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Forest Service

National Environmental Policy Act; Revised Implementing Procedures

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

National Environmental Policy Act; Revised Implementing Procedures

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of final policy.

SUMMARY: These guidelines establish Forest Service policy and procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). The policies and procedures replace the guidelines published in the **Federal Register** on July 30, 1979, and will be incorporated in the agency directives system as Forest Service Manual (FSM) Chapter 1950, NEPA Implementing Procedures, along with Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1909.15, NEPA Procedures Handbook. The handbook has been developed to provide the detailed guidance that formerly was contained in the manual.

The draft guidelines were published for public review in the **Federal Register** on June 26, 1981, 46 FR 33198. Twenty organizations and individuals and a number of units within the Forest Service responded. We fully considered each comment in preparing the final procedures and made changes as appropriate. We also made numerous editorial and organizational changes in the text.

The Response to Comments section of this preamble describes the substantive comments received and our response.

DATE: These procedures are effective November 19, 1981, and apply to the fullest extent practicable to analyses and documents started before that date. However, they do not require redoing or revising work completed under previous guidelines.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ralph B. Solether, Environmental Coordination Specialist, USDA, Forest Service, P.O. Box 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013, Telephone: (202) 447–4708.

Purpose and Background

After two years' experience operating under the guidelines published in 1979, the Forest Service identified changes which would clarify and simplify its procedures for implementing NEPA.

The significant changes are:

1. As required by Forest Service directives system policy, FSM 1950 now contains policy direction only. Detailed procedural direction has been placed in FSH 1909.15.

2. Categorical exclusions (FSM 1951) more clearly reflect the kinds of actions that do not require documentation.

3. Direct quotations from the CEQ regulations have been deleted. References are made to the regulations where appropriate.

4. Environmental analysis is described as a component of Forest Service planning and decisionmaking rather than as the Forest Service planning and decisionmaking process.

5. The interdisciplinary approach is further defined to include those situations where an individual with the necessary skills and knowledge of one or more discipline may conduct the environmental analysis. The interdisciplinary approach may also include the review of environmental analyses by a team of knowledgeable individuals representing two or more disciplines.

6. Tiering and adoption are defined as being applicable to environmental assessments.

Response to Comments

General. Many reviewers noted that direct quotations from the CEQ regulations have been deleted. Several reviewers suggested that including appropriate quotations from the regulations in the Forest Service procedures would be a more practical approach. We decided to reference the CEQ regulations in the manual and handbook. This change was made to reduce duplication and to avoid quoting the regulations out of context, even though this change means that all procedures are not integrated in one document. Thus, the regulations must be read and used in concert with FSM 1950 and FSH 1909.15. The CEQ regulations will be printed as part of chapter 40 of the handbook.

Forest Service Manual—FSM 1950.

FSM 1950.3—Policy. A number of reviewers suggested minor editorial changes in policy wording. These suggestions were generally accepted and changes were made accordingly.

We changed FSM 1950.3—4 to clarify when contractors or applicants may prepare an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment. Contractors chosen by the forest Service may prepare either document; however, applicants may only prepare an environmental assessment.

We have redefined the policy for in-Service projects to provide that costs of environmental analyses and documents will be funded through the regular budgetary process.

Many reviewers commented on the policy which permits the preparation of an environmental assessment in any format useful to decisionmaking. Several reviewers supported this position while others opposed it. The intent of this policy is to encourage the preparation of clear concise documents and to minimize duplication and paperwork. After careful consideration and review, we decided to retain the flexibility to use a format appropriate to the situation.

The procedural direction for the content of environmental assessments was a matter of concern to several reviewers who suggested that more detail was needed. Our procedures specify that environmental assessments must meet the content requirements of the CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1508.9), but we do not believe that further direction is necessary. The responsible official may document the results of the environmental analysis in the detail appropriate to the action considered. The content of environmental assessments will vary depending on the scope of the action. However, all environmental assessments must contain the required elements and provide the basis for determining either no sigificant impact or a significant impact which then requires an environmental impact statement. Accordingly, we did not change the procedures.

Several reviewers suggested that definitions should be included in FSM 1950. FSM 1900-Planning, the CEQ regulations, and other documents contain definations. Therefore, rather than repeating these definitions, we decided to include only those definitions not included elsewhere. FSH 1909.15, chapter 40 contains these definitions with appropriate references to other source documents.

FSM 1951—Categorical Exclusions. Nearly all reviewers addressed the subject of categorical exclusions. Many reviewers support the policy and suggested additions. Others opposed what they believed was a broadening of categories of actions that could be excluded. Reviewers suggested that the Forest Service develop a list of those actions categorically excluded.

Our revised procedures do not constitutes a change in policy; rather they provide further definition of those categories of actions that can be excluded. We believe that by better defining the criteria, a list of actions categorically excluded is not necessary. The decision of exclude an action must rest on the judgment of the responsible official. The manual has been revised to

clearly reflect that categorical exclusions are based on previous experience with actions that have been found to have limited context and intensity. The manual now defines, as examples, routines operations and maintenance actions, actions of limited size and magnitude, and actions with short-term effects. These are examples which must be related to the overall intent of the policy for categorical exclusions.

FSM 1953—When to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement. One reviewer pointed out that present manual direction requires that an environmental impact statement be prepared for those actions which would adversely affect the charcter of a RARE II Roadless Area. This direction has been deleted from the revised procedures because the language is ambiguous and difficult to interpret. The effects of an action within a particular roadless area should be evaluated through an environmental analysis, and the results of that analysis documented in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement as appropriate. The environmental analysis provides for evaluation of the effects of the action. Therefore, the responsible official will make a determination on a case-by-case basis of the appropriate documentation for a particular action.

Forest Service Handbook—FSH 1909.15

In response to comments received, a number of editorial and organizational changes were made in the text of the handbook. The sections of the handbook have also been renumbered to conform to Forest Service directives policy (FSM 1100). Specific comments on the handbook are closely related to those comments made on FSM 1950.

Several reviewers pointed out that there is confusion between use of the terms environmental analysis and environmental assessment. Environmental analysis is the process used to analyze the effects of alternative actions and to assist in the choice of a preferred alternative. Environmental assessment is a document that records the results of the analysis. The text of FSH 1909.15, chapter 10 has been reworded to clarify this difference.

Several commenters supported the concept that scoping may be a part of environmental analysis when an environmental assessement is prepared: Others did not agree. Whether or not an environmental impact statement is needed, we decided the concept of scoping may be applied to any decision, although in many cases it may not be a formal process.

Reviewers pointed out that Exhibit 1 was confusing because of the dotted arrow between the decision notice and finding of no significant impact and the notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement. Exhibit 1 has been revised to delete the dotted arrow. The environmental assessment is the basis for preparation of a decision notice and a finding of no significant impact, which means that an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

One commenter disagreed with our description of the interdisciplinary approach. The procedures described in FSH 1909.15, chapter 10, provide a practical means of analyzing the effects of a particular action. A term representing several different disciplines may be necessary, depending on the scope and complexity of the action. However, we believe that in many cases an individual with the skills and knowledge of the required disciplines may conduct an environmental analysis and still meet the intent of NEPA. The interdisciplinary approach may also be fulfilled when an interdisciplinary team reviews the environmental documents.

All other comments on the handbook were addressed as part of our response to comments on the manual.

Conclusion

We appreciate the comments and help we received in revising the Forest Service NEPA implementing procedures. These procedures are printed below.

Dated: November 12, 1981.

Douglas R. Leisz,

Associate Chief.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

FSM 1950—NEPA Implementing Procedures

October 1981.

Title 1900—Planning

Chapter 1950—National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures

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Title 1900—Planning

Chapter 1950—National Environmental Policy Act Procedures

This chapter and FSH 1909.15, NEPA Procedures Handbook, constitute Forest Service procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321–4347) under Department of Agriculture NEPA Policies and Procedures and Council on Environmental Quality Regulations. See Chapter 50, FSH 1909.15, NEPA Procedures Handbook for Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, 40 CFR Parts 1500–1508, and Department of Agriculture NEPA Policies and Procedures, 7 CFR Part 3100.

These procedures supplement and are not a substitute for Council on Environmental Quality Regulations.

1950.1—Authorities. The Forest Service is encouraged by NEPA to carry out its programs in ways that will create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill social, economic, and other needs of present and future generations.

NEPA requires that a systematic interdisciplinary approach be used in planning and decisionmaking for actions which may have an impact on the human environment. NEPA also requires detailed statements on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

1950.2—Objectives. (See FSM 1900.) The objective of the Forest Service NEPA procedures is to integrate the requirements of NEPA with planning and decisionmaking. (FSM 1902).

1950.3—Policy. 1. Environmental documents must be concise, written in plain language, and address the issues pertinent to the decision being made.

2. Environmental documents may replace or be combined with other reports which serve to facilitate decisionmaking.

3. Costs of analyses and environmental documents shall be planned for during the budgetary process for the plan, program, or project. Special provision for financing of NEPA process activities which are unanticipated and extraordinary may be made at the Washington Office level.

4. For out-Service originated activities, project proponents may be required to provide data and documentation subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 1506.5(b). When an applicant or contractor is

permitted to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) or a contractor is employed to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS), their activities shall be limited to the usual role of participants for staff, specialists, or interdisciplinary team. (Chapter 10, FSH 1909.15). Applicants or contractors shall be required to comply with the requirements of FSM 1900 and 1950.

5. Environmental documents, decision notices, and records of decision must be provided or made available for review by the public free of charge to the extent practicable.

6. An environmental assessment may be prepared in any format useful to facilitate planning and decisionmaking as long as the purpose and content requirements of 40 CFR 1508.9 are met.

7. The concepts of tiering and adoption applicable to environmental impact statements are also applicable to environmental assessments.

(Secs. 22.3 and 22.4, FSH 1909.15)

1950.4—Responsibilities.

1950.41—Chief. The Chief is responsible for environmental analysis and documentation relating to legislation and national policies, plans, programs, and projects including but not limited to those affecting areas involved in pending legislation for wilderness designation or study.

1950.42—Director of Environmental Coordination. The Director is the staff official responsible for the establishment of national standards, procedures and coordination necessary to carry out the policies and implementation of NEPA for the Forest Service.

1950.43—Regional Foresters, Station and Area Directors, and Forest Supervisors. Officials delegated responsibility for proposed actions are responsible for environmental analyses and documentation. Delegations of authority are specified in FSM 1230.

Regional Foresters, Station and Area Directors, and Forest Supervisors shall designate an Environmental Coordinator to provide technical staff advice on NEPA procedural matters. The Environmental Coordinator shall also maintain information on status of environmental impact statements and other elements of the NEPA process.

Regional Foresters and Station and Area Directors are authorized to file environmental impact statements directly with the Environmental Protection Agency for actions within their authority. This authority may be redelegated, as appropriate.

1951—Categorical Exclusions. (See 40 CFR 1508.4.) for the following categories of actions listed in sections 1951.1 and 1951.2, the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is not required.

Notwithstanding the categorical exclusions in sections 1951.1 and 1951.2, the responsible official may determine that circumstances dictate the need to prepare environmental documents.

A decision notice may be used to document the exclusion of a particular action.

1951.1—Department of Agriculture Categorical Exclusions. (7 CFR 3100.22.) "(1) Policy development, planning and implementation which relates to routine activities such as personnel, organizational changes or similar administrative functions;

"(2) Activities which deal solely with the functions of programs, such as program budget proposals, disbursement, transfer or reprogramming of funds;

"(3) Inventories, research activities and studies, such as resource inventories and routine data collection when such actions are clearly limited in context and intensity (1508.27);

"(4) Educational and informational programs and activities;

"(5) Civil and criminal law enforcement activities;

"(6) Activities which are advisory and consultative to other agencies, public and private entities such as legal counseling and representation;

"(7) Activities related to trade representation, and market development activities overseas."

