

## Unit Introduction



We drive through it.



And we get stuck in it.



We sail through it.



And leave things behind

## Unit Introduction



Whether we drive a tank, a ship, fly a plane or lead a patrol through a forest or a desert, what we do has an impact on the environment. And thus the American people have demanded if we are using the environment that we take care of it as well.

This is not an unreasonable request.

***"We're in the business of protecting the nation, not the environment!"***  
*--1992 Statement by FORMER base commander*

Ignoring environmental regulations and the participation of the public in the environmental process can affect training. A base can be closed down, which effectively closes down training as well, and impedes the defense of the nation.

## Objectives

Given a public affairs scenario involving environmental issues, develop and recommend public affairs courses of action in accordance with Department of Defense and service public affairs policies and regulations. Upon completion of this unit of instruction, the student will be able to:

- Identify key environmental laws
- Explain the public affairs role in the National Environmental Policy Act process
- Explain the public affairs role in the Installation Restoration Program process

## Unit Overview

- A quick history
- A review of the various environmental laws
- The Installation Restoration Program flow chart
- A step-by-step study of the NEPA process
- PAO responsibilities and messages

## The Beginning of Environmental Laws



In our early history emphasis was placed on development rather than conservation. The Homestead Act of 1862 and the Mining Act of 1872 encouraged the development of private lands by private parties for profit. Early pollution laws were more for economic reasons rather than concern for the environment. For instance, the Refuse Act of 1899, which prohibited discharge of pollutants in navigable rivers, was triggered by commercial concerns about keeping the shipping lanes open from debris.

At this time pollution was considered a byproduct of economic growth and a polluter could only be charged under the trespass laws. What's more, what were considered "safe" environmental practices in the 1940s and 1950s were later discovered to be detrimental to the environment. Unprotected landfills were inclined to contaminate groundwater.

## The Beginning of Environmental Laws



Beginning in the 1960s things began to change with the growth of an organized environmental movement.



### **1970 -First Earth Day**

This was the turning point for the nation when it came to environmental law. The concept of the environment was expanded to include not only resources, but all living creatures - plant, animal, and human. From this point in time, a series of laws were established:

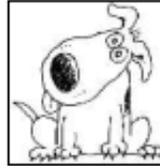
# Environmental Laws Overview

## Grandpa **NEPA** has NO TEETH

NEPA is the granddaddy of all environmental laws. It relies on good faith and compliance.



## DOWN **RCRA!** DOWN



This law has the teeth to impose fines on companies, military installations and individuals who violate environmental laws. His Dog RCRA (nicknamed the enforcer) will bite you if you don't watch out!



NEPA's son **CERCLA** is a SUPERFUND Manager



His wife **SARA** spends the money cleaning house and watches over their three sons, **DERA**, **DERP**, and **IRP**.

*SARA enhances the scope of CERCLA, and requires the military to set up programs for funding and cleanup of sites at military installations.*



Sara's sister **FFCA** is nosy. She works for the states by keeping an eye on military installations. She can inspect DERA's, DERP's, and IRP's room anytime she wants.



**DERA** is a DOD Budget Line item used to pay for environmental cleanup activities. In 1997 this budget item was DEVOLVED to each of the services.



**DERP** was established to identify, evaluate and remedy past hazardous waste sites at current and former military installations that pose an imminent risk to human life or safety.



**IRP** is the primary DOD program for meeting its environmental cleanup responsibilities under CERCLA. Its primary emphasis is on cleaning up contaminated sites at military installations.

## Environmental Laws in detail

### NEPA



#### **National Environmental Policy Act -1970**

- **NEPA** now made it a requirement for government officials to “consider” the environmental impact of the
- The intent of the law was to involve the public in a meaningful way.
- Public consent is **NOT** required in order to take action.
- In reality, it is a procedural rather than a substantive law. It has NO TEETH to enforce itself.

**The purposes of this Act are: To declare a national policy that will encourage productive and enjoyable living between man and his environment; to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.**

***HAS NO TEETH!***

### RCRA



#### **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act -1976**

Designed to provide control of hazardous waste

Imposes strict management practices

Assigns "cradle-to-grave" responsibility for production, use and disposal of hazardous waste

Allows for criminal prosecution

***HAS TEETH!***

### CERCLA



#### **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act -- 1980**

This law has the superfund (money available to cleanup existing waste sites)

- Sites must be on the National Priorities list

### SARA



## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act -- 1986

- Further clarifies the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, which provides for cleanup.
- Affected military by requiring the following three laws:

**DERA** - Defense Environmental Restoration Account

**DERP** - Defense Environmental Restoration Program

**IRP** - Installation Restoration Program

### DERA



## Defense Environmental Restoration Account

- Provides money for **DERP**
- Has issued almost \$25 billion since 1986
- Administered by the services

### IRP



## Installation Restoration Program

- Local Installation component of **DERP**
- Local PAO has specific responsibilities under this program

The Department of Defense established the Installation Restoration Program (**IRP**) in 1975 to provide guidance and investigation and remediation of hazardous waste sites caused by historical disposal activities at military installations. A fundamental goal of the Installation Restoration Program is to protect human health, safety and the environment. The program accomplishes this by eliminating or reducing to prescribed, safe levels any potential risks caused by the Army.

Note: This is the program that as a PAO you will be most familiar with. Attend your next Restoration Advisory Board meets at your installation.



IRP was established to assure the cleanup of hazardous waste caused by past actions on r

It is designed to comply with **CERCLA** and **SARA**.

It is a systematic approach to a DOD-wide issue.

Its purpose is to identify and **remediate** hazardous waste sites.

What does **remediate** mean?

- **CLEANUP**
- **MONITOR**
- **CLEANUP & MONITOR**

It all depends on the site.

FFCA



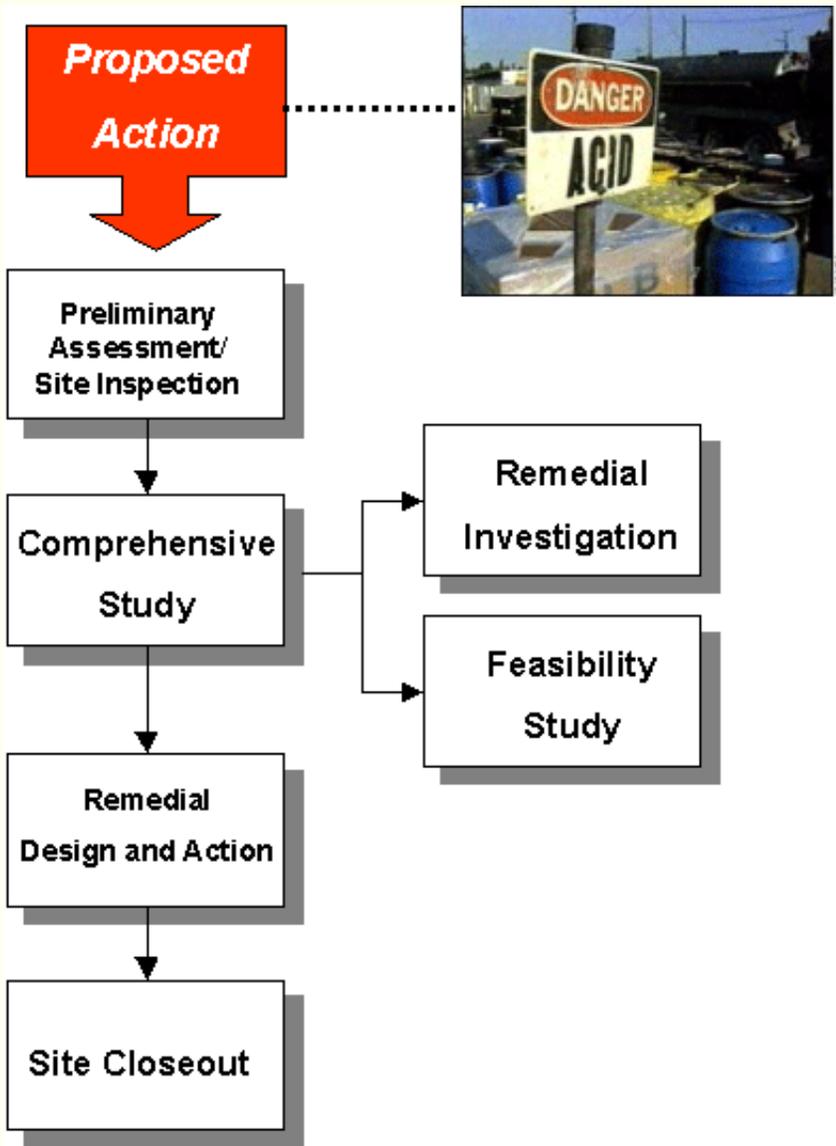
### **Federal Facilities Compliance Act - 1992**

- Eliminated federal exemptions from state regulations
- Empowered state agencies to inspect federal facilities, and impose fines up to \$25,000 a day for violation of state environmental regulations

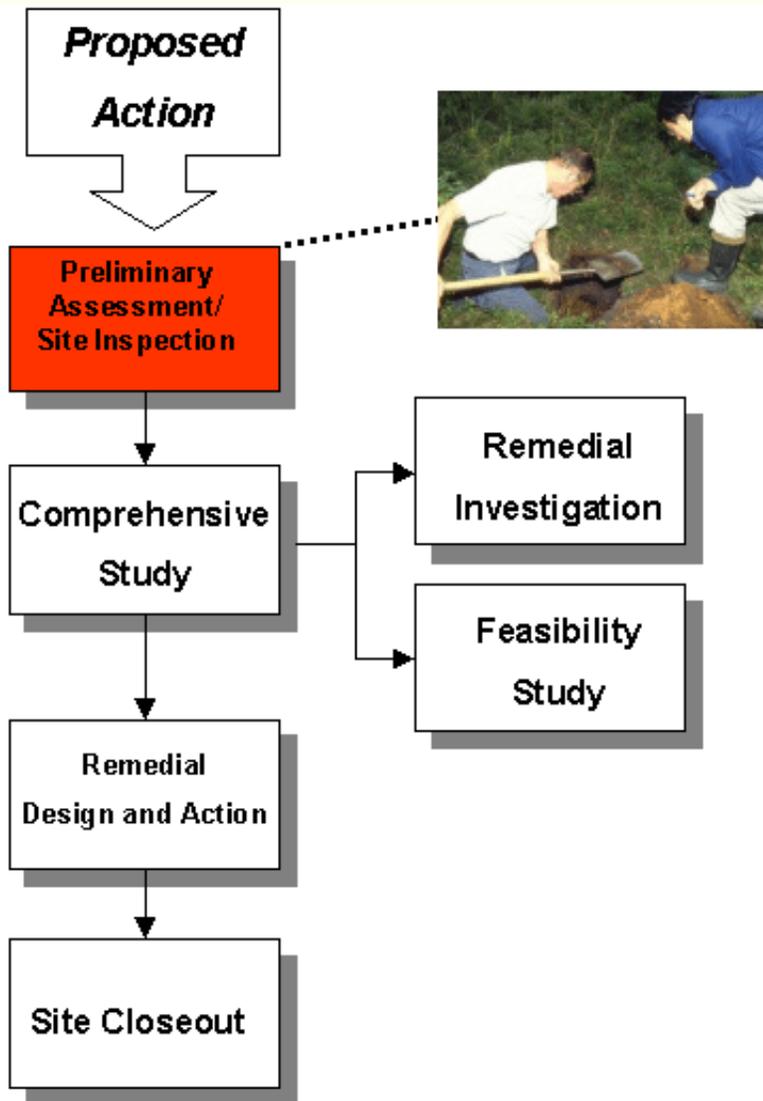
*General Description: The Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 amends the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which was a set of amendments to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), 42 U.S.C. § 6901-6992(k). It establishes that federal facilities do not have sovereign immunity from state enforcement of state environmental laws.*

# Installation Restoration Program

*What do we need to do?*



# Installation Restoration Program



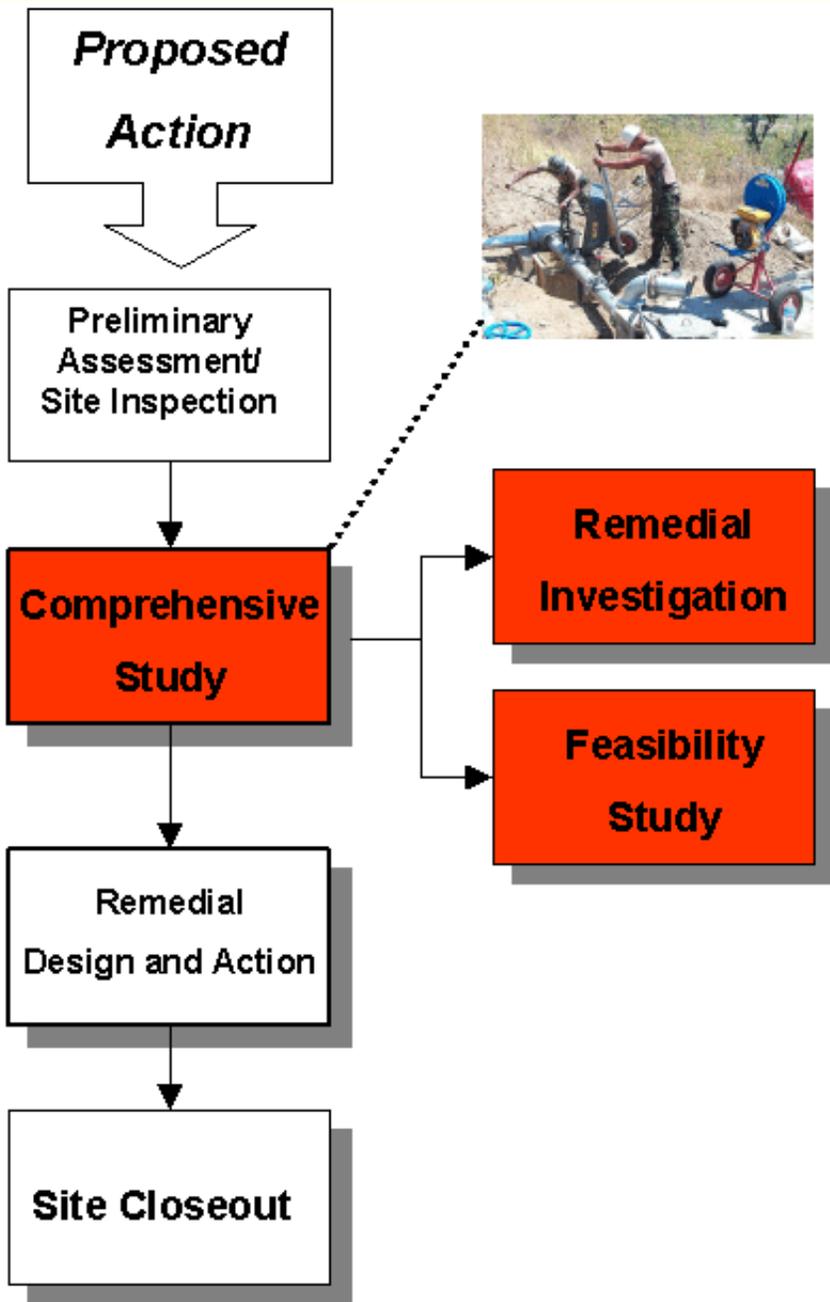
## PA / SI

Search and review historic records, such as maps, aerial photographs and drawings

