The Environmental Impact Statement



Purpose for EIS

- ◆ Serve as a Action-Forcing Device To Ensure NEPA Policies and goals
- ◆ Provide Full and Fair Discussion of Environmental Impacts
- ◆ Analyze Potential Consequences of Alternatives
- ◆ Inform the Public
- ◆ Basis for Making Informed Decisions

Types of EISs

- ◆ Project Specific EIS
- ◆ Programmatic EIS
 - Broad Federal Actions (regulations/policy/plans)
 - Focus on:
 - ◆ Broader geographical area
 - ◆ Cumulative impacts
 - ◆ Policy-level mitigation
 - Usually no site evaluation
 - Tiering
- ◆ Legislative EIS

EIS Process

- ◆ Define Purpose and Need
- ◆ Define Preferred Action
- ◆ Notice of Intent
- ◆ Scoping
 - Public
 - Agency
- ◆ Identify Alternatives
- ◆ Screen Alternatives
- ◆ Technical Studies
 - Existing Conditions
 - Impacts
 - Identify potentially significant impacts

EIS Process (continued)

- ◆ Mitigation
- ◆ Draft EIS (internal circulation)
- ◆ Notice of Availability
- ◆ Circulate Draft EIS (public/agencies)
- ◆ Public/Agency Comment
- ◆ Public Hearing (meeting)
- ◆ Respond to Comments
- ♦ Final EIS
- ◆ Record of Decision

Statement of Purpose and Need

- ◆ Need broader underlying social need to which the agency is responding
- ◆ Purpose specific objectives of propose action

Scoping

- ◆ Start Scoping in Early Planning Stages
- ◆ Invite Participation of:
 - Affected Federal, State and Local Agencies
 - Affected Native American Tribes
 - Interested Parties
 - Public

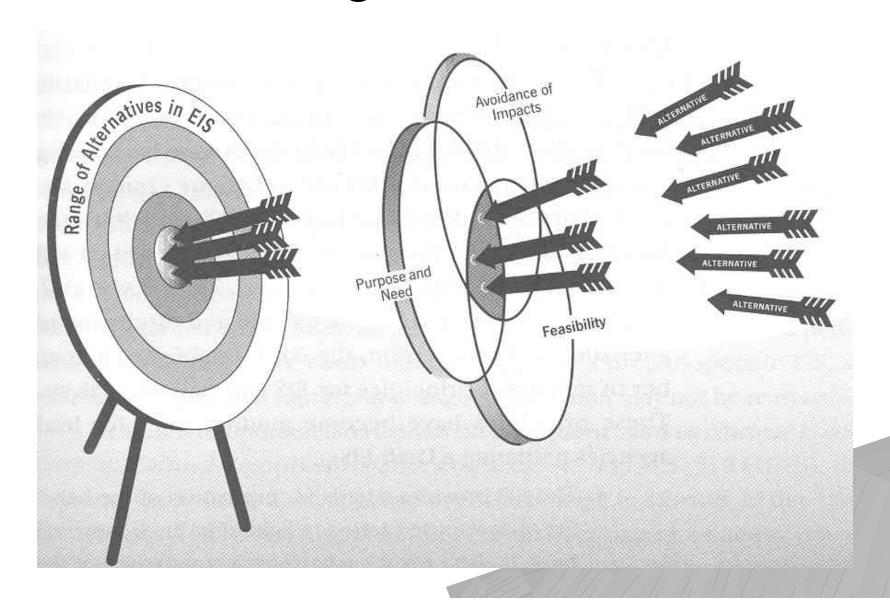
◆ Purpose:

- Determine the Scope and Issues to Analyzed in Depth
- Identify Additional Alternatives
- Identify and Eliminate Issues
- Identify Other Federal Actions
- Indicate Timing of EIS Preparation

Alternatives

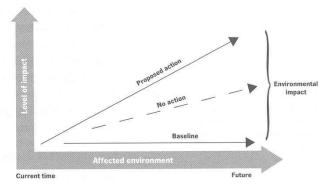
- EIS must explain why certain alternatives were eliminated
- Alternative to consider
 - Alternative ways to meet purpose and need
 - No-Action alternative
 - Alternatives outside Lead Agency's jurisdiction
- Rigorous evaluation and comparison required
- ◆ Identify preferred alternative in
 - Draft EIS, if one exists
 - Final EIS
- ◆ Identify environmentally preferable alternative
- ◆ Describe mitigation measures for alternatives

