

State	County	Location	Map No.	State map repository	Local map repository	Effective date of identification of areas which have special flood hazards
Do.....	do.....	Hartland, Village of.	H 55 133 2080 01.....	do.....	Village President, Village of Hartland, 209 Cottonwood Ave., Hartland, Wis. 53024.	Do. *
Do.....	Waupaca.....	Fremont, Village of.	H 55 135 1820 01.....	do.....	President, Village of Board, Village of Fremont, Fremont, Wis. 54940.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Manawa, City of.	H 55 135 2800 01.....	do.....	Mayor, City of Manawa, City Hall, Manawa, Wis. 54940.	Do.

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective Jan. 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, Nov. 28, 1968), as amended (secs. 408-410, Pub. L. 91-152, Dec. 24, 1969) (42 U.S.C. 4001-4127) and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator, 34 FR 2680, Feb. 27, 1969.)

Issued: November 20, 1973.

GEORGE K. BERNSTEIN,
Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc. 73-25228 Filed 11-28-73; 8:45 am]

Title 47—Telecommunication CHAPTER I—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 18261; FCC 73-1163]

AVAILABILITY OF LAND MOBILE CHANNELS

Fourth Report and Order

In the matter of amendment of Parts 21, 89, 91 and 93 of the rules to reflect the availability of land mobile channels in the 470-512 MHz band in the ten largest urbanized areas of the United States; Docket No. 18261.

1. On May 21, 1973 (38 FR 13749), we issued a notice in this proceeding proposing to re-adjust the frequency allocations in the 470-512 MHz band among the various allocation pools in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia urbanized areas. (These areas are referred to hereinafter as the New York and Washington areas respectively).

2. More specifically, in the New York area we proposed to increase the number of the two frequency channels in the public safety pool from 68 to 90 channels, in the taxicab pool from 8 to 12 and in the business pool from 44 to 56 channels. We also proposed to reduce the channels in the motor carrier—railroad—automobile emergency pool from 28 to 14, in the petroleum—forest products—manufacturers pools from 10 to 8, and in the utilities pool from 10 to 4. Additionally, we proposed to create a reserve pool of seven channels and to eliminate the existing two reserve pools.

3. In the Washington area, we proposed to re-structure the present allocations so as to increase the number of channels in the public safety pool from 34 to 45, reduce the number of channels available to special industrial from 9 to 4, taxicab from 4 to 2, motor carrier—railroad—auto emergency from 14 to 7, petroleum—forest products—manufacturers from 8 to 4, and the utilities pool from 4 to 2. The remaining channels would be held in three separate reserve pools located in such a manner as to facilitate future allocations of these frequencies to various categories of radio services.

4. We proposed to make these re-adjustments in these two areas because we had noted in the 470-512 MHz band relatively heavy licensing activity in some services and little or no activity in others, and we felt that early readjustment would facilitate orderly development of communication systems in the band, at least in those services where immediate need for expansion existed. The notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 25, 1973, 38 FR 13749. The period for filing comments and replies has expired. A list of organizations filing comments and reply comments appears hereinafter identified as Appendix A.

5. In general, the comments fell into two categories. Those speaking for services which would receive additional channels favored the proposed action and those representing services which would lose channels opposed it. The case for the latter group was stated most succinctly by SIRSA.

SIRSA supports long range frequency allocation planning and agrees that it would not be wise to wait until all dedicated frequencies are fully loaded before making re-allocations from the "reserve pools". However, the plan the Commission has now advanced goes far beyond allocating frequencies from the "reserve pools", by including proposals for reallocating channels from some services to others. * * * it appears that the reallocation proposal is based simply on the fact that authorizations have been granted to certain public safety agencies to use all of the frequencies allocated in the band 470-512 MHz to the public safety frequency "pool". Some of these agencies have secured multiple frequency authorizations, and it is unclear whether the assignments are now being used, or to what extent they will be utilized in the immediately foreseeable future. If the Commission has not ascertained that the assignments made are actually being used or will be fully loaded within the next 12 to 18 months, it is submitted that the reallocation now proposed is premature * * *.

6. We do not agree that our action is premature, although it is anticipatory to a degree. In the New York area, for example, all of the frequencies allocated in the public safety pool have long been assigned under an area-wide arrangement. Most of the public safety frequencies (55 pairs) have been assigned to the City of New York. They will be used to accommodate a re-structured radio com-

munications system for the New York City Police Department planned for implementation in the next three to four years. Obviously, these frequencies are not now in use, but the assignments were made with the knowledge that their complete implementation will not be accomplished immediately. The frequencies now assigned to the New York City Police Department will be used to accommodate other police and other public safety requirements when they are released. Thus, there are no more frequencies in the 470-512 MHz band for still other public safety requirements in the area. All of the taxicab frequencies in that area are also assigned. In the Business Radio Service, we have authorized sixty-six licensees with a total of 3572 mobile units, and have pending applications from 25 entities requesting a total of 400 mobile units.

7. By contrast, no assignments have been made in the petroleum-forest products-manufacturers pool and we have pending applications from one entity in the utilities pool. Only a small portion of the railroad-motor carrier-automobile emergency frequencies have been authorized to nine licensees.

8. In the Washington, D.C. area, a total of 1350 mobile units have been authorized on the public safety pool frequencies and, although a small margin for growth on these frequencies still exists, the margin is very small. In the remaining services, some licensing has taken place in the Business Radio Service, and the comments have indicated some planned use in other services. However, there are no indications of extensive activity either for the present or in the immediate future, and we feel that the re-structured allocations we have proposed would best meet anticipated requirements.

9. Partly for the purposes of this proceeding and as part of our overall supervision of the assignment and usage of the frequencies in the 470-512 MHz band, we have conducted a survey of licensees who have held assignments for eight months or longer.¹ The results indicate, as a general matter, that licensees operate fewer transmitters than they are authorized. Adjustments in our records have been made, and corrected authorizations will

be issued to those licensees operating substantially fewer units than authorized. Additional assignments will be made on those frequencies in accordance with existing assignment criteria. In sum, our survey showed that in a number of assigned frequencies there is room for additional assignments. However, it did not show that our proposed allocation adjustment was unjustified as some of the comments suggested.

10. In its comments, the American Trucking Association suggested that we review our frequency loading criteria insofar as transit operations are concerned. We have reviewed this matter and based on information we have received through our licensing processes have concluded that it is desirable to change the loading criteria not only for transit operations but also for taxicabs, from 90 mobiles per frequency pair to 150 in the Taxicab Radio Service and from 70 to 150 in the urban passenger carrier subcategory of the Motor Carrier Radio Service.

11. The Notice of Inquiry relative to the use of low power in areas where higher power cannot be used due to UHF TV protection requirements elicited few responses. The comments suggested, among other things, changes in the protection criteria between land mobile and television stations and authorization of fixed operations. These matters require additional study and no action will be taken at this time.

12. In the Third Further Notice we announced that during the pendency of this proceeding the Commission would withhold action on applications involving 470-512 MHz frequencies in the New York and Washington areas. With the release of this Report and Order, we are resuming normal processing of these applications.

13. In view of the foregoing, the Commission concludes that the public interest will be served by amending the Rules to reallocate certain frequencies in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia urbanized areas.

14. Accordingly, It is ordered, Pursuant to the authority contained in section 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that Parts 89, 91, and 93 of the Commission's rules are amended effective December 28, 1973, as set forth in the attached Appendix.