1951.2—Forest Service Categorical Exclusions. Actions which, based on previous experience, have been found to have limited context and intensity (40 CFR 1508.27 (a) and (b)) and produce little or no environmental effects, individually or cumulatively, to either the biological or physical components of the human environment. (40 CFR 1508.14). Some examples are:

1. *Routine operations.* Routine operations are ongoing or recurring actions which are limited in scope with respect to environmental change to the biological or physical components of the human environment. These actions include operations that do not alter existing conditions, such as:

a. Administration of ongoing operations.

b. Equipment purchases.

c. Custodial actions.

d. Posting of signs.

e. Station and area surveillance.

2. *Routine maintenance.* Routine maintenance means the repair, renovation, and upkeep of facilities and improvements at the same location for the same purpose. Some routine maintenance operations or activities may be of sufficient scope to require environmental documents.

3. *Actions with short-term effects.* A few examples of actions within this class are granting and/or renewal of permits for:

a. Gathering firewood.

b. Collecting plant materials.

c. Siting of bee hives.

d. Mountain climbing.

e. River floating.

4. *Actions of limited size or magnitude.* Examples of actions which may fall within this class are *some:*

a. Timber sales.

b. Thinning and pruning projects.

c. Seeding and planting projects.

d. Range and wildlife improvement projects.

1952—When to Prepare an Environmental Assessment. An environmental assessment must be prepared for actions other than those:

1. Categorically excluded.

2. Specifically and adequately analyzed and discussed by an environmental impact statement or another environmental assessment.

3. For which a decision has already been made to prepare an environmental impact statement.

4. Emergencies unless required by FSM 1954 or 40 CFR 1506.11. See FSH 1909.15 for specific procedures.

1953—When to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement. An environmental impact statement must be prepared for:

1. Proposals for legislation recommended by the Forest Service which are determined to be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

2. Regional and forest land and resource management plans.

3. Other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment that have not been adequately addressed in another environmental impact statement.

"Major" actions and "significant" effects are difficult to define precisely and uniformly because of the great variation in social, economic, physical, and biological conditions. The responsible official shall determine when an environmental impact statement is needed. See 40 CFR 1508.18 and 1508.27. See FSH 1909.15 for specific procedures.

1954—Emergencies. (See 40 CFR 1506.11.) Some individual actions may require immediate attention to prevent or reduce risk to public health or safety or serious resource loss. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Fire suppression.

2. Oil or toxic spills.
3. Search and rescue.
4. Avalanche abatement.
5. Impending fire losses.

Normally, these actions will not require environmental documentation unless called for by the responsible line officer. The Washington Office Director of Environmental Coordination should consult with the Council on Environmental Quality as necessary. (40 CFR 1506.11).

1955—Procedures Related to Other Documents.

1955.1—Notice of Intent. In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 1508.22, the name, title, and phone number of the responsible official(s) and the estimated dates for filing the draft and final environmental impact statements must be given.

1955.2—Finding of No Significant Impact. See 40 CFR 1508.13.

1955.3—Record of Decision. A record of decision is a separate document which records the decision of the responsible official. In addition to the requirements in 40 CFR 1505.2, the location, administrative unit, and a statement indicating whether or not the decision is subject to administrative review must be provided in the record of decision.

For decisions that are subject to administrative review, the record of decision must be signed by the responsible official and dated on the date that it and the final environmental impact statement are transmitted to the Environmental Protection Agency and made available to the public.

For decisions that are subject to administrative review, the record of decision must be signed by the responsible official and dated on the date that it and the final environmental impact statement are transmitted to the Environmental Protection Agency and made available to the public.

For decisions that are not subject to administrative review, the record of decision shall be signed and dated no sooner than 30 days after the Environmental Protection Agency publishes the notice of availability of the final environmental impact statement in the Federal Register.

1955.4—Decision Notice. In cases where an environmental assessment has been prepared, the responsible official shall, at the time of decision, sign and date a decision notice stating what the decision was, the reasons for the decision, and whether the decision is subject to administrative review.

The responsible official shall notify the public of the decision and the availability of the decision notice in a manner appropriate to the situation.

The finding of no significant impact and the environmental assessment may be combined with the decision notice. A decision notice may be used to document the exclusion of a particular action from the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. (FSM 1951).

United States Department of Agriculture; Forest Service

FSH 1909.15—NEPA Procedures Handbook

October 1981.

NEPA Procedures Handbook

The Forest Service National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process consists of all measures necessary for compliance with the requirements of Section 2 and Title 1 of the National Environmental Policy Act, as amended. This handbook provides procedural guidelines for implementing Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), as they pertain to Forest Service activities. Environmental impact statements for regional and forest land and resource management plans (36 CFR Part 219) will be prepared according to the guidelines in this handbook.

Environmental analyses, environmental documents, decisions, implementation, and monitoring are the primary subjects addressed. Objectives, policies, responsibilities, and identification of typical classes of actions which require or do not require environmental documents are addressed in FSM 1950.

This handbook also contains (in chapter 40) copies of the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), Department of Agriculture NEPA Policies and Procedures (7 CFR Part 3100); and Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, for ease of reference.

Definitions and terminology for the NEPA process are included in chapter 40.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service—NEPA Procedures Handbook

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NEPA Procedures Handbook, Chapter 10—Environmental Analysis

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NEPA Procedures Handbook

Chapter 10—Environmental Analysis

Environmental analysis is the process associated with the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement and the decision whether to prepare an environmental impact statement. It is an analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects—which include physical, biological, economic, and social factors and their interactions.

For the preparation of environmental impact statements for regional and forest land and resource management plans (36 CFR Part 219), the environmental analysis process forms a part of the planning process described in 36 CFR Part 219. Planning process steps may be combined with environmental analysis process steps, but in doing so the requirements of these guidelines as well as the requirements of 36 CFR Part 219 must be met.

11—Interdisciplinary Approach. NEPA requires a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure an integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and decisionmaking which may have an impact on the human environment.

The interdisciplinary approach used in environmental analysis may vary according to the judgment of the responsible official. Interdisciplinary teams are not needed for all analyses. A qualified individual may perform the necessary analysis for simple actions.

However, the physical, biological, economic, and social factors pertinent to the decision must still be considered. The interdisciplinary approach may also be met through team review of the analysis. More complex actions may require a team of specialists having the necessary disciplines. See section 33.1 for additional information if interdisciplinary teams are involved.

The usual relationships between the environmental analysis, the environmental documents, the decision documents, and implementation are shown in exhibit 1.

A model of the NEPA process illustrating environmental analysis, documentation, decision, implementation, monitoring, and usual role of participants is shown in exhibit 2.

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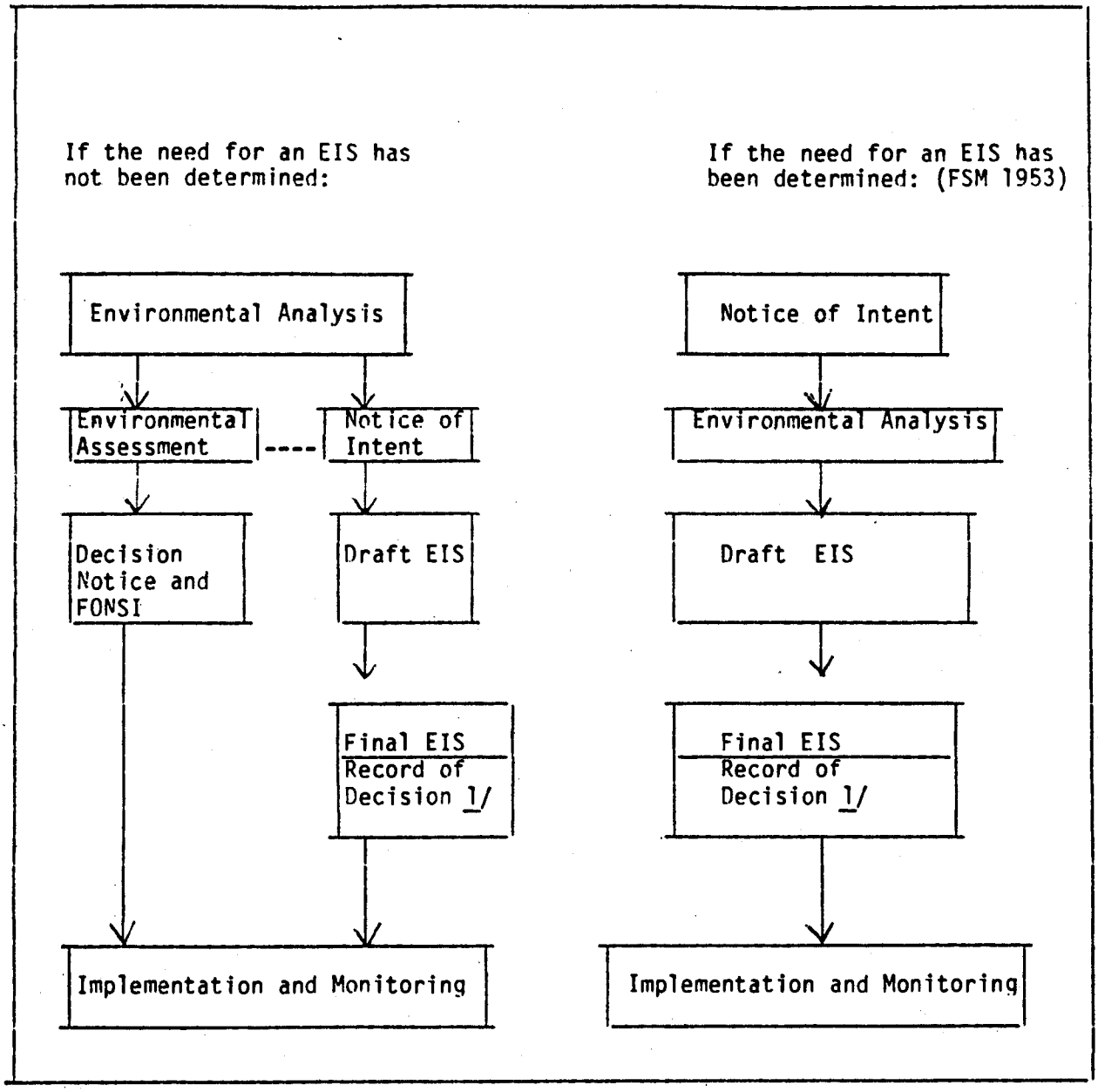
NEPA PROCEDURES HANDBOOK

Exhibit 1 - Environmental Relationships



1/ If the decision is not subject to administrative review , the record of decision is signed and dated no sooner than 30 days after the notice of availability of the final EIS has been published in the Federal Register.

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EXHIBIT 2—USUAL ROLE OF PARTICIPANTS

NEPA process	Responsible official	Staff, specialist or interdisciplinary team	Agencies, organizations, and individuals
1. Environmental analysis actions:[1]			
a. Identify purpose and need	Approval	Responsible	Recommend.
b. Develop criteria	do	do	Do.
c. Collect data	Review	do	Provide information.
d. Interpret data, analyze the situation	do	do	Do.
e. Formulate alternatives	do	do	Recommend.
f. Estimate effects	do	do	Provide information.
g. Evaluate alternatives	do	do	Do.
h. Identify the preferred alternative	Responsible	Recommend	Recommend.
2. Documentation	Review	Responsible	Review.
3. Decision	Responsible	Recommend	Do.
4. Implementation and monitoring	do	Assist	Assist.

[1] Analysis actions may be combined as appropriate to the situation.