Interview with past and present base employees including members of the community

Visual site inspections to find signs of a possible chemical release

# Installation Restoration Program



## RI / FS

In this part you do a remedial investigation that involves:

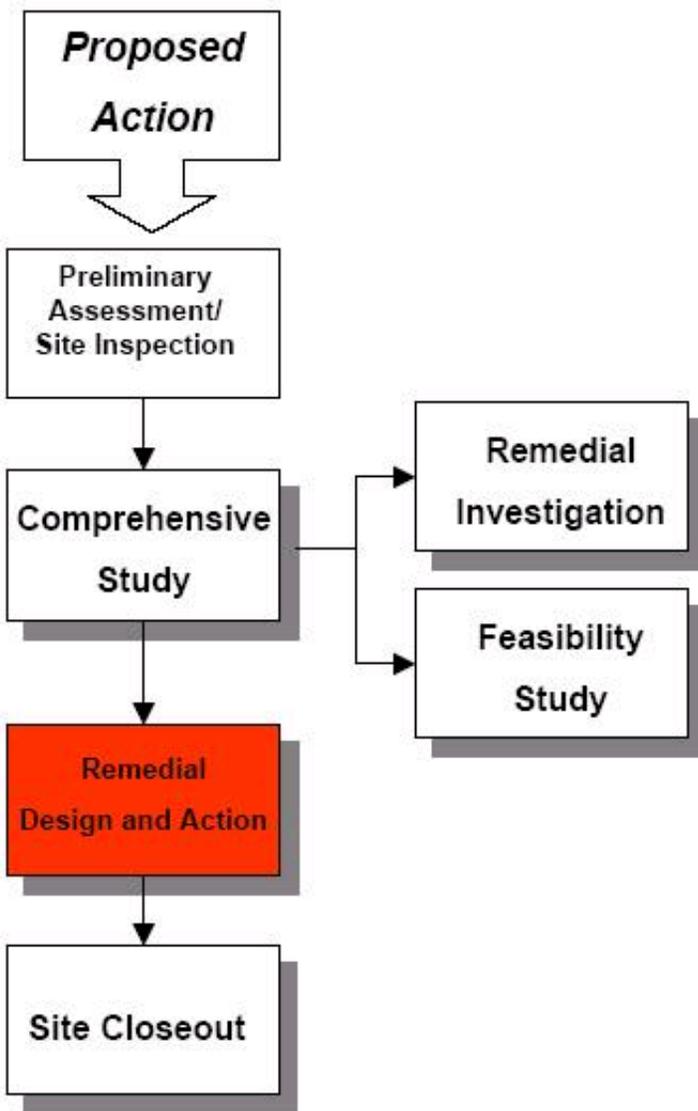
*Collection and testing samples of soil, surface water and / or sediment*

*Drilling wells to sample and / or monitor water under the ground*

From there the Feasibility Study:

*Evaluates different types of treatment methods*

# Installation Restoration Program



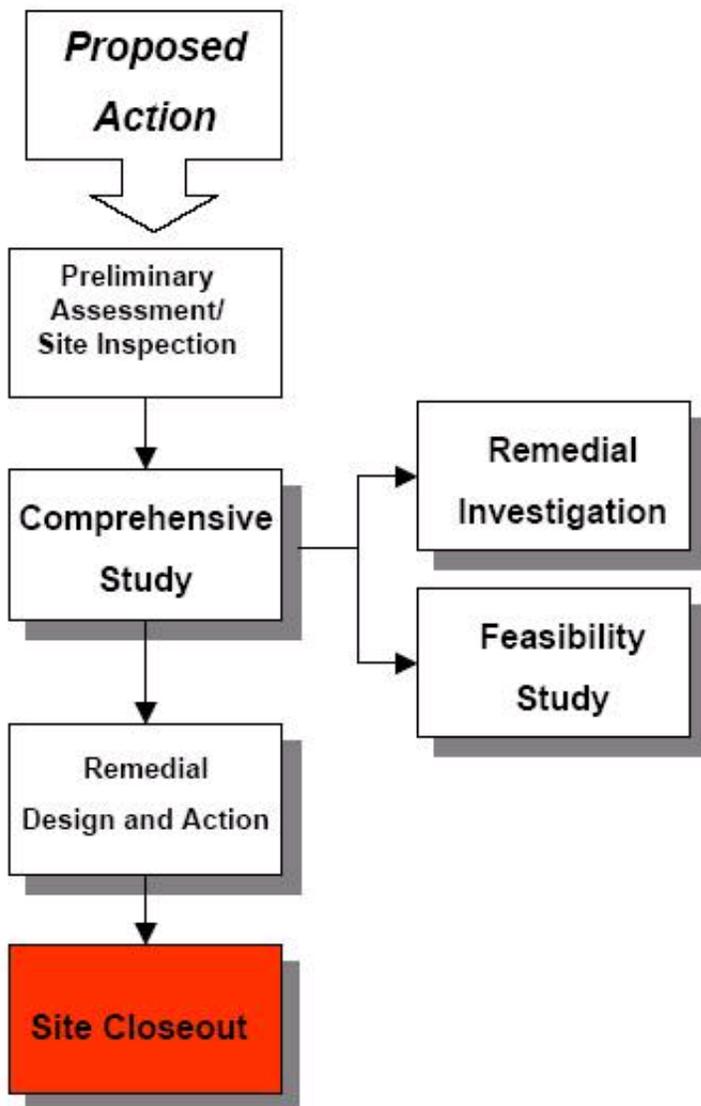
RD / RA

Preparing detailed plans on how the treatment method will be built and operated.

Building the treatment process and starting the treatment

Monitoring the treatment plan to make sure it performs as planned

## Installation Restoration Program



### Site closeout

Documenting the treatment process

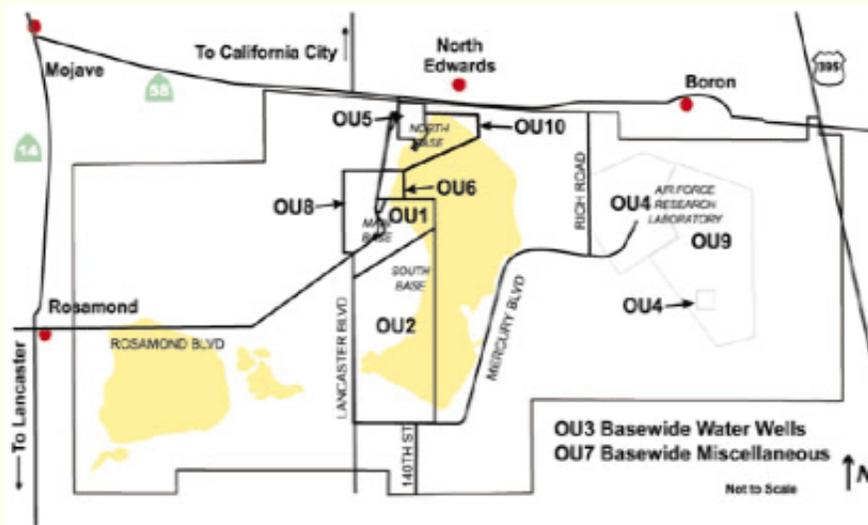
Notifying the regulatory agencies that the treatment process will be shut down

Shutting down and removing the treatment process

## IRP at Edwards Air Force Base

The Edwards IRP identified 469 potentially contaminated sites. These sites were divided into 10 geographical areas, called operable units (OUs), that cover the entire base. Of the 469 sites and areas of concern identified:

- 289 were closed because there was no contamination or it was below regulatory limits,
- 41 are in active cleanup or awaiting a Record of Decision,
- 1 is in long-term monitoring,
- 130 are under investigation, and 8 are undetermined.

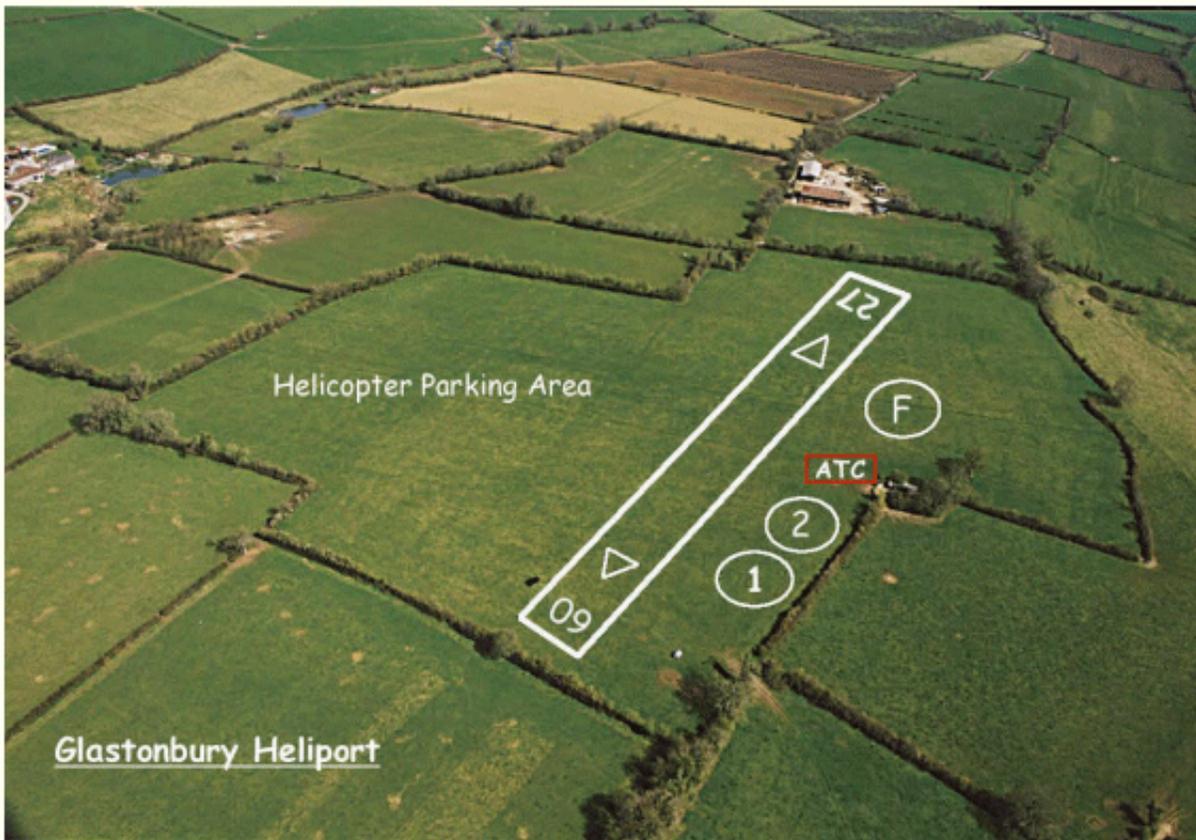


Sites within the OUs are contaminated with jet fuel, oil, solvents, or a combination of all three. The cleanup processes currently in place are the most effective and efficient for the job in today's market.





## The NEPA Process.

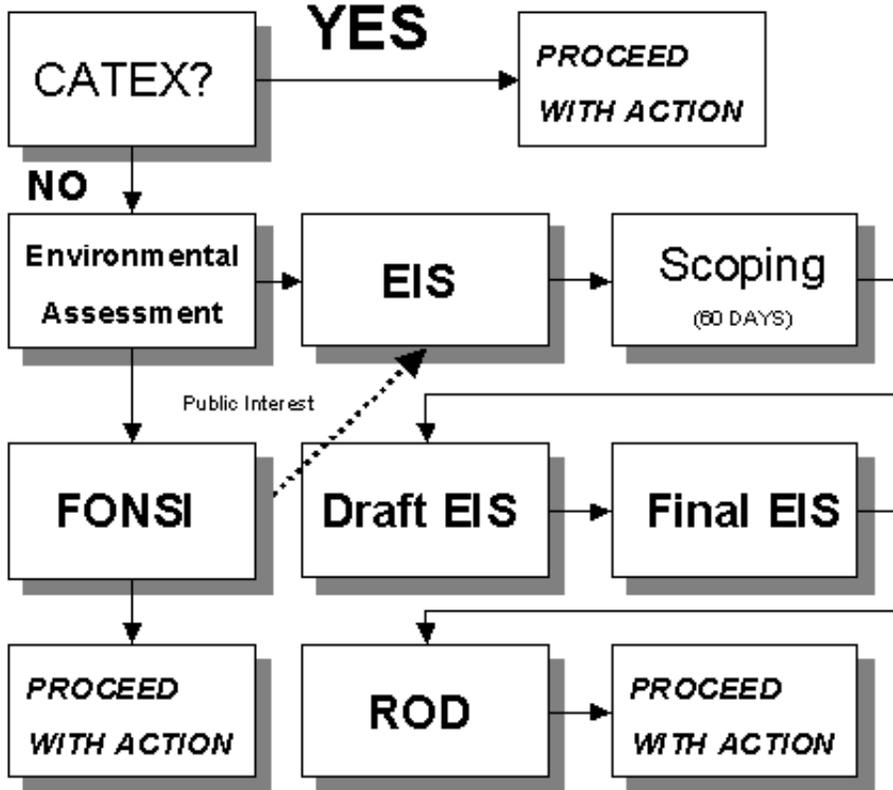


Your base wants to construct a Heliport. The NEPA process shows a very specific step-by-step procedure that your command must follow in order to make this happen. Pay close attention to this process. There are certain steps that you as the PAO will need to follow in order to ensure your command is compliant with the required environmental laws.