² Sections 89.123, 91.114, and 93.114 as appropriate, require land mobile licensees in the 470-512 MHz band to inform the Commission of the number of mobile units they are operating within eight months after authorization.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082, (47 U.S.C. 154, 303).)

Adopted: November 14, 1973.

Released: November 20, 1973.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A

Comments in response to the Third Further notice of proposed rulemaking in Docket 18261 were received from:

American Automobile Association, Inc. (AAA)
American Transit Association
American Trucking Association (ATA)
Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc. (APCO)
Central Committee on Communication Facilities of the American Petroleum Institute (API)
International Taxicab Association (ITA)
New Jersey Hospital Association
Police Department of the City of Chicago
Special Industrial Radio Service Association, Inc. (SIRSA)
Utilities Telecommunications Council (UTC)

Reply comments were received from:

CHANNEL 14

Public safety		Reserve pool*		Public safety		Reserve pool*	
Base	Mobile	Base	Reserve	Base	Mobile	Base	Reserve
470.3125	473.3125	472.6875	475.6875	476.3125	479.3125	478.6875	481.6875
471.4125	474.4125	472.8375	475.8375	477.4125	480.4125	478.8375	481.8375

* Pending further order by the Commission, frequencies in the reserve pools will be unavailable for assignment.

(f) Frequencies available for assignment in the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia urbanized area:

CHANNEL 18

Public safety		Reserve pool A*		Reserve pool B*		Reserve pool C	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
494.3125	497.3125	495.4375	498.4375	496.2375	499.2375	496.6375	499.6375
495.4125	498.4125	495.5625	498.5625	496.3625	499.3625	496.8375	499.8375

* Pending further order by the Commission, frequencies in the reserve pools will be unavailable for assignment.

NOTE: Footnotes 1, 2, and 3 in paragraph (c) apply to frequencies listed in paragraphs (e) and (f).

PART 91—INDUSTRIAL RADIO SERVICES

In § 91.114 the introductory text of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) are amended and new paragraphs (h) and (i) are added to read as follows:

§ 91.114 Frequencies in the band 470-512 MHz.

(c) Except as set forth hereinafter, the following frequencies are available for assignment in the Power and Telephone Maintenance Radio Services:

(d) Except as set forth hereinafter, the following frequencies are available for assignment in the Petroleum, Forest

Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc.
International Taxicab Association
National Association of Business and Educational Radio, Inc. (NABER)

APPENDIX B

Parts 89, 91, and 93 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

PART 89—PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO SERVICES

In § 89.123, the introductory text of paragraph (c) is amended, and new paragraphs (e) and (f) are added to read as follows:

§ 89.123 Frequencies in the band 470-512 MHz.

(c) Except as set forth hereinafter, the following frequencies are available for assignment in the Public Safety Radio Services:

(e) Frequencies available for assignment in the New York-N.E. New Jersey urbanized area:

CHANNEL 15

Products, and Manufacturers Radio Services:

(e) Except as set forth hereinafter, the following frequencies are available for assignment in the Special Industrial Radio Services:

(f) Except as set forth hereinafter, the following frequencies are available for assignment in the Business Radio Service:

(h) Frequencies available for assignment in the New York-N.E. New Jersey urbanized area:

Footnote 2. The channel loading is 150 units.

PART 93—LAND TRANSPORTATION RADIO SERVICES

In § 93.114, the introductory text of paragraphs (c) and (d) and the first sentence of each footnote 2, is amended and paragraphs (f) and (g) are added to read as follows:

§ 93.114 Frequencies in the band 470-512 MHz.

(c) Except as set forth hereinafter, the following frequencies are available for assignment in the Taxicab Radio Service:

(d) Except as set forth hereinafter, the following frequencies are available for assignment in the Railroad, Motor Carrier, and Automobile Emergency Radio Services:

Footnote 2. The channel loading is 70 units in the Railroad, Motor Carrier, and Automobile Emergency Radio Services except that in the Intra-urban Passenger Carrier subcategory of the Motor Carrier Radio Service this channel loading is 150 units.

(f) Frequencies available for assignment in the New York-N.E. New Jersey urbanized area:

CHANNEL 14

Taxicab		Railroad, motor carrier, automobile emergency		Reserve pool ¹	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
472.3025	475.3025	472.4025	475.4025	472.6075	475.6075
472.4575	475.4575	472.6125	475.6125	472.8275	475.8275
472.6075	475.6075				
472.6625	475.6625				

CHANNEL 15

Taxicab		Railroad, carrier automobile emergency		Reserve pool ¹	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
478.3025	481.3025	478.5125	481.5125	478.6075	481.6075
478.4575	481.4575	478.6625	481.6625	478.8275	481.8275

¹ Pending further order by the Commission, frequencies in the reserve pools will be unavailable for assignment.

(g) Frequencies available for assignment in the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia urbanized area:

CHANNEL 15

Taxicab		Railroad, motor carrier, automobile emergency	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
486.3075	489.3075	486.4025	489.4025
486.4575	489.4575	486.6125	489.6125

CHANNEL 14

Power, telephone maintenance		Petroleum, forest products manufacturing	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
472.9025	475.9025	472.9025	475.9025
472.9575	475.9575	472.9575	475.9575

Special industrial		Business		Reserve pool ¹	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
471.4575	474.4575	471.6025	474.6025	472.6075	475.6075
471.6025	474.6025	471.8075	474.8075	472.8275	475.8275

¹ Pending further order by the Commission, frequencies in the reserve pools will be unavailable for assignment.

CHANNEL 15

Power, telephone maintenance		Petroleum, forest products manufacturing	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
478.9025	481.9025	478.9025	481.9025
478.9575	481.9575	478.9575	481.9575

Special industrial		Business		Reserve pool ¹	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
477.4575	480.4575	477.6025	480.6025	478.6075	481.6075
477.6025	480.6025	477.8075	480.8075	478.8275	481.8275

¹ Pending further order by the Commission, frequencies in the reserve pools will be unavailable for assignment.

(i) Frequencies available for assignment in the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia urbanized area:

CHANNEL 15

Power, telephone maintenance		Petroleum, forest products manufacturing		Special industrial		Business	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
486.9025	489.9025	486.9025	489.9025	486.9025	489.9025	486.9025	489.9025
486.9575	489.9575	486.9575	489.9575	486.9575	489.9575	486.9575	489.9575

Reserve pool A ¹		Reserve pool B ¹		Reserve pool C ¹	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
485.4575	488.4575	485.4575	488.4575	485.4575	488.4575
485.6025	488.6025	485.6025	488.6025	485.6025	488.6025

¹ Pending further order by the Commission, frequencies in the reserve pools will be unavailable for assignment. NOTE: Footnotes 1, 2, and 3 in paragraphs (e), (d), (e), and (f) apply to the appropriate services whose frequencies are listed in paragraphs (b) and (i).

Reserve pool A ¹		Reserve pool B ¹		Reserve pool C ¹	
Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile	Base	Mobile
495.4375	498.4375	496.2375	499.2375	496.6375	499.6375
495.5925	498.5925	496.3925	499.3925	496.8375	499.8375

¹ Pending further order by the Commission, frequencies in the reserve pools will be unavailable for assignment.

NOTE: Footnotes 1, 2, and 3 of paragraph (c) and (d) apply to frequencies listed in (f) and (g).

