COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Guidelines
RULES AND REGULATIONS

Sec. 1500.1 Purpose and authority.

(a) This directive provides guidelines to Federal departments, agencies, and establishments for preparing detailed environmental statements on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The authority for the Council's guidelines is set forth below in § 1500.1. The specific policies to be promulgated under these guidelines is set forth below in § 1500.2.

The Council received numerous comments on its proposed guidelines from environmental groups, Federal, State, and local agencies, industry, and private individuals. Two general themes were presented in the majority of the comments. First, the Council should increase the opportunity for public involvement in the impact statement process. Second, the Council should provide more detailed guidance on the responsibilities of Federal agencies in light of recent court decisions interpreting the Act. The proposed guidelines have been revised in light of the specific comments relating to these themes, as well as other comments received, and are now being issued in final form.

The guidelines will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations in Title 5, Chapter V, at Part 1500. They are being codified, in part, because they affect State and local governmental agencies, environmental groups, industry, and private individuals. These guidelines are directed to Federal agencies, to which are specifically directed, and the resultant need to make them widely and readily available.

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§ 1500.3 Agency and OMB procedures.

(a) Pursuant to section 210 of Executive Order 11514, Federal agencies have been directed to proceed with measures required under section 102 of the Act. Previous guidelines of the Council provided each agency with an opportunity to establish its own formal procedures for

(1) identifying those agency actions requiring environmental statements, the appropriate time prior to decision for such statements, and the procedures to be followed in writing such statements, in consultation with the Council, as may be necessary in order to respond to requirements imposed by these revised guidelines as well as by any new guidelines. After such consultation, proposed revisions of such agency procedures shall be published in the Federal Register no later than October 30, 1973. A minimum 45-day period for public comment shall be provided, followed by publication of final procedures no later than forty-five (45) days after the conclusion of the comment period. Each agency shall submit seven (7) copies of all such procedures to the Council. Any future revision of such agency procedures shall similarly be proposed and adopted only after prior consultation with the Council and, in the case of substantial revision, opportunity for public comment. All revisions shall be published in the Federal Register.

(b) Each agency should consult, with the assistance of the Council and the Office of Management and Budget if desired, with other appropriate Federal agencies in the development and revision of the above procedures so as to achieve consistency in dealing with similar activities and to assure effective coordination among agencies in their review of actions. Where applicable, State and local review of such agency procedures should be conducted pursuant to procedures established by Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-85.

(c) Existing mechanisms for obtaining the views of Federal, State, and local agencies on proposed Federal actions should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable in dealing with environmental matters. The Office of Management and Budget will issue instructions, as necessary, to take full advantage of such existing mechanisms.

§ 1500.4 Federal agencies included; effect of the Act on existing agency mandates.

(a) Section 102(2)(C) of the Act applies to all agencies of the Federal Government. Section 102 of the Act provides that "in any case where a proposed Federal action significantly affects the quality of the human environment, it is the policy of the Federal Government to seek to ensure full public participation in the development and consideration of alternatives to such action before decisions are made. This section shall be construed by agencies with a view to the overall, cumulative impact of the action proposed, related Federal actions and projects in the area, and further actions contemplated. Such actions may be grouped and evaluated simultaneously when cumulative impacts are probable. To the maximum extent practicable, such actions should be grouped and evaluated simultaneously when cumulative impacts are probable. To the maximum extent practicable, the effect of the many Federal decisions about a project or complex of projects can be individually limited but cumulatively considerable. This can occur when one or more agencies over a period of years or into a project individually minor but collectively major resources, when one decision involving a limited amount of resource as a precedent for such larger cases or represents a decision in principle about a future major course of action, or when several Government agencies individually undertake actions about partial aspects of a major action. In such cases, an environmental statement should be prepared if it is necessary to develop a cumulatively significant impact on the environment from Federal action. The Council, on the basis of a written assessment of the impact involved, is available to assist agencies in determining whether specific actions require impact statements.