12—Analysis Actions. Environmental analysis uses a systematic interdisciplinary approach to examine a proposed action and alternatives, and their effects, as an aid to identify a preferred course of action. The process is an integrated component of planning and decisionmaking for actions for which the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement has been determined to be necessary. Therefore, the Environmental analysis process should provide the information needed to prepare environmental assessments or environmental impact statements.

Because the nature and complexity of a proposed action determines the scope and intensity of the analysis required, no single technique is required or prescribed. Various steps of the process outlined in this handbook may be combined, as appropriate. The disciplines involved in an analysis should be appropriate to the scope of the proposed action and issues identified. In each analysis, previously documented information should be used to avoid duplication of efforts. The line officer responsible for the decision on the proposed action must determine the scope and intensity of environmental analysis. If the need to complete the analysis is eliminated (that is, if a project application is withdrawn or for other reasons), the analysis should be stopped and the interested parties should be informed.

12.1—Identify Purpose and Need. Environmental analysis begin by identifying the objectives, issues, concerns, and opportunities to be addressed and the need for a decision.

At the outset the responsible official should determine from documentation already available and other experience related to the proposed action the approximate extent of analysis required to provide a basis for an informed decision. This preliminary determination helps decide whether an interdisciplinary team will be needed to carry out the remainder of the analysis process or whether a much less formal interdisciplinary approach will suffice. (Sec. 11.)

This initial appraisal also contributes to and guides subsequent steps in the analysis process. The following considerations are among those appropriate in this initial step.

1. Actions adequately addressed by another environmental document, such as an environmental impact statement for a forest plan. For such actions, a record of decision or a decision notice and finding of no significant impact adopting the previously prepared environmental assessment or environmental impact statement may be prepared with no further analysis necessary.

2. Environmental effects or other information discussed in another environmental document or other records. Information available from such sources may narrow the scope of the environmental analysis necessary and be incorporated by reference in the environmental documents prepared for the proposed action. (See secs. 22.4, Tiering, 22.5, Adoption, and 32.21, Incorporation by Reference).

Scoping is an integral part of the analysis process which is appropriate for environmental assessments and required for environmental impact statements. (Sec. 31.1.)

12.2—Develop Criteria. Criteria and standards guide the process and should be agreed upon early.

Forest Service objectives established in policies and plans should be considered in establishing criteria and standards.

Criteria are frequently needed regarding the following items:

1. The kind, detail, and accuracy of data.

2. The depth or level of analysis.

3. The formulation and evaluation of alternatives.

4. The determination of whether the environmental consequences of the proposed action are significant. (See 40 CFR 1508.27).

Criteria may be adjusted throughout the process as necessary.

12.3—Collect Data. The type and amount of data to be collected depends on the situation, objectives, issues, concerns, opportunities, and scope of anticipated effects. Data collection should focus on the present and expected future conditions of those physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting and affected by the decision. Assumptions, methods, and data sources used in the analysis should be documented. For environmental impact statements a worst-case analysis should be made in the event that information essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives is not known or is not available. See 40 CFR 1502.22.

12.4—Interpret Data. Data and information must be interpreted to provide an understanding of current and expected future conditions related to the objectives, issues, and concerns. This may include supply and demand relationships and other relevant physical, biological, economic, and social factors.

12.5—Formulate Alternatives. A range of reasonable alternatives must be developed to provide different ways to address significant issues, objectives, concerns, and opportunities. All reasonable alternatives must be considered.

"The phase 'all reasonable alternatives' is firmly established in the case-law interpreting the NEPA. The phrase has not been interpreted to require that an infinite or unreasonable number of alternatives be analyzed." (Supplementary information for the Council on Environemntal Quality Regulations, Federal Register Vol. 43, No. 230, Nov. 29, 1978, p. 55983).

Objectives from legislation or higher-order Forest Service plans, programs, and policies guide but do not necessarily limit the range of alternatives.

The alternative of taking no action must always be considered. Two distinct interpretations of "no action" are often possible depending on the nature of the proposal being evaluate. The first situation might involve an action such as updating a land management plan where ongoing programs initiated under existing legislation and regulations will continue, even as new plans are developed. In these cases "no action" is "no change" from current management direction or level of management intensity. Consequently, projected impacts of alternative management schemes would

be compared to those impacts projected for the existing plan.

The second interpretation of "no action" might involve Federal decisions on proposals for projects. "No action" in such cases could mean the proposed activity would not take place. The resulting environmental effects from taking no action would be compared with the effects of permitting the proposed activity or an alternative activity to go forward.

In each case the analysis can provide a benchmark, enabling decisionmakers to compare the magnitude of environmental effects of the alternative actions. Reasonable alternatives outside the jurisdiction of the Forest Service must also be considered when environmental impact statements are involved. See 40 CFR 1502.14.

Alternatives should be fully and impartially developed. Care should be taken to ensure that the range of alternatives does not prematurely foreclose options which might protect, restore, and enhance the environment.

Alternatives are often modified and/or new alternatives may be developed as the analysis proceeds.

Alternatives should include management requirements, mitigation measures, and monitoring of environmental effects.

12.6—Estimate Effects. (See 40 CFR 1502.16 and 1508.8.) The effects of implementing each alternative must be estimated. Direct, indirect, and cumulative effects must be considered. Effects may be expressed in terms of changes in the physical, biological, economic, and social components of the human environment for each alternative. The changes should be those associated with implementation of alternatives and, when possible, should be analyzed in terms of differences from the present condition, magnitude, duration, and significance. See section 41 for a list of environmental factors which may change as a result of implementation of the various alternatives. It is not always necessary to deal with all factors and components of the environment. The effects considered in detail should be those significant to the objectives, issues, concerns, and opportunities.

If indicators of economic efficiency are appropriate, they should be developed in this step.

Unquantified environmental amenities and values must also be appropriately considered.

Although separate analysis is not necessary, the following must be considered for all alternatives:

1. Effects on consumers, civil rights, minority groups, and women. (Secretary's Memorandum 1662 Supplement 8, OMB Circular A-19, and FSM 1730).

2. Effects on prime farmland, rangeland, and forest land.

3. Effects on wetlands and flood plains.

4. Effects on threatened and endangered species.

5. Effects on cultural resources.

If the information relevant to adverse impacts is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives being considered in an environmental impact statement and is not known, see 40 CFR 1502.22.

If the need for an environmental impact statement has not already been established (FSM 1953), the significance of effects in terms of context and intensity must be considered to determine the need for an environmental impact statement. See 40 CFR 1508.27, "significantly," for definition of "context" and "intensity."

12.7—Evaluate Alternatives and Identify the Preferred Alternative(s). Alternatives are compared, using evaluation criteria, on the basis of their effects on the human environment. This evaluation, along with other relevant considerations, provides a basis for identifying the preferred alternative(s).

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Chapter 20—Environmental Assessments

21—Documentation. (See FSM 1952.) The length and detail of documentation in an environmental assessment may vary according to the complexity of the issues involved in the decision. If an environmental analysis reveals that an action significantly affects the quality of the human environment, then an environmental impact statement is needed and a notice of intent should be published.

21.1—Format and Content. (See 40 CFR 1508.9.) An environmental assessment may be prepared in any format useful to facilitate planning and decisionmaking as long as the requirements of 40 CFR 1508.9 are met. It must include brief discussions of:

1. The need for the proposal.

2. Alternatives as required by Section 102(2)(e) of NEPA.

3. Environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives.

4. A listing of agencies and persons consulted.

22—Other Considerations.

22.1—Public Involvement. See 40 CFR 1502.25 and 1506.6.

22.2—Responsibilities When Applicants and Contractors Are Involved. (See 40 CFR 1506.5(b)). Applicants or contractors may be required to conduct studies to determine the impact of the proposed action on the human environment and to provide data and documentation. When an applicant is permitted or a contractor is employed to prepare an environmental assessment, their activities should be limited to the usual role of participants for staff, specialists, and interdisciplinary teams shown in exhibit 2, chapter 10.

22.3—Tiering. (See 40 CFR 1502.20 and 1508.28.) Tiering is appropriate to environmental assessments as well as environmental impact statements. (See also sec. 35.1.)

22.4—Adoption. (See 40 CFR 1506.3.) Adoption is appropriate to environmental assessments as well as environmental impact statements.

22.5—Incorporation by Reference. See 40 CFR 1502.21.

22.6—Supplements, Corrections and Revisions. Environmental assessments may be supplemented, corrected or revised as needed. (See sec. 32.4.)

23—Decision.

23.1—Decision Notice. A decision notice may be a separate document or combined with a finding of no significant impact which is attached to the environmental assessment.

The decision notice may also be an integral part of brief environmental assessments. See exhibit 1 for a combined decision notice and finding of no significant impact. See exhibit 2 for a combined environmental assessment, decision notice, and finding of no significant impact.

Exhibit 1—Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact

DECISION NOTICE AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Lower Star River Recreation Project, Summit County, Colorado

USDA Forest Service, Star Mountain National Forest

An environmental assessment that discusses proposed recreation development on 150 acres of National Forest lands adjacent to six (6) miles of the Star River is available for public review in the Forest Service Office in Central, Colorado. This project involves the flood plains and wetlands adjacent to the Star River.

Decision Notice

It is my decision to adopt Alternative B for the recreation development and management for these National Forest System lands. This alternative calls for moderate development and use, including two day-use picnic sites, 40 developed camping sites, and 12 miles of nature trails. Alternative B provides for recreation development and use with minimum environmental impacts near a metropolitan area with rapidly increasing demand for recreational opportunities.[1] Other alternatives considered were (A) the no-action alternative which would continue present management, (C) maximum development and use to accommodate 10,000 persons at one time, and (D) an alternative that would allow for day-use only. The assessment evaluates the site-specific design and construction necessary to implement some of the management decisions contained in the Star Mountain National Forest Plan.

The District Ranger is directed to modify Alternative B to initiate a monitoring program to determine annually the effects of project implementation upon the water quality of the Lower Star River. In addition, the use of the area shall be limited to not more than 5,000 persons at one time. Mitigation measures to avoid environmental harm are specified in the environmental assessment.

Finding of No Significant Impact

I have determined that this action would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not needed. This determination was made considering the following factors:

(a) Construction of roads and day-use recreational facilities on 150 acres will have only a slight effect on the ecosystem; (b) there are no irreversible resource commitments or irretrievable loss of timber production on lands used for roads and parking lots; (c) there are no apparent adverse cumulative or secondary effects; (d) the physical and biological effects are limited to the area of planned development and use; and (e) no known threatened or endangered plants or animals are within the affected area.[2]

Project implementation will take place no sooner than 30 days from the date of this decision.[3]

This decision is subject to administrative review.

Dated: September 1, 1984.

William E. Hill,

Forest Supervisor.

[1] Decision and reasons for the decision.

[2] Factors that were considered in making the determination that an environmental impact statement (EIS) was not required (finding of no significant impact).

[3] Date when implementation may start. For this example wetlands and flood plains are involved. The "brief review period before taking any action" required by Executive Order 11988 and Executive Order 11990 will be met by the 30-day waiting period before implementation.

Exhibit 2—Environmental Assessment, Decision Notice, and Finding of No Significant Impact

DECISION NOTICE, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Pertaining to Right-of-Way Acquisition for the Deer Park Work Center, North Side Ranger District, Summit County, Colorado

USDA Forest Service, Star Mountain National Forest

It has been determined through a land survey that a small portion of the road that provides access to the Deer Park Work Center is located on private land. Moreover, other Forest Service constructed improvements including a weather station and a fence are also located on the private land.

Decision Notice

It is my decision to proceed with the alternative of purchasing a right-of-way in fee. This alternative will provide the most suitable and safe access to the Work Center at the least cost. It will improve property lines and result in the most beneficial use of this parcel of land. While it is the general policy (FSM 5461.03a.3.) to acquire right-of-way easements, the authority to acquire rights-of-way is broad enough to acquire a right-of-way area in fee. It is evident from the circumstances of this situation that fee acquisition is appropriate.