[FR Doc.73-25095 Filed 11-28-73;8:45 am]

Title 36—Parks, Forests and Public Property

CHAPTER I—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS, AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Alcatraz Island; Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boat Landings

On page 22633 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 23, 1973, there was published a notice of proposed regulations to amend Part 7 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations by the addition of a new § 7.97. The purpose of the addition is to ensure visitor safety on Alcatraz Island and to restrict visitation there to manageable numbers by limiting boat landings on the Island to those holding valid permits for such landings.

No comments, suggestions, or objections have been received and the aforesaid proposed regulations are hereby adopted without change as set forth below. They shall become effective December 31, 1973.

Section 7.97 is added to Part 7 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to read as follows:

§ 7.97 Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

(a) Boat landings—Alcatraz Island. Except in emergencies, the docking of any privately-owned vessel, as defined in § 3.1 of this chapter, or the landing of any person at Alcatraz Island without a permit or contract is prohibited. The Superintendent may issue a permit upon a determination that the applicant's needs cannot be provided by authorized commercial boat transportation to Alcatraz Island and that the proposed activities of the applicant are compatible with the preservation and protection of Alcatraz Island.

Dated: November 27, 1973.

JOHN E. COOK,
Associate Director,
National Park Service.

[FR Doc.73-25447 Filed 11-28-73;9:34 am]

Proposed Rules

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rulemaking prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

[28 CFR Part 19]

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Proposed Guidelines

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration proposes to add a new Part 19 to Chapter I, of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This proposed regulation will revise current guidelines governing compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190) to conform with the Guidelines issued by the Council on Environmental Quality on August 1, 1973 (38 FR 20550). These revised regulations will replace the LEAA procedures which were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 2, 1972 (37 FR 4418).

Interested persons are invited to submit written views on the proposed regulations to the Office of General Counsel, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20530, on or before January 10, 1973.

RICHARD W. VELDE,
Deputy Administrator for
Policy Development.

PART 19—REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE LEAA IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Subpart A—General Provisions

- Sec. 19.1 Purpose.
- 19.2 Scope.
- 19.3 Authority.
- 19.4 Policy.

Subpart B—Definitions

- 19.5 Definitions.

Subpart C—Identification of Major Federal Actions Significantly Affecting the Environment

- 19.6 Programs and projects with a potential effect on the environment.
- 19.7 Actions significantly affecting the environment.

Subpart D—Designation of Responsible Officials

- 19.8 Designation of responsible officials.

Subpart E—Environmental Procedures

- 19.9 Initial environmental review.
- 19.10 Preparation of environmental impact statements.
- 19.11 Content of environmental impact statements.
- 19.12 Circulation and review of draft environmental impact statements.
- 19.13 Public hearings.
- 19.14 Preparation and circulation of final environmental impact statement.

Subpart F—Final Determinations

- Sec. 19.15 Determination by the Administrator, LEAA.

AUTHORITY: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.)

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 19.1 Purpose.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (hereinafter NEPA) establishes national policy, goals and procedures for protecting and enhancing the environment.

(a) This statute governs all Federal departments and agencies and requires positive orientation of all existing administrative policies to support the new mandate. It requires that an explicit analysis of the environmental consequences of proposed "major Federal actions" which significantly affect the quality of the environment shall be made and publicly commented upon prior to agency decision and that this detailed environmental statement shall accompany the proposals for actions through the existing agency review and decision processes. This environmental statement is to include an analysis of the physical, social and aesthetic dimensions of the environmental efforts to avoid or lessen adverse environmental consequences by means of modified approaches or alternatives.

(b) It is the purpose of this regulation to establish orderly environmental clearance processes within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and to provide guidance in the preparation and utilization of environmental statements and comments.

§ 19.2 Scope.

This regulation applies to all "Federal actions" as defined in § 19.5. LEAA designated officials are responsible for assuring that decisions on all actions falling within the scope of these regulations are made in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and for establishing procedures consistent with the requirements of this regulation.

§ 19.3 Authority.

(a) The National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq., establishes a broad national policy to promote efforts to improve the relationship between man and his environment and provides for the creation of a Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to oversee implementation of the policy. NEPA sets out certain policies and goals concerning

the environment and requires that, to the fullest extent possible, the policies, regulations and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with those policies and goals.

(b) Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that all agencies of the Federal government include in every major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment a detailed statement on the environmental impact of such action.

(c) Guidelines from the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), dated August 1, 1973, 38 FR 20550, set forth procedures which must be followed by Federal agencies in implementing NEPA.

(d) Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 details the requirements for State and local review of environmental statements required by section 102(2)(C) of NEPA.

(e) Executive Order 11514, 35 FR 4247, orders all Federal agencies to initiate procedures needed to direct their policies, plans and programs so as to meet national environmental goals.

(f) Section 501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3751), as amended by Pub. L. No. 93-83, 87 Stat. 197, authorizes LEAA to establish such rules, regulations and procedures as are necessary to the exercise of its function and are consistent with the stated purpose of the Act.

§ 19.4 Policy.

(a) *General.* It is the policy of LEAA to implement NEPA and related Executive Branch Guidance documents on the environment as fully as statutory authority permits and to orient LEAA's administrative policies under the Act toward the broad national goal of preserving and enhancing the environment. In this goal, environmental quality factors are to be considered in the decision-making process at the earliest possible time. Adverse environmental effects should be avoided or minimized, and environmental quality previously lost should be restored to the fullest extent possible.

(b) *Implementation.* The implementation of this policy shall consist of an environmental review of all programs and projects determined by this agency to potentially affect the environment. Environmental statements shall be prepared on all major Federal actions significantly affecting the environment in

accordance with the provisions of NEPA. The policies and goals set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 are supplementary to those set forth in the existing authorization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The LEAA shall interpret the provisions of the NEPA Act as supplemental to its existing authority and as a mandate. It will view traditional policies and missions in the light of national environmental objectives.

(c) *Other statutes.* To the extent possible statements of finding concerning environmental impacts required by other statutes such as section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 1653(f)), Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661, et seq.), and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470, et seq.), will be incorporated into the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements to yield a single document.

(d) *Public notice and availability.* LEAA will insure timely public information and understanding of Federal plans and programs which may have a significant environmental impact in order to obtain the view of interested parties. A list of administrative actions for which environmental statements are being prepared and negative declarations filed will be maintained by Regional Offices and the Central Office. This list will be made available for public inspection and for submission to the Council on Environmental Quality.

Subpart B—Definitions

§ 19.5 Definitions.

(a) "The Act" means title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.), as amended by Pub. L. No. 93-83, 87 Stat. 197.

(b) "Environmental Evaluation" is a report to be completed by the applicant consisting of questions relating to the potential environmental impact of the proposed program or project. The purpose of this report is to determine the threshold question as to whether an Environmental Impact Statement should be prepared.

(c) "Environmental Assessment" is information to be provided to the responsible LEAA official when an Environmental Impact Statement is to be prepared.

(d) "Environmental Impact" is any alteration of environmental conditions or creation of a new set of environmental conditions, adverse or beneficial, caused or induced by the action or set of actions under consideration.

(e) "Environmental Impact Statement" is a complete and fully comprehensive environmental assessment including formal review by other Federal, State and local agencies as prescribed by section 102(2)(C) of NEPA. The Environmental Impact Statement is comprised of two stages, draft and final.

(f) "Federal Actions" includes the entire range of activity undertaken by LEAA. Actions include:

- (1) LEAA grants, subgrants and contracts.
- (2) Research, development and demonstration projects.
- (3) Rulemaking and regulations.
- (4) Legislative proposals.

(g) "LEAA Environmental Coordinator" is such individual as designated by the Administrator to carry out the delegated functions under this regulation.