# The NEPA Process.

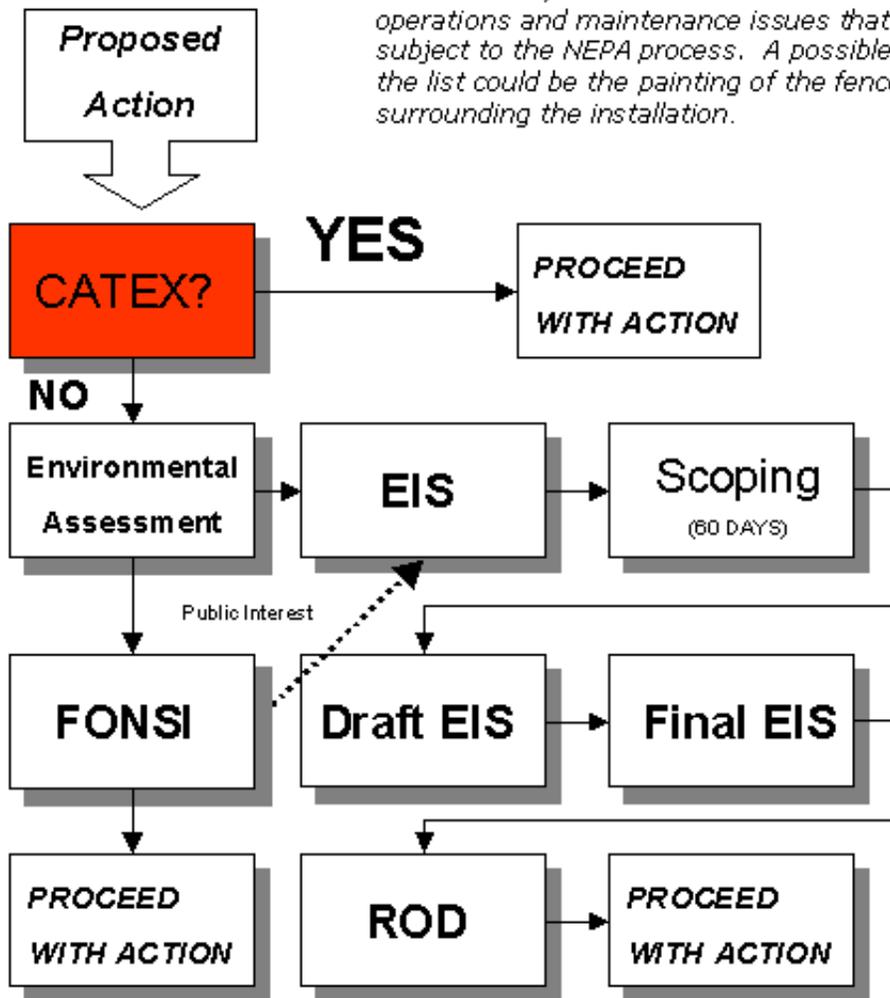
**Proposed  
Action**

*This is the beginning of the NEPA process. At the top in red is your proposed action. In this case, it is the construction of a helipad outside your installation. The construction workers are waiting for the go-ahead. Are you ready to begin?*

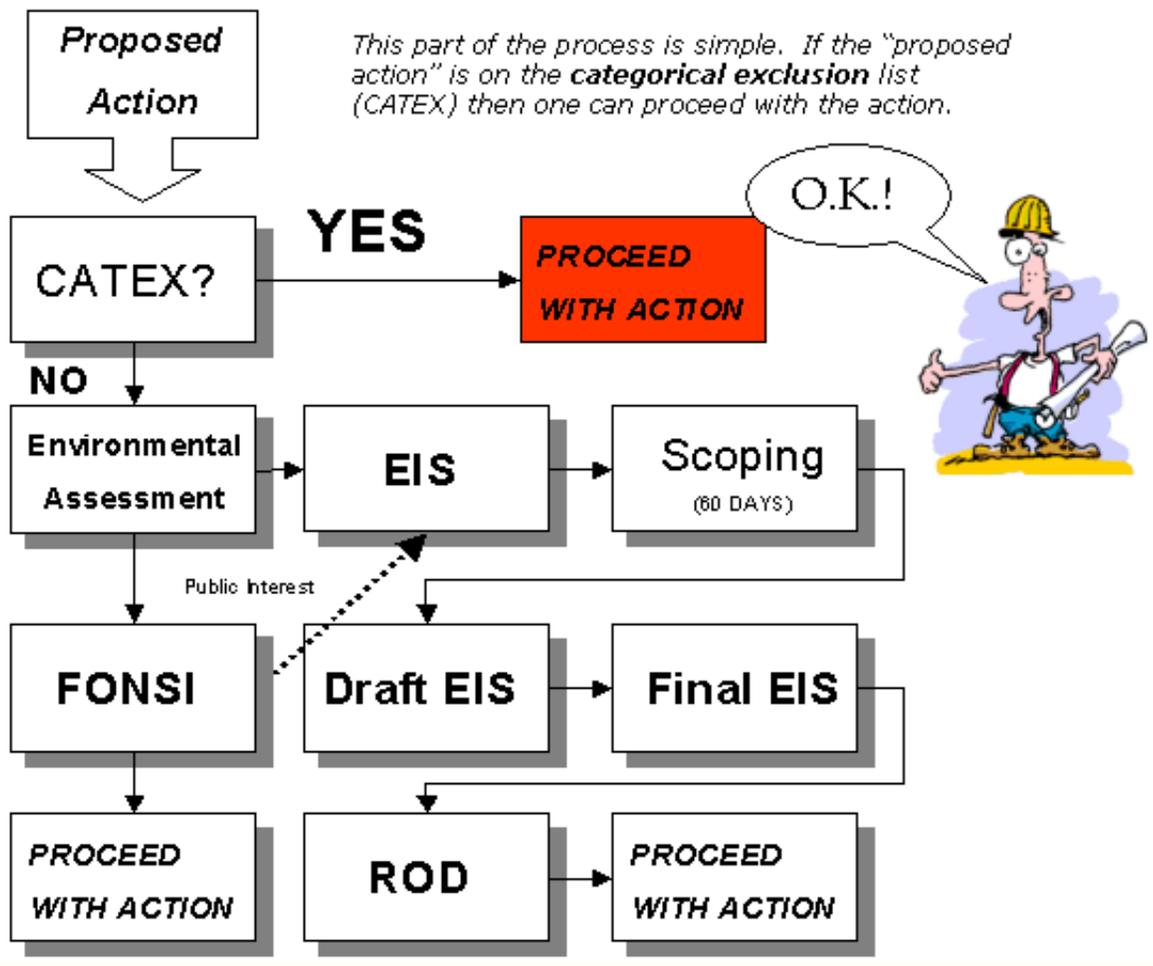


## The NEPA Process.

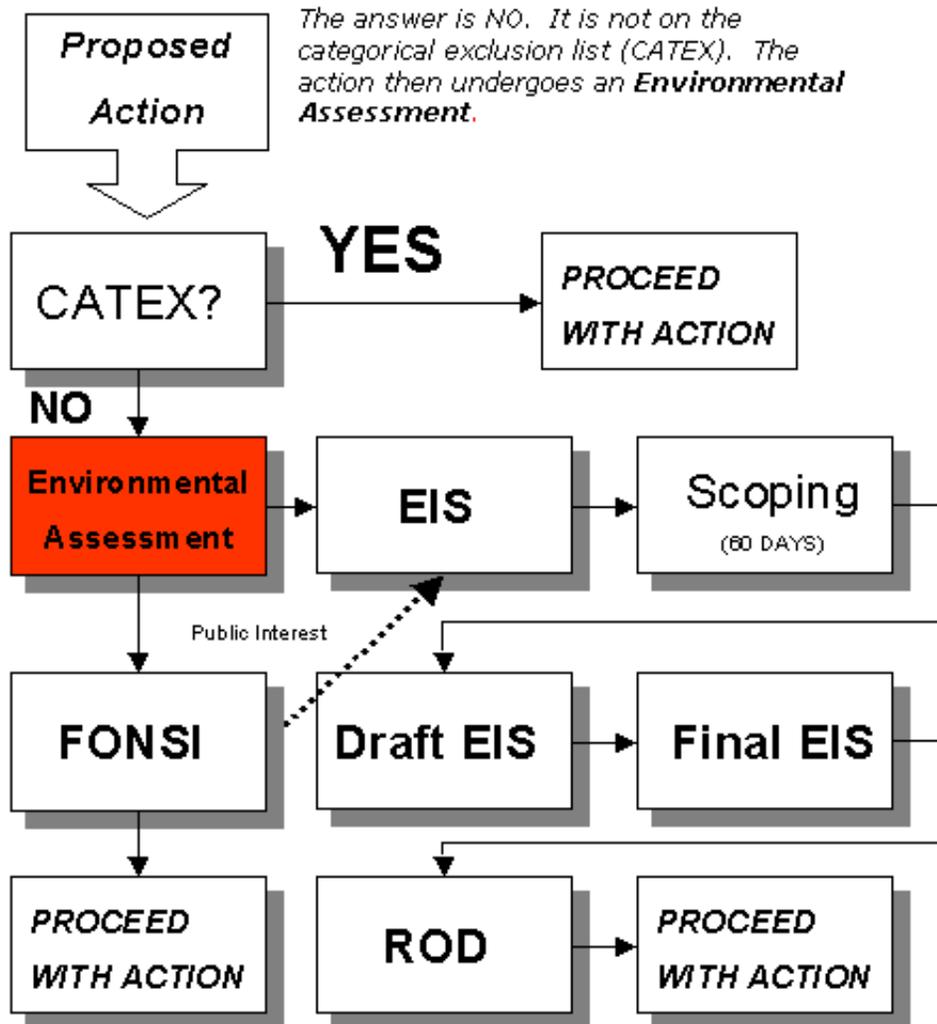
Determine if the proposed action is on the list of **category exclusions (CATEX)**. This is a list maintained by the services that list routine operations and maintenance issues that are not subject to the NEPA process. A possible item on the list could be the painting of the fences surrounding the installation.



# The NEPA Process.



## The NEPA Process.



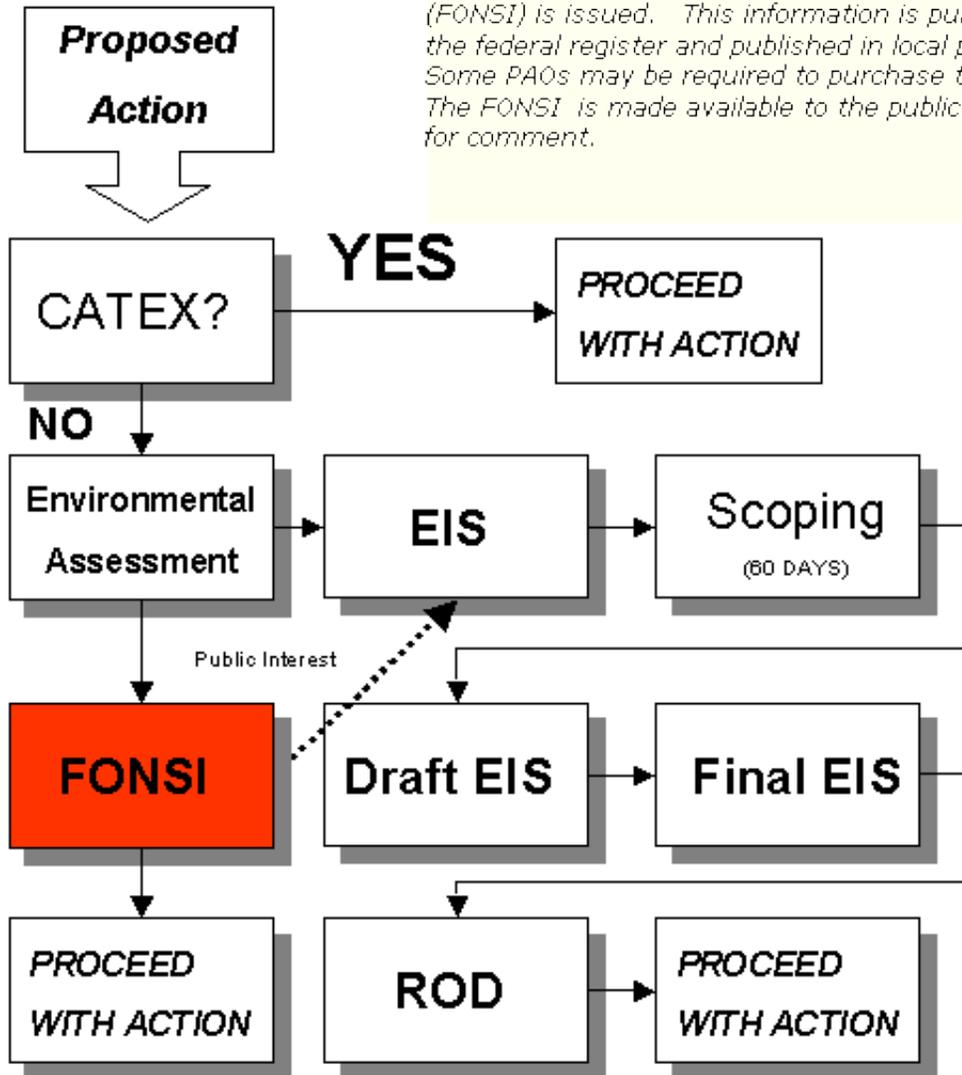
An environmental assessment is usually conducted internally. Its purpose is to decide if there will be impact on the environment.

If it is determined that the action has no environmental impact the action moves to the next step where a document is published called Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The FONSI is published in local papers so the general public can review its content. The public CAN AND HAS stopped proposed actions

If the action has an impact on the environment or has high public interest it moves to the right and up where an Environmental Impact Statement is prepared (EIS).

# The NEPA Process.

Let's say the environmental assessment indicated that there was no significant impact on the environment. A **Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)** is issued. This information is published in the federal register and published in local papers. Some PAOs may be required to purchase the space. The FONSI is made available to the public for 30 days for comment.