(b) Section 101(b) of the Act indicates the broad range of aspects of the environment to be surveyed in any assessment of significant effect. The Act also indicates that adverse significant effects include those that degrade the quality of the environment, curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment, and serve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals. Significant effects can also include actions that may have substantial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial. Significant effects also include cumulative effects, as described more fully, for example (a) (iii) (B). The significance of a proposed action may also vary with the setting, with the result that an action that would have little impact in an urban area may be significant in a rural setting or vice versa. While a precise definition of environmental "significance," valid in all contexts, is not possible, effects to be considered in assessing significance include, but are not limited to, those outlined in Appendix II of these guidelines.

(c) Each of the provisions of the Act, except section 102(2)(C) applies to Federal and non-Federal agency actions. Section 102(2)(C) requires the preparation of a detailed environmental impact statement in the case of "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." The identification of major actions significantly affecting the environment is the responsibility of each Federal agency, to be carried out against the background of its own particular operations. The action must be a (1)
“major” action, (2) which is a “Federal action,” (3) which has a “significant” effect, and (4) which involves the “quality of the human environment.” The words “major” and “significantly” are intended to imply thresholds of importance and impact that must be met before a statement is required. The action causing the impact must also be one where there is sufficient Federal control and responsibility to cause the action to constitute “Federal action” in contrast to cases where such Federal control and responsibility are not present, as, for example, when Federal funds are distributed in the form of general revenue sharing to be used by State and local governments (see §1505.5(ii)). Finally, the action must be one that significantly affects the quality of the human environment either by directly affecting human beings or by indirectly affecting human beings through adverse effects on the environment. Each agency should review the typical classes of actions and the circumstances under which such an action would occur if the technology were widely applied, and the extent to which continued investment in the new technology is likely to restrict future alternatives.

Statements must be written late enough in the development process to contain meaningful information, but early enough so that this information can practically serve as an input in the decision-making process. It is anticipated that a statement may be required but that its preparation is still premature, the agency should prepare an evaluation briefly setting forth the reasoning that a statement is not yet necessary. This evaluation should be periodically updated, particularly when significant new information becomes available concerning the potential environmental impact of the program. In any case, a statement must be prepared before research activities have reached a stage of investment or commitment to implementation likely to determine subsequent development or restrict later alternatives. Statements on technology research and development programs should include an analysis not only of alternative forms of the same technology that might reduce any adverse environmental impacts but also of alternatives that would serve the same function as the technology under consideration. Efforts should be made to involve other Federal agencies and interested groups with relevant expertise in the preparation of such statements because the impacts and alternatives to be considered are likely to be less well defined than in other types of statements.

In accordance with the policy of the Act and Executive Order 11514 agencies have a responsibility to develop procedures to insure the fullest practicable provision of timely public information and understanding of Federal plans and programs with environmental impact in order to obtain the views of interested parties. In furtherance of this policy, agencies should include an appropriate early notice system for informing the public of the decision to prepare a draft environmental statement on proposed administrative actions (and for soliciting comments that may be helpful in preparing the statement) as soon as is practicable after the decision to prepare the statement is made. In this connection, agencies should: (1) maintain a list of administrative actions for which environmental statements are being prepared; (2) revise the list at regular intervals specified in the agency’s procedures developed pursuant to §1505.3(a) of these guidelines (but not less than quarterly) and transmit each such revision to the Council; and (3) make the list available for public inspection on request. The Council will periodically publish such lists.

(b) Each environmental impact statement shall be prepared in draft form for comment in accordance with the provisions of these guidelines. The draft statement must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent possible at the time the draft is prepared the requirements established for final statements by section 102(2)(C) of the Act. Where an agency has established practice of providing a period of time for public comments on a proposed action, the draft environmental statement may indicate that two or more alternatives are under consideration. Comments received shall be carefully evaluated and considered in the decision process. A final statement with substantive comments attached shall then be issued and circulated in accordance with applicable provisions of §§1505.10, 1505.11, or 1509.12. It is important that draft environmental statements be prepared and circulated for comment and furnished to the Council as early as possible in the agency review process in order to permit agency decisionmakers and outside reviewers to give meaningful consideration to environmental issues involved. In particular, agencies should keep in mind that such comments are to serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed actions, rather than as a justification for decisions already made. This means that draft statements on administrative actions should be prepared and circulated prior to the first significant point of decision in the agency review process. For major categories of agency action, this point should be identified in the procedures
should indicate as explicitly as possible the agency review process, either as pursuant to § 1500.6 (g) (1), as normally requiring the preparation of a statement, agencies should include in their procedures provisions that the lead agency is permitted to take prior to completion and review of the final statement with respect to any application.