(h) "Major Federal Action" is any Federal action which requires the substantial commitment of resources or triggers such a substantial commitment by another.

(i) "Negative Declaration" is a determination by the responsible LEAA official, after review of the applicant's environmental evaluation, that an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary.

(j) "NEPA" means the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

(k) "Significantly Affecting the Environment" means a determination taking into consideration:

- (1) The extent to which the action will cause adverse environmental effects in excess of those created by existing uses in the area affected by it, and
- (2) The absolute quantitative adverse environmental effects of the action itself, including the cumulative harm that results from its contribution to existing adverse conditions or uses in the affected area.

(l) "Subgrant" is the distribution of funds between the State Planning Agency and the applicant to whom the funds have been allocated.

Subpart C—Identification of Major Federal Actions Significantly Affecting the Environment

§ 19.6 Programs and projects with a potential effect on the environment.

The following are the types of Federal actions which require the preparation of an Environmental Evaluation:

- (a) New construction projects.
- (b) The renovation or modification of a facility which leads to an increased occupancy of more than 25 persons.
- (c) The implementation of programs involving the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals.
- (d) The implementation of programs involving microwaves or radiation.
- (e) Research and technology which may lead to the application in the future of an action which would have a potential effect on the environment.
- (f) Other actions which require the substantial commitment of resources or trigger such a substantial commitment by another as determined by the Administration to possibly have a significant effect on the quality of the environment.

§ 19.7 Actions significantly affecting the human environment.

(a) Actions significantly affecting the human environment are not limited to, but include the following projects or programs which would:

- (1) Lead to a significant increase in air pollution;

(2) Lead to a significant increase in water pollution;

(3) Lead to a significant increase in the ambient noise level for a substantial number of people;

(4) Lead to poor land use, soil erosion or soil pollution;

(5) Destroy or derogate from an important recreation area;

(6) Substantially alter the pattern of behavior of wildlife or interfere with important breeding, nesting, or feeding grounds;

(7) Disturb the ecological balance of land or water area;

(8) Have a significant effect upon areas of historical significance, cultural significance, education, or scientific significance;

(9) Have an adverse aesthetic or visual effect; or

(10) Have a detrimental effect on the safety of the community.

(b) In determining if an action is a major Federal action significantly affecting the environment LEAA will consider the following:

(1) Actions which have become environmentally controversial;

(2) Projects or a complex of projects which are individually limited but cumulatively have an environmental impact;

(3) Actions which have both beneficial environmental effects and detrimental effects even if it is believed that on balance that the effect will be beneficial;

(4) Secondary or indirect effects generated through the implementation of an LEAA project or program in the form of private associated investments and changed patterns of social and economic activity.

(5) Actions that would have little impact in an urban area but may have a significant impact in a rural setting or vice versa.

Subpart D—Designation of Responsible Official

§ 19.8 Designation of responsible officials.

(a) The LEAA Environmental Coordinator, Office of Regional Operations shall be the liaison official for LEAA with the Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency and the other departments and agencies concerning environmental matters. Duties of the Environmental Coordinator include:

(1) Responsibility to insure that the actions with respect to the fulfillment of NEPA are coordinated.

(2) Provide for procedural and substantive area of training on environmental issues, policy, procedures, and clearance requirements.

(3) Provide guidance in the preparation and processing of Environmental Impact Statements.

(4) Participate in policy formulation, as necessary, in the application of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

(5) Prepare an annual report for submission to the Council on Environmental

Quality consisting of a review of the year's activities in carrying out the responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

(6) Prepare a quarterly list of all Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Statements for submission to CEQ.

(b) Each Regional Administrator shall designate, through written delegation, an official in the Regional Office with responsibility for administering and coordinating the region-wide aspects of the environmental policies and procedures with respect to the funding of block and discretionary grants (except National Scope programs). The official shall:

(1) Insure that Environmental Evaluations or Environmental Impact Statements are prepared on all required programs and projects;

(2) Prepare and execute a Negative Declaration where a major action will not have a significant effect on the environment;

(3) Provide for the issuance of Environmental Impact Statements;

(4) Be responsible for submitting to the Office of Regional Operations on a quarterly basis a list of all Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Statements prepared in the region;

(5) Coordinate with the Environmental Coordinator, Office of Regional Operations, on the subjects of environmental problems, environmental training and guidelines.

(c) There shall be designated in the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Research Administration Division an official who will be responsible for administering and coordinating environmental policies and procedures for Institute programs and projects. The official shall:

(1) Insure that Environmental Evaluations or Environmental Impact Statements are prepared on all required technology, research and development programs.

(2) Prepare and execute a Negative Declaration where a major action will not have a significant effect on the environment;

(3) Provide for the issuance of Environmental Impact Statements;

(4) Be responsible for submitting lists of Environmental Impact Statements and Negative Declarations prepared to the Environmental Coordinator, Office of Regional Operations on a quarterly basis.

(5) Coordinate with the Environmental Coordinator, Office of Regional Operations, on the subjects of environmental problems, environmental training and guidelines.

(d) There shall be designated in the National Scope Office, an official whose responsibility it will be to insure the implementation of these regulations with respect to National Scope Programs. The official shall:

(1) Insure that Environmental Evaluations or Environmental Impact Statements are prepared on all required National Scope Programs or projects.

(2) Prepare and execute a Negative Declaration where a major action will not have a significant effect on the environment.

(3) Provide for the issuance of Environmental Impact Statements.

(4) Submit to the Environmental Coordinator, Office of Regional Operations, lists of Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Statements on a quarterly basis.

(5) Coordinate with the Environmental Coordinator, Office of Regional Operations, on the subjects of environmental problems, environmental training and guidelines.

Subpart E—Environmental Procedures

§ 19.9 Initial environmental review procedures.

(a) *General.* The purpose of environmental review procedures established by these regulations is to determine whether a proposed LEAA funded program or project is a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." Each proposed action falling within the scope of § 19.6 must include an Environmental Evaluation. An Environmental Evaluation is a report submitted by an applicant identifying the characteristics of the proposal and its effect upon the environment. An Environmental Evaluation will include full documentation of the elements covered by § 19.7(a). A determination shall thereafter be made by the responsible Federal official as to whether the action will have a significant effect on the environment requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement or whether a Negative Declaration can be filed. No action can be taken by the applicant in the implementation of a project or program for which funds have been requested unless environmental procedures have been completed and the project approved.

(b) *Block grants allocated to the States.* (1) When a comprehensive State plan is submitted for LEAA approval before the selection of specific projects to implement programs in the plan, the plan will be approved with a grant condition that all individual projects subsequently selected to implement programs in the plan, involving major actions falling within the scope of § 19.6 must adhere to environmental review procedures.

(2) When a subgrant application is submitted to the State Planning Agency for a program or project falling within the scope of § 19.6, an Environmental Evaluation shall be prepared by the applicant and circulated with the application through the State and regional clearinghouses for review and comment. A copy of the application and Environmental Evaluation shall be forwarded to the LEAA Regional Office.

(3) The responsible designated official in the Regional Office shall allow 30 days for comment by the clearinghouses and thereafter review the Environmental Evaluation in order to determine

whether a Negative Declaration or an Environmental Impact Statement is to be prepared.

(4) If it is determined that there will be no significant effect on the environment, the responsible Federal official shall prepare and execute a Negative Declaration which will indicate the review which has taken place and the determination that an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary.

