



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
Development
451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
www.hud.gov
espanol.hud.gov

**Tiered Environment Review
for Activity/Project that is
Categorically Excluded Subject to Section 58.5
Pursuant to 24 CFR 58.35(a)**

Project Information

Project Name: Shoshone-Bannock-Tribes

**HEROS
Number:** 900000010208190

**Responsible Entity
(RE):** SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES, P O BOX 306 FORT HALL ID,
83203

**State / Local
Identifier:**

**RE Prepare
r:** Kelly C. Wright

**Certifying
Officer:** Devon Boyer, Chairman

**Grant Recipient (if different than
Responsible Entity):**

Point of Contact:

**Consultant (if
applicable):**

Point of Contact:

Project Location: Fort Hall, ID 83203

Additional Location Information:

The Fort Hall Reservation is located in southeastern Idaho on the Snake River Plain about 20 miles (32 km) north and west of Pocatello.

Direct Comments to: EWMP, Attention: Virginia Monsisco; P.O. Box 306, Pima Drive,;
Fort Hall, ID 83203
Email: vmonsisco@sbtribes.com
Telephone: 208.236.1048

Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]:

Based on earlier assessments that approximately 2,391 homes are located within the exterior boundaries. 58% of these homes were built before 1990s. Single-family home construction The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are federally-recognized tribes residing on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, which is located in the eastern Snake River Plain of southeastern Idaho near the town of Pocatello. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall comprise the eastern and western bands of the Northern Shoshone and the Bannock, or Northern Paiute, bands. As of August 2015, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Indians listed 5,859 enrolled tribal members. The Fort Hall Reservation, established by Executive Order in 1868, now encompasses 540,764 acres along both the Snake and Blackfoot Rivers. The original 1.8 million acres was reduced to 1,336,000 in 1869 and once again to the current 540,764 acres in 1900. Tribal headquarters are located in Fort Hall, ID. Single-family home construction on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation is spread fairly evenly across time periods; 25% before 1970, 37% between 1970-1990, and 36% from 1990 to the present. About half of mobile homes on the reservation were built between 1970-1990 (49%) and half were built between 1990 - present (47%). Because mobile homes generally have a shorter lifespan, this signifies that about half of these mobile homes are likely in need of renovation or replacement. This is the first time that the Shoshone Bannock Tribes have received a "Healthy Homes" grant from the US HUD. These resources will be used to rehabilitate approximately 47 homes with impacts from the following environmental conditions. They include: (1) Lead-based paint assessments and renovations (average cost of \$10,000), if needed; (2) Mold/humidity and assessments and upgrades, if needed (average cost of \$2,800); (3) Radon assessments and upgrades if needed (average cost \$1,800); and (4) Asbestos testing and removal, if needed (average cost \$4,200 with a maximum of approximately \$8,000). The Healthy Home program has developed a questionnaire that will be utilized to determine eligibility. Some of the factors used in determining eligibility are: low income limit based on the number of persons in the household which is based on 80% of the median annual salary which range from a single person of \$36,550 to \$68,850 for eight people in the household; age of the residence and vintage of the home. As shown above, these home rehabilitations can include single family residence and/or multi-family residence. We are excited to have the opportunity to create healthy homes here

Maps, photographs, and other documentation of project location and description:

[SBT Health Homes Program Questionnaire DRAFT.docx](#)

[SBT Environmental Description of Project.docx](#)

[GeneralMap_FH.pdf](#)

Approximate size of the project area: more than 1 square mile

Length of time covered by this review: 5 Years

Maximum number of dwelling units or lots addressed by this tiered review:

47

Level of Environmental Review Determination:

Categorically Excluded per 24 CFR 58.35(a), and subject to laws and authorities at §58.5:
58.35(a)(3)

Determination:

	Extraordinary circumstances exist and this project may result in significant environmental impact. This project requires preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA); OR
✓	There are no extraordinary circumstances which would require completion of an EA, and this project may remain CEST.

