

## Specific Project Type Environmental and Historic Preservation Requirements

### Moveable Equipment-Only Projects

Moveable equipment is defined as non-expendable items with a useful life of more than one year and a unit cost of \$5,000 or more (or equal to the applicant's capitalization threshold, if less than \$5,000) that are not permanently affixed and can be easily moved, such as x-ray equipment, freezers, autoclaves, medical exam tables, dental chairs, computers, and modular workstations. This would also include mobile medical vans.

Trailers or modular units set up on portable chassis for temporary use may also be considered moveable equipment. Office supplies (e.g., paper, pencils, toner, etc.); medical supplies (e.g., syringes, blood tubes, plastic gloves, etc.), and educational supplies (e.g., pamphlets, educational videotapes, etc.) are not defined as moveable equipment and are unallowable.

**Environmental Information and Documentation Checklist:** Not required.

**Environmental Requirements:** No further review required. Unless there are unregulated hazardous materials or waste generated as a result of purchase or use, this project type does not require further review under the National Environmental Policy Act.

**Historic Preservation Requirements:** No further review required. Because moveable equipment does not involve ground disturbance or the modification of the structure or appearance of a facility, this project type does not require review under the National Historic Preservation Act.

### Alteration and Renovation Projects (with or without moveable equipment)

Alteration and renovation projects are work to modernize, improve, and/or reconfigure the interior arrangements of an existing facility; work to improve and/or replace exterior envelope; work to improve accessibility (such as sidewalks and ramps) and/or life safety requirements in an existing facility. This type of project would not increase the total square footage of an existing building, and does not require ground disturbance or footings. Environmental reviews consider parking, utilities, and other ancillary facilities associated with the project.

**Environmental Information and Documentation Checklist:** A separate EID checklist, along with a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM or FIRMETTE) is required for each Project site. The EID provides an initial snapshot that is certified by the grantee of the projects potential impact. It should be noted that the EID checklist does not fully satisfy environmental and historic preservation requirements for a particular project.

### **Environmental Requirements:**

Most alteration and renovation project will not require additional reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act. However, depending on the nature of the project HRSA may request information such as:

- Request for specific information such as Environmental Site Assessments (Phase I or II), Hazardous Materials Surveys and abatement plans (for materials such as asbestos and lead), or information and notices related to EO 19988, Floodplain Management, etc.

- In some circumstances, HRSA may require grantees to prepare an Environmental Assessment that is in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

**Historic Preservation Requirements:**

Depending on the scope and nature of the project, it may require Section 106 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, and possibly Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. Depending on known conditions of the site, or direction from the Historic Preservation Officer, additional investigation, monitoring, documentation, or measures to protect historic resources may be required.

**Construction Projects (new site or expansion of existing site, with or without moveable equipment)**

Construction projects involve building of a new stand-alone structure; and/or associated work required to expand a structure to increase the total square feet of a facility. Construction projects may include use of a permanently affixed modular or prefabricated building and/or the purchase of related moveable equipment. Environmental reviews consider parking, utilities, and other ancillary facilities associated with the project.

[Environmental Information and Documentation Checklist](#): A separate EID checklist, along with a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM or FIRMETTE) is required for each Project site. The EID provides an initial snapshot that is certified by the grantee of the projects potential impact. It should be noted that the EID checklist does not fully satisfy environmental and historic preservation requirements for a particular project.

**Environmental Requirements:**

Due to the nature of new construction projects, HRSA will require many grantees to prepare an Environmental Assessment that is in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Due to the nature of the project HRSA may also request information such as: Environmental Site Assessments (Phase I or II), Hazardous Materials Surveys and abatement plans (for materials such as asbestos and lead), or information related to EO 11988-Floodplain Management, EO 11990-Wetlands, Farmland Protection Act, Environmental Justice, Endangered Species Act, etc.

**Historic Preservation Requirements:**

Due to the nature of new construction projects, HRSA requires all grantees to initiate and complete Section 106 consultation on behalf of HRSA with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Depending on known conditions of the site, or direction from the Historic Preservation Officer, additional investigation, monitoring, documentation, or measures to protect historic resources may be required.