(c) Where an agency relies on an applicant for initiation of environmental information, the agency should assist the applicant by outlining the types of information, the agency should assist the applicant to submit initial environmental statements. Agencies in such cases should consider the possibility of joint preparation of a statement by any agencies concerned, or designation of a single "lead agency" to take on responsibility for the preparation of the statement. Where a lead agency prepares the statement, the other agencies involved should provide assistance in respect to their areas of jurisdiction and expertise. In either case, the statement should contain an environmental assessment of the full range of Federal actions involved, should reflect the views of all participating agencies, and should be prepared before major or irreversible actions have been taken by any of the participating agencies. Factors relevant in determining an appropriate lead agency include the time sequence in which the agencies become involved, the magnitude of their respective involvements, and their relative expertise with respect to the project's environmental effects. As necessary, the Council will assist in resolving questions of responsibility for statement preparation in the case of multi-agency actions.

Federal Regional Councils, agencies, and the public are encouraged to bring the attention of the Council and other relevant authorities to appropriate situations where a geographically or regionally focused statement would be desirable because of the cumulative environmental effects likely to result from multi-agency actions in the area.

(d) Agency procedures developed pursuant to § 1500.3 (a) of these guidelines should indicate as explicitly as possible the manner in which agency decisions or actions which utilize hearings are part of the normal agency review process, either as a result of statutory requirements or agency policies to the fullest extent possible, all such hearings include the presentation of the environmental aspects of the proposed action. Agency procedures shall also specifically include provision for public hearings on major actions with environmental impact, whenever appropriate, and for provision of the public with relevant information, including information on alternative courses of action. In deciding whether a public hearing is appropriate, an agency should consider:

(1) The potential prepense in the form of economic costs, the geographic area involved, and the uniqueness or significance of the resources involved;

(2) the degree of involvement in the proposal, as evidenced by requests from the public and from Federal, State and local authorities that a hearing be held; and

(3) the complexity of the issue and the likelihood that information will be presented at the hearing which will be of assistance to the agency in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Act, and (4) the extent to which public involvement already has been achieved through other means, such as earlier public hearings, meetings with citizen representatives, and information comments on the proposed action. Agencies should make any draft environmental statements to be issued available to the public at least fifteen (15) days prior to the time of such hearings.

§ 1500.8 Content of environmental statements.

(a) The following points are to be covered:

(1) A description of the proposed action, a statement of its purpose, and a description of the environment affected, including information, summary technical data, maps and diagrams where relevant, and an assessment of potential environmental impact by commenting agencies and the public. Highly technical and specialized analyses and data should be avoided in the body of the draft impact statement. Such materials should be attached as appendices or footnotes with adequate bibliographic references. The statement should also include the environment affected as it exists prior to a proposed action, including other Federal activities in the area affected by the action, and also related to the proposed action. The relationship of the proposed action to other activities or projects, and to other actions, should be described.

(b) The probable impact of the proposed action on such aspects of the environment as those listed in Appendix II of these guidelines. Primary attention should be given in the statement to discussing those factors most evident in the proposed action.