Environmental Assessment

The affected private land consists of a small triangular-shaped parcel, approximately 0.08 acre in size which is wedged between the federally-owned administrative site and County Highway Number 136. The shape of the parcel and its small size result from the fact that most of the subdivision lot of which it was once a part was acquired for County Highway purposes. The parcel is a part of Lot 1, Block 1, Deer Park Subdivision in Section 6, T.8S., R.70W., 6th PM.

Occupancy of the private land is occurring at the will of the landowner. However, the landowner desires resolution of the matter.

The practical alternatives available to the Forest Service for resolving the situation are:

1. Relocate the access road and improvements,
2. Purchase a right-of-way easement for road purposes and relocate the other improvements,
3. Purchase a right-of-way in fee which would include all of the parcel, and
4. Purchase the parcel in fee through land purchase authorities and purchase a right-of-way easement.

The alternatives of no action and land exchange were identified, but considered impractical. The no-action alternative is not legally appropriate, and land exchange would not be practical because of the very small acreage involved.

Each of the alternatives was evaluated on the basis of applicable laws and policies, physical opportunities, relative costs, and social benefits.

The relocation alternative would require obliteration of the existing road entryway, construction of a new entryway northwest of the existing road, and construction of a new site for the weather station. Construction at the alternate roadway location would require a substantial amount of road fill, and result in a winding road alignment. The resulting traffic circulation pattern would not be as safe or convenient as the existing pattern. The private parcel would no longer be occupied by Forest Service improvements. However, because of its shape, small size, and location, the parcel appears unsuitable for any other beneficial use. This alternative would cost about $50,000.

The alternative of purchasing a right-of-way easement would permit continued use of the present entryway, but necessitate relocation of the weather station. Because of the small size and configuration of the parcel and the impact of road use, acquisition of a partial interest for a road right-of-way would prevent any other effective use of the parcel and would result in severance damages equivalent to the value of the fee estate. This alternative would cost about $5,000.

The alternative of purchasing a right-of-way in fee that would include all of the parcel would permit continued use of the entryway and weather station. It would also result in the establishment of straight and logical property lines, and the most beneficial use of the land. This alternative would involve the least cost (about $500).

The alternative of purchasing the parcel in fee under authorities for the acquisition of administrative sites would provide the same results as the previous alternative, except that it would entail more cost to the government due to future administrative costs. Provision for use of these authorities must be made in applicable appropriations. Consequently, the acquisition process is more extended and complicated.

Because of limited access opportunity to the Work Center and the layout of Forest Service buildings in relation to the location of the existing entryway, the Forest Service desires to acquire rights to the property rather than relocate the road and other improvements. The County Highway Department and Summit County Commissioners were consulted concerning the right-of-way acquisition and had no objections.

This proposal would create no adverse resource impact in the area. There are no known threatened or endangered species or wetlands or flood plains present in the affected area.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the facts and circumstances discussed herein, it is determined that there will be no significant impact on the quality of the human environment; therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

Implementation of the right-of-way acquisition may take place immediately. This decision is subject to administrative review.

Questions regarding this decision should be sent to the Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service, 8434 W. Custer Ave., Summit, Colorado 80225.

Date: ———

William Watson,

Regional Forester.

23.3—Unprecedented Actions or Actions Similar to Those Which Normally Require an Environmental Impact Statement. (See 40 CFR 1501.4(e).) Decisions shall not be implemented until after the decision notice and finding of no significant impact have been available for public review (including State and areawide clearinghouses) for 30 days when:

1. The proposed action is or is closely similar to one which normally requires an environmental impact statement.

2. The nature of the proposed action is without precedent.

At the end of the 30-day period the action may be implemented or a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement may be published.

23.4—Actions Involving Flood Plains and Wetlands. For actions involving wetlands, decisions shall not be implemented until 30 days after the decision notice has been signed and dated to allow a reasonable period of public review as required by Executive Order 11988 and Executive Order 11990.

23.5—Actions with Effects of National Concern. If the responsible official determines that an environmental impact statement is not needed but the effects of the action are of national concern, the decision notice and finding of no significant impact must be published in the **Federal Register** and sent to State and areawide clearinghouses. (40 CFR 1506.6(2).)

23.6—Distribution. (See 40 CFR 1506.6(b).) Subject to the requirements of sections 23.3 and 23.5, environmental assessments, decision notices, and findings of no significant impact must be distributed in a manner designed to inform interested and affected parties as determined by the responsible official.

24—Implementation and Monitoring.

24.1—Implementation. Implementation of actions documented in a decision notice not involving the situations described in sections 23.3 and 23.4 may take place immediately after the decision notice is signed and dated. Implementation includes responding to any requirements for mitigation or monitoring included in the environmental assessment or decision notice.

24.2—Monitoring. Actions are monitored to ensure that:

1. The action is fulfilling the purpose and need for which it was designed.

2. Necessary adjustments are made to achieve desired environmental effects.

3. Anticipated results are achieved.

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Chapter 30—Environmental Impact Statements

31—Scoping, Documentation, Notice of Intent, Cancellation Notice.

31.1—Scoping. (See 40 CFR 1501.7.) The scoping process combines public participation, coordination, document research, and administrative activities to help do environmental analyses. The actions that make up the scoping process may vary, depending upon whether the decision is, prior to scoping, to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS).

The concept of scoping, as discussed in 40 CFR 1501.7 is intended to identify issues early in the NEPA process to ensure thorough analysis of issues associated with the proposed action and to take several other issue-related administrative actions. Scope defines the extent of environmental analysis related to:

1. Actions that may be taken, may be connected or dependent upon other actions, may be cumulative, or may be similar to other proposed actions.

2. Alternatives which include a no-action alternative, other reasonable courses of actions, and mitigation measures not in the proposed action.

3. Impacts which may be direct, indirect or cumulative.

Scoping may lead to a decision to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) rather than an EIS. Following scoping, the responsible official should give prompt feedback to participants summarizing both the scope and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EA or EIS.

31.2—Documentation. See FSM 1953.

31.3—Notice of Intent. (See 40 CFR 1506.6 and 1508.22.) In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 1508.22, the identity of the responsible official(s), and the estimated dates for filing the draft and final environmental impact statements (EIS's) must also be included. The notice of intent must be published as soon as it is determined that an EIS will be prepared. One copy of the notice must be sent to the

Washington Office Director of Environmental Coordination for use in reporting to the Department. Notices of intent are used to develop lists of EIS's under preparation. (See exhibit 1 for a notice of intent.)

The official responsible for preparation of the EIS must notify the appropriate Regional, Station, or Area Environmental Coordinator and the Washington Office Director of Environmental Coordination whenever information shown in the notice of intent changes. Significant changes may require publication of a revised notice of intent. (See 40 CFR 1501.7 and 1507.3(e).)

Exhibit 1—Notice of Intent

3410-11 [1]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

Cloud Top Mountain Alpine Winter Sports Site

Star Mountain National Forest, Summit County, Colorado

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

The Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, will prepare an environmental impact statement for the development of the proposed Cloud Top Mountain Alpine Winter Sports Site on the Galaxy Ranger District.

The Star Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan has been prepared. One of the management decisions in the Plan was to study further the development of an Alpine Winter Sports Site on Cloud Top Mountain.

A range of alternatives for this site will be considered. One of these will be non-development of the site. Other alternatives will consider different sizes of development—ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 persons at one time. Alternative locations for uphill facilities, ski runs, and support facilities will be considered.

Federal, State and local agencies, potential developers, and other individuals or organizations who may be interested in or affected by the decision will be invited to participate in the scoping process. This process will include:

1. Identification of those issues to be addressed.
2. Identification of issues to be analyzed in depth.
3. Elimination of insignificant issues or those which have been covered by a previous environmental review.
4. Determination of potential cooperating agencies and assignment of responsibilities.

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior will be invited to participate as a cooperating agency to evaluate potential impacts on threatened and endangered species habitat if any such species are found to exist in the potential winter sports site.

The Forest Supervisor will hold public meetings in his office at the Star Mountain National Forest, Central, Colorado at 1:00 p.m., Saturday, November 3, 1981, and at the Summit County Community Center in Central, Colorado, at 7:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 14, 1981.

William Watson, Regional Forester of the Rocky Mountain Region in Denver, Colorado, is the responsible official.

The analysis is expected to take about 10 months. The draft environmental impact statement should be available for public review by June 1982. The final environmental impact statement is scheduled to be completed in October 1982.

Written comments and suggestions concerning the analysis should be sent to William Hill, Forest Supervisor, Star Mountain National Forest, Central, Colorado 80000 by December 15, 1981.

Questions about the proposed action and environmental impact statement should be directed to Phil Graham, Recreation Staff Officer, Star Mountain National Forest, phone 303-234-3800.

William Watson,

Regional Forester.

October 13, 1981.

Signing official must sign over his or her own title. The Federal Register will not accept documents signed by an offical "for" another official. The original and two signed and certified copies must be mailed directly to the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408. If the Chief is the responsible official, the notice must be sent to the Washington Office Director of Environmental Coordination for publication in the Federal Register.

31.4—Cancellation Notice. If a ntoice of intent has been published or a draft of environmental impact statement has been distributed and the project application is withdrawn or for some other reason a decision is no longer necessary, the process may be terminated by publishing a cancellation notice. The cancellation notice should refer to any previously published notice of intent or notice of availability of an environmental impact statement. The cancellation notice should be distributed in the same manner as the notice of intent. (See exhibit 2 for a cancellation notice.)

Exhibit 2—Cancellation Notice

3410-11 [1]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

North Slop Unit Plan

Star Mountain National Forest, Summit County, Colorado

Environmental Impact Statement Cancellation Notice

A draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the North Slope Unit Plan was distributed to the public and filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on July 19, 1979.

I am terminating the EIS process because the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Star Mountain National Forest will consider the issues and concerns involved in the North Slope Unit Plan.

The Forest Plan will be developed according to the regulations for land and resource management plans for the National Forest System (36 CFR Part 219).

This Forest Plan will be completed by December 31, 1983, in accordance with the schedule published in the Federal Register Vol. 44, No. 85, p. 47861, July 30, 1979.

William Watson,

Regional Forester.

Date

31.41—Composite Lists. A list of environmental impact statements (EIS's) under preparation is kept in each Regional, Station, and Area office and in the Washington Office. Lists are updated as new notices of intent, revised notices of intent, and cancellation notices are published. (See sec. 31.3.) (See exhibit 3 for a composite list of EIS's under preparation.)

[1] Forest Service billing code is shown on all Federal Register publications.

[1] Forest Service billing code must be shown on all Federal Register publications.

EXHIBIT 3—COMPOSITE LIST OF EIS'S UNDER PREPARATION

Date: October 1, 1981

Rocky Mountain Region		Black Mountain NF [1]		For information contact [6]	Date filed or estimated date [7]	
Title [2]	Nature of proposal [3]	Location [4]	Responsible official [5]		Draft	Final
Balo Mountain	Resource Development (Winter Sports).	Colorado, Summit Co	Regional Forester	Recreation Planner, 1000 7th St., Summit, CO 80000, 303-798-7870.	May 1981	Oct. 1981.
Black Mountain	Land Management Plan	Colorado, Mineral Co., Hinsdale Co., Gunnison Co.	Regional Forester	Forester Planner, 398 Simms St., Grand Junction, CO 80000, 303-298-3790.	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982.

EXHIBIT 3—COMPOSITE LIST OF EIS'S UNDER PREPARATION—Continued

Date: October 1, 1981

Rocky Mountain Region		Black Mountain NF [1]		For information contact [6]	Date filed or estimated date [7]	
Title [2]	Nature of proposal [3]	Location [4]	Responsible official [5]		Draft	Final
Moose Creek Wilderness Proposal.	Legislative	Colorado, Hinsdale Co	Secretary	Recreation Staff Officer, 819 W. 4th Ave., Colorado City, CO 80000, 303-973-6980.	July 1982	Mar. 1983.