Public Notice

## DECISION NOTICE

### Release of Finding of No Significant Impact

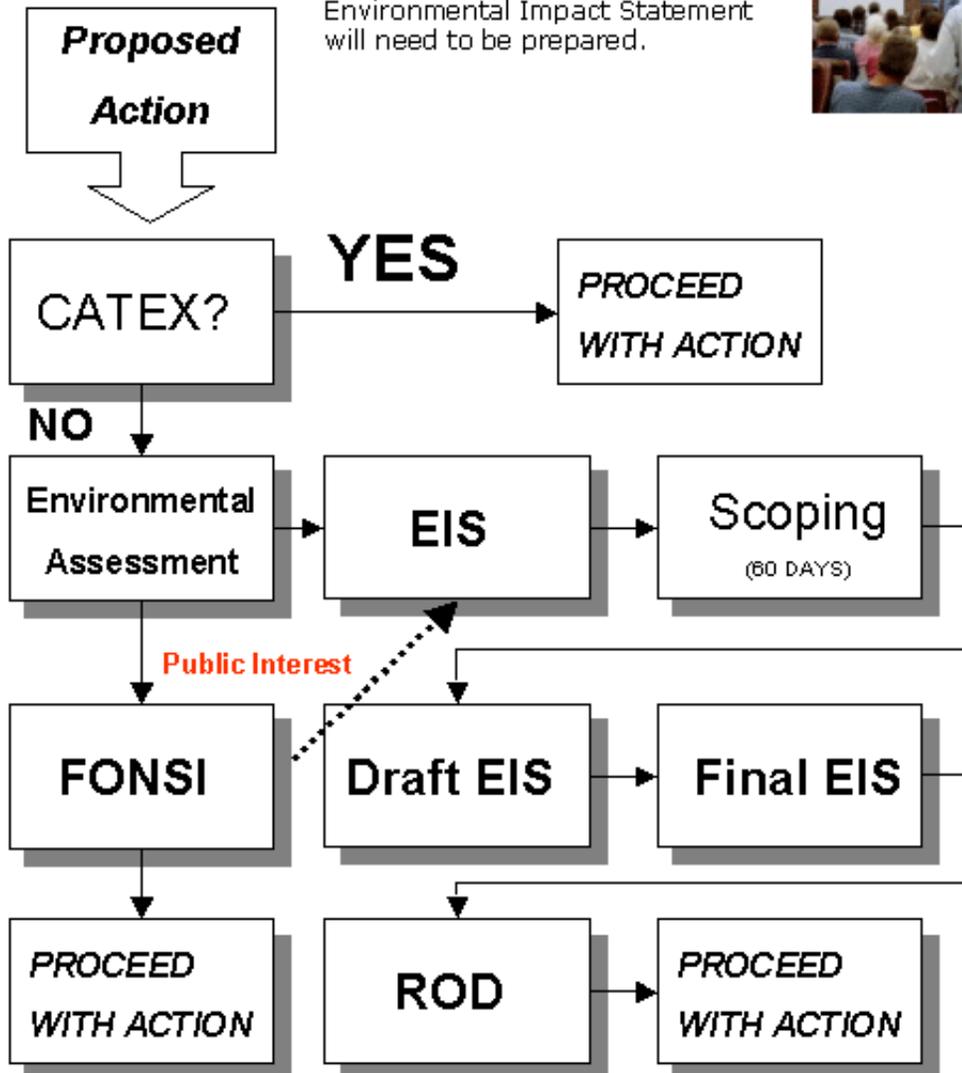
#### Transfer of Jurisdiction – Portion of Whitehaven Parkway

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Park Service (NPS) has recently completed a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) concerning the proposed transfer of jurisdiction to the District of Columbia (District) of approximately 1.88 acres of parkland identified as a portion of Whitehaven Parkway. It is anticipated that the transferred property will be subsequently leased by the District to the Casey Mansion Foundation (Foundation) to facilitate the development of the proposed new mayoral residence on the adjoining Foundation-owned property. Based upon comments received from the public and various public agencies on the Environmental Assessment (EA) associated with a proposed land exchange between the Foundation and NPS dated December 2002, the FONSI identifies the proposed transfer of jurisdiction as the "Preferred Alternative." The Preferred Alternative represents a modification of the "Proposed Action Alternative" as described in EA. The FONSI is available on-line and can be downloaded from the NPS website: [nps.gov/rocr](http://nps.gov/rocr).

Written comments regarding the FONSI should be submitted by August 30, 2003, to Mr. Joseph Cook, Chief, Land Resources Program Center, National Capital Region, National Park Service, 1100 Ohio Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20242 or via e-mail at [joe\\_cook@nps.gov](mailto:joe_cook@nps.gov).

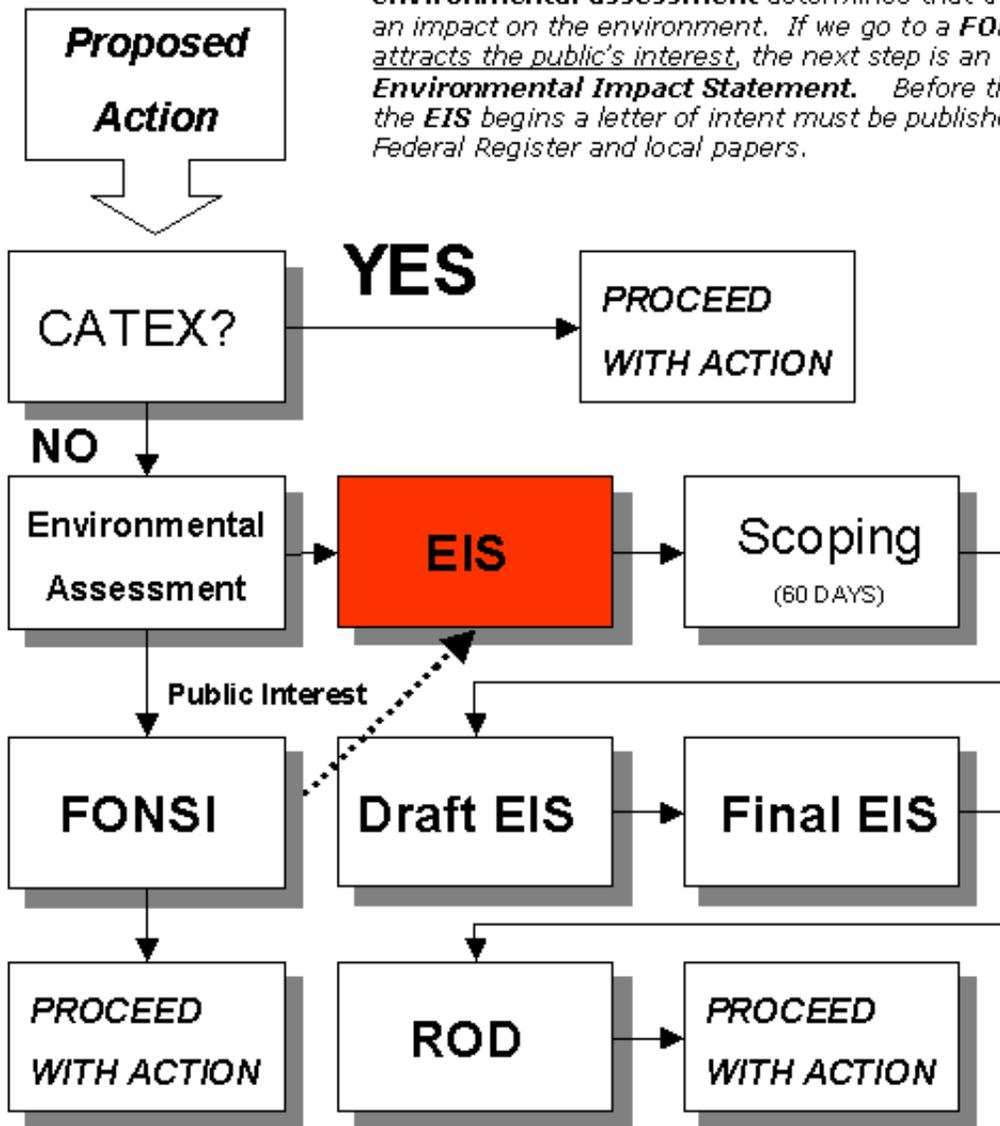
# The NEPA Process.

Even if no significant environmental impact was found with this project, if sufficient public interest is aroused by the issue, and Environmental Impact Statement will need to be prepared.



## The NEPA Process.

An **Environmental Impact Statement** is made when an **environmental assessment** determines that there will be an impact on the environment. If we go to a **FONSI**, and it attracts the public's interest, the next step is an **Environmental Impact Statement**. Before the process of the **EIS** begins a letter of intent must be published in the *Federal Register* and local papers.







The scoping process is a public meeting. The plans are laid out for all to see to allow for public comment. Prepare yourself for any public demonstrations, including a guy showing up with a fish on his head. It is all to make a point and should be treated as normal. If the proposal is unpopular, be prepared for the public to be hostile.



# PUBLIC NOTICE

**Public Information and Scoping Session  
Proposed Future Development and Operations  
at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland  
April 20, 2000, 6 to 9 p.m.  
8th Street and Chisholm Avenue, Fort Meade, Maryland**

There will be a public information and scoping session on the proposed Future Development and Operations at Fort George G. Meade.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will address the future development and operations of Fort Meade's Real Property Master Plan for the Years 2000-2004.

The planned projects expected to occur during this time include the following: construction of new facilities that would consolidate tenants from dilapidated World War II structures and off-post leased facilities into more cost efficient and effective facilities, demolition and construction of barracks and mess halls and the providing of on-post development opportunities for tenants on installations that are currently faced with Base Realignment and Closure.

It is the purpose of this EIS to further assess the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the proposed projects most specifically relating to air quality and increased traffic at Fort Meade that were identified in the Environmental Assessment titled "Future Development and Operations Environmental Assessment" dated April 1999.

The purpose of this public information and scoping session is to provide information on the future development and operations at Fort Meade and to receive input to the EIS process from citizens and organizations. The public is encouraged to attend this session between the hours 6 and 9 p.m. to provide comments, ideas and suggestions. All comments received at this session will be evaluated and incorporated as appropriate into the EIS and will be considered during the final decision-making process. This information session is open to the public and any interested persons are invited.

Any questions pertaining to this notice may be directed to Jim Gebhardt, Fort Meade Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Management Office, 301-677-9365.

## Clinic f

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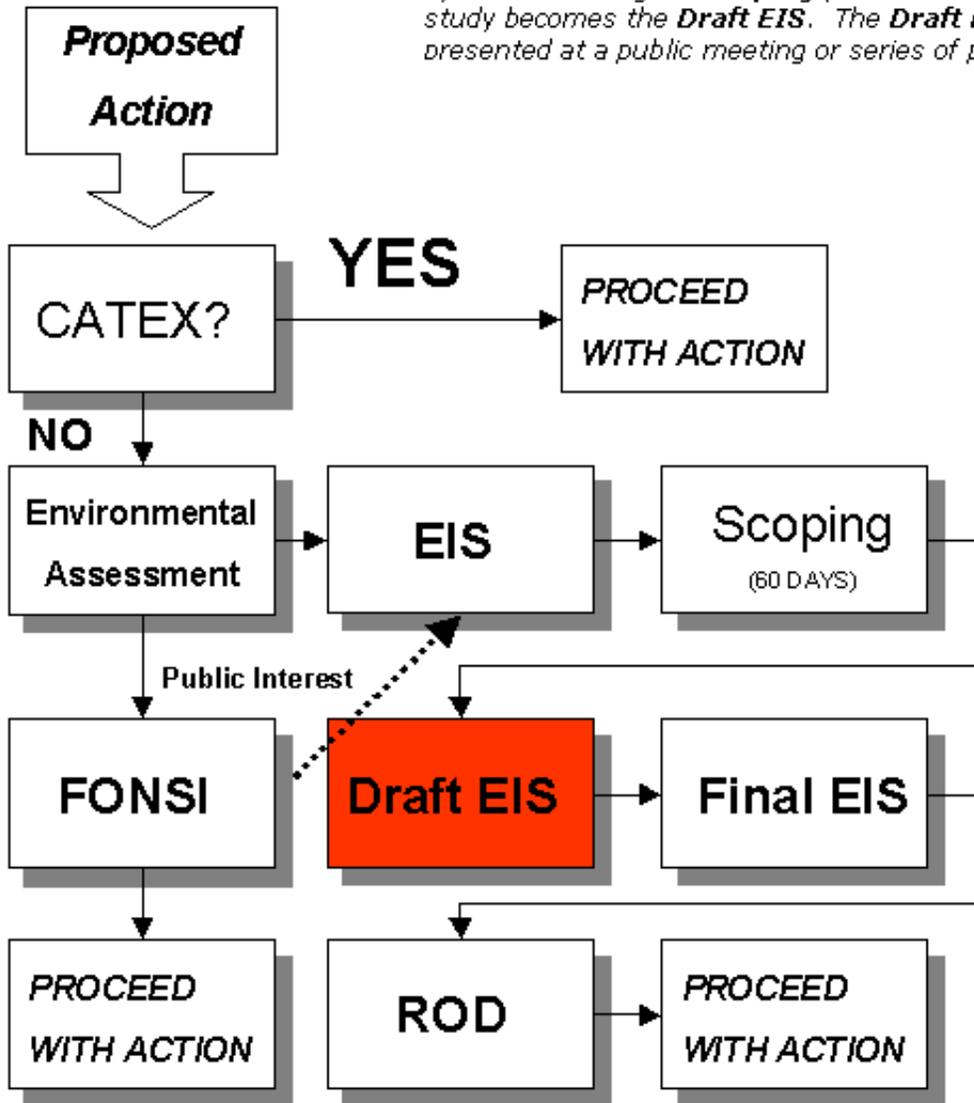
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Office of the Staff

This is an example of an ad for a scoping meeting. Keep the language simple, to the point and avoid military jargon. Putting it in the base paper is not enough. The publication has to have a large enough circulation so that you can be sure that the most people possible have seen it. If you do not do this it will affect the process and you might have to start the NEPA process over; but this time under court order.

IF THE PROPOSED ACTION CAN AFFECT THREE COUNTIES, PUBLISH THE AD IN PAPERS THAT CAN BE SEEN IN ALL THREE COUNTIES.

# The NEPA Process.

Following **scoping**, studies are conducted to determine the impacts of the proposed action and address the concerns raised by citizens during the **scoping** process. When completed, the study becomes the **Draft EIS**. The **Draft EIS** is once again presented at a public meeting or series of public meetings.



## PAO Responsibilities

During the NEPA process the PAO works closely with the Command Environmental Team.

This team includes the following members: Environmental Officer, Civil Engineer, Public Affairs Officer (YOU), contractors and any other individual needed for the action to go forward.

In these meetings, the agency proposing the action explains the environmental impacts of the proposed project and agency plans to deal with them. It also should address any issues or concerns raised during scoping. The Draft EIS is open to a public comment period. The minimum period is 45 days, but agencies must consider the size of the project, the number of people affected by it and any controversy surrounding it when setting time limits for public comment.

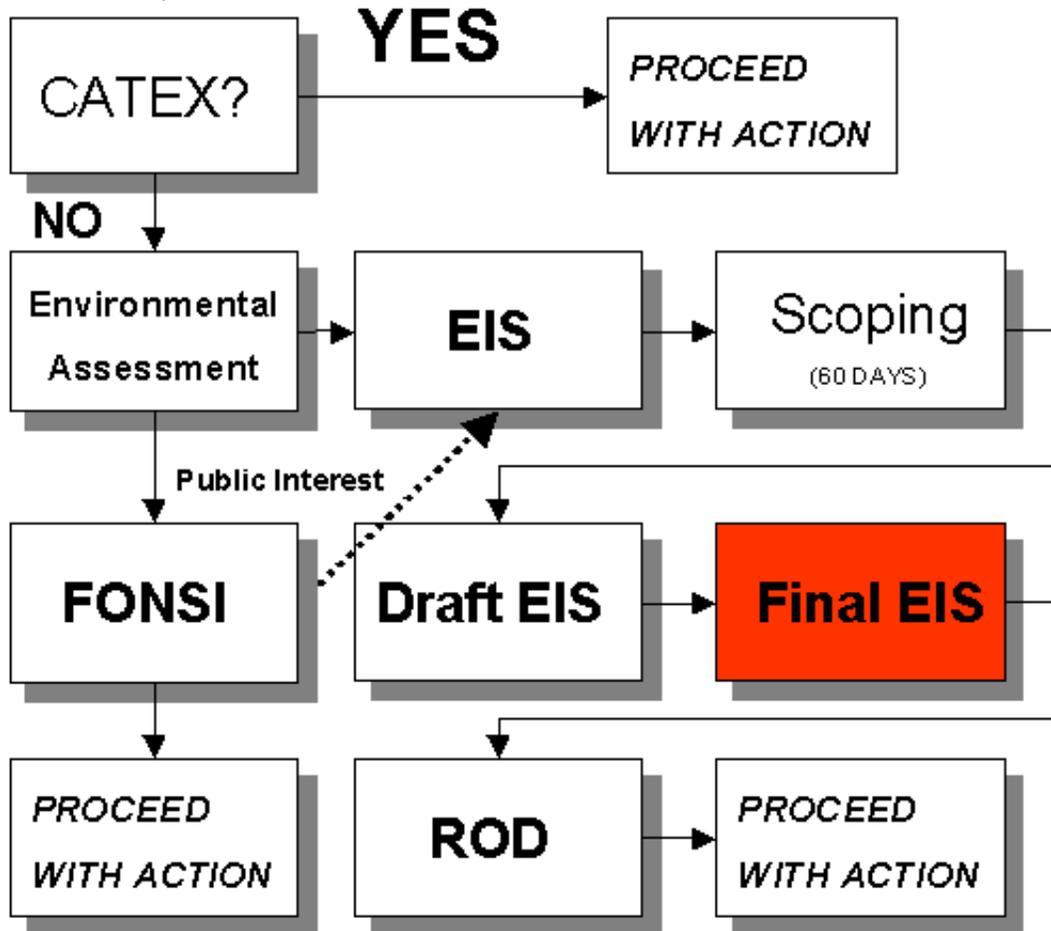
### Supplement to the Draft EIS Public Hearing Locations

Amargosa Valley, Nevada  
Las Vegas, Nevada  
Pahrump, Nevada

# The NEPA Process.

**Proposed  
Action**

*The **Final EIS** is published after the agency proposing the action addresses any concerns raised by public or agency comments received on the **Draft EIS**. This again is made available to the public for a minimum 30-day public comment period.*



Excerpt from web site



## Public Statement on F/A-18E/F Final Environmental Impact Statement

Statement: The following is a public statement concerning the release of the F/A -18 E/F Final Environmental Impact Statement.

(QUOTE) The Secretary of the Navy has released a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for introduction of the F/A - 18 E/F Super Hornet to the east coast of the United States. The document recommends split basing of 10 Super Hornet squadrons at Naval Air Station Oceana in Virginia Beach, Va., and at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point in North Carolina. The FEIS also recommends construction of an Outlying Landing Field (OLF) in Washington County, N.C., for use in practicing aircraft carrier landings.

The preferred alternative recommended by the Atlantic Fleet Commander, Admiral Robert J. Natter, calls for basing 8 Super Hornet squadrons (96 aircraft) and 1 Fleet Replacement Squadron (24 aircraft) at Naval Air Station Oceana and 2 squadrons (24 aircraft) at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point. A second alternative contained in the FEIS recommended basing 6 squadrons at NAS Oceana and 4 at MCAS Cherry Point. Both alternatives recommend construction of an Outlying Landing Field (OLF) in Washington County.

The preferred basing alternative maximizes existing facilities and limits capital investment requirements at both NAS Oceana and MCAS Cherry Point, providing substantive mitigation at an acceptable cost. The geographic proximity of the two bases allows for ...

The public will be allowed to review the FEIS for a period of 30 days in accordance with the National Environmental Protection Act. Following this review period, the Secretary of the Navy will issue a record of decision regarding Super Hornet homebasing and OLF site selection.

The Super Hornet is an evolutionary upgrade of the combat-proven F/A - 18 C/D Hornet, ...

The text of the FEIS is available online at <http://www.efaircraft.ene.com> or at public libraries in the affected areas.

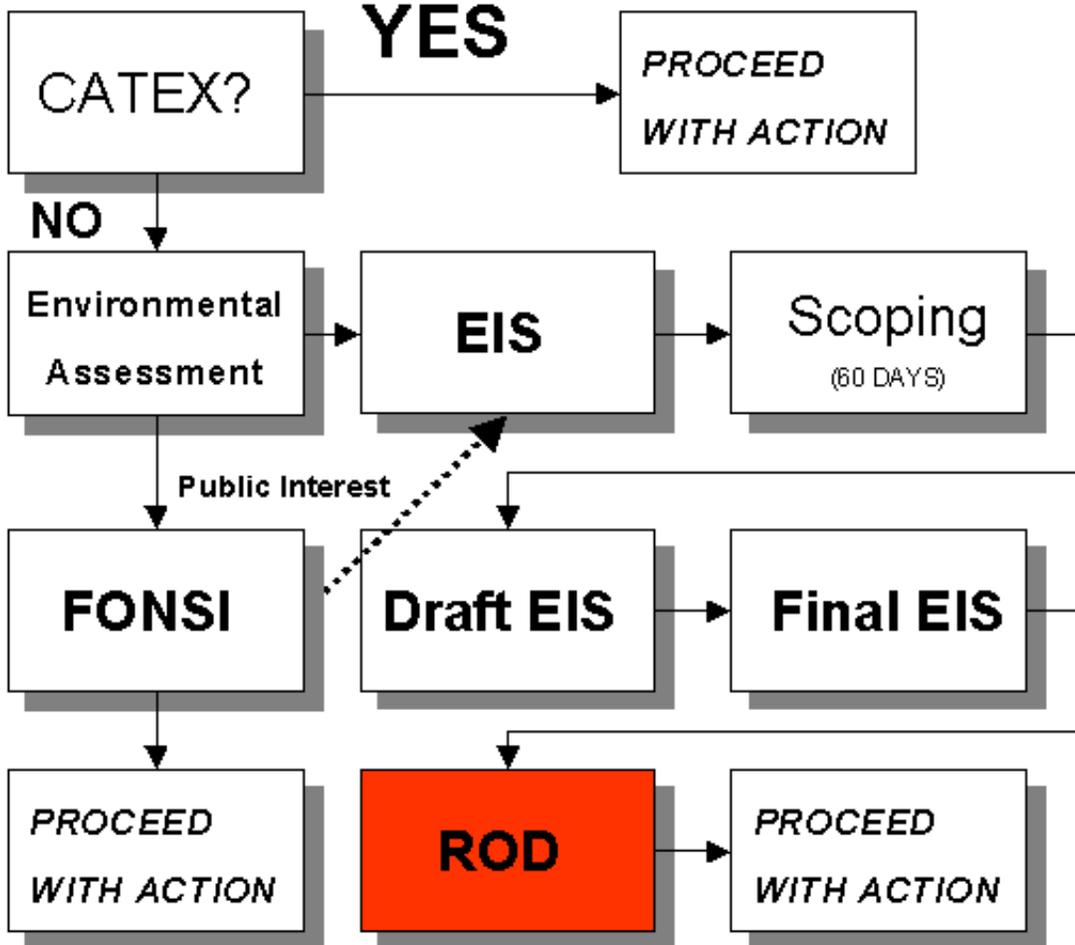
Media inquiries regarding the proposed action should be directed to the U.S. Atlantic Fleet Public Affairs Office (757) 836-3600. (UNQUOTE)

# The NEPA Process.

**Proposed  
Action**

*The agency proposing the action then signs a Record of Decision - **ROD** - completing the NEPA process for the project. Availability of the ROD is advertised in local papers.*

*The ROD is the final step in the process and has a 30-day review and comment period.*



## Record of Decision



EPA

Regional Administrator John Lani signs a ROD as  
as Project Manager Mary Jane Nearman looks on.

Getting to this point in the process will not happen if you don't look after the details along the way.

*You will have a problem* if there is an unclear purpose or need for the proposed action.

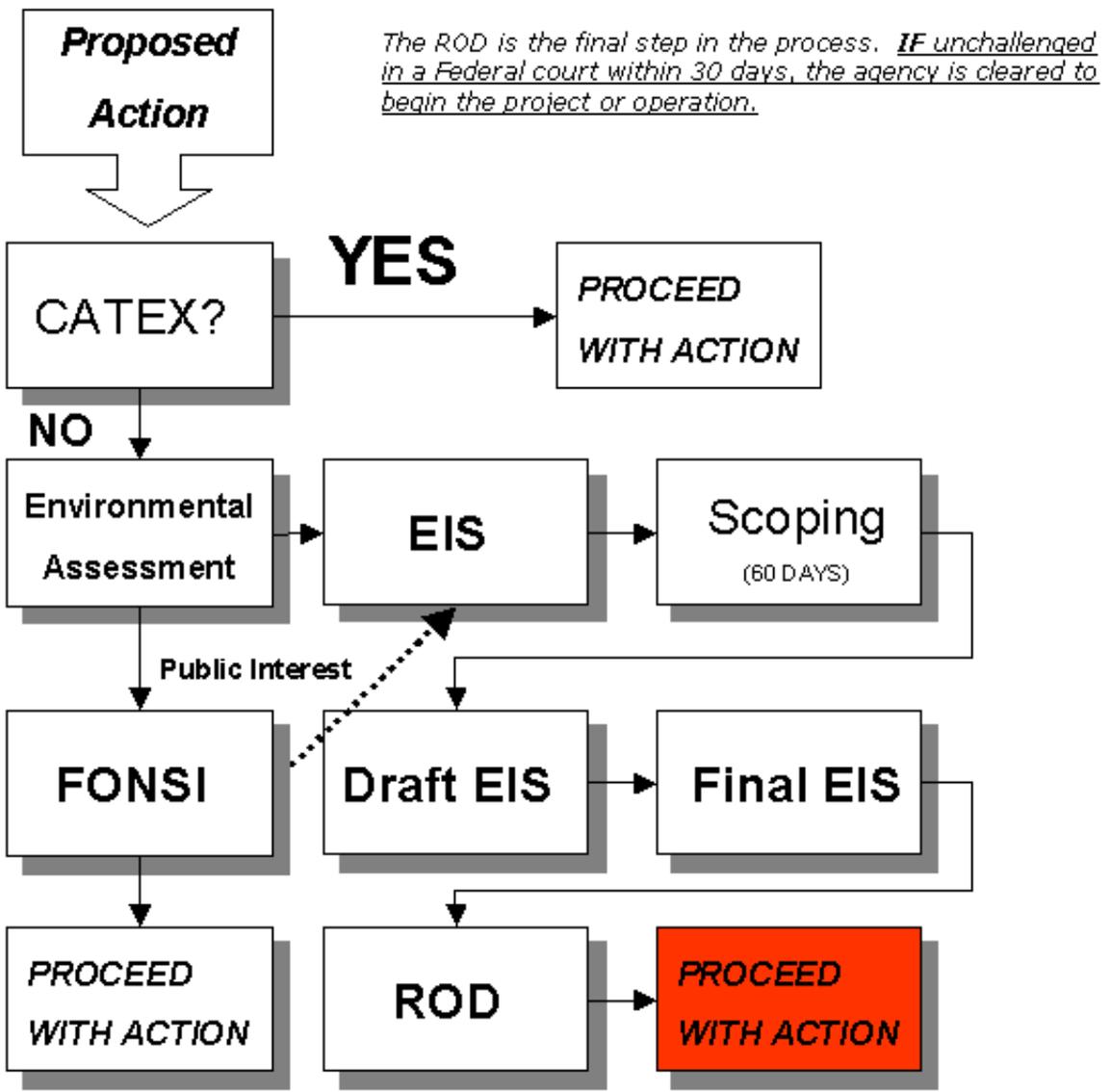
*You will have a problem* if the alternatives proposed in EIS do not meet the original need. Why go through the process and accept alternatives that do not help your original intent?

*You will have a problem* if you do not have enough data. The NEPA Process is basically a research project with public review. In research, data is necessary to prove your proposed action.

*You will have a problem* with the EIS if it relies too heavily on military jargon.

*You will have a problem* if you try to downplay the controversy around the proposed action. The public is taking it seriously so you should do the same.

# The NEPA Process.



*We got the go-ahead. Let's build that Heliport. The General is going to be so happy!*



*Note: Many operations will start work prior to the end of the 30 days. This is a non-issue for the PAO, unless it is challenged and results in media attention.*

## What are the PAO responsibilities in the NEPA Process?

### 1. Be a team player

Work CLOSELY with the environmental officer and remember you are part of the command environmental team. There are many people involved, from military officers, scientists, managers and civilian contractors. The success of the proposed action depends on your participation.

### 2. Assess the level of public concern

You are the resident expert concerning the possible public and media reaction to the proposed project. It is up to you to keep track of news stories in the media related to the proposed action. You have taken on the public as your area of expertise. Make a study of the public reaction to NEPA issues in the past, the present, and make your best guess for the future.

### 3. Ensure the public is notified and has the opportunity to be involved.

The success of the NEPA process is how well the public was informed and allowed to voice its opinions. Use your communication skills to let the public know what is going on. The more successful you are, the less chance something will go wrong.

### 4. Review materials and content for tone

You are a communication expert. Review the content of your communication materials for the correct tone. The language must be clear and easily understandable.

### 5. Maintain contact with publics

Keep the service members, family members, retirees and contractors informed of the status of the proposed action. Be available to the type of publics that include environmental groups and individuals concerned with the proposed action that live in the community.

### 6. Help with public meetings

The public is your business. You are in charge of managing the public interest during the event and possible media attention that the NEPA process might bring.

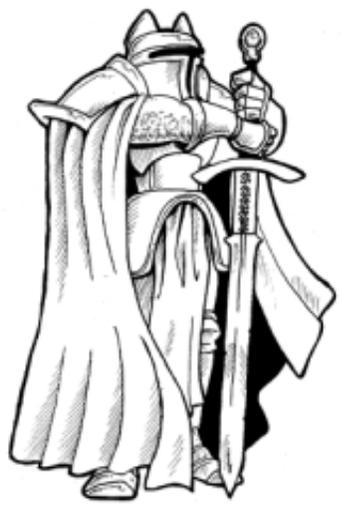
### 7. Support the proposed action with editorial support

You are in charge of the command information newspaper. The editorial is a very important tool to present the "command position" on the proposed action. The editorial must be clear, concise and done with skill and finesse. This is your chance to "shine" in something that is very important for the command.

### 8. Take part in the process of public notification

You are in the communication business. You have contacts with the media. You are used to dealing with the public one-on-one and may have insights into the best way for the notification to take place.

## PA Challenges that we face today



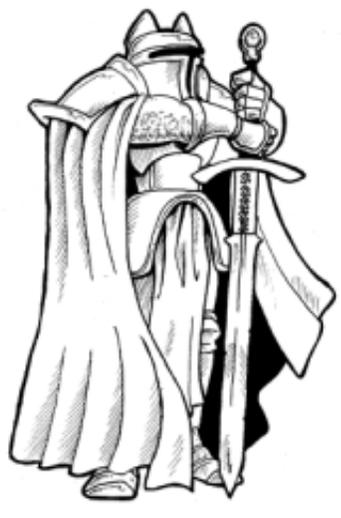
Scope. Because of the many missions we train for and weapons we employ, the scope of military environmental impact is large. We have everything from impact areas and bombing ranges to chemical munitions storage areas. We also employ lasers and various types of electromagnetic transmitters. Installations' problems range in size from a few acres to thousands of acres and frequently contain multiple contaminated areas.

## PA Challenges



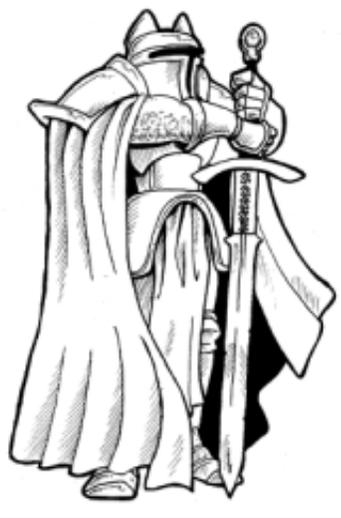
Competing Priorities/Complicating factors. Other issues and priorities compete for our time. Although we are concerned about the environment, our focus may be supporting a troop deployment. The military also has to deal with the possibility of base closings and changing environmental regulations.

## PA Challenges



Communication Barriers. We are challenged by public anxiety and skepticism concerning environmental issues. The technical nature of the issues makes communicating very difficult. In some cases, the perception is the reality - and perception is what you will have to deal with as a PAO.

## PA Challenges



Costs. Costs associated with environmental programs are high. Billions of dollars go to cleaning up sites. At your installation, a big part of your budget can go just to environmental cleanup. What's more, the flow of money for cleanup is usually unpredictable since it is not always budgeted for.

## PA Challenges



Legislative Trends. Laws change, more laws are created and enforcement continues to get tougher. Federal facilities are no longer exempt. DOD abides by more stringent standards and has adopted a "take responsibility" policy, meaning we will seldom debate liability where the environment is concerned.

Six PA Messages to transmit to the public on DOD Public Affairs and the environment:

**Message One: We operate within the law**

*And we do!* There are very strict enforcement policies in place. In crafting this message to the public you must remember that laws have changed over the years. At times certain environmental practices were NOT illegal, but the services have adjusted to meet the new laws in place. We have changed with the times.

**Message Two: We train our service members to take heed and be aware of the environment**

*And we do!* Each base and command has in place strict environmental policies. Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines and Coast Guard are trained on the latest standards. Most commands have environmental offices that study the issues.

**Message Three: We enforce the laws!**

*And we do!* Bases, stations and depots throughout DOD cooperate with the local, state and federal regulators. We strictly enforce environmental regulations and laws both on military installations and in the field.

**Message Four: We live here too!**

*And we do!* Service members live in communities across the United States. Service members enjoy the environment as much as everyone else. We are a part of the community and partake of the natural resources the same as everyone else.

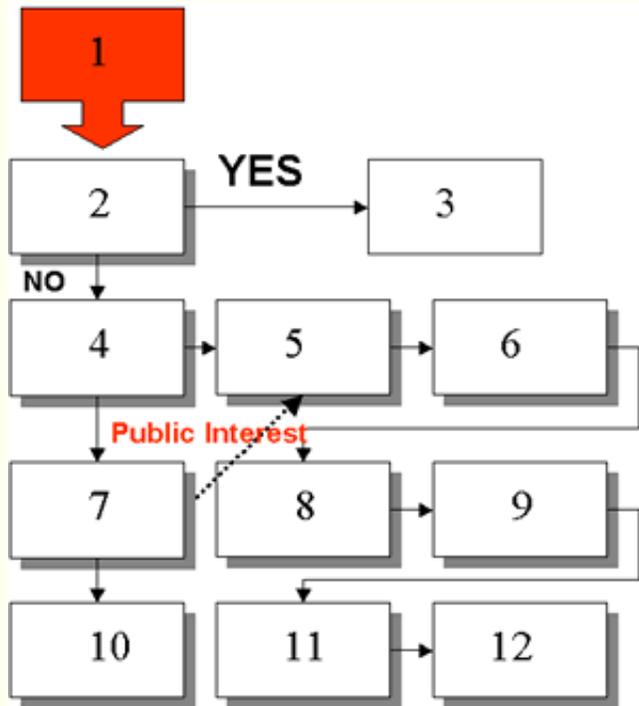
**Message Five: Our funding is limited!**

*And it is!* The cost of environmental compliance and cleanup is growing. At the same time, the federal government is faced with expenditures from overseas commitments. This is not an excuse, just a fact.

**Message Six: But despite the hardships, progress is being made!**

*And to prove it we have cleaned up a number of sites.* We now have active environmental management programs at all bases and stations; and in many cases DOD is setting the standard for environmental compliance and resource conservation.

## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ

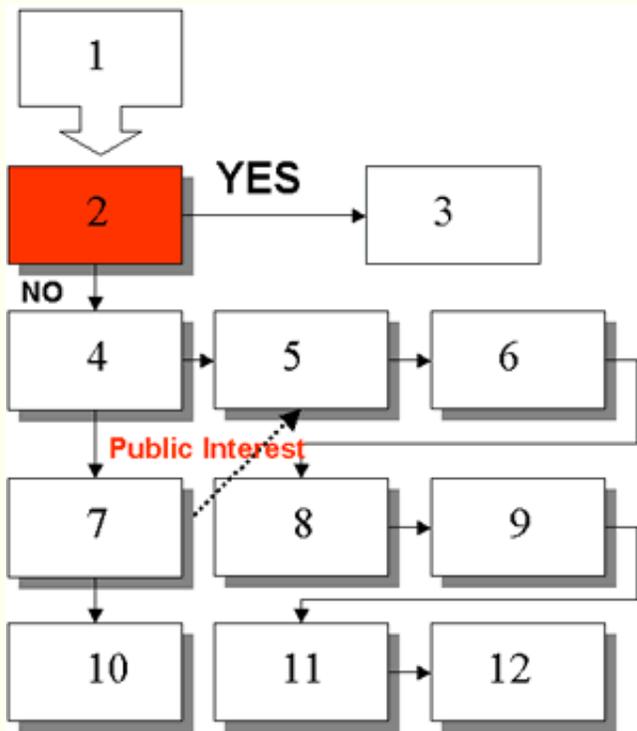


There are three paths you can take through the NEPA process. Let's look at all three.

What is box 1?

- a. Proposed Action
- b. CATEX

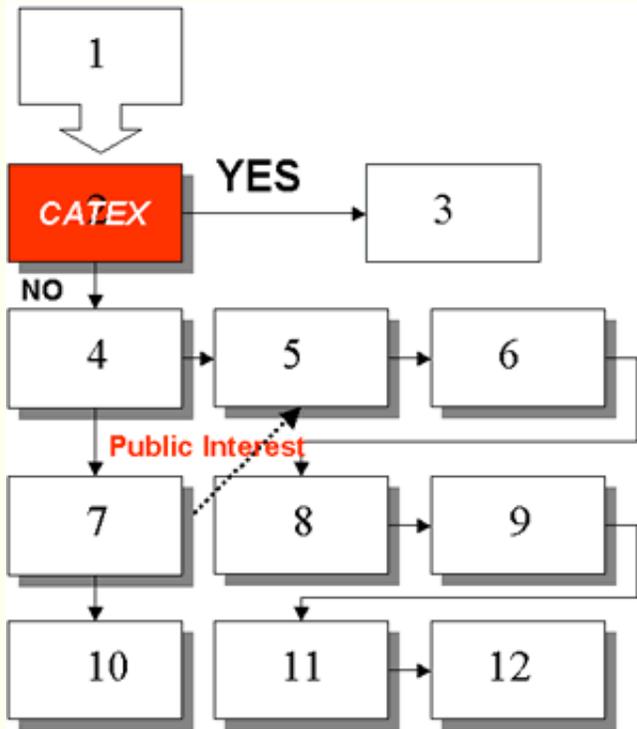
# NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What is box 2?

- a. CATEX
- b. FONSI

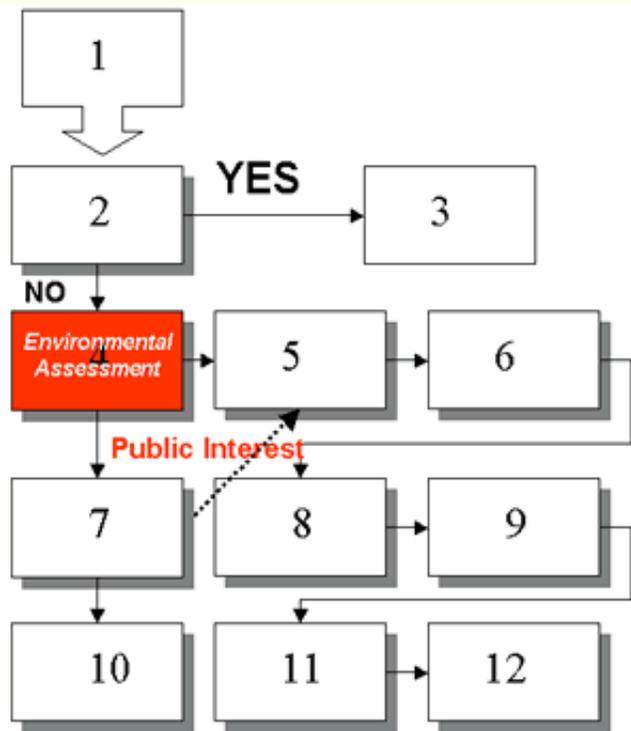
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



If the proposed action is on the CATEX which box do you move to?

- a. 3 (PROCEED WITH THE ACTION)
- b. 4 (Environmental Assessment)

## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ

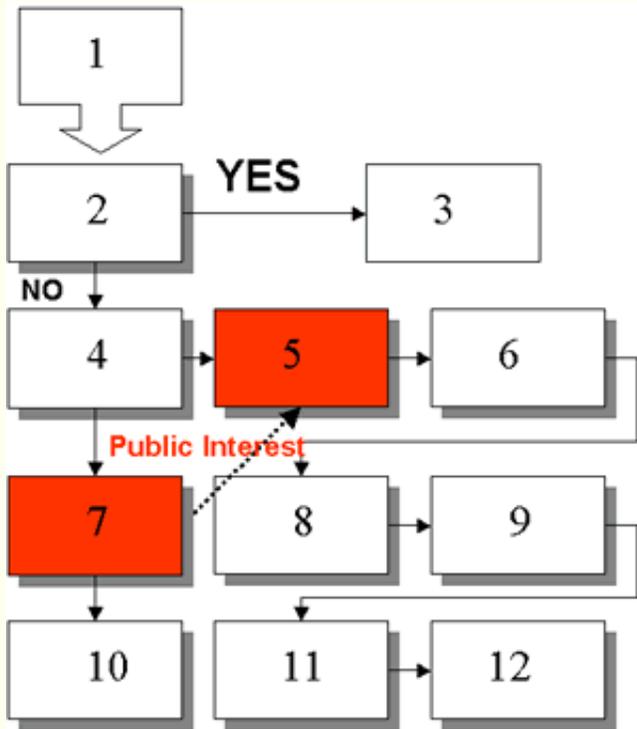


We are now at the Environmental Assessment point in the NEPA process. We have gone to it because the PROPOSED ACTION is not on the CATEX.

What decision has to be made at this point?

- Does this action have an impact on the environment?
- Is this the type of environment that we are looking for?

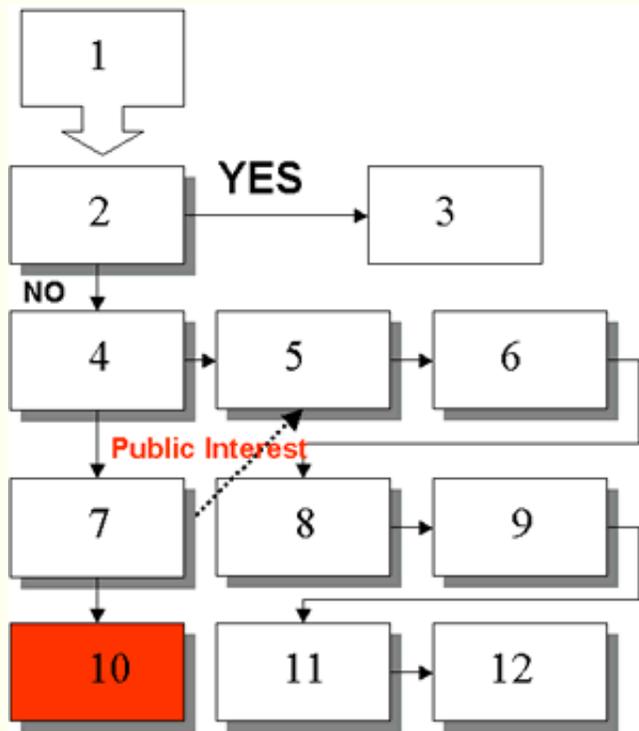
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



If the ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT finds there is no significant impact on the environment, what block is the next step?

- a. 5
- b. 7

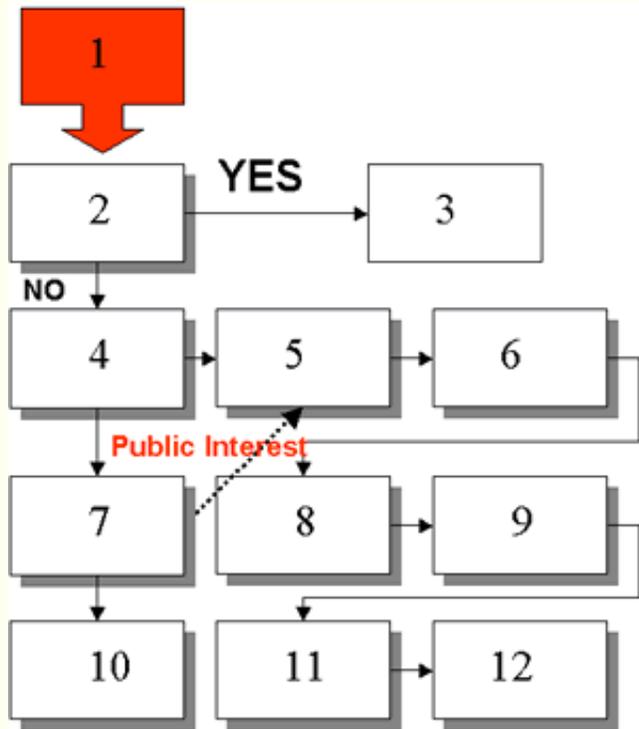
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



The required 30 days have passed for the FONSI. There has been no significant public interest and no court challenges. We can now move on to block 10. Pick what best describes block 10.

- a. We PROCEED WITH THE ACTION
- b. We call in the EPA

## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ

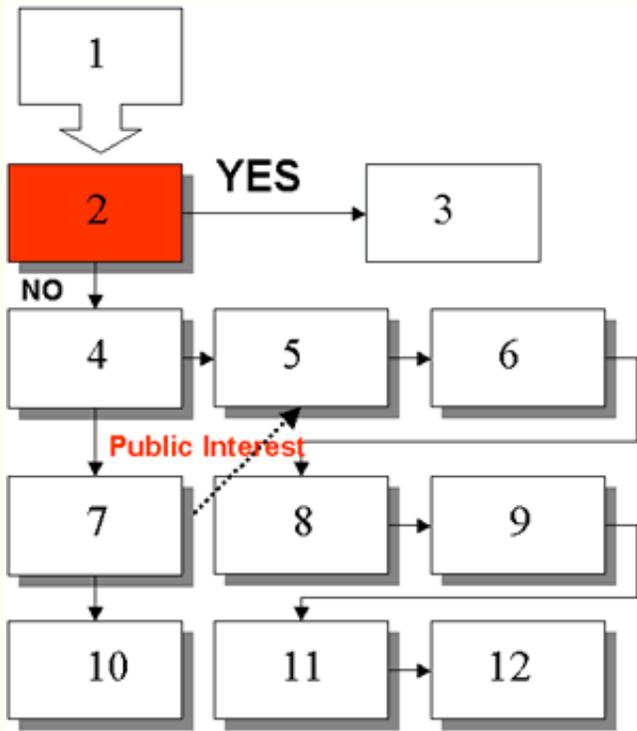


Now let's try another direction you might face in the NEPA process.

What is box 1?

- a. Proposed Action
- b. CATEX

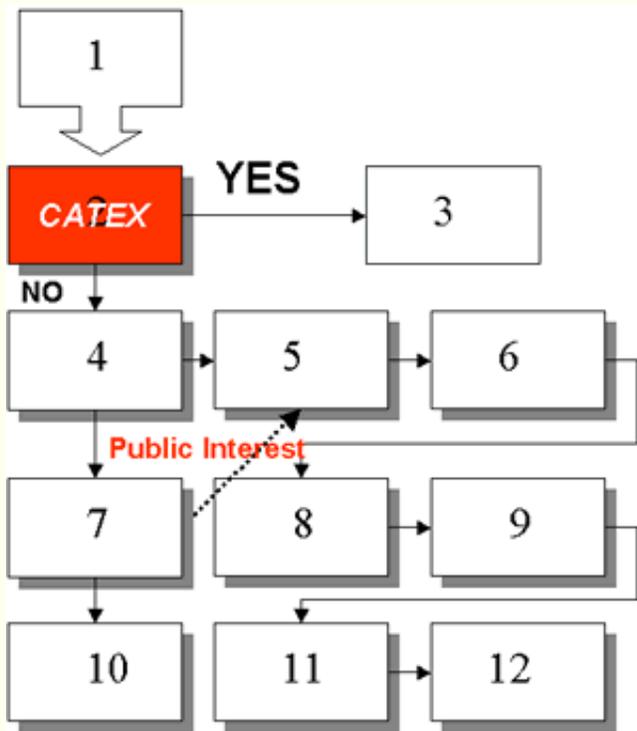
# NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What is box 2?

- a. CATEX
- b. FONSI

## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ

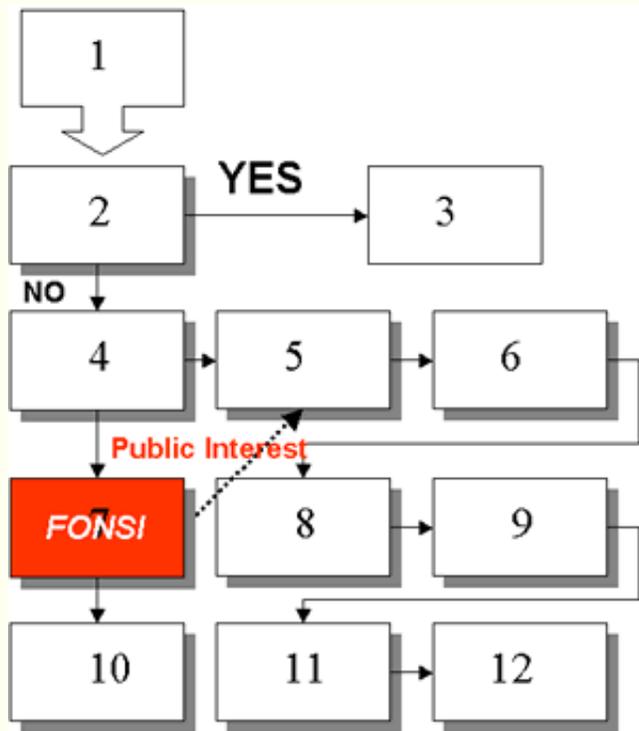


If the proposed action is NOT on the CATEX which box do you move on to?

- a. 3 (PROCEED WITH THE ACTION)
- b. 4 (Environmental Assessment)



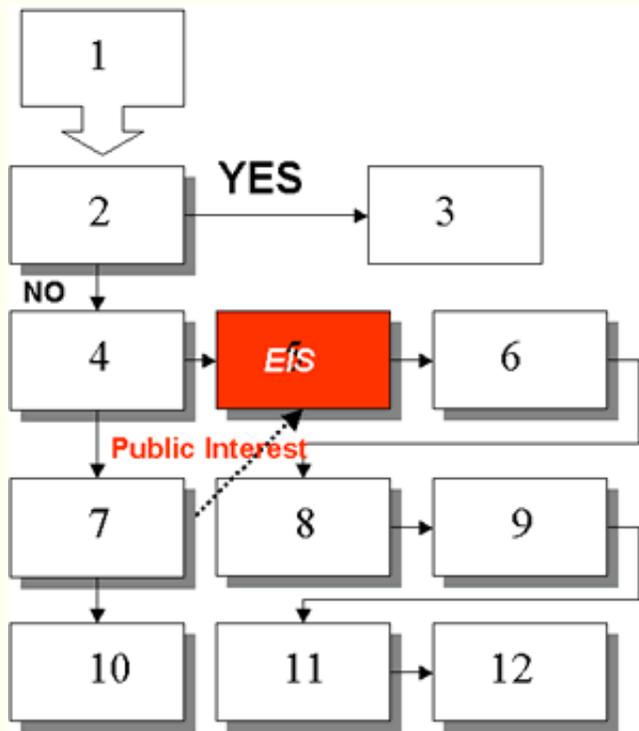
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



The ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT has determined that there is no significant impact on the environment, but the general public has taken a large interest in your proposed action. If this is the case, what block do you go to?

- a. 5
- b. 10

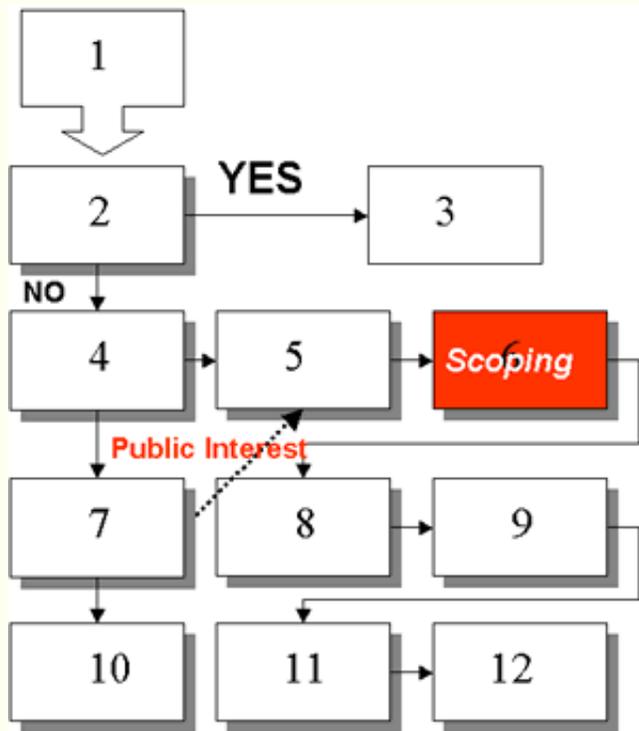
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



Before the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT can begin what must happen first?

- A letter of intent must be published in the Federal Register and in local papers.
- A team of scientist must conduct the research first before a letter is published in the Federal Register.

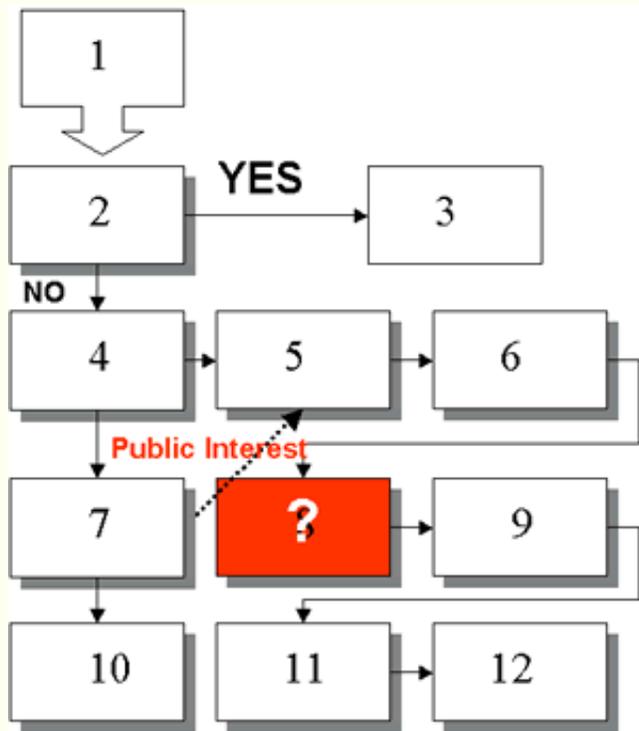
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What is the scoping process?

- Refers to a public meeting or a series of meetings at which the agency proposing the action explains the project being considered.
- It is the process where the public has its breath freshened.

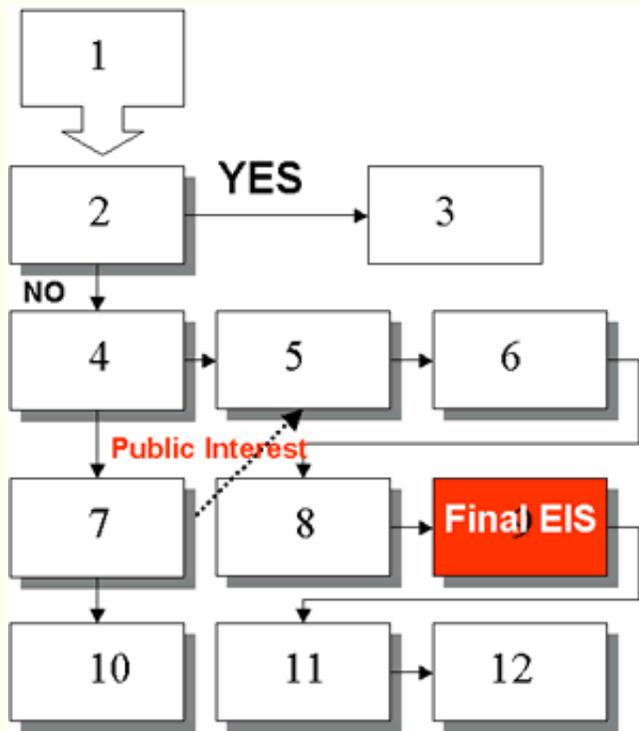
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What step follows the scoping process?

- a. Studies are conducted to determine the impacts of the proposed action. When completed this is called the DRAFT EIS.
- b. A record of decision is signed.

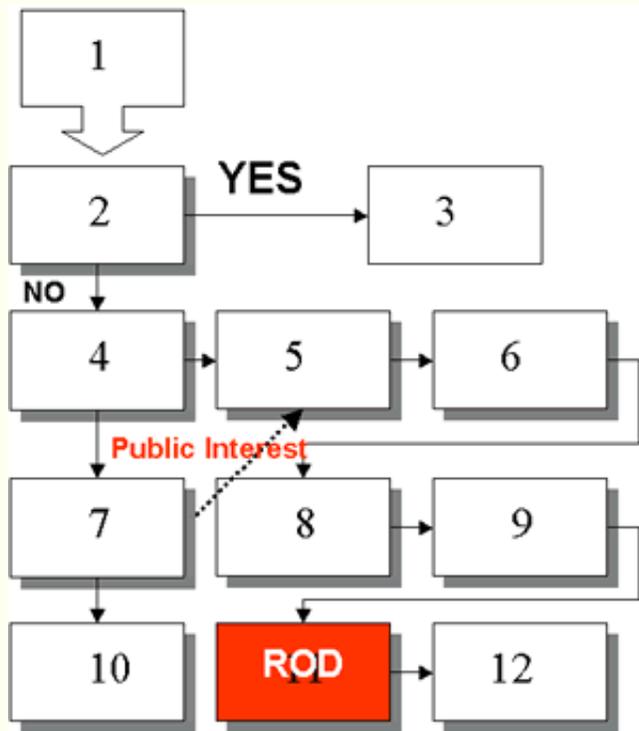
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



The next step is the FINAL EIS (step 9). What happens in the FINAL EIS and how many days is it open for public comment?

- After the FINAL EIS is published the process goes right to Box 11 (record of decision). It is open for 120 days.
- The final EIS is published after the agency proposing the action addresses any concerns raised by the public or agency comments that was received from the DRAFT EIS. It is open for 30 days for the public to review.

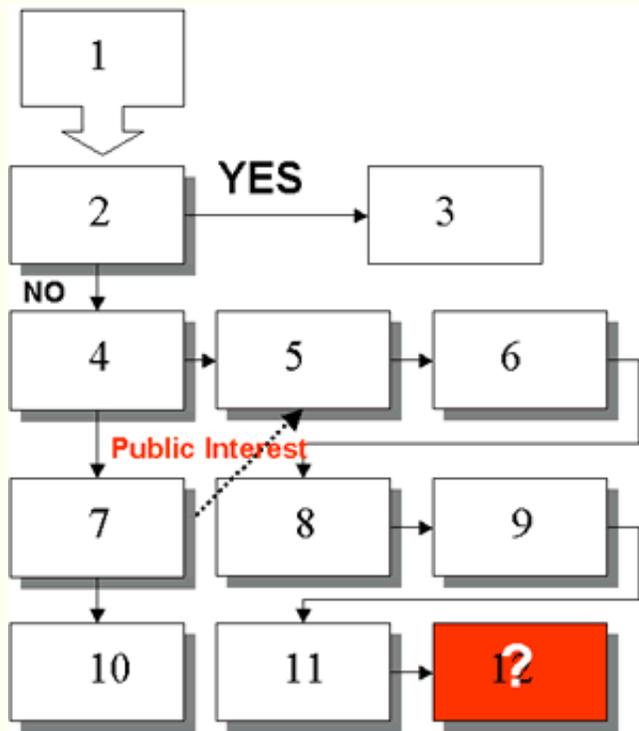
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



The agency proposing the action signs a ROD (Record of Decision). This is the final step in the NEPA process. How many days is the ROD open for public review?

- a. 120 days
- b. 30 days

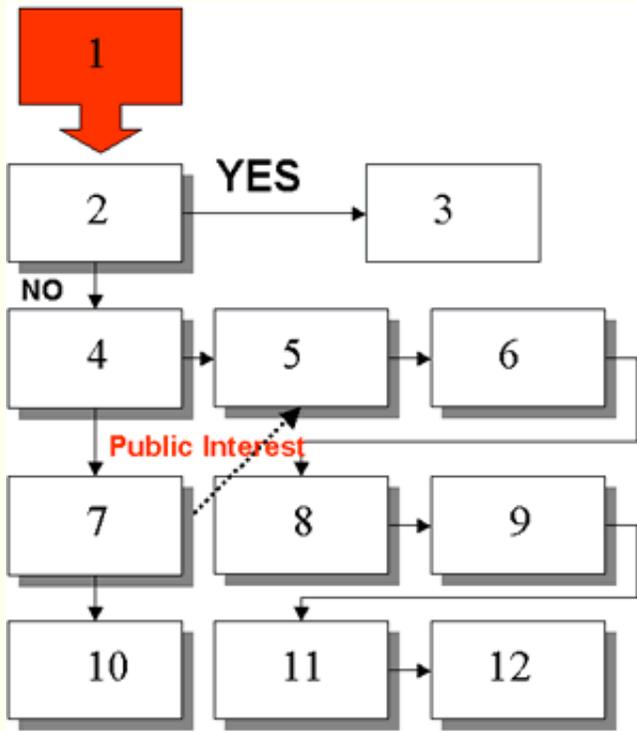
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What happens at step 12?

- a. We now PROCEED WITH THE ACTION
- b. We call the EPA

# NEPA PROCESS QUIZ

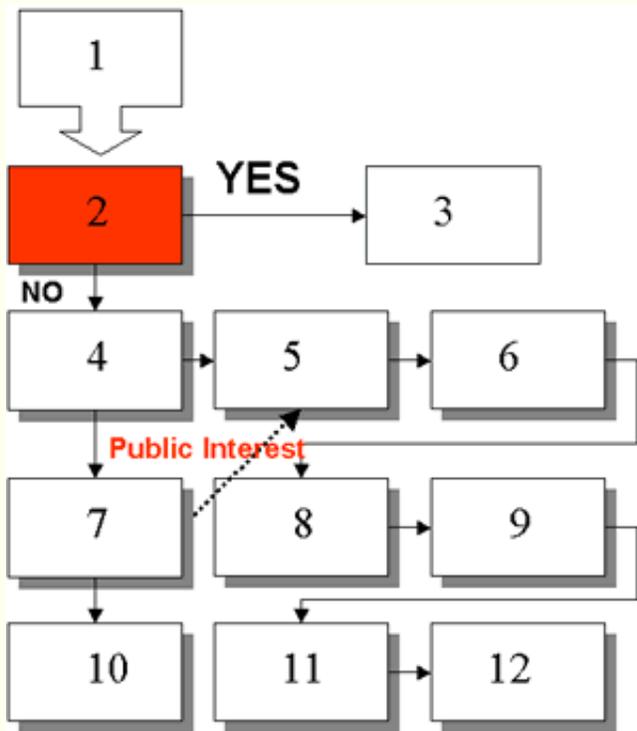


Another scenario.

What is box 1?

- a. Proposed Action
- b. CATEX

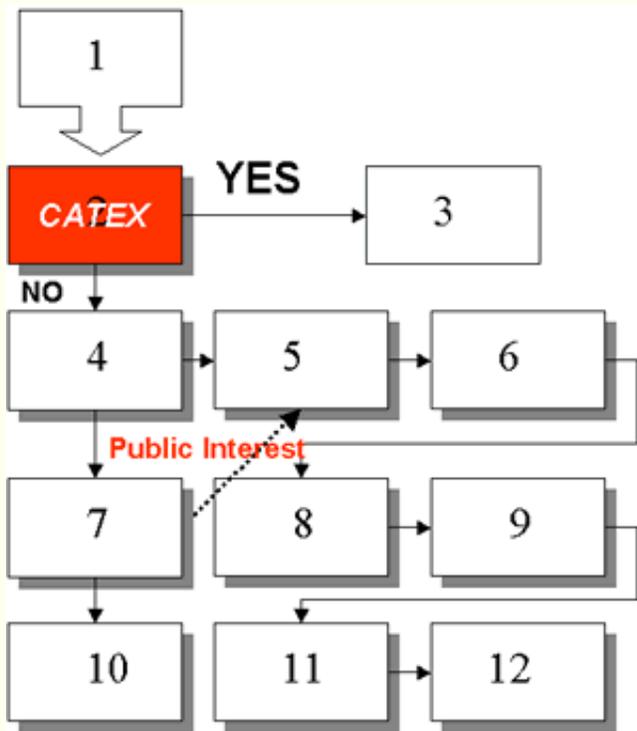
# NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What is box 2?

- a. CATEX
- b. FONSI

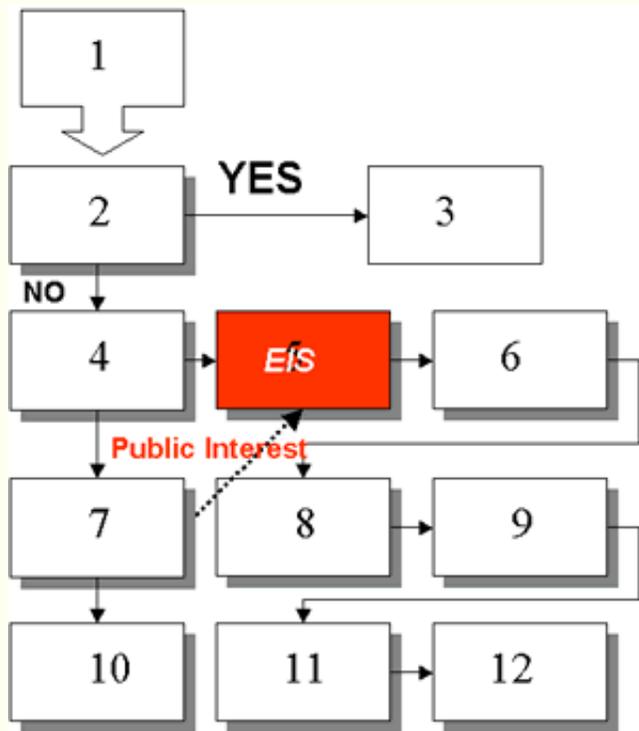
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



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- a. 3 (PROCEED WITH THE ACTION)
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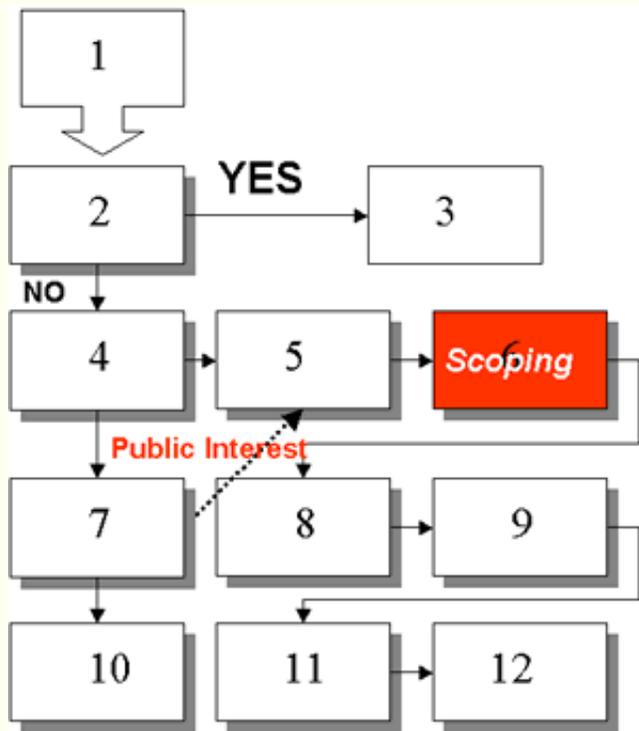
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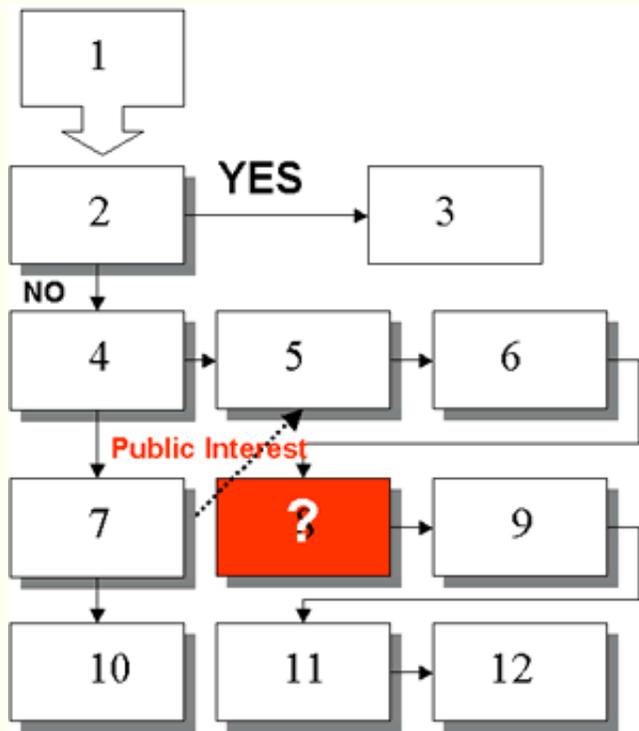
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What is the scoping process?

- Refers to a public meeting or a series of meetings at which the agency proposing the action explains the project being considered.
- It is the process where a ten year plan is scoped out for the environment.

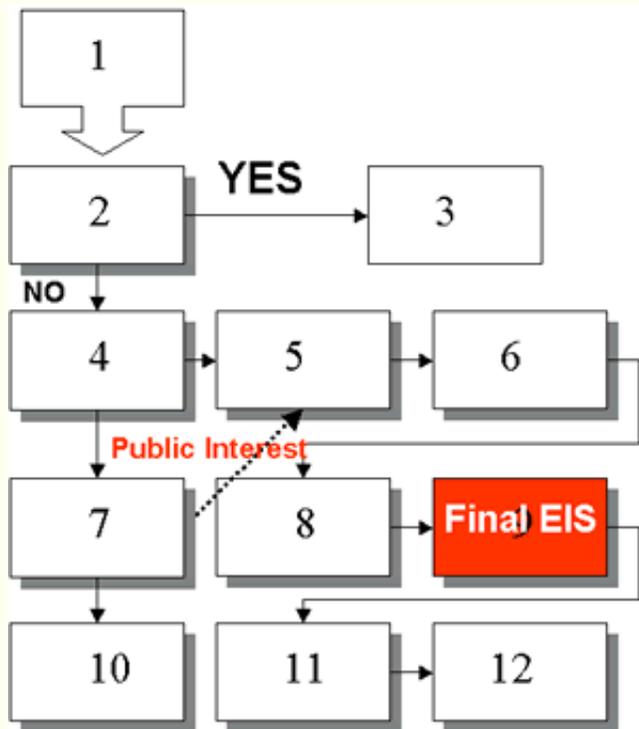
## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



Following the scoping process is what step?

- Studies are conducted to determine the impacts of the proposed action. When completed this is called the DRAFT EIS.
- A record of decision is signed.

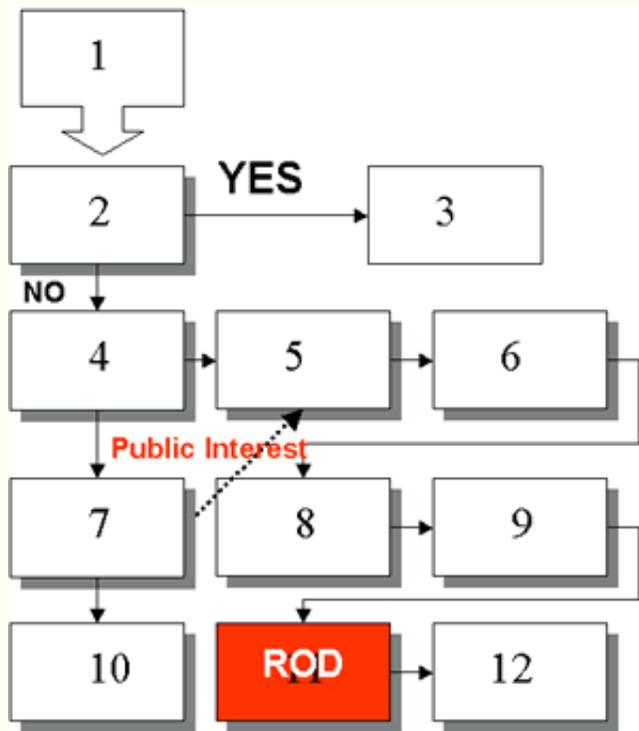
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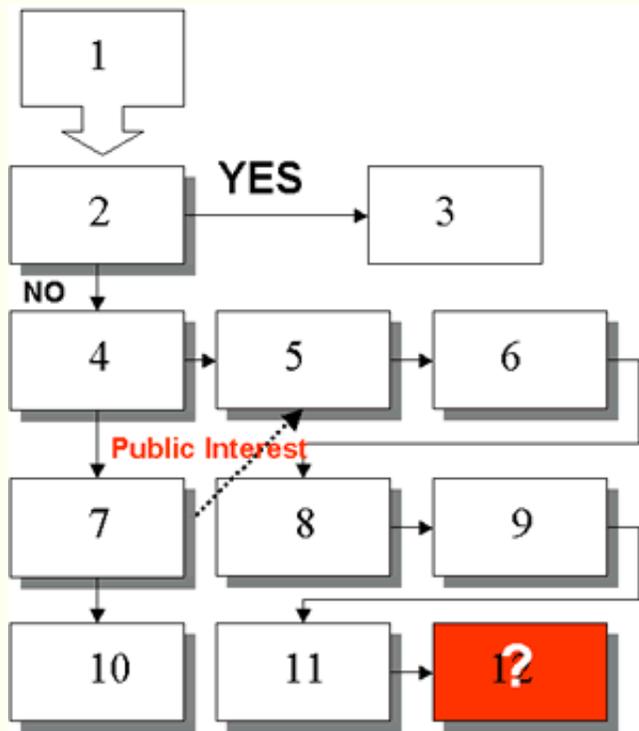
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- b. 30 days

## NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



What happens at step 12?

- a. We now PROCEED WITH THE ACTION
- b. We call the EPA

# NEPA PROCESS QUIZ



CONGRATUALTIONS! You have gone through the entire NEPA process. In fact, you have gone through it at least four times. It is suggested that you be able to recognize this diagram, for you may see it again.

## Unit Summary

We have covered the various environmental laws.

We have covered the NEPA process and the Installation Restoration Program.

These subjects are important for you to know, for they map out your part as a PAO in your command's environmental program.

Even though Congress has recently passed legislation that has loosened up environmental restrictions, you still must work closely with your environmental officer to see what guidelines are still in place. The NEPA process has not disappeared.

Whatever the result of future legislation as a PAO you will have to continue to assist the NEPA process and deal with the public.