(5) Where a determination is made that the proposal will have a significant effect on the environment, the LEAA Regional Office and the State Planning Agency shall coordinate the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement.

(c) *Direct grants or contracts by LEAA.* An Environmental Evaluation must be submitted by an applicant for any program or project involving major actions falling within the scope of § 19.6. A determination shall be made by the responsible LEAA official whether to execute a Negative Declaration, or to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

§ 19.10 Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements.

(a) Upon a determination that a program or project may have a significant effect upon the environment, the LEAA shall prepare an Environmental Impact Statement. The impact statement is comprised of two stages: Draft and final. The draft statement must satisfy to the fullest extent possible, at the time of the draft is prepared, the requirement established for final statements by section 102(2)(C) of NEPA.

(b) Prior to the preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement, an applicant may be required to supply additional information in the form of an Environmental Assessment. The Environmental Assessment will contain sufficient information to enable the responsible LEAA official to begin preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Administration will assist the applicant by outlining the types of information required. In some cases draft Environmental Impact Statements will be prepared by private consultants. In all cases LEAA will make its own evaluation of the environmental issues and take responsibility for the scope and content of draft and final Environmental Impact Statements.

(c) Impact statements for programs involving new technology or a broad application.

(1) Careful attention shall be given to identifying and defining the purpose and scope of the action which would most appropriately serve as the subject of the statement. In many cases broad program statements will be required in order to assess the environmental effects of a number of individual but connected actions on a given geographical area or the environmental impact of individual actions that are generic or common to a series of agency actions.

(2) Subsequent Environmental Impact Statements on major individual actions will be necessary where such actions have significant environmental impacts not adequately evaluated in the original broad program statement. Periodic evaluation to determine when a program statement is required for such programs should be conducted based on the size of Federal investment, likelihood of widespread application, and potential environmental impacts where continued investment will foreclose alternatives.

(3) An Environmental Impact Statement shall be prepared early enough to be part of the decision-making process.

§ 19.11 Content of environmental impact statements.

The following points are to be covered in both the draft and final statements:

(a) Description of the proposed action. A description of the proposed action, a statement of its purpose and a description of the present environment to be affected should be presented. Maps, diagrams, charts, drawings or other appropriate technical data should be of sufficient detail to permit an assessment of potential environmental impacts. A description of the proposed action should be in clear, concise layman's language. Site plans and general layout should be provided as appropriate. Highly technical and specialized analyses and data should be included as appendices if necessary. A statement of purpose should describe program goals, benefits and costs of the proposal. A description of the present environment should include other Federal activities in the area affected by the proposed action and which are related to the proposed action. In order to insure accurate descriptions and environmental assessments, site visits should be made where feasible. Population and growth characteristic of the area should be provided as well as the effect the proposal will create. In determining population growth, use should be made of the projections compiled for the Water Resources Council by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce and Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture (the OBERS projection). The following elements of the existing environment should be described: Land use, density, geological elements, hydrological elements, climatic elements, botanical elements, zoological elements, archeological elements, transportation and community facilities.

(b) The relationship of the proposed action to land use plans, policies and controls for the affected area. This requires a discussion of how the proposed action may conform or conflict with the objectives and specific terms of approved or proposed Federal, State, and local land use plans, policies and controls if any for the area affected including those developed in response to the Clean Air Act, (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857i, 1858, 1858a, 49 U.S.C. 1421, 1430) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 86 Stat. 816) codified in scattered sections of 12, 15, 31, and 33 U.S.C.).

Where a conflict or inconsistency exists, the statement should describe the extent to which the agency has reconciled its proposed action with the plan, policy or control and the agency has decided to proceed notwithstanding the absence of full reconciliation.

(c) The probable impact of the proposed action on the environment. This requires an assessment of the positive and negative effects of the proposed action. The attention given to different environmental factors will vary according to the nature, scale, and location of the proposed actions. Such secondary effects through their impacts on existing community facilities and activities, or through changes in natural conditions may often be even more substantial than the primary effects of the original action itself. An assessment should be made on the effects of any possible change in population patterns or growth upon the resource base, including land use, water and public service of the area in question. Factors to consider are: air quality, water quality, ambient noise level, solid waste, fish and wildlife habitat, flora and fauna, toxic materials, radiation, microwaves, pesticides, energy supply, stream modification, redevelopment and construction in built-up areas, density and congestion mitigation, neighborhood character and continuity, historical, architectural, and archeological preservation, outdoor recreation, low income population and adequacy of community facilities. Primary attention should be given in the statement to discussing those factors most evidently impacted by the proposed action. Secondary or indirect as well as primary or direct consequences for the environment should be included in the analysis. For example, the primary action of constructing a Justice Complex or a correctional institution may stimulate or induce secondary effects in the form of increased investment and development in adjacent areas.

(d) Alternatives to the proposed action. 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. Examples of such alternatives include the alternative of taking no action; that of postponing action pending further study of alternatives; requiring actions of significantly different nature which would provide similar benefits with different environmental impacts; alternatives related to different sites; or alternative related to different designs. Alternatives to the proposed action should include where relevant even those alternatives which are not within the jurisdiction of LEAA.

(e) Probable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented. The adverse impacts surfaced should be discussed further in this section. Adverse effects 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 NEPA should be discussed. This should be a brief section summarizing in one place those adverse effects which are unavoidable. Measures taken to mitigate adverse effects should be described.

(f) 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 losses or vice versa and a discussion of the extent to which the proposed action forecloses future options. In this context short-term and long-terms do not refer to any fixed time periods but should be viewed in terms of the environmentally significant consequences of the proposed action. The cumulative and long-term effects of the proposed action which either significantly reduce or enhance the state of the environment for future generations should be examined. In particular, the desirability of the proposed actions shall be weighed to guard against short-sighted foreclosure of future options or needs. Special attention shall be given to effects which narrow the range of beneficial uses of the environment or pose long-term risks to health or safety. Who is paying the environmental costs versus who is gaining the benefits over a period of time shall be identified. In addition, the reasons the proposed action is believed to be justified now, rather than reserving a long-term option for other alternatives, including no use, shall be explained.

(g) Irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action, should it be implemented. This requires the agency to identify from its survey of unavoidable impacts, the extent to which the action irreversibly curtails the range of potential uses of the environment. Resources not only including labor and materials but natural and cultural resources which may be lost or destroyed by the proposed action. Uses of renewable and nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the action should be specified.

(h) Other interest and consideration of Federal policy thought to offset the adverse environmental effects of the proposed action. This involves a discussion of general and specific goals and the trade-offs between such goals and environmental impacts. The statement should also indicate the extent to which these stated countervailing benefits could be realized by following reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that would avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects.

§ 19.12 Circulation and review of environmental impact statements.

(a) Timing. (1) Ten copies of the draft Environmental Impact Statement shall be filed with the Council on Environmental Quality and copies made available to appropriate agencies and to

the public for a review period of forty-five (45) days subject to a possible extension of up to fifteen (15) days before filing of the final statement if no comments are received, or preparation of the final statement in light of the comments received. The draft must be on file at least ninety (90) days prior to the taking of any final administrative action with regard to the proposal. The ninety-day period begins upon the date when CEQ publishes the announcements in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

(2) The final Environmental Impact Statement shall be filed with the CEQ and made available to appropriate agencies and the public at least thirty (30) days prior to any final administrative action with regard to the proposal. The thirty-day period begins on the date of receipt of the final statement by CEQ. After thirty days, and upon consideration of comments on the final statement, the Administrator shall make a final decision on the proposed action. The thirty-day period and the ninety-day period may run concurrently to the extent that they overlap. Exceptions to the 30 or 90-day time limits are permitted only under unusual circumstances.