(ii) Secondary or indirect, as well as primary or direct, consequences for the environment should be included in the analysis. Many major Federal actions, in the course of their planning, construction or licensing of infrastructure investments (e.g., highways, airports, sewer systems, water resource projects, etc.), stimulate or induce secondary effects in the form of associated investments and changes in patterns of social and economic activities. Such secondary effects, through their impacts on existing community facilities and activities, through inducing new facilities and activities, or through changes in natural conditions, may often be even more substantial than the primary effects of the original action itself. For example, the effects of the proposed action on population and growth may be among the more significant secondary effects. Such population and growth impacts should be estimated if expected to be significant (using data identified as indicated in § 1500.8 (c) (1)) and an assessment made of the effect of any trend in population patterns or growth upon the resource base, including land use, water, and public services, of the area in question.
(4) Alternatives to the proposed action. The Act requires the responsible agency to "study, develop, and describe alternative courses of action in any proposed action which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources". A rigorous exploration and objective evaluation of the environmental impacts of all reasonable alternative actions, particularly those that might enhance environmental quality or avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects, is essential. Sufficient analysis of such alternatives and their environmental benefits, costs, and risks should accompany the proposed action through the agency review process in order not to foreclose prematurely options which might enhance environmental quality or have less detrimental effects. Examples of such alternatives include: the alternative of taking no action or of postponing action pending further study; alternatives requiring actions of a significantly different character or magnitude which would provide similar benefits with different environmental impacts (e.g., nonstructural alternatives to flood control programs, or mass transit alternatives to highway construction); alternatives related to different design or details of the proposed action which would present different environmental impacts (e.g., cooling ponds vs. cooling towers for a new power plant or alternatives that will significantly conserve energy); alternative measures to provide for compensation of fish and wildlife losses, including the acquisition of land, water, and interests therein. In each case, the analysis should be sufficiently detailed to reveal the agency's comparative evaluation of the environmental benefits, costs and risks of the proposed action and each reasonable alternative. Where an existing impact statement already contains such an analysis, its treatment of alternatives should be supplemented to show that such treatment is current and relevant to the precise purpose of the proposed action.

(5) Any probable adverse environmental effects should be avoided such as water or air pollution, undesirable land use patterns, damage to life systems, urban congestion, threats to health or other consequences adverse to the environmental goals set out in section 101 (b) of the Act. This should be a brief section summarizing in one place those effects discussed in paragraph (a) (3) of this section. Probable adverse effects unavoidable under the proposed action included for purposes of contrast should be a clear statement of how other avoidable adverse effects discussed in paragraph (a) (2) of this section will be mitigated.

(6) The relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity. This section should contain a brief discussion of the extent to which the proposed action involves tradeoffs between short-term environmental gains at the expense of long-term environmental quality. A discussion of the extent to which the proposed action forecloses future options in this context short-term and long-term do not refer to any fixed time periods, but should be considered environmental consequences of the adverse environmental effects discussed in paragraph (a) (3) of this section.

(7) Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources when an adverse environmental effect is unavoidable. Where an adverse environmental effect is unavoidable, consideration should be given to identifying: (a) the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources; (b) the adverse environmental effects; and (c) the extent to which the irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources are involved. This section should be prepared in accordance with the present in section 102 (2) (A) of the Act that all agencies of the Federal Government have a serious concern with the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and decision-making which may have an impact on man's environment. Agencies should attempt to have relevant disciplines represented on their own staffs; where this is not feasible they should make appropriate use of relevant Federal, State, and local agencies or the professional services of universities and outside consultants. The interdisciplinary approach should not be limited to the preparation of the environmental impact statement, but should also be used in the early planning stages of the proposed action. The early application of such an approach should help assure a systematic evaluation of reasonable alternatives of action and their potential social, economic, and environmental consequences.

(8) An indication of what other interests and considerations of Federal policy are thought to affect the adverse environmental effects of the proposed action. The Act requires the responsible agency to "identify from its survey of avoidable impacts in paragraph (a) (3) and (5) of this section the extent to which the adverse environmental effects are unavoidable under the proposed action." Agencies should prepare cost-benefit analyses of proposed actions and should attach such analyses, or summaries thereof, to the environmental impact statement. The summary sheet which should accompany each draft and final environmental statement should also indicate the extent to which environmental costs have not been reflected in such analyses.

In developing the above points agencies should make every effort to convey the required information succinctly in a form easily understood, both by members of the public and by public decisionmakers, giving attention to the substance of the information conveyed rather than to the particular form, length, or detail of the statement. Each of the above points should not only be treated at various levels of detail and should not necessarily be presented as a set, but should be presented in such a manner that the reader can evaluate the information presented and make his own decision. It is recommended that the environmental statement, care should be taken to ensure that the statement is not essentially self-contained, incapable of being understood by the reader without the need for undue cross reference.

(c) Each environmental statement should be prepared in accordance with the present in section 102 (2) (A) of the Act that all agencies of the Federal Government have a serious concern with the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and decision-making which may have an impact on man's environment. Agencies should attempt to have relevant disciplines represented on their own staffs; where this is not feasible they should make appropriate use of relevant Federal, State, and local agencies or the professional services of universities and outside consultants. The interdisciplinary approach should not be limited to the preparation of the environmental impact statement, but should also be used in the early planning stages of the proposed action. The early application of such an approach should help assure a systematic evaluation of reasonable alternatives of action and their potential social, economic, and environmental consequences.

(9) Appendix I prescribes the form of the summary sheet which should accompany each draft and final environmental statement.
should make provision for facilitating
minutes of the Council. Intergovernmental
for the purposes of both section 309 of the
sor or environmental quality. Accordingly, wherever an
section 106 of the National Historic
consider that there is a need for special expertise with respect to the en-
project is the subject of the statement. EPA determines that proposed agency
the action so that a discussion of the environ-
ment in all cases in which the impact of the proposed action
in the system of Federal, State, and local agencies and from private or-
their comments as specific, substantive, and factual as possible without undue attention to matters of form in the
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in the final statement, indicating the agency’s re-
statement with the Council, will issue any nec-
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environmental quality standards, or other provision of the authority of the Admin-
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to the President. At the same time
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state the number of comments on a draft
be made, EPA shall publish its determina-
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section 399 of the Clean Air Act and section 102 (2) (C) of the
ayments, if such have been prepared, to the Administrator for review and
to the Administrator for review and comment in writing. In all cases where EPA
determination and notify the Council as soon as practicable. The Administrator’s com-
clude in the final statement (see § 1500.8(a) (1)). The Council is available to
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also include in the final statement, see § 1500.10 (a) (1) and
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ated the joint OMB—CEQ memoran-
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ties as set forth in §1500.9 and 1500.10(b) of these guidelines.

(b) To the maximum extent practicable no administrative action subject to section 102(2)(C) is to be taken sooner than ninety (90) days after a draft environmental statement has been made available to the Council and, except where advance public disclosure will result in significantly increased costs of procurement to the Government, furnished to the public pursuant to these guidelines; neither should such administrative action be taken sooner than thirty (30) days after the final text of an environmental statement (together with comments) has been made available to the Council, commenting agencies, and the public. In all cases, agencies should allow a sufficient review period for the final statement so as to comply with the statutory requirement that the “statement and the comments and views of appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies are considered in the proposal through the existing agency review processes.” If the final text of an environmental statement is filed within ninety (90) days after a draft environmental statement has been made available to the public pursuant to this section, furnished to the Council and made public pursuant to this section of these guidelines, the minimum thirty (30) day period and the ninety (90) day period may run concurrently to the extent that they overlap. An agency may, at any time supplement or amend a draft or final environmental statement, particularly when substantial changes are made in the proposed action, or significant new information becomes available concerning its environmental aspects. In such cases the agency should consult with the Council with respect to the possible need for or desirability of reconsideration of the statement for the appropriate period.

(c) The Council will publish weekly in the Federal Register lists of environmental statements received during the preceding week that are available for public comment. The date of publication of each such list shall be the date from which the minimum periods for review and advance availability of statements shall be calculated.

(d) The Council’s publication of notice of the availability of statements is in addition to the agency’s responsibility, as described in §1500.9(d) of these guidelines, to insure the fullest practicable provision of timely public information concerning the existence and availability of environmental statements. The agency responsible for the environmental statement is responsible for furnishing the comments received, and any underlying documents available to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), without regard to the exclusion of intra- or interagency memoranda when such memoranda transmit comments of Federal agencies on the environmental impact of the proposed action pursuant to §1500.9 of these guidelines. Agency procedures prepared pursuant to §1500.3(a) of these guidelines shall implement the public information requirements and shall include arrangements for availability of environmental statements and comments at the head and appropriate regional offices of the agency and at appropriate State and area-wide clearinghouses unless the Governor of the State involved designates to the Council some other polling for receipt of this information. Notice of such designation of an alternate point for receipt of this information will be included in the Office of Management and Budget listing of clearinghouses referred to in §1500.6(c).

(a) Where emergency circumstances make it necessary to take an action with significant environmental impact without observing the provisions of these guidelines concerning minimum periods for agency review and advance availability of environmental statements, the Federal agency may take the action should consult with the Council about alternative arrangements. Similarly, where there are overriding considerations of expense to the Government or impaired program effectiveness, the responsible agency should consult with the Council concerning appropriate modifications of the minimum periods.

(b) With respect to recommendations or reports on programs for legislation to which section 102(2)(C) applies, the final text of the environmental statement and comments thereon should be available to the public for consideration in connection with the proposed legislation or report. In cases where the scheduling of congressional hearings on recommendations or reports on programs for legislation on which the Federal agency has forwarded to the Congress does not allow adequate time for the completion of a final text of an environmental statement (together with comments), a draft environmental statement may be furnished to the Congress and made available to the public pending transmittal of the comments as received and the final text.

§1500.13 Application of section 102(2)(C) procedure to existing projects and programs.

Agencies have an obligation to reassess ongoing projects and programs in order to avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects. Thus, the (C) procedure shall be applied to further major Federal actions having a significant effect on the environment even though they arise in connection with programs initiated prior to enactment of the Act on January 1, 1970. While the status of the work and degree of completion may be considered in determining whether to proceed with the project, it is essential that the environmental impacts of proceeding are reassessed pursuant to the Act’s policies and procedures and, if the project or program is continued, that further incremental major actions be shaped so as to enhance and restore environmental quality as well as to avoid or minimize adverse environmental consequences. It is also important in further action that account be taken of environmental consequences not fully evaluated at the outset of the project or program.

§1500.14 Supplementary guidelines and reports on the procedures.

(a) The Council after examining environmental statements and agency procedures with respect to such statements will issue such supplements to these guidelines as are necessary.

(b) Agencies will continue to assess their experience in the implementation of the section 102(2)(C) provisions of the Act and in conforming with these guidelines and report thereon to the Council by June 30, 1974. Such reports should include an identification of the problem areas and suggestions for improving the provisions of these guidelines to achieve effective coordination of views on environmental aspects (and alternatives where appropriate) of proposed projects without imposing unproductive administrative procedures. Such reports shall also indicate what progress the agency has made in developing substantive criteria and guidelines for making environmental assessments as required by §1500.6(c) of this directive and by section 102(2)(B) of the Act.
Effective date. The revisions of these guidelines shall apply to all draft and final impact statements filed with the Council after January 28, 1973.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN, Chairman.

Appendix I—Summary to Accompany Draft and Final Statements

(Refer to page 20557.)

1. Name of action (Check one) ( ) Draft, ( ) Final Environmental Statement.
2. Brief description of action and its purpose. Identify what States (and counties) are particularly affected, and what other proposed Federal actions in the area, if any, are discussed in the statement.
3. Summary of environmental impacts and adverse environmental effects.

4. Summary of major alternatives considered.

5. (For draft statements) List all Federal, State, and local agencies and other parties from which comments have been requested. (For final statements) List all Federal, State, and local agencies and other parties from which written comments have been received.

6. Date draft statement (and final environmental statement, if one has been issued) made available to the Council and the public.

Appendix II—Areas of Environmental Impact and Federal Agencies and Federal State Agencies With Jurisdiction by Law or Executive Order to Comment Thereon

AIR

Air Quality

Department of Agriculture—Forest Service (effects on vegetation)

Atomic Energy Commission (radioactive substances)

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Environmental Protection Agency

Department of the Interior—Bureau of Mines (fossil and gaseous fuel substances)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Forest Service (effects on vegetation)

Bureau of Land Management (public lands)

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Office of Saline Water

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)

Department of Transportation—Coast Guard

Department of the Interior—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Water Resources Council

River Basin Commissions (as geographically appropriate)

Marine Pollution, Commercial Fishery Conservation, and Shellfish Sanitation

Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Defense—Army Corps of Engineers

Office of the Oceanographer of the Navy

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Department of the Interior—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Bureau of Land Management (outer continental shelf)

Geological Survey (outer continental shelf)

Department of Transportation—Coast Guard

Environmental Protection Agency

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)

Water Resources Council

River Basin Commissions (as geographically appropriate)

Waterway Regulation and Stream Modification

Department of Agriculture—Soil Conservation Service

Department of Defense—Army Corps of Engineers

Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Geological Survey

Department of Transportation—Coast Guard

Environmental Protection Agency

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RADIATION

Atomic Energy Commission

Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Defense

Department of the Interior—Bureau of Mines (uranium mines)

Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (uranium mines)

Environmental Protection Agency

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Toxic Materials

Atomic Energy Commission (radioactive substances)

Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Service

Consumer and Marketing Service

Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Defense

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Environmental Protection Agency
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HISTORY, ARCHITECTURAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of the Interior—
National Park Service
Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)

Department of State

SOIL AND PLANT CONSERVATION AND HYDROLOGY

Department of Agriculture—
Soil Conservation Service

Forest Service

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary, Attn: Coordinator Environmental Quality Activities, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250 447-3993

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Office of the Alternate Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20238 967-4103

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Programs, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20250 967-4355

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For nonregulatory matters: Office of Assistant General Manager for Biomedical and Environmental Research and Safety Programs, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20544 755-0777

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary, Delaware River Basin Commission, Post Office Box 369, Trenton, N.J. 08625 (609) 883-9500

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Director, Office of Federal Activities, Environmental Protection Agency, 441 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20545 755-0777

Requests for comments or information from individuals within the Department of Agriculture, e.g., Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, etc., should be sent to the Office of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, at the address given above.

* Contact the Office of Federal Activities for environmental statements concerning legislation, regulations, national program proposals or other major policy issues.

For all other EPA constitute, contact the Regional Administrator in whose area the proposed action (e.g., highway or water resource construction projects) will take place.

The Regional Administrators will coordinate the EPA review, Addresses of the Regional Administrators and the areas covered by their regions are as follows:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Region I:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Room 2007B
John F. Kennedy Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02203 (617) 223-6637
Region II:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Federal Building
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007 (212) 204-1308
Region III:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101 (215) 597-6408
Region IV:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Room 404
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323 (404) 626-5817
Region V:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Room 718, New Post Office Building
433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607 (312) 353-1644

Region VI:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
9017 Federal Building
19th and Stout Streets
Denver, Colorado 80223 (303) 768-4178
Region VII:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
30 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 556-1970
Region VIII:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Arcade Plaza Building
1231 Second Street
Seattle, Washington 98101 (206) 442-0490

*Contact the Director with regard to environmental impacts of legislation, policy statements, program regulations and procedures, and precedent-making project decisions. For all other HUD consultation, contact the HUD Regional Administrator in whose jurisdiction the project lies.

Regional Administrator I:
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Room 406, John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Mass. 02203 (617) 223-4066
Regional Administrator II:
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007 (212) 304-6928
Regional Administrator III:
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Curts Building, Sixth and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106 (215) 597-5566
Regional Administrator IV:
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Pentagon North Building
Arlington, Virginia 22203 (703) 226-5585
Regional Administrator V:
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
380 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611 (312) 353-5000

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OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Office of the Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, 2120 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506

OFFICE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Ohio River Basin Commission, 36 East 4th Street, Suite 208-26, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission, 1 Columbia River, Vancouver, Washington 98660

SOURIS-RED-RAINY RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Souris-Red-Rainy River Basin Commission, Suite 6, Professional Building, Holiday Mall, Moorhead, Minnesota 56560

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Environmental Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Office of the Executive Director, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 702 Lenker Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Office of the Director of Environmental Research and Development, Tennessee Valley Authority, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Director, Office of Environmental Quality, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental, Safety, and Consumer Affairs, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590

†Regional Administrator VI, Environmental Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Office Building, 819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Regional Administrator VII, Environmental Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Regional Administrator VIII, Environmental Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Sansomite Building, 1061 South Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202

Regional Administrator IX, Environmental Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 460 Golden Gate Avenue, Post Office Box 36063, San Francisco, California 94102

Regional Administrator X, Environmental Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 226, Arcade Plaza Building, Suite 98101, 206 583-3413

†Requests for comments or information from individual units of the Department of the Interior should be sent to the Office of Environmental Project Review at the address given above.

For other administration's not listed above, contact the Office of Environmental Quality, Department of Transportation, at the address given above.

For comments on other agencies' environmental statements, contact the appropriate administrative unit's regional office. If more than one administration within the Department of Transportation is to be requested to comment, contact the Secretarial Representative in the appropriate Regional Office for coordination of the Department's comments:

SECRETARIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Region I Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center, 55 Broadway, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

Region II Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1811, New York, New York 10007

Region III Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, Mall Building, Suite 114, 265 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Region IV Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, Suite 615, 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Region V Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 17th Floor, 360 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60604

Region VI Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 9-13 Federal Center, 1100 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas 75202

Region VII Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 601 12th Street, Room 634, Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Region VIII Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, Prudential Plaza, Suite 1822, 150 17th Street, Denver, Colorado 80202

Region IX Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 6038, San Francisco, California 94102

Region X Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1202 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20590
RULES AND REGULATIONS

Region IV, Office of UMTA Representative, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, 1730 Peachtree Road, Northwest, Suite 500, Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (404) 526-2043

Region V, Office of the UMTA Representative, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, 300 South Wacker Drive, Suite 700, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312) 335-6006

Region VI, Office of the UMTA Representative, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Federal Center, Suite 9224, 1100 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas 75230 (214) 748-7329

Region VII, Office of the UMTA Representative, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, 1720 Peachtree Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (404) 526-5078

Region VIII, Office of the UMTA Representative, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36096, San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 785-3854

Region IX, Office of the UMTA Representative, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, 1321 Second Avenue, Suite 5079, Seattle, Washington (206) 442-2030

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Office of Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220 964-5391

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
Office of the Associate Director, Water Resources Council, 2120 L Street, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20007 204-0442

APPENDIX I—STATE AND LOCAL AGENCY REVIEW OF IMPACT STATEMENTS

1. OMB Circular No. A-56 through its system of clearinghouses provides a means for securing the views of State and local environmental agencies, which can assist in the preparation of impact statements. Under A-56, review of the proposed project in the case of federally assisted projects (Part I of A-56) generally takes place prior to the preparation of the impact statement. Therefore, comments on the environmental effects of the proposed project that are secured during this stage of the A-56 process represent input to the environmental impact statement.

2. In the case of direct Federal development (Part II of A-56), Federal agencies are required to consult with clearinghouses at the earliest practicable time in the planning of the project or activity. Where such consultation occurs prior to completion of the draft impact statement, comments relating to the environmental effects of the proposed action would also represent inputs to the environmental impact statement.

3. In either case, whatever comments are made on environmental effects of proposed Federal or federally assisted projects by clearinghouses, or by State and local environmental agencies through clearinghouses, in the course of the A-56 review should be attached to the draft impact statement when it is circulated for review. Copies of the statement should be sent to the agencies making such comments. Whether those agencies then elect to comment again on the basis of the draft impact statement is a matter to be left to the discretion of the commenting agency depending on its resources, the significance of the project, and the extent to which its earlier comments were considered in preparing the draft statement.

4. The clearinghouses may also be used, by mutual agreement, for securing reviews of the draft environmental impact statement. However, the Federal agency may wish to deal directly with appropriate State or local agencies in the review of impact statements because the clearinghouses may be unwilling or unable to handle this phase of the process. In some cases, the Governor may have designated a specific agency, other than the clearinghouse, for securing reviews of impact statements. In any case, the clearinghouses should be sent copies of the impact statement.

5. To aid clearinghouses in coordinating State and local comments, draft statements should include copies of State and local agency comments made earlier under the A-56 process and should indicate on the summary sheet those other agencies from which the clearinghouses may be requested, as specified in Appendix I of the CEQ Guidelines.