Screening of Alternatives

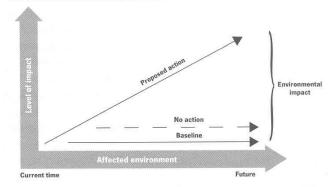


Possible Impact Scenarios

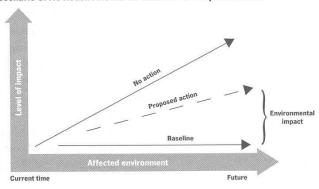
Scenario 1. Typical Situation



Scenario 2 . No-Action Alternative Same as Baseline



Scenario 3. No-Action Alternative Worse Than Proposed Action





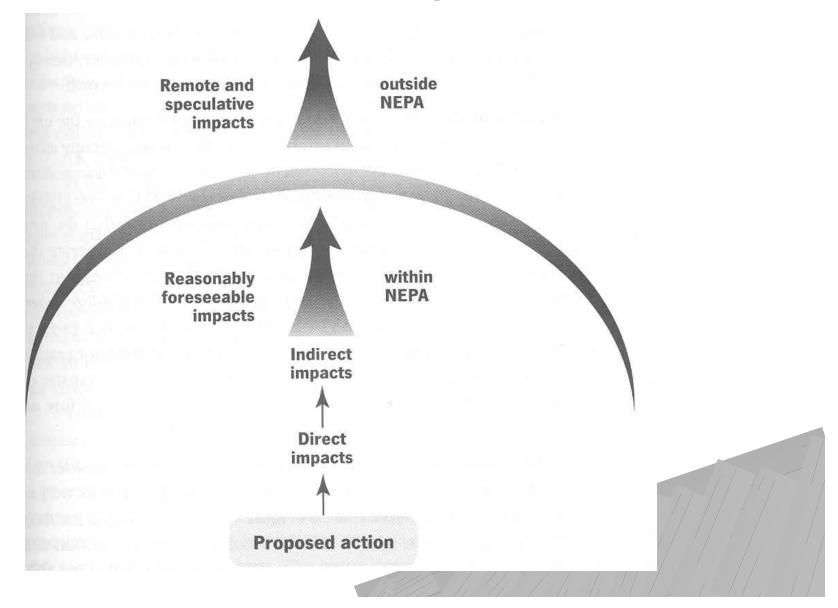
Technical Studies (Environmental Attributes)

- ◆ Traffic and Transportation
- ◆ Air Quality
- ◆ Noise
- ◆ Natural and Biological Resources
 - Geology
 - Groundwater (Quality/Quantity)
 - Soils
 - Surface Water (Quality/Quantity)
 - Floodplains
 - Terrestrial Vegetation (includes E&T Species)
 - Terrestrial Wildlife (includes E&T Species)
 - Aquatic Biota (includes E&T Species)
 - Wetlands

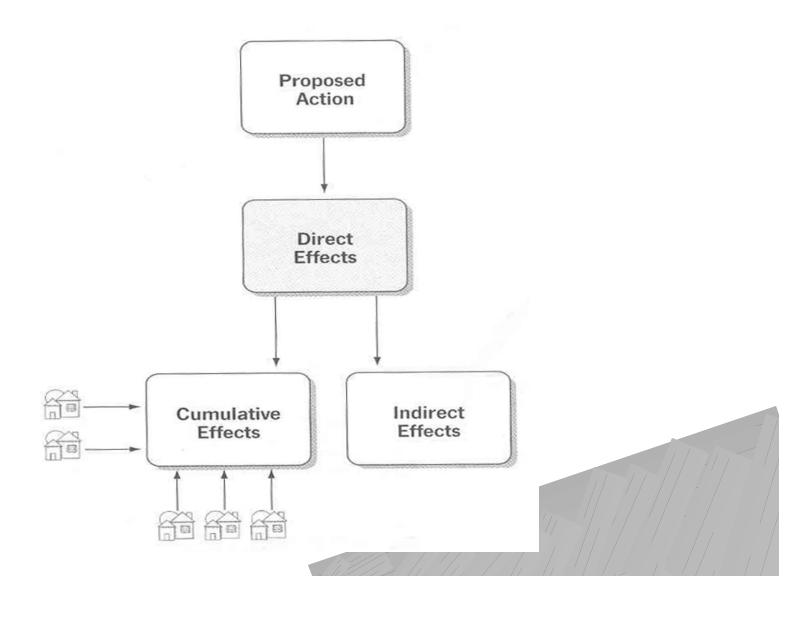
Environmental Attributes (cont.)