(i) 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, LEAA will consult with the Council about alternative arrangements.

(ii) Similarly, where there are overriding considerations of expense to the Government or impaired program effectiveness, LEAA will consult with the Council concerning appropriate modifications of the minimum periods.

(b) *Review of draft environmental impact statements by Federal, State and local agencies and by the public.* (1) The draft Environmental Impact Statement shall be circulated for comment to Federal and State agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. These Federal and State agencies and their relevant areas of expertise include those identified in Appendices II and III. The transmittal of Environmental Impact Statements to the Environmental Protection Agency shall be in compliance with section 309 of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857h-7). The Clean Air Act provides that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall comment in writing on the environmental impact of any matter relating to his duties and responsibilities and shall refer to the Council any matter that the Administrator of EPA determines is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health, welfare or environmental quality. Accordingly, a statement should be transmitted whenever an agency action relates to air or water quality, noise abatement and control, pesticide regulation, solid waste disposal, generally applicable environmental radia-

tion criteria and standards, or other provision under the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency is involved. Federal agencies are required to submit such proposed actions and their environmental impact statements, if such have been prepared, to the Administrator, EPA for review and comment in writing. In all cases where EPA determines that proposed agency action is environmentally unsatisfactory, or where EPA determines that an environmental statement is so inadequate that such a determination cannot be made, EPA shall publish its determination and notify the Council as soon as practicable.

(2) State and local review. Comments will be solicited from State and local agencies through the A-95 review process in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-95 (revised). Environmental Impact Statements will be circulated to State and areawide clearinghouses.

(3) Public review. LEAA will encourage public participation in the draft Environmental Impact Statement process.

(i) Upon the issuance of a draft Environmental Impact Statement, a notice will be published in the local newspaper indicating where statement can be acquired. Statements will be issued to private organizations and individuals requesting an opportunity to comment.

(ii) LEAA will announce in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* the availability of environmental statements. Copies of the Environmental Impact Statement will be made available to the public at a fee which is not more than the actual cost of reproducing copies.

(iii) Copies of the Environmental Impact Statement will be available in the reading rooms of the appropriate Regional Offices, State Planning Agency offices and in the Central Office in Washington.

(c) *Comments on environmental impact statements.* (1) Agencies and members of the public submitting comments on proposed actions, on the basis of draft environmental statements, should endeavor to make their comments as specific, substantive and factual as possible without undue attention to matters of form in the impact statement. Emphasis should be placed on the assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed action, and the acceptability of those impacts on the quality of the environment particularly, as contrasted with the impacts of reasonable alternatives to the action. Commenting entities may recommend modifications to the proposed action and/or new alternatives that will enhance environmental quality and avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts. Agencies and members of the public should indicate in their comments the nature of any monitoring of the environmental effects of the proposed project that appears particularly appropriate.

(2) A time limit of forty-five (45) days for reply is established, after which time it may be presumed, unless the agency or party consulted requests a specified

extension of time, that the agency or party consulted has no comment to make. When it has been determined by LEAA that additional time for comment is necessary, an extension of time up to fifteen (15) days will be granted. In determining an appropriate period for comment, consideration will be given to the magnitude and complexity of the statement and the extent of citizen interest in the proposed action.

§ 19.13 Public hearings.

(a) Public hearings will not be part of the normal environmental review process. However, in appropriate cases informal public hearings may be held on draft Environmental Impact Statements. In deciding whether a public hearing is appropriate LEAA will consider:

(1) The magnitude of the proposal in terms of economic costs, the geographic area involved, and the uniqueness or size of commitment of the resources involved.

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

(3) The complexity of the issue and the likelihood that information will be presented at the hearing which will be of assistance to LEAA in fulfilling its responsibilities under NEPA, and the extent to which public involvement already has been achieved through other means such as meetings with citizen representatives and/or written comments on the proposed action.

(b) When it is determined to hold a public hearing, it will be held at least fifteen (15) days after the issuance of the draft Environmental Impact Statement. The purpose of the hearing will be to enable LEAA to obtain all relevant data on the proposed action and to assure the community that its views are being considered. All comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement will be in writing and submitted prior to the hearing. Comments will be specific, substantive and as factual as possible without undue attention to matters of form.

§ 19.14 Preparation and circulation of final environmental statements.

(a) All substantive comments received on the draft (or summaries thereof where response has been exceptionally voluminous) should be attached to the final statement, whether or not each such comment is thought to merit individual discussion by the LEAA in the text of the statement. Where opposing professional views and responsible opinion have been overlooked in the draft statement and are brought to the attention of LEAA through the commenting process, consideration will be given, and a meaningful response made in the final statement.

(b) Copies of final statements with comments attached shall be sent to all Federal, State and local agencies, individuals, and private organizations who made substantive comments on the draft statement.

(c) Where the number of comments on a draft statement is such that distribution of the final statement to all commenting entities appears impracticable, LEAA shall consult with the Council concerning alternative arrangements for distribution of the statement.

(d) Five copies of all comments received from Federal, State and local agencies and the public, and ten copies of the final statement will be sent to the Council on Environmental Quality.

Subpart F—Final Determinations

§ 19.15 Determinations by the Administrator.

Environmental findings. Thirty (30) days after filing the final statement with the Council on Environmental Quality the Administrator, LEAA or his designee will articulate the reasons for whatever action is to be taken with specific cross-references to the administrative record. This shall include all relevant factors, environmental, economic, technical, and political, with a detailed reference to the administrative record. The Administrator shall consider the results of the environmental assessments along with the assessments of the net economic, technical and other benefits of the proposed actions and use all practicable means consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to avoid or minimize undesirable consequences for the environment. In the case where an Environmental Impact Statement reveals adverse impact which must be minimized, and a project or program is approved, the project or program shall be subject to an inspection by the LEAA in order to insure that the applicant has adhered to proposed steps to minimize adverse environmental impacts.

APPENDIX I—SUMMARY TO ACCOMPANY DRAFT AND FINAL STATEMENTS

(Check one) () Draft. () Final Environmental Statement.

Name of responsible Federal agency (with name of operating division where appropriate). Name, address, and telephone number of individual at the agency who can be contacted for additional information about the proposed action or the statement.

1. Name of action (Check one) () Administrative Action. () Legislative Action.

2. Brief description of action and its purpose. Indicate what States (and counties) 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.

¹River Basin Commissions (Delaware, Great Lakes, Missouri, New England, Ohio, Pacific Northwest, Souris-Red-Rainy, Susquehanna, Upper Mississippi) and similar Federal-State agencies should be consulted on actions affecting the environment of their specific geographic jurisdictions.

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 SPECIAL EXPERTISE 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 combustion)
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (effect on wildlife)
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (effects on recreation)
Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing, aircraft emissions)
Department of Transportation—
Assistant Secretary for Systems Development and Technology (auto emissions)
Coast Guard (vessel emissions)
Federal Aviation Administration (aircraft emissions)

Weather Modification

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service
Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Department of Defense—
Department of the Air Force
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Water Resources Council

WATER

Water Quality

Department of Agriculture—
Soil Conservation Service
Forest Service
Atomic Energy Commission (radioactive substances)
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Reclamation
Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Geological Survey
Office of Saline Water
Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers
Department of the Navy (ship pollution control)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)
Department of Transportation—
Coast Guard (oil spills, ship sanitation)
Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

*In all cases where a proposed action will have significant international environmental effects, the Department of State should be consulted, and should be sent a copy of any draft and final impact statement which covers such action.