Approval Documents:

[Signed copy 372022 Cat Ex.pdf](#)

7015.15 certified by Certifying Officer on:

7015.16 certified by Authorizing Officer on:

Funding Information

Grant Number	HUD Program	Program Name
IDHHP0031-20	Other	Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy

Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount: \$719,544.70

Estimated Total Project Cost [24 CFR 58.2 (a) (5)]: \$836,209.43

Compliance with 24 CFR §50.4, §58.5 and §58.6 Laws and Authorities

Compliance Factors: Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §50.4, §58.5, and §58.6	Was compliance achieved at the broad level of review?	Describe here compliance determinations made at the broad level and source documentation.
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 & § 58.6		
Airport Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D Limited amount of homes are within the 15,000 km as shown in the pdf. Any home rehabilitation found to be within this distance, additional details will be included in the site
Coastal Barrier Resources Act	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Fort Hall Reservation is located within the State of Idaho and has no coastal barriers. Closest coastal location is approximately 600 miles but driving it requires approximately
Flood Insurance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the attached FEMA Floodplain map, no rehabilitation projects are located within any of these floodplains. This information will be included in each of the
STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR §50.4 & § 58.5		
Air Quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	No impacts to air quality are projected for any of the anticipated projected being undertaken.
Coastal Zone Management Act	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Idaho does not have any coastal lands neither does the Fort Hall Reservation. Closest coastal location is approximately 600 miles but driving it requires approximately 750

Contamination and Toxic Substances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the attached Enviromapper, the Eastern Michaud Flats Superfund is located within the boundaries of the Fort Hall Reservation but any rehabilitation efforts within this area will be evaluated specifically with an ER Tier 2. No projects are within one mile of this site. My Program does the Environmental projects for the
Endangered Species Act	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the attached worksheet from the USFW, several ESAs are found on the Fort Hall Reservation. However, none of these species will be impacted since these projects are only dealing with existing structures and not disturbing any new areas.
Explosive and Flammable Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Based on the attached worksheet, 4 large AST facilities are noted on the Fort Hall Reservation. However, no projected rehabilitation projects are located within a 1 mile radius. If a project does fall within the required zone, it will be noted and mitigation plans will ne documented in the
Farmlands Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	None of these anticipated projected involve disturbing any lands. All funds and resources are designated for existing home sites rehabilitation efforts. Fort Hall Reservation is approximately 545,000 square acres of which 329,788 per USDA National Agricultural Survey. This includes pasture and farm lands. The Environmental Waste Management Program Manager contacted the Tribes' Land Use Policy Commission Chairman (Casper Appenay) about
Floodplain Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	None of the anticipated healthy home rehabilitation projects will be within a floodplain. Each individual project will have a site specific Assessment performed. We have also attached a copy of the FEMA Floodplain for the Fort Hall

Historic Preservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	None of the anticipated projects will be impacting historic preservation. These are home sites that have already been built needing some improvements. Tribes don't have a THPO but we do have a cultural department that assists with all Historic Preservation projects as well as all NEPA determinations. However, I talked with Carolyn Boyer-Smith
Noise Abatement and Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	None of the anticipated healthy home projects will violate the Noise
Sole Source Aquifers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Fort Hall Reservation is located in the Snake River Plain Aquifer. None of these anticipated projects will be impacting the ground water.
Wetlands Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	None of the anticipated healthy home projects will be impacting any wetlands. These projects are designed for existing home sites and will be doing no land disturbances. Therefore, no soil remediation nor ground disturbances will be occurring. Impacts will be within
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	No wild and scenic rivers are located within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Hall Reservation. Therefore, these projects will not be impacting
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE		
Environmental Justice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Fort Hall Reservation is primarily native American communities with low income. These projects are focused on the income level along with several other criteria. Each anticipated project will have it's own specific work plan to address these considerations in more depth.

Supporting documentation[Air-Quality-Worksheet 2021.docx](#)[Coastal nothing.jpg](#)[Coastal nothing\(1\).jpg](#)[USFW Endangered Species 2021.pdf](#)[FEMA Floodplain 2022 SBT.pdf](#)[FEMA Floodplain 2022 SBT\(1\).pdf](#)

[Historic-Preservation-Worksheet for SBT 2022.docx](#)

[Sole-Source-Aquifers-Worksheet.docx](#)

[NRI Fort Hall Map.pdf](#)

[Wild-and-Scenic-Rivers-Worksheet.docx](#)

[Wild and Scenic River None.pdf](#)

[Pocatello Airport.jpg](#)

[Airport-Hazards-Worksheet 2021.docx](#)

[EPA Enviromapper SBT 2022.pdf](#)

[Explosive-and-Flammable-Facilities-Worksheet SBT 2022.docx](#)

[Noise-Abatement-and-Control-CEST-Worksheet for SBT 2022.docx](#)

[Noise Map for Fort Hall and Surrounding area.pdf](#)

Written Strategies

The following strategies provide the policy, standard, or process to be followed in the site-specific review for each law, authority, and factor that will require completion of a site-specific review.

Supporting documentation

[Tier 2 Template May 2021.docx](#)

APPENDIX A: Site Specific Reviews