[1] Insert the name of the Region, National Forest, etc., as appropriate.
[2] Use the local name of the proposal.
[3] Identify the nature of the proposal.
[4] Show States and Counties where the plan, program, or project is located.
[5] Show title of the person responsible for the decision.
[6] Show title and phone number of person who can answer questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement.
[7] Show month and year.

32—Environmental Impact Statements.

32.1—Preparation, Legislative Proposals, Format, Writing, Page Limits.

32.11—Preparation. See FSM 1953.

32.12—Legislative Proposals. See 40 CFR 1506.8 and FSM 1924.

32.13—Format. See 40 CFR 1502.10.

32.14—Writing. See 40 CFR 1502.8.

32.15—Page Limits. See 40 CFR 1502.7.

32.2—Content.

1. *Cover Sheet.* (See 40 CFR 1502.11.) In addition to the Council on Environmental Quality requirements, the name and title of the responsible official should be included. The alternatives considered and the preferred alternative should be briefly discussed. See exhibit 4 for a cover sheet.

Exhibit 4—Cover Sheet

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Star Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Summit, Comet, and Garfiled Counties, Colorado

Lead Agency: USDA—Forest Service

Cooperating Agencies: USDI—Bureau of Land Management, 321 No. Fern Street, Central, Colorado 80000. Colorado Fish and Game Department, 1700 Alder Street, Garfield, Colorado 80017

Responsible Official: William Watson, Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region (for NFS lands)

For Further Information Contact: Ms. Ruth Gibson, Forest Planner, Star Mountain National Forest, 123 So. Fern Street, Central, Colorado 80000 (303-555-1515)

Abstract: Five alternatives for development of a Land and Resource Management Plan for the 2,500,000 acre Star Mountain National Forest are described and evaluated. The alternatives are: (A) Moderate increase in commodity production; (B) a continuation of present management direction with no change in the level of outputs or activities; (C) dispersed recreation emphasis; (D) commodity emphasis; and (E) amenity emphasis. Alternative A is the Forest Service preferred alternative. The plan will guide management of the Forest for the decade 1984-1993.

Comments must be received by September 15, 1983.

2. *Summary.* See 40 CFR 1502.12.

3. *Table of Contents.* Self-explanatory.

4. *Purpose and Need.* See 40 CFR 1502.13.

5. *Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action.* See 40 CFR 1502.14 and 1506.2(d).

6. *Affected Environment.* See 40 CFR 1502.15.

7. *Environmental Consequences.* (See 40 CFR 1502.16 and 1502.22.) Physical, biological, economic, and social consequences may be discussed in terms of quantified or relative changes in components of the affected environment. In addition, it is appropriate to discuss the expected outputs—in terms of goods, services, and uses—that will result from implementing each alternative. Outputs, where presented, should be expressed in Service-wide standard terminology. (See FSH 1309.11, Management Information Handbook.) The Resources Planning Act program planning time periods should be used where appropriate.

8. *List of Preparers.* See 40 CFR 1502.17.

9. *List of Agencies, Organizations, and Persons to Whom Copies of the Statement are Sent.* Self-explanatory.

10. *Index.* Environmental impact statements (EIS's) must include indexes. The purpose of an index is to make the information in the EIS fully available to the reader without delay. (See sec. 42 for preparation of indexes.)

11. *Appendix.* See section 32.51b and 40 CFR 1502.18 and 1503.4.

32.21—Incorporation by Reference. See 40 CFR 1502.21.

32.22—Incomplete or Unavailable Information. See 40 CFR 1502.22.

32.23—Cost-Benefit Analysis. See 40 CFR 1502.23.

32.24—Methodology and Scientific Accuracy. See 40 CFR 1502.24.

32.34—Circulation of the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). (See 40 CFR 1502.19.) After a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) has been prepared:

1. Circulate the draft EIS to agencies and the public and file it with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Washington, D.C.

2. Conduct public participation sessions, if appropriate.

3. Review, analyze, evaluate, and respond to substantive comments on the draft EIS. Copies of all review comments should be available for public and in-Service review in the office of the responsible official or administrative unit affected by the policy, plan, program, or project. (See 40 CFR 1506.9.)

4. Prepare a final EIS. File the final EIS and EPA along with all substantive comments or summaries thereof on the draft EIS. Circulate the final EIS to other agencies and the public. (See 40 CFR 1506.10.) If the statement is unusually long, a summary may be circulated instead. If a summary is distributed as a separate document, it must:

a. State how the complete EIS can be obtained or reviewed

b. Have a cover sheet attached.

When the EIS is filed with the EPA, the responsible official shall ensure that a reasonable number of copies of the statement are available free of charge. EIS's must be made available to other agencies and the public at the same time as or before the EIS is filed with the EPA.

Statements involving legislation, regulations, multiagency actions at the national level, and Service-wide policies are filed with EPA by the Washington Office (WO). If the Chief is the responsible official, other levels of the Forest Service may assist with the analysis and preparation of documents.

If the final EIS deals with plans or projects which make allocation to nonwilderness uses in RARE II "Further Planning" areas, the responsible official may make public distribution and file the final EIS with EPA the same as for other EIS's. Five copies of the final EIS should be sent to the WO Director of Environmental Coordination for transmittal to congressional committees. These five copies are in addition to the number of copies normally provided to the WO.

32.4—Corrections, Revisions, or Supplements. (See 40 CFR 1502.9.) Environmental impact statements (EIS's)

may be corrected by using errata sheets. Draft EIS's may be revised. Supplements may be used to modify EIS's. Supplements and revisions must be prepared, circulated, filed, and reviewed the same as the document being modified.

32.41—Draft Environmental Impact Statement. See 40 CFR 1502.9 and 1502.10.

32.42—Final Environmental Impact Statements. See 40 CFR 1502.9.

32.5—Review of Environmental Impact Statements.

32.51—Forrest Service Environmental Impact Statements.

32.51a—Draft Environmental Impact Statements. (See 40 CFR 1503.1(a).) Comments on the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) may be received after the review period is closed and before the final EIS is filed. If it is too late to incorporate the comments in the final EIS, the responsible official may respond to them on an individual basis.

32.51b—Final Environmental Impact Statements. (See 40 CFR 1502.9(b) and 1503.4.) When the responsible official determines that a summary of the response is appropriate, the summary must accurately reflect all substantive comments received on the draft environmental impact statement. Comments that are pertinent to the same subject may be aggregated by categories, but the summarization must specifically identify the comment. A general summary should be avoided.

As a minimum, copies of all comments from Federal, State and local agencies, and elected officials on a draft environmental impact statement must be included in the appendix of the final environmental impact statement. See exhibit 5 for a summary of substantive comments.

Exhibit 5—Summary of Substantive Comments [1]

"The concept of scoping was one of the innovations in the proposed regulations most uniformly praised by members of the public ranging from business to environmentalists. There was considerable discussion of the details of implementing the concept. Some commenters objected to the formality of the scoping process, expressing the view that compliance with this provision in every case would be time-consuming, would lead to legal challenges by citizens and private organizations with objections to the agency's way of conducting the process, and would lead to paperwork since every issue raised during the process would have to be addressed to some extent in the environmental impact statement. These commenters stated further that Federal agencies themselves were in the best position to determine matters of scope, and that public participation in these decisions was unnecessary because any scoping errors that were made by such agencies could be commented upon when the draft EIS was issued (as was done in the past) and corrected in the final document. These commenters urged that scoping at least be more open-ended and flexible and that agencies be merely encouraged rather than required to undertake the process.

Other commenters said that the Council had not gone far enough in imposing uniform requirements. These commenters urged the Council to require that a scoping meeting be held in every case, rather than only when practicable; that a scoping document be issued which reflected the decisions reached during the process; and that formal procedures be established for the resolution of disagreements over scope that arise during the scoping process. These commenters felt that more stringent requirements were necessary to ensure that agencies did not avoid the process."

32.52.—Other Agency Environmental Impact Statements. (See 40 CFR 1503.2 and 1503.3.) When requested to do so because of special expertise, the Forest Service must review and comment on environmental impact statements (EIS's) prepared by other agencies. Unless otherwise assigned by the Chief, officials in the Washington Office (WO) should review and comment on legislative or Service-wide policies, regulations, or national program proposals. All other draft and final EIS's should be reviewed by the Regional Forester or Area Director in whose Region or Area the proposal is located. When an EIS affects both Regional and Area program responsibilities, the Regional Forester and Area Director should determine who will assume the lead for responding.

Comments on other agency EIS's should be submitted directly to the appropriate agency by the responsible field unit. One copy of the comments should be sent to the WO Director of Environmental Coordination. When another agency's EIS involves more than one Region, the Washington Office Director of Environmental Coordination should coordinate the responses.

32.52a.—Referrals. (See 40 CFR 1504.3.) When Forest Service review of another agency's draft environmental impact statement (EIS) determines the proposed action is environmentally unacceptable, the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 1504.3(a) shall be followed.

Upon receipt of the final EIS, if the situation is not remedied and an agreement has not been reached, the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 1504.3(b) shall be followed. The referral should be sent to the Washington Office Director of Environmental Coordination for processing. The Director, through the Office of the Secretary, submits the referral to the Council on Environmental Quality.

The 25-day time period is exremely short; therefore, referral documentation should begin as soon as it is determined that the proposal is environmentally unacceptable.

In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 1504.3(c), the responsible official should include a letter to the Council on Environmental Quality requesting the referral. The Secretary of Agriculture should sign the letter.

33—Other Requirements.

33.1—Interdisciplinary Approach and Interdisciplinary Teams. See section 102(2)(A) of the National Environmental Policy Act, (NEPA) as amended, 40 CFR 1502.6, and chapter 10 of this handbook.

Interdisciplinary teams are required for preparing regional and forest plans (36 CFR Part 219), and if appropriate, may be used to do environmental analyses.

The interdisciplinary approach for preparing an environmental impact statement often begins with the responsible official designating an interdisciplinary team and leader. The team is responsible for conducting the environmental analysis, subject to review and approval of the responsible official, and for preparing the environmental documents. A team can integrate its collective knowledge of the physical, biological, economic, and social sciences and environmental design arts into the decision process. Interaction among team members often provides insight that otherwise would not become apparent.

The manner in which a team operates has a great deal to do with job satisfaction of team members, the relationship of the team to the responsible official, the relationship to out-Service people, efficiency, and the adequacy and quality of the analysis. When teams are used, factors such as those listed below are also important to the success of the analysis effort.

1. The role and leadership style of the team leader.
2. The composition of the team with respect to different disciplines needed and represented.
3. Group size.
4. Individual team member qulifications.
5. Knowledge of how people react and work in team situations.

Team leadership should be assigned to an individual possessing a working knowledge of the NEPA process and the ability to communicate effectively with

[1] Taken from the preamble to the Council on Environmental Quality's **Federal Register** notice on the final regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (FR Vol. 43, No. 230, Nov. 29, 1978, p. 55982).

team members. Facilitating interaction among team members who are experts in their field toward team goals is an art that is not well defined.

Disciplines to be represented in an interdisciplinary team should be selected on the basis of the nature and complexity of the action addressed in the analysis effort. Individual team members must have knowledge and experience in the field they represent, should be able to conceptualize problems, seek solutions, communicate in group interaction situations, and must have an understanding of the environmental analysis process.

33.2—Public Involvement. See 40 CFR 1501.7, 1502.25, and 1506.6.

33.3—Environmental Review and Consultation Requirements. See 40 CFR 1502.25.

33.4—Elimination of Duplication With State and Local Procedures. See 40 CFR 1506.2.