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
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)
Water Resources Council
River Basin Commissions (as geographically appropriate)

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service
Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (marine species)
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Environmental Protection Agency

SOLID WASTE

Atomic Energy Commission (radioactive waste)
Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Mines (mineral waste, mine acid waste, municipal solid waste, recycling)
Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
Geological Survey (geologic and hydrologic effects)
Office of Saline Water (demineralization)
Department of Transportation—
Coast Guard (ship sanitation)
Environmental Protection Agency
River Basin Commissions (as geographically appropriate)
Water Resources Council

NOISE

Department of Commerce—
National Bureau of Standards

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
 Department of Housing and Urban Development (land use and building materials aspects)
 Department of Labor—
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 Department of Transportation—
 Assistant Secretary for Systems Development and Technology
 Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Noise Abatement
 Environmental Protection Agency
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration

RADIATION

Atomic Energy Commission
 Department of Commerce—
 National Bureau of Standards
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
 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

Food Additives and Contamination of Foodstuffs

Department of Agriculture—
 Consumer and Marketing Service (meat and poultry products)
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
 Environmental Protection Agency

Pesticides

Department of Agriculture—
 Agricultural Research Service (biological controls, food and fiber production)
 Consumer and Marketing Service
 Forest Service
 Department of Commerce—
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
 Department of the Interior—
 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (fish and wildlife effects)
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
 Bureau of Reclamation (irrigated lands)
 Environmental Protection Agency

Transportation and Handling of Hazardous Materials
 Atomic Energy Commission (radioactive substances)
 Department of Commerce—
 Maritime Administration
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (effects on marine life and the coastal zone)
 Department of Defense—
 Armed Services Explosive Safety Board
 Army Corps of Engineers (navigable waterways)

Department of Transportation—
 Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety
 Coast Guard
 Federal Railroad Administration
 Federal Aviation Administration
 Assistant Secretary for Systems Development and Technology
 Office of Hazardous Materials
 Office of Pipeline Safety
 Environmental Protection Agency

ENERGY SUPPLY AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Electric Energy Development, Generation, and Transmission, and Use

Atomic Energy Commission (nuclear)
 Department of Agriculture—
 Rural Electrification Administration (rural areas)
 Department of Defense—
 Army Corps of Engineers (hydro)
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (radiation effects)
 Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas)
 Department of the Interior—
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
 Bureau of Reclamation
 Power Marketing Administrations
 Geological Survey
 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 National Park Service
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Federal Power Commission (hydro, transmission, and supply)
 River Basin Commissions (as geographically appropriate)
 Tennessee Valley Authority
 Water Resources Council
Petroleum Development, Extraction, Refining, Transport, and Use

Department of the Interior—
 Office of Oil and Gas
 Bureau of Mines
 Geological Survey
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands and outer continental shelf)
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (effects on fish and wildlife)
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 National Park Service
 Department of Transportation (Transport and Pipeline Safety)
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Interstate Commerce Commission

Natural Gas Development, Production, Transmission, and Use

Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas)
 Department of the Interior—
 Office of Oil and Gas
 Geological Survey
 Bureau of Mines
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 National Park Service
 Department of Transportation (transport and safety)
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Federal Power Commission (production, transmission, and supply)
 Interstate Commerce Commission

Coal and Minerals Development, Mining, Conversion, Processing, Transport, and Use

Appalachian Regional Commission
 Department of Agriculture—
 Forest Service

Department of Commerce
 Department of the Interior—
 Office of Coal Research
 Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
 Bureau of Mines
 Geological Survey
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 National Park Service
 Department of Labor—
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 Department of Transportation
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Interstate Commerce Commission
 Tennessee Valley Authority

Renewable Resource Development, Production, Management, Harvest, Transport, and Use

Department of Agriculture—
 Forest Service
 Soil Conservation Service
 Department of Commerce
 Department of Housing and Urban Development (building materials)
 Department of the Interior—
 Geological Survey
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 National Park Service
 Department of Transportation
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Interstate Commerce Commission (freight rates)

Energy and Natural Resources Conservation

Department of Agriculture—
 Forest Service
 Soil Conservation Service
 Department of Commerce—
 National Bureau of Standards (energy efficiency)
 Department of Housing and Urban Development—
 Federal Housing Administration (housing standards)
 Department of the Interior—
 Office of Energy Conservation
 Bureau of Mines
 Bureau of Reclamation
 Geological Survey
 Power Marketing Administration
 Department of Transportation
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Federal Power Commission
 General Services Administration (design and operation of buildings)
 Tennessee Valley Authority

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

Land Use Changes, Planning and Regulation of Land Development

Department of Agriculture—
 Forest Service (forest lands)
 Agricultural Research Service (agricultural lands)
 Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Department of the Interior—
 Office of Land Use and Water Planning
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
 Bureau of Land Management (public lands)
 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (wildlife refuges)
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (recreation lands)
 National Park Service (NPS units)

Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency (pollution effects)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)
River Basins Commissions (as geographically appropriate).

Public Land Management

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service (forests)
Department of Defense
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian lands)
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (wildlife refuges)
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (recreation lands)
National Park Service (NPS units)
Federal Power Commission (project lands)
General Services Administration
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)
Tennessee Valley Authority (project lands)

Protection of Environmentally Critical Areas—Floodplains, Wetlands, Beaches and Dunes, Unstable Soils, Steep Slopes, Aquifer Recharge Areas, Etc.

Department of Agriculture—
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Soil Conservation Service
Forest Service

Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (coastal areas)

Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban and floodplain areas)

Department of the Interior—
Office of Land Use and Water Planning
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Bureau of Reclamation
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Bureau of Land Management
Geological Survey

Environmental Protection Agency (pollution effects)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)

River Basins Commissions (as geographically appropriate)

Water Resources Council

LAND USE IN COASTAL AREAS

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service (soil stability, hydrology)

Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (impact on marine life and coastal zone management)

Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers (beaches, dredge and fill permits, Refuse Act permits)

Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas)

Department of the Interior—
Office of Land Use and Water Planning
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
National Park Service
Geological Survey
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Bureau of Land Management (public lands)

Department of Transportation—
Coast Guard (bridges, navigation)

Environmental Protection Agency (pollution effects)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)

REDEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION IN BUILT-UP AREAS

Department of Commerce—
Economic Development Administration (designated areas)
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Interior—
Office of Land Use and Water Planning
Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
Office of Economic Opportunity

DENSITY AND CONGESTION MITIGATION

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Interior—
Office of Land Use and Water Planning
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER AND CONTINUITY

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Department of Housing and Urban Development
National Endowment for the Arts
Office of Economic Opportunity

IMPACTS ON LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS

Department of Commerce—
Economic Development Administration (designated areas)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Economic Opportunity

HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL, AND ARCHEOLOGICAL 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)
General Services Administration
National Endowment for the Arts

SOIL AND PLANT CONSERVATION AND HYDROLOGY

Department of Agriculture—
Soil Conservation Service
Agricultural Service
Forest Service

Department of Commerce—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers (dredging, aquatic plants)

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Geological Survey
Bureau of Reclamation
Environmental Protection Agency
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)

River Basins Commissions (as geographically appropriate)

Water Resources Council

OUTDOOR RECREATION

Department of Agriculture—
Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service

Department of Defense—
Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Housing and Urban Development (urban areas)
Department of the Interior—
Bureau of Land Management
National Park Service
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (remote sensing)
River Basins Commissions (as geographically appropriate)
Water Resources Council

APPENDIX III—OFFICES WITHIN FEDERAL AGENCIES AND FEDERAL-STATE AGENCIES FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE AGENCIES' NEPA ACTIVITIES AND FOR RECEIVING OTHER AGENCIES' IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Office of Architectural and Environmental Preservation, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Suite 430, 1522 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 254-3974

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE¹

Office of the Secretary, Attn: Coordinator Environmental Quality Activities, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250 447-3965

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Office of the Alternate Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235 967-4103

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (CORPS OF ENGINEERS)

Executive Director of Civil Works, Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314 693-7188

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. 20545 973-3208
For regulatory matters: Office of the Assistant Director for Environmental Projects, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545 973-7531

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230 967-4335

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Defense (Health and Environment), U.S. Department of Defense, Room 3E172, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301 697-2111

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Office of the Secretary, Delaware River Basin Commission, Post Office Box 360, Trenton, N.J. 08603 (609) 883-9500

¹ Requests for comments or information from individual units of 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.

