Please include that information in your ERR documentation.

PUBLIC NOTICE TIMELINES

All required minimum time periods are counted as calendar days. The first day of a time period begins on the day following the publication date of any notice (24 CFR § 58.21).

NOI = Notice of Intent / RROF = Request for Release of Funds / FONSI = Finding of No Significant Impact

Example Timeline – Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5 (NOI/RROF only):

March 15th	Publication date of <i>NOI/RROF</i>
March 16th - 22nd	Minimum 7-day local comment period
On or about March 23rd	Recipient forwards two original tear sheets and a publisher's affidavit as proof of publication to IHCDA
On or about March 24th	IHCDA requests Release of funds from HUD. (If LUG recipient, IHCDA may issue Release of Funds without an additional HUD review period.)

March 24 th -April 8 th	HUD comment period
On or about April 9 th	IHCDA receives Release of Funds from HUD

Example Timeline – Assessed Project (Combined NOI/RROF/FONSI):

March 15th	Publication date of <i>NOI/RROF/FONSI</i>
March 16th - 30th	Minimum 15-day local comment period
On or about March 31st	Recipient forwards two original tear sheets and a publisher's affidavit as proof of publication to IHCDA
On or about April 1st	IHCDA requests Release of Funds from HUD (If LUG recipient, IHCDA may issue Release of Funds without an additional HUD review period.)
April 1 st – 15 th	HUD comment period
On or about April 16 th	IHCDA receives Release of Funds from HUD

V. DEFINITIONS

Aggregation – (also called Project Aggregation) The concept of evaluating as a single project all individual activities that are related either on a geographical or functional basis, or are logical parts of a composite or contemplated actions. Project aggregation must include both HUD/IHCDA and non-HUD/IHCDA funds. Ex: Acquisition dollars + Demolition dollars + Construction dollars = Aggregate project dollars/costs

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – In the Section 106 process, “The area of potential effects is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” [36 C.F.R. § 800.16(d)]

The APE is the area around the undertaking/project that could contain historic properties effected by your undertaking/project. This is different than the project site. Typically the APE will be the area viewed when standing at the highest point of your project site. There is always an APE, on every project.

Certificate of Approval (CofA) - Approval by the state historic review board for state funds (ex: the IHCDA Development Fund) to be used to alter, demolish, or remove an historic site or historic structure that is owned by the state or is listed individually or in a listed district in either the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures or the National Register of Historic Places.

Certifying Officer - The official who is authorized to execute the Request for Release of Funds and Certification and has the legal capacity to carry out the responsibilities of §58.13. For all programs this is the Executive Director of IHCDA.

Consulting Party – In the Section 106 process, “Individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the project due to the nature of their legal and economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking’s effect on historic properties” [36 CFR § 800.2] Consulting parties generally include: applicants, professional consultants, and government agencies with jurisdiction over the project.

County Interim Reports - Published surveys of potential historic resources within the counties. Interims include maps, site information, identification of possible historic districts and cataloging of potentially eligible properties and ratings of their qualities that may make them eligible: Non-Contributing, Contributing, Notable and Outstanding.

Development Site(s) – The location(s) where work will occur. The street address, city or town, township and county of the project area.

Environmental Impact - Any alteration of existing environmental conditions, or creation of a new set of environmental conditions, caused or induced in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by a proposed undertaking.

ERR – Environmental Review Record; also short for the Environmental Review Record Workbook.

Findings/Determination of Effect in the Section 106 process – the outcome of proposed project; what effect the project will have on historic properties:

- *No Historic Properties Affected/No effect* - No resources can be found within the area of potential effect therefore the project will have no effect.
- *No Adverse Effect*- used if there are historic properties within the APE boundaries that will not be altered in such a manner that it will diminish the integrity of the properties' characteristics qualifying it for inclusion in the National Register
- *Adverse Effect*- used if there are historic properties in the APE that will be altered in such a manner that it will diminish the integrity of the properties' characteristics qualifying it for inclusion in the National Register. Adverse effects may include: physical destruction of, or damage to a property, alterations that are not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, removal of the property from its historic location, change in the use or character of physical features or setting, introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements, neglect which causes deterioration.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) – A document briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise categorically excluded or exempt, will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an Environmental Impact Statement, therefore, will not be prepared. The FONSI must include the environmental assessment (or summary of it) and note any other environmental documents related to it. If the assessment is included, the FONSI need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference.

Floodplain - “Floodplain” means the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) identified on the flood maps published by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Historic Property – Any prehistoric, or historic, district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The National Register criteria should be applied to determine the eligibility of a property. For purposes of the State review historic property also refers to those resources that are listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. Typically aged 50 years or older, with some exceptions.

HUD – The Office of Housing and Urban Development

Human Environment - Interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. This means that economic or social effects are not intended by themselves to require preparation of an EIS. When an EIS is prepared and economic or social and natural or physical environment effects are interrelated, then the EIS will discuss all of these effects on the human environment.

LHRD – Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant program. It is a HUD program to assist states, cities, counties/parishes, Native American Tribes or other units of local government in undertaking comprehensive programs to identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible privately owned rental or owner-occupied housing.

LUG – Local Unit of Government (may also go by ULUG).

Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) - In the Section 106 process, the legal contract outlining mitigation measures to be carried out. On the occasion where the project will result in an Adverse Effect, a Memorandum of Agreement will be drawn to minimize or mitigate those adverse effects.

NHTF – National Housing Trust Fund grant program. Also referred to as HTF or Housing Trust Fund.

NOI/RROF - Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds.

OOR – Owner-Occupied Repair grant program. A CDBG program administered by IHCDA that funds eligible repairs on owner-occupied homes.

Project - An activity or group of integrally related activities designed by the recipient to accomplish, in whole or in part, a specific objective [24 CFR 58.2(a)(4)]. Used interchangeably with “undertaking” in this User’s Guide.

Project Classification – In the ERR Review Process, this is the result of defining the level of environmental review that must be completed prior to receiving federal funding. Based on the proposed activities in the project, the project will be classified as either Exempt, Categorically Excluded Not Subject to 58.5, Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5, or Assessed. If projects are Assessed, then a finding of either No Significant Impact or a Finding of Significant Impact must be made.

Responsible Entity – The local unit of government when it is the recipient under the program. For not-for-profit or other entities the State (IHCDA) is the Responsible Entity. [58.2(a)(7)]

ROF - Release of Funds.

RROF - Request for Release of Funds.

Section 106 Historic Preservation Review – Also referred to as Section 106. The process to review effects on historic resources by undertakings with federal funds. Enabled with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Any project receiving federal funding, licensing, permits, or approval must consider the impact on historic properties. While it is its own review process, at IHCDA the Section 106 process is incorporated into the environmental review process.

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Office. In Indiana the State Historic Preservation Office is the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA).

Tiered Review – The ERR process is conducted in a two-step phased process. The first phase is the area-wide review and, at IHCDA, is submitted with the funding application. The second phase is the site specific portion of the ERR Workbook (and the IHCDA OOR Priority List) and is submitted for review once each site is identified.

Undertaking - A project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried

out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval. Used interchangeably with “project” in this User’s Guide.