33.5—Federal and Federal-State Agencies With Legal Jurisdiction or Special Expertise. (See 40 CFR 1503.1.) See section 43 for Council on Environmental Quality's list of agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise. See section 43.1 for addresses and recommended document distribution.

33.6—Limitations on Actions During the NEPA Process. (See 40 CFR 1506.1.) "Required" as used in 40 CFR 1506.1 means required by law as opposed to a voluntary or discretionary environmental impact statement.

34—RESPONSIBILITIES WHEN APPLICANTS AND CONTRACTORS ARE INVOLVED. Project proponents may be required to provide data and documentation. When a contractor is employed to prepare an environmental impact statement, the contractor's activities should be limited to the usual role of participants for the interdisciplinary team in exhibit 2 of chapter 10. Applicants or contractors may be required to conduct studies to determine the impact of the proposed action on the human environment.

35—TIERING, ADOPTION, LEAD AGENCY, COOPERATING AGENCY.

35.1—Tiering. (See 40 CFR 1502.20.) When an alternative other than the no-action alternative has been selected in a broad program document and a record of decision prepared, that no-action alternative need not be described in detail in subsequent environmental documents tiered to the parent document unless new information has emerged. These documents may refer to the evaluation of the no-action alternative in the broad program document. However, the decision on site-specific actions must consider the no-action alternative appropriate to that decision.

35.2—Adoption. See 40 CFR 1506.3.

35.3—Lead Agency. (See 40 CFR 1501.5, 1501.6, 1501.7, 1503.1, and 1508.16.) If the Forest Service requests the Council on Environmental Quality to determine which Federal agency shall be the lead agency, the request should be sent to the Director of Environmental Coordination in Washington, D.C. for processing. Where National Forest System lands are involved, the Forest Service should exert a strong role in the preparation of environmental documents. If the Forest Service is the lead agency, all other Federal agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise should be requested in writing, at the earliest possible time, to be cooperating agencies.

35.4—Cooperating Agency. (See 40 CFR 1501.6, 1503.2, 1503.3, 1508.5, and 1508.15.) When National Forest System lands are involved and the Forest Service is not the lead agency, the responsible official should request that the Forest Service be a cooperating agency. There may be other circumstances where the Forest Service should be a cooperating agency.

If the Forest Service is requested to be a cooperating agency and other program commitments preclude the requested involvement, a reply to this effect shall be prepared by the responsible official. Copies of the reply should be sent to the Council on Environmental Quality and to the Director of Environmental Coordination in Washington, D.C.

36—Distribution.

36.1—Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). When the responsible official is the Regional Forester or Station, or Area Director, send:

1. Five (5) copies of the draft EIS to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Washington, D.C., for filing purposes.
2. Fifteen (15) copies of the draft EIS to the Washington Office (WO) Director of Environmental Coordination.
3. Two (2) copies of the transmittal letter to EPA to the WO.

When the responsible official is the Chief, send:

1. Twenty (20) copies of the draft EIS to the WO. (WO will file 5 copies with EPA)
2. One (1) original and two (2) copies of the transmittal letter for EPA to the WO for the Chief's signature.

(Seventy (70) copies of the EIS are needed for wild and scenic river studies).

36.2—Final Environmental Impact Statement. When the responsible official is the Regional Forester or Station, or Area Director, send:

1. Five (5) copies of the final EIS to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Washington, D.C., for filing purposes.
2. Fifteen (15) copies of the final EIS to the Washington Office (WO). (For projects or plans involving RARE II "Further Planning" areas, send an additional five copies to the WO for distribution to congressional committees).
3. Two (2) copies of the transmittal letter to EPA to the WO. When the responsible official is the Chief, send:
1. Twenty (20) copies of the final EIS to the WO. (WO will file 5 copies with EPA).
2. One (1) original and two (2) copies of the transmittal letter for EPA to the WO for the Chief's signature.

(Seventy (70) copies of the EIS are needed for wild and scenic river studies). See exhibit 6 for a transmittal letter to EPA.

Authority to file statements directly with EPA may be redelegated by Regional Foresters and Station and Area Directors as appropriate.

Exhibit 6—Transmittal Letter to EPA

Return Address[1]
1950[2]
August 4, 1983.

Director, Office of Federal Activities,
Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code A-104, EIS Registration Section, Room 2119, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Sir: Five copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Snow Top Mountain Ski Area proposed development, Star Mountain National Forest, Summit, Comet, and Garfield Counties, Colorado are enclosed.

The responsible official is Regional Forester William Watson, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.

Sincerely,

William Watson,

Regional Forester.

Enclosures.

36.3—Lists. Responsible officials should ensure that lists of individuals, groups, organizations, and government agencies which may be interested in reviewing Forest Service environmental impact statements (EIS's) are maintained. Regions should develop specific distribution lists.

State and areawide clearinghouses should be used, by mutual agreement, for obtaining reviews of draft EIS's. The responsible official may also communicate directly with appropriate

[1] When the Chief is the responsible official, use WO return address: P.O. Box 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013.

[2] Use 1950 file designation to ensure proper distribution of EIS's in the Forest Service.

State or local officials or agencies if clearinghouses are unwilling or unable to handle this phase of the process. However, clearinghouses should always be sent copies of EIS's.

36.31—State and Local Agencies. Regions, Stations, and Areas should develop and maintain lists of State and local agencies as supplements to this section.

.32—Organizations. Regions, Stations, and areas should develop and maintain lists of organizations as supplements to this section.

36.33—Individuals. Regions, Stations, and Areas should develop and maintain, as supplements to this section, lists of individuals who have expressed an interest in receiving Forest Service environmental impact statements.

36.34—Federal Agencies. Following is the mandatory distribution list for all environmental impact statements (EIS's) prepared by the Forest Service:

Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code A-104, Room 2119, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460
Environmental Protection Agency, Appropriate Regional Offices
Director, Office of Environmental Project Review, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Room 4256, Washington, D.C. 20240

Copies of EIS's should always be sent to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior by certified mail—return receipt requested, or by other methods of delivery where receipt can be verified. This method may also be desirable for others on the mailing list. Any other distribution to Federal agencies should be determined according to agency expertise and legal jurisdiction. Regions, Stations, and Areas should use this list and distribute EIS's as appropriate. When review and comments are requested from any of these agencies, the addresses, phone numbers and number of copies to be provided are shown in section 43.1.

37—Decision, Implementation, and Monitoring.

37.1—Decision.

37.11—Record of Decision. (See 40 CFR 1505.2.) A record of decision is a separate document which states the decision of the responsible official. The name, location, and administrative unit, and a statement indicating whether or not the decision is subject to administrative review is required in addition to the requirements of the Council on Environmental Quality regulations.

The responsible official signs the record of decision. For those decisions subject to administrative review, the record of decision establishes the date of decision as the date that it and the final environmental impact statement (EIS) are transmitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and made available to the public.

For decisions not subject to administrative review, the record of decision must be signed, dated and distributed no sooner than 30 days after the notice of availability of the final EIS is published in the **Federal Register**. The record of decision should be distributed in the same manner as the final EIS.

When joint lead agencies are identified in an EIS, the responsible official from each agency should sign and date the record of decision for those actions within their authority. Separate records of decision may be prepared by each responsible official. See exhibit 7 for a record of decision. See exhibit 8 for a list of conditions that must be met prior to a decision and implementation.

Exhibit 7—Record of Decision

Record of Decision—USDA Forest Service

Star Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Summit, Comet, and Garfield Counties, Colorado—Final Environmental Impact Statement

Based on the analysis in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Star Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, it is my decision to adopt Alternative A as the plan for management for these National Forest System lands. Alternative A provides for a moderate level increase over the next five years in timber harvest and developed site recreational use. Livestock grazing will remain at the present level.

The other alternatives considered included (1) a continuation of present management direction with no change in outputs or activities; (2) dispresed recreation emphasis; (3) commodity emphasis with maximium development of the Forest transportation system; and, (4) an amenity emphasis alternative with a substantial increase in acreage in visual quality objective classes of preservation and retention. Alternative A is consistent with the Regional Plan and although it will not be the least expensive to implement, it is the most responsive to the social and economic needs of the affected area. It is also environmentally preferable to the other alternatives when the physical, biological, economic, and social factors are weighed on balance.

The decision to adopt Alternative A was made in light of the Forest Service mission as defined by legislative mandate of the Multiple Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest and Rangle and Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA).

The President's Statement of Policy on the RPA Program was transmitted to Congress on June 22, 1980, and established national resource management policies and output and activity targets for the period 1981–85. The Regional Plan is responsive to RPA and provides standards and guidelines for management of the Star Mountain National Forest.

The alternative selected provides adequate mitigation to avoid environmental harm. A monitoring program described in detail in the Final Environmental Impact Statement and the Forest Plan is adopted. State and national standards for ambient air quality over the Star Mountain National Forest will be met or exceeded. Water quality will continue to meet existing State standards.

This decision is subject to administrative review in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 211.19.

The Plan will be implemented no sooner than December 16, 1983.

Dated October 31, 1983.

William Watson,

Regional Forester, 11177 W. 8th Ave., Denver, Colorado 80255.

EXHIBIT 8—CONDITIONS FOR DECISION AND IMPLEMENTATION

If an EIS is required for	These conditions must be met prior to a decision	These conditions must be met prior to implementation
I. Land and Resource Management Plans for units of the National Forest System. (36 CFR Part 219):		
A. That *do not* involve RARE II *Further Planning* areas.	1. 90 days have elapsed since the notice of availability of the draft EIS was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. A final EIS that responds to comments on the draft EIS has been prepared.	1. 30 days have elapsed since the date of publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. (The record of decision accompanies the EIS).
B. That *do* involve RARE II *Further Planning* areas.	1. 90 days have elapsed since the notice of availability of the draft EIS was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. A final EIS that responds to comments on the draft EIS has been prepared.	1. 30 days have elapsed since the date of publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. 90 days while Congress is in session have elapsed since the date of publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER. 3. An extension of time has not been requested by the appropriate congressional committee chairman. 4. The WO has notified the responsible official that condition 3 has been met.

EXHIBIT 8—CONDITIONS FOR DECISION AND IMPLEMENTATION—Continued

If an EIS is required for	These conditions must be met prior to a decision	These conditions must be met prior to implementation
II. Plans (other than land management plans), programs or projects adversely affecting the existing wilderness character of RARE II *Further Planning* areas.	1. 60 days have elapsed since the notice of availability of the draft EIS was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. A final EIS that responds to comments on the draft EIS has been prepared.	1. 30 days have elapsed since the date of publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. 90 days while Congress is in session have elapsed since the date of publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER. 3. An extension of time has not been requested by the appropriate congressional committee chairman. 4. The WO has notified the responsible official that condition 3 above has been met.
III. Land management or other plans, programs or projects affecting areas involved in pending legislation for wilderness designation in which either the House or Senate has passed a bill to designate all or any portion of an inventoried roadless area for wilderness or for wilderness study.	1. 60 days have elapsed since the notice of availability of the draft EIS was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. A final EIS that responds to comments on the draft EIS has been prepared.	1. 30 days have elapsed since the date of publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. The WO has notified the responsible official that the Department has no objections and that obligations to the Congress to postpone implementation have been met.
IV. Other plans, programs or projects subject to administrative review (appeal) (namely, 36 CFR 211.19)	1. 60 days have elapsed since the notice of availability of the draft EIS was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. A final EIS that responds to comments on the draft EIS has been prepared.	1. 30 days have elapsed since the date of publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA.
V. Actions not subject to administrative review, for example, State and Private Forestry and Research programs, etc. (namely, 36 CFR 211.19)	1. 90 days have elapsed since the notice of availability of the draft EIS was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA. 2. A final EIS that responds to comments on the draft EIS has been prepared. 3. 30 days have elapsed since the notice of availability of the final EIS was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA[1].	1. A record of decision has been signed and dated.

