

from those agencies obtain necessary security clearances to gain access to documents so they can comment on scoping or review the documents.

(b) Where the proposed action is classified and unavailable to the public, the Air Force may keep the entire NEPA process classified and protected under the applicable procedures for the classification level pertinent to the particular information. At times (for example, during weapons system development and base closures and realignments), certain but not all aspects of NEPA documents may later be declassified. In those cases, the EPF should organize the EIAP documents, to the extent practicable, in a way that keeps the most sensitive classified information (which is not expected to be released at any early date) in a separate annex that can remain classified; the rest of the EIAP documents, when declassified, will then be comprehensible as a unit and suitable for release to the public. Thus, the documents will reflect, as much as possible, the nature of the action and its environmental impacts, as well as Air Force compliance with NEPA requirements.

(c) Where the proposed action is not classified, but certain aspects of it need to be protected by security classification, the EPF should tailor the EIAP for a proposed action to permit as normal a level of public involvement as possible, but also fully protect the classified part of the action and environmental analysis. In some instances, the EPF can do this by keeping the classified sections of the EIAP documents in a separate, classified annex.

(d) For §989.25(b) actions, an NOI or NOA will not be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER until the proposed action is declassified. For §989.25(c) actions, the FEDERAL REGISTER will run an unclassified NOA which will advise the public that at some time in the future the Air Force may or will publicly release a declassified document.

(e) The EPF similarly protects classified aspects of FONISs, RODs, or other environmental documents that are part of the EIAP for a proposed action, such as by preparing separate classified annexes to unclassified documents, as necessary.

(f) Whenever a proponent believes that EIAP documents should be kept classified, the EPF must make a report of the matter to SAF/MIQ, including