PROPOSED RULES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY *

Director, Office of Federal Activities, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 755-0777

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

Regional Administrator, I,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 2303, John F. Kennedy
Federal Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02203,
(617) 223-7210

Regional Administrator, II,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 908, 26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007
(212) 264-2525

Regional Administrator, III,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Bldg., 6th & Walnut Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106
(215) 597-9801

Regional Administrator, IV,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1421 Peachtree Street
N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30309
(404) 526-5727

Regional Administrator V,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 353-5250

Regional Administrator VI,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas 75201
(214) 749-1962

Regional Administrator VII,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64108
(816) 374-5493

Regional Administrator VIII,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Suite 900, Lincoln Tower
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 837-3895

Regional Administrator IX,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
100 California Street
San Francisco, California 94111
(415) 556-2320

Regional Administrator X,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 442-1220

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Commission's Advisor on Environmental
Quality, Federal Power Commission, 825 N.
Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426
386-6084

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Environmental Affairs, Office of the
Deputy Administrator for Special Projects,
General Services Administration, Wash-
ington, D.C. 20405 343-4161

GREAT LAKES BASIN COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Great Lakes Basin
Commission, 3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box
999, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105 (313) 769-
7431

For all other EPA consultation, contact the
Regional Administrator in whose area the
proposed action (e.g., highway or water re-
source 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

Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia,
West Virginia, District of Columbia

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Missis-
sippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ten-
nessee

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio,
Wisconsin

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas,
Oklahoma

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South
Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Ameri-
can Samoa, Guam, Trust Territories of
Pacific Islands, Wake Island

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND WELFARE *

Office of Environmental Affairs, Office of the
Assistant Secretary for Administration and
Management, Department of Health, Edu-
cation and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202
963-4456

* Contact the Office of Environmental Af-
fairs for information on HEW's environmen-
tal statements concerning legislation, regu-
lations, national program proposals or other
major policy issues, and for all requests for
HEW comment on impact statements of
other agencies.

For information with respect to HEW ac-
tions occurring within the jurisdiction of the
Departments' Regional Directors, contact the
appropriate Regional Environmental Officer:
Region I:

Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Room 2007B
John F. Kennedy Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02203 (617) 223-
6837

Region II:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Federal Building
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007 (212) 264-
1308

Region III:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101 (215)
597-6498

Region IV:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Room 404
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323 (404) 526-5817

Region V:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Room 712, New Post Office Building
433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607 (312) 353-1644

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT *

Director, Office of Community and Environ-
mental Standards, Department of Hous-
ing and Urban Development, Room 7206,
Washington, D.C. 20410
755-5980

Region VI:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202 (214) 749-2236

Region VII:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106 (816) 374-
3584

Region VIII:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
9017 Federal Building
19th and Stout Streets
Denver, Colorado 80202 (303) 837-4178

Region IX:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102 (415)
556-1970

Region X:
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Arcade Plaza Building
1321 Second Street
Seattle, Washington 98101 (206) 442-
0490

* Contact the Director with regard to en-
vironmental 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, as follows:

- Regional Administrator I,**
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Room 405, 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) 264-8068
- Regional Administrator III,**
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Curtis Building, Sixth and Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106 (215) 597-2560
- Regional Administrator IV,**
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323 (404) 526-5585
- Regional Administrator V,**
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601 (312) 353-5680

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR²

Director, Office of Environmental Project Review, Department of the Interior, Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240 343-3891

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Office of Proceedings, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423 343-6167

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210 961-3405

MISSOURI RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Missouri River Basins Commission, 10050 Regency Circle, Omaha, Nebraska 68114 (402) 397-5714

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Comptroller, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. 20546 755-8440

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Office of Environmental Affairs, Office of the Executive Director, National Capital Planning Commission, Washington, D.C. 20576 382-7200

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Architecture and Environmental Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C. 20508 382-5785

NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, New England River Basins Commission, 55 Court Street, Boston, Mass. 02108 (617) 223-6244

Regional Administrator VI,
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Federal Office Building, 819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102 (817) 334-2867

Regional Administrator VII,
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106 (816) 374-2661

Regional Administrator VIII,
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Samsonite Building, 1051 South Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80209 (303) 837-4061

Regional Administrator IX,
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Post Office Box 36003
San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 556-4752

Regional Administrator X,
Environmental Clearance Officer
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Room 228, Arcade Plaza Building
Seattle, Washington 98101 (206) 583-5415

*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.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Office of the Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506 254-8000

OHIO RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Ohio River Basin Commission, 36 East 4th Street, Suite 208-20, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (513) 684-3831

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, 1 Columbia River, Vancouver, Washington 98660 (206) 695-3606

SOURIS-RED-RAINY RIVER BASINS COMMISSION

Office of the Chairman, Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission, Suite 6, Professional Building, Holiday Mall, Moorhead, Minnesota 56560 (701) 237-5227

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Environmental Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520 632-7964

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Office of the Executive Director, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 5012 Lenker Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055 (717) 737-0501

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Office of the Director of Environmental Research and Development, Tennessee Valley Authority, 720 Edney Building, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401 (615) 755-2002

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION³

Director, Office of Environmental Quality, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety, and Consumer Affairs, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590 426-4357

For information regarding the Department of Transportation's other environmental statements, contact the national office for the appropriate administration:

U.S. Coast Guard

Office of Marine Environment and Systems, U.S. Coast Guard, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 426-2007

Federal Aviation Administration

Office of Environmental Quality, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20591, 426-8406

Federal Highway Administration

Office of Environmental Policy, Federal Highway Administration, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 426-0351

Federal Railroad Administration

Office of Policy and Plans, Federal Railroad Administration, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 426-1567

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

Office of Program Operations, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 426-4020

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 administration'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 (617) 494-2709

Region II Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1811, New York, New York 10007 (212) 264-2672

Region III Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, Mall Building, Suite 1214, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106 (215) 597-0407

Region IV Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, Suite 515, 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (404) 526-3738

Region V Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 17th Floor, 300 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312) 353-4000

Region VI Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 9-C-18 Federal Center, 1100 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas 75202 (214) 749-1851

Region VII Secretarial Representative, U.S. Department of Transportation, 601 E. 12th Street, Room 634, Kansas City, Missouri 64106 (816) 374-2761

*Contact the Office of Environmental Quality, Department of Transportation, for information on DOT's environmental statements concerning legislation, regulations, national program proposals, or other major policy issues.