[1] The 90-day period and the 30-day period may run concurrently if a 45-day period for public comment is provided.

37.11a—Distribution. The record of decision should be distributed to those who have received or requested to receive the final environmental impact statement. In addition, the public may be notified as indicated in 40 CFR 1506.6.

37.2—Implementation. (See 40 CFR 1506.10.) Conditions listed in exhibit 8 must be met prior to implementation of the decision if an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required. Commitments for mitigation or monitoring included in the final EIS and record of decision must also be met.

37.3—Monitoring. (See 40 CFR 1505.3.) Actions will be implemented and monitored to ensure that:

1. Environmental safeguards are executed according to plan.
2. Necessary adjustments are made to achieve desired environmental effects.
3. Anticipated results and projections are reviewed.

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Chapter 40—References

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45.11 CEQ supplementary information (November 29, 1978, Federal Register).
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45.13 CEQ scoping guidance.
45.2 Department of Agriculture (USDA) NEPA policies and procedures (7 CFR Part 3100).
46 Executive orders.
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47.1 OMB Circular, A-95 Process.
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Chapter 40—References

40.5—Definitions.

1. *Categorical Exclusion.* See 40 CFR 1508.4.

2. *Cooperating Agency.* See 40 CFR 1508.5.

3. *Cumulative Impact.* See 40 CFR 1508.7.

4. *Decision Notice.* A concise public record of the responsible official's decision.

5. *Effects.* See 40 CFR 1508.8.

6. *Environmental Analysis.* A process associated with the preparation of an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. It is an analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, and social factors and their interactions.

7. *Environmental Assessment.* See 40 CFR 1508.9.

8. *Environmental Design Arts.* Those disciplines which directly influence the biological and physical environment as a result of the design of projects of all kinds.

9. *Environmental Documents.* See 40 CFR 1508.10.

10. *Environmental Impact Statement.* See 40 CFR 1508.11.

11. *Environmentally Preferable Alternative.* That alternative (or alternatives) that best meets the goals of Section 101 of NEPA.

12. *Finding of No Significant Impact.* See 40 CFR 1508.13.

13. *Flood Plains.* "Lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal water including as a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year." (Executive Order 11988).

14. *Human Environment.* See 40 CFR 1508.14.

15. *Irreversible.* Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources or to those factors which are renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.

16. *Irretrievable.* Applies to losses of production, harvest or use or renewable natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is irretrievably lost while an area is being used as a winter sports site. If the use is changed, timber production can be resumed. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible.

17. *Issue.* A point of discussion, debate, or dispute.

18. *Jurisdiction by Law.* See 40 CFR 1508.15.

19. *Lead Agency.* See 40 CFR 1508.16.

20. *Legislation.* See 40 CFR 1508.17.

21. *Major Federal Action.* See 40 CFR 1508.18.

22. *Matter.* See 40 CFR 1508.19.

23. *Mitigation.* See 40 CFR 1508.20.

24. *NEPA Process.* See 40 CFR 1508.21.

25. *Notice of Intent.* See 40 CFR 1508.22.

26. *Opportunities.* Possible actions, measures, or treatments identified which may be taken to address goals and objectives.

27. Proposal. See 40 CFR 1508.23.

28. *Record of Decision.* A concise public record of the responsible official's decision on actions for which an environmental impact statement was prepared. (See 40 CFR 1505.2).

29. *Referring Agency.* See 40 CFR 1508.24.

30. *Scope.* See 40 CFR 1508.25.

31. *Scoping.* See 40 CFR 1501.7.

32. *Special expertise.* See 40 CFR 1508.26.

33. *Significantly.* See 40 CFR 1508.27.

34. *Substantive Comment.* A comment which provides factual information, professional opinion, or informed judgment which is germane to the decision being considered.

35. *Tiering.* See 40 CFR 1508.28.

36. *Wetlands.* "Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances, does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction" (Executive Order 11990).

41—Environmental Factors. The following list identifies environmental factors considered in data and information collection that may be significant in environmental analyses. Few, if any, analyses deal with all of these factors. The classification into physical, biological, economic, and social factors is arbitrary and is not mandatory.

41.1—Physical Factors.

1. Location.
2. Geomorphic/physiographic.
a. Geologic hazards.
b. Unique land forms.
3. Climate.
4. Soils.
a. Productivity.
b. Capability.
c. Hazard.
(1) Erodibility.
(2) Mass failure.
5. Minerals and energy resources.
a. Locatable minerals.
b. Leasable minerals.
c. Energy sources.
6. Visual resources.
7. Cultural resources.
a. Archaeological.
b. Historical.
c. Architectural.
8. Wilderness resources.
9. Wild and scenic rivers.
10. Water resources.
a. Water quality.
b. Streamflow regimes.
c. Flood plains.
d. Wetlands.
e. Ground water recharge areas.
11. Air quality.
12. Noise.
13. Fire.
a. Potential wildfire hazard.
b. Role of fire in the ecosystem.
14. Land use including prime farm, timber and rangelands.
15. Infrastructure improvements.
a. Roads.
b. Trails.
c. Utility corridors and distribution.
d. Water collection, storage, and distribution.
e. Communications systems.
f. Solid waste collection and disposal.
g. Sanitary waste collection and disposal.

41.2—Biological Factors.

1. Vegetation.
a. Forest, including diversity of tree species.
b. Rangeland, including conditions and trends.
c. Other major vegetation types.
d. Threatened or endangered plants.
e. Research natural area (RNA) potentials.
f. Unique ecosystems (other than RNA's).
g. Diversity of plant communities.
h. Noxious weeds.
2. Wildlife.
a. Habitat.
b. Populations.
c. Threatened or endangered species.
d. Diversity of animal communities.
e. Animal damage control.
3. Fish.
a. Habitat.
b. Populations.
c. Threatened or endangered species, including State-listed species.
4. Recreation resources (usually a combination of physical and biological factors).
5. Insects and diseases.
6. Exotic organisms; for example, Russian thistle, Siberian ibex.

41.3—Economic Factors.

1. Economic base
2. Employment/unemployment
3. Housing
4. Land use requirements
5. Community service requirements.
6. Revenue base.
a. Local general government.
b. Special service districts.
7. Plans and programs of other agencies.
8. Income.
a. Sources.
b. Amounts.
c. Distribution.
9. Cost.
a. Financial analysis (who pays for what-when).

41.4—Social Factors.

1. Population dynamics.
a. Size (growth, stability, decline).
b. Composition (age, sex, minority).
c. Distribution and density.
d. Mobility.
e. Displacement.
2. Social institutions.
a. Educational.
b. Family.
c. Economic.
d. Political.
e. Military.
f. Religious.
g. Recreation/leisure.
3. Special concerns.
a. Minority (civil rights).
b. Historic/archaeological/cultural.
4. Ways of life—defined by.
a. Subcultural variation.
b. Leisure and cultural opportunities.
c. Personal security.
d. Stability and change.
e. Basic values.
f. Symbolic meaning.
g. Cohesion and conflict.
h. Community identity.
i. Health and safety.
5. Land tenure and land use.
6. Legal considerations.

42—Indexing and Indexes. Preparation of an index is a specialized task. Consider using an experienced indexer, rather than the author of the environmental impact statement. The author(s) can assist the indexer by suggesting subject headings and indicating their relative importance. Contacts with local publishing firms, colleges, and universities may be useful in locating experienced indexers.

42.1—Definitions. The following definitions were derived from a publication on British Standards for

Indexing (B.S. 3700:1964) and are used in this section of the handbook.

1. *Index.* A systematic guide to the text, comprising a series of entries, with headings arranged in alphabetical order and with references to show where each indexed item is located in the text.

2. *Entry.* A unit of the index consisting of a heading and at least one reference to the location of the item in the text (or with a cross-reference to another entry to the index).

3. *Heading.* The word(s) or symbol(s) selected from, or based on, an item in the text—specifically the initial word or keyword, for example:

Fish
Fishing
Water

4. *Subheading.* The word(s) or symbol(s) under which references in a complex entry are specifically located, for example:

Fish (heading)
  Trout (Subheading)
    rainbow (subheading)

5. *Reference.* The number of the section or page where the item is to be found in the body of the material indexed.

6. *Cross-reference.* A direction from one heading or subheading to another heading.

7. *"See" cross-references.* A direction from one heading (after which there are no references) to an alternative heading, under which all the relevant references to an item in the text are collected. "See" cross-references are usually used for synonyms or near-synonyms, for example, "Impacts, see Effects." "See" cross-references are also used when the "inverted form" of heading is used, for example, Human environment, see Environment, human.

8. *"See also" cross-references.* A direction from one heading (after which there are references) to any additional heading(s) under which further relevant references to an item in the text are to be found, for example: "environment, natural (see also Environment, physical) . . . 89"

Note.—The reference "89" above indicates that the natural environment is mentioned on page 89 of the text.

42.2—Length. The length of an index is usually expressed in relation to the length of the text material. Since indexes are usually printed in smaller type than that used for the text, it is customary to express the index length in number of lines and to compare this to the number of lines in the text. The length of the index should generally be from 4 to 8 percent of the number of lines in the document. Example: If an environmental impact statement is 105 pages long (including the Appendix, but not the Table of Contents), and there are 45 lines per page, the total length would be 4725 lines. The index should be from 190 to 390 lines in length.

42.3—Layout. Use of the "set out" system of subheadings is recommended. In this system, the heading is started flush with the left margin of the list; subheadings are indented three spaces, and subheadings are indented another three spaces. A comma is placed after headings with subheadings, but is not used after headings without subheadings. A line of dots is used to connect the heading and the reference. References are aligned with the right margin of the list.

Example:
EPA, See Environmental Protection Agency
  Environment:
    Biological..... 32–39
    Economic..... 17–21
    Human..... 2
    Social..... 21–23
  Environmental Protection Agency..... 2, 7, 16

If the list of references exceeds that which can be placed on one line, list only the first reference on the line with the heading and subsequent references on subsequent lines, for example,

Environmental Protection Agency...2, 7, 16, 93–95, 101

Use of smaller than normal size type is customary for indexes. Since most environmental impact statements are printed from camera-ready material typed on a standard typewriter, smaller-than-normal size type can only be created by reducing the page of copy to a smaller size before printing. If the index is originally typed on 12" × 15¾" paper, using double size margins, in two columns of material, it can be reduced to 8" × 10½" and will still be legible.

42.4—Conventional Practices. Although indexing is more of an art than a science, these are generally accepted standards:

1. Leave a blank line between the last heading in one letter of the alphabet and the first heading in the next letter.

2. Use upper and lower case headings as appropriate.

3. The table of contents of the environmental impact statement (EIS) is not subject to indexing.

4. Index footnotes, the bibliography, and the appendix.

5. If paragraphs are numbered, it is permissible to use paragraph numbers as well as the page numbers for references. Place paragraph numbers in parentheses immediately following the heading, for example, Environment, man's (3.25) . . . 36. When this practice is followed, the introduction to the index should explain it. If pages are not numbered, references should be to number paragraphs of the EIS. When this is done, this should be clearly stated at the bottom of each page of the index.

6. Compound headings of two or more words should be indexed under the words likely to be most useful to prospective readers and still be consistent with the general construction of the index.

7. Use a noun as the heading, or subheading, rather than an adjective, when choice is available, for example, "criteria, evaluation" rather than "evaluation criteria." If, as in the example above, the term is a subject-matter heading in the EIS, or is otherwise likely to be searched for in the index, use a "see" reference after the heading that begins with the adjective, for example, "Evaluation Criteria, see criteria, evaluation."