- Cultural Resources
 - Prehistoric
 - Historic
- ◆ Socioeconomics
 - Displacements
 - Business
 - Demographics
 - Cohesive Communities
 - Land Use and Zoning
 - Regional/Community Plans
 - Farmland
 - Aesthetics
 - Local Fiscal
 - Economics
 - Public Services
 - Infrastructure
- ◆ Energy
- Hazardous Materials

Potential Impacts



Types of Effects



Mitigation of Impacts

- ◆ Discussion of mitigation required by CEQ Regulations
- ◆ All impacts
- ◆ Not Required to implement mitigation
- ◆ Types of mitigation for significant impacts
 - Avoid
 - Minimize
 - Rectify
 - Reduce
 - Compensate

Considerations in Preparing an EIS

- ◆ Analytic rather than encyclopedic
- ◆ Impacts discussed in proportion to significance
- Discuss how alternatives/decisions will achieve requirements of NEPA
- ◆ Alternatives discussed limited to those expected to be acted on
- ◆ Systematic and interdisciplinary
- Should be means to assess proposed action vs. justifying decision
- ◆ Plain language

Content of an EIS

- 1. Cover Sheet (1 page)
 - **♦** Title of the Action
 - **♦** Action's Location
 - **♦** EIS Designation
 - Lead Agency and Cooperating Agencies
 - **♦** Agency POC
 - ◆ Date by Which Comments Must Be Received
 - **♦** Abstract (1 paragraph)
- 2. Summary (NTE 15 pages)
 - **♦ Summarizes EIS (EIS Format)**
 - **♦** Conclusion
 - **♦** Areas of Controversy
 - **♦** Issues to Be Revolved
- 3. Table of Contents (NTE 6 pages)
 - **♦** Cover All Headings and Subheadings
 - **♦** List of Figures
 - **♦** List of Tables
 - **♦** List of Abbreviations
 - **♦** List of Symbols
- 4. Purpose and Need for the Action (Sections 4-7: NTE 150 pages; 300 pages max)
 - **♦** Need or Requirement
 - **♦** Purpose or Objective

Content of an EIS (cont.)

- 5. Alternatives (Including the Proposed Action)
 - Description of Each Alternative Considered
 - ♦ Alternatives Not Rigorously Explored and Reasons
 - **♦** Environmental Consequences of Alternatives (Comparative Form)
 - Preferred Alternative
 - Mitigation
- 6. Affected Environment
 - Describe Affected Environment
 - Necessary Description Relevant to Impacts
 - ♦ Summarize, Consolidate or Refer (Minimize Bulk)
- 7. Environmental Consequences
 - ◆ Direct Effects (Not Significant/Significant)
 - ♦ Indirect Effects (Not Significant/Significant)
 - ♦ Conflicts With Other Federal, State, Local Plans
 - **♦** Energy Requirements (or Savings)
 - Natural or Depletable Resource Requirements (or Savings)
 - Mitigation Measures
- 8. List of Preparers (NTE 2 pages)
 - Name and Qualifications of Preparers
 - Reference Sections Prepared
- 9. **Distribution List**
 - Identify Agencies Whose Comments Are Required
 - ♦ Location Where Public Access Is Available
- 10. Index
- 11. Appendices
 - Material Prepared for EIS
 - Analysis to Support Conclusions

Timing of EIS Process

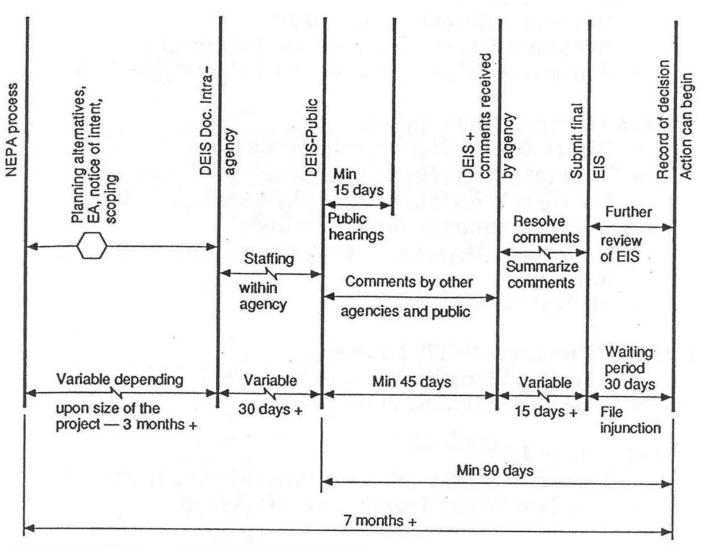


Figure 4.4 Minimum times for EIS processing.

Supplement EIS

- ◆ Supplement to Draft or Final EIS
- ◆ Required if:
 - Substantial changes in proposed action relevant to impacts
 - New information or circumstances relevant to impacts
- Process same as EIS (except no scoping/NOI)

Assessment Process

- Identify Potential Impacts
 - Matrix
 - Networks
 - Check Lists
- Determine Study Area
- Determine Existing Conditions
 - Published Documents
 - Interviews
 - Primary Data Collection
- Identify Standards
 - National
 - State
- Determine Worst Case Conditions
- Predict Impacts
 - Qualitative
 - Ouantitative
- Assess Significance of Impacts
 - Standards
 - Professional Judgment
- Mitigation

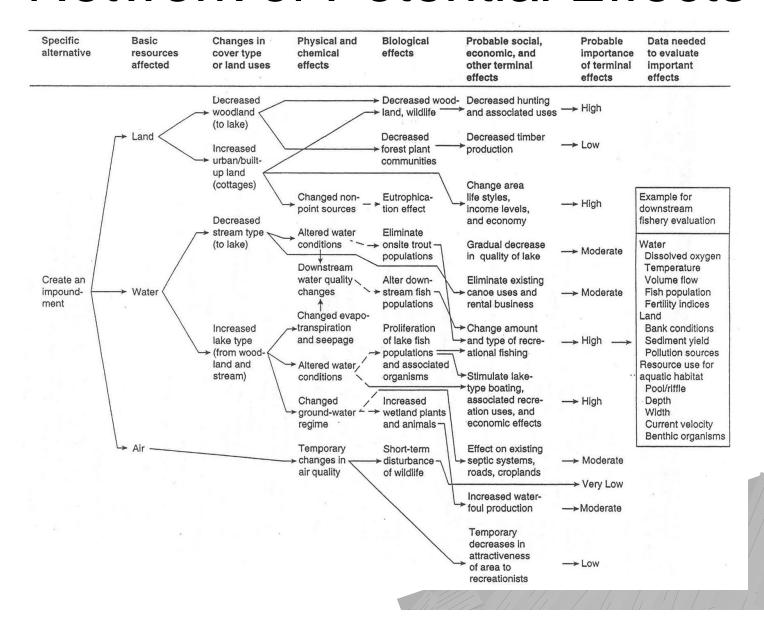
Checklist of Potential Effects

	Yes	Maybe	No	Comment
Traffic/Trans				
Air Quality				
Noise				
Natural/Bio. Resources				
Cultural Resources				
Socio- economics				
Energy				
Hazardous Materials				

Matrix of Potential Effects

	Clearing	Excava- tion	Grading	Comp- action	Paving	Use/Main- tenance
Traffic/Trans						
Air Quality						
Noise						
Natural/Bio. Resources						
Cultural Resources						
Socio- economics						
Energy						
Hazardous Materials						

Network of Potential Effects



Physical Environment

- ◆ Geology/Soils/Groundwater
- ◆ Climate
- ◆ Surface Water Resources
- ◆ Air
- ◆ Noise



Assessing Impacts to Geology

- Identify Source of Potential Impacts
 - Overpumping Groundwater
 - Construction of Steep Slopes
 - Logging on Steep Slopes
 - Construction of Jetties
 - Reservoirs
 - Seismic Issues Affect Project
 - Mineral Takings
- Determine Existing Conditions
 - USGS Geological Atlases
 - Bureau of Mines
 - DOGAMI
 - State/Local Planning Studies (Hazard Areas/Seismic)
- Identify Standard
 - State
 - Local
- Impact Prediction
 - Engineering Studies
 - Similar Projects in Area
- **♦** Assess Significance of Impacts
 - Percentage
 - State/Local Policies
 - Human and Ecological Down-slope Affects
- Mitigation
 - Limit Groundwater Use
 - Move Project from Hazard Areas
 - Seismic Reinforcement

Assessing Impacts to Soils

- ♦ Identify Source of Potential Impacts
 - Site Clearing
 - Compaction
 - Change in Land Use
 - Hazardous Materials
 - Change Nutrients
- Determine Existing Conditions
 - Soil Survey
 - Field Testing
- Identify Standard
 - State
 - Local
- Impact Prediction
 - Erosion (Universal Soil Loss Equation)
 - Compaction (Engineering Studies)
 - Change in Chemistry (Mass-balance Calculations)
- ♦ Assess Significance of Impacts
 - Percentage
 - State/Local Policies
 - Ecological (e.g. sedimentation of salmon bearing streams)
- Mitigation
 - Re-Vegetate Area
 - Limit Time of Year
 - Barriers
 - Best Management Practices
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Assessing Impacts to Groundwater

- Identify Source of Potential Impacts
 - Quantity

Withdrawal

Change Recharge Source

Draw Down

Quality

Subsurface Percolation

Injection Wells

Land Application of Wastes

Land Application of Pollutants

Storage Tank Leakage

Burial

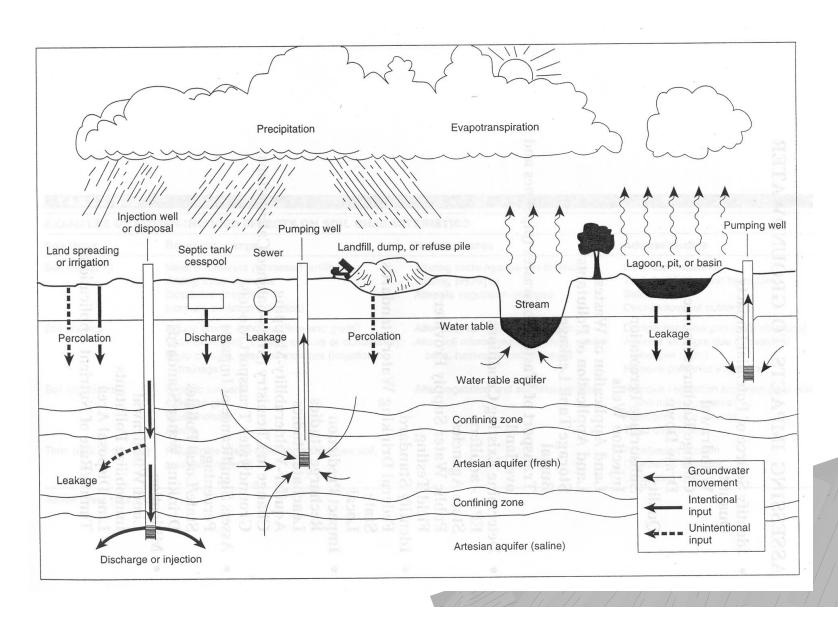
Transport of Wastes/Nonwastes (pipelines and overland)

- ◆ Determine Existing Conditions
 - EPA aquifers
 - State Agencies
 - Public Water Supply Providers
 - Field Testing

Groundwater (cont.)

- Identify Standard
 - Federal Drinking Water Standards
 - State
 - Local
- ◆ Impact Prediction
 - Recharge Studies
 - Leachate Studies
 - Aquifer-Vulnerability-Mapping
 - Change in Chemistry (Mass-balance Calculations)
 - Groundwater Transport Models
- ♦ Assess Significance of Impacts
 - Percentage
 - State/Local Policies
 - Drinking Water Standards
- Mitigation
 - Limit Withdrawal
 - Immobilize Pollutants
 - Line Disposal Area
 - Timing/Rate of Nutrient Applications

Sources of Groundwater Contamination



Wellhead Impacts