8. When possible, avoid having separate entries under both the singular and plural forms of a noun. Use "(s)," "(ies)" after the entry and list all appropriate references, for example:

Index(es)..... 72, 91

9. References:

a. List references in page order, for example, 7, 23, 29, 56.

b. It is permissible, but not necessary to emphasize "more important" references by underling them in typed copy, or by printing them in boldface type. For example, 7, 23, 29, 56. When this practice is followed, the introduction to the index should explain it.

c. When there is scattered mention of the subject on several pages, the reference should list each of the pages, for example 63, 64, 67, 72.

d. When several pages deal continuously with the subject, the reference should be to the first and last pages, for example 63–72.

e. When the reference is to a subject that starts on one page and continues to the next page, list both pages, for example 63–4.

f. When pages are listed, repeat 10's and 100's only when there is any possibility of misunderstanding, for example:

Use 121–6 rather than 121–26,
Use 13–17 rather than 13–7,
Use 97–101 rather than 97–1, or 97–01,
Use 125–31 rather than 125–131.

10. Use letter-by-letter alphabetization, particularly for compound word headings, that is, treat all letters in the heading as if they were in a single word.

Red Cross would be treated as if it were spelled redcross. If in doubt about the order of listing of entries, check a current dictionary and use the system used there.

11. Proper names require special attention:

a. Do not invert a proper name just so that the noun can be used as the heading, for example "Desolation Wilderness" is preferable to "Wilderness, Desolation," or to "Wilderness (Desolation);" "Sierra Club" is preferable to "Club, Sierra;" "Western Timber Association" is perferable to "Association, Western Timber."

b. For names of people, the last name should be listed before the name and initials, for example: "Peterson, R. Max" or "Peterson, R. M.," rather than "R. Max Peterson" or "R. M. Peterson."

c. If in doubt about the listing of names of people, firms, or organizations, consult the telephone directory to see how they are listed there.

12. If initials are used in the text, the index heading should also use the initials with a "see" reference to the full name, for example:

"EPA, see Environmental Protection Agency"

13. Headings consisting of initials only should be listed at the head of the letter division of the index, for

EPA, see Environmental Protection Agency, environment:	
Biological	32-39
Economic	17-21
Social	21-3
Environmental Protection Agency	2, 7, 16

14. When entries start on one page and are continued on the next page (or start in one column and continue in the next column), repeat the heading followed by "(continued)."

42.5—Methodology. If specialist indexer services are not used, the following suggestions may be useful:

1. Index from final typed copy, not from earlier drafts.

2. Use 3" × 5" cards with a separate entry on each card. Keep the cards arranged alphabetically in a file box.

3. Plan on at least three readings of the text.

4. Determine the approximate length of the index and after completing about one-fourth of the text (on the first review), check the number of entries to see if the length will be approximately that which is desired.

5. Check references carefully during the last review of the text. Check to be sure that a series of "see" references do not take the reader back to the original reference.

6. Proofread the final typed index carefully against the original text.

42.6—References. The following reference may be useful for further understanding of the practice of indexing: Council of Biological Editors, 1972, "CBE Style Manual," Third Edition, published by the Council of Biological Editors, Washington, DC 20016 (Pages 199–204).

43—List of Federal Agencies and Federal-State Agencies with Jurisdiction by Law or Special Expertise on Environmental Quality Issues.

43.1—List of Federal and Federal-State Agencies for Distribution Purposes.

EXHIBIT 1.—EIS DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR FEDERAL AND FEDERAL-STATE AGENCIES

	Number of copies
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)	
Office of Architectural and Environmental Preservation, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 430, Washington, DC 20005, 202-254-3954	1.
Agriculture, U.S. Department of (USDA)	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service PPQ (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, MD FP, 202-447-3668	1.
Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 242-E, Washington, DC 20250, 202-447-4256	1.
Rural Electrification Administration (REA), Director, Environment and Energy Division, Washington, DC 20250 (For copies of Regional and Forest Plans only)	1.
Rural Electrification Administration (REA), Management Analysis and Services Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 4024, Washington, DC 20250, 202-447-4531	1.
Science and Education Administration (SEA), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 307-A, Washington, DC 20250, 202-447-3801	1.
Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Environmental Services Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 6103, Washington, DC 20250, 202-447-3839	1.
Commerce, U.S. Department of (DOC)	
Assistant Secretary for Environmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 3425, Washington, DC 20230, 202-377-2186	5.
(Commerce will make distribution to its agencies)	
Defense, U.S. Department of (DOD)	
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Energy Environment and Safety (M, Ra and L), Room 3D833, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301, 202-695-7820	2.
U.S. Air Force (USAF), Department for Environment and Safety (SAF/MIQ), Washington, DC 20330, 202-697-1147	1.
Chairman, Department of Defense, Explosives Safety Board, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331, 703-352-0152	1.
Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Headquarters, ATTN: DAEN-ZCE, Washington, DC 20310, 202-694-3434	2.
U.S. Navy (USN), Office of Chief of Navy Operations, Environment Protection Division, OP-45, Room BD766, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350, 202-697-3689	1.
Office of Chief Oceanographer of the Navy, Environment Protection Division, OP-952, Room 4E482, Washington, DC 20350, 202-695-3777	3.
Delaware River Basins Commission	
Head Environment Unit, Delaware River Basin Commission, P.O. Box 360, Trenton, NJ 08603, 609-883-9500 ext. 268	1.

EXHIBIT 1.—EIS DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR FEDERAL AND FEDERAL-STATE AGENCIES—Continued

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Office of the Deputy General Counsel, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 2401 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20506, 202-634-6831	1.
Energy, U.S. Department of (DOE)	
Acting Director, Division of NEPA Affairs, U.S. Department of Energy, Mail Station E-201, GTN, Washington, DC 20545, 202-586-9760	3.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
For EIS's pertaining to national programs, regulatory actions, legislation, or programmatic actions, EIS's should also be transmitted to the EPA headquarters office listed below. This is in addition to the five (5) copies transmitted for filing purposes.	
Assistant Director, Resource Liaison Development Staff, Office of Environmental Review, Mail Code A-104, Rm., 2119, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460	5.
In order to fulfill the requirements under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, five (5) copies of each EIS must be transmitted to each appropriate EPA Regional Office simultaneously with the official filing.	

	States
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Rm. 2303, Boston, MA 02203.	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire.
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, Rm. 908, New York, NY 10007.	New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Curtis Bldg., 6th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19106.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, 1421 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30309.	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Tennessee.
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 1 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.
EIS Review Coordinator (6ASAF), Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, TX 75270.	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma.
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII, 324 E. 11th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105.	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 60203.	Colorado, Montana, No. Dakota, So. Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.
EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.	Am. Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Trust Terr. of Pacific Islands, Wake Island.

States

EIS Review Coordinator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region X, 1200 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101. — Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

Number of copies

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

Advisor on Environmental Quality, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, NE., Washington, DC 20406, 202-357-8118. — Draft 3, Final 2.

General Services Administration (GSA)

Environmental Affairs Division, General Services Administration, 18th and F Streets, NW., Washington, DC 20405, 202-566-0405. — *3.

Great Lakes Basin Commission

For statements affecting lands within the Basin:
- Executive Director, Great Lakes Basin Commission, P.O. Box 999, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, 313-769-7243. — Draft 1, Final 3.

Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Department of (HEW)

Director, Office of Environmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 524, FS HEW South, Washington, DC 20201, 202-245-7243. — 1.

Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of (HUD)

Statements regarding legislative proposals, regulations, or policy documents of national significance or national or multi-State programmatic EIS's.

Director, Office of Environmental Quality, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410, 202-755-8910. — 2.

Other statements:
- Regional Administrator I, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Rm. 800, Boston, MA 02203, 617-223-4066. — 2.
- Regional Administrator II, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007, 212-264-8068. — 2.
- Regional Administrator III, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Curtis Bldg., 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106, 215-597-2560. — 2.
- Regional Administrator IV, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Richard B. Russell Bldg., 75 Spring Street, SW., Atlanta, GA 30303, 404-526-5585. — 2.
- Regional Administrator V, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 300 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, 312-353-5680. — 2.
- Regional Administrator VI, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 222 W. Lancaster Avenue, P.O. Box 2905, Fort Worth, TX 76113, 817-334-2867. — 2.

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- Regional Administrator VII, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Office Bldg., 911 Walnut Street, Rm. 300, Kansas City, MO 64106, 816-374-2661. — 2.
- Regional Administrator VIII, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1405 Curtis Street, Executive Tower Bldg., Denver, CO 80202, 303-837-4061. — 2.
- Regional Administrator IX, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P.O. Box 36003, San Francisco, CA 94102, 415-556-4752. — 2.
- Regional Administrator X, Environmental Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 3003 Arcade Plaza Bldg., 1321 Second Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, 206-583-5415. — 2.

Interior, U.S. Department of the (USDI)

For projects east of Mississippi ..... 12.
For projects west of Mississippi ..... 18.
- Director, Environmental Project Review, U.S. Department of the Interior, Interior Bldg., Rm. 4256, Washington, DC 20240.

Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)

Chief, Section of Energy and Environment, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423, 202-275-7692. — 1.

Labor, U.S. Department of

Assistant Secretary of Policy Evaluation and Research, Occupational Safety and Health, Rm. N-3673, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210, 202-523-6076. — 1.

Missouri River Basins Commission

For statements affecting lands within their geographical area.
- Executive Secretary, Missouri River Basins Commission, 10050 Regency Circle, Suite 403, Omaha, NB 68114. — 1.

National Endowment for the Arts

Office of Architectural and Environmental Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, 2401 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20506, 202-634-6369. — 1.

New England River Basins Commission

Staff Director, New England River Basins Commission, 55 Court Street, Boston, MA 02108, 617-223-6244. — 1.

Ohio River Basin Commission

Executive Director, Ohio River Basin Commission, 35 East 4th Street, Suite 208, Cincinnati, OH 45202, 513-684-3831. — 1.

Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission

Planning Director, PNW River Basins Commission, P.O. Box 908, One Columbia River, Vancouver, WA 98666, 206-694-2581. — 1.

Susquehanna River Basin Commission

U.S. Commissioner, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, Interior Bldg., Rm. 6246, Washington, DC 20240, 202-343-4091. — 1.

Number of copies

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Director, Environmental Planning, Tennessee Valley Authority, 720 Edney Bldg., Chattanooga, TN 37401. — 18.

Transportation, U.S. Department of (DOT)

Assistant Secretary for Systems Development, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 7th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, 202-624-4000. — 2.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), Environmental Impact Branch, Marine Environmental Protection Branch, G-WEP-7/73, 400 7th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, 202-426-4357. — 2.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Send EIS's only to the appropriate Region(s):
- Central Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. — 2.
- Eastern Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Bldg., JFK International Airport, Jamaica, NY. — 2.
- Great Lakes Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, 2300 East Devon, Des Plaines, IL 60018. — 2.
- New England Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, 154 Middlesex Street, Burlington, MA 01803. — 2.
- Northwest Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, FAA Bldg., Boeing Field, Seattle, WA 98106. — 2.
- Rocky Mountain Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, Park Hill Station, P.O. Box 7213, Denver, CO. — 2.
- Southern Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, GA 30320. — 2.
- Southwest Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth, TX 76101. — 2.
- Western Region, Office of the Regional Director, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 92007, Worldway Postal Center, Los Angeles, CA 90009. — 2.

Federal Highway Administration (FHA)

Send to appropriate Region(s):
- Region 1, Regional Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, 4 Normanskill Boulevard, Delmar, NY 12054. — 1.
- Region 3, Regional Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, George H. Fallon Federal Office Bldg., 31 Hopkins Plaza, Rm. 1621, Baltimore, MD 21201. — 1.
- Region 4, Regional Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, 1720 Peachtree Road, NW., Suite 200, Atlanta, GA 30309. — 1.
- Region 5, Regional Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, Dixie Highway, Homewood, IL 60430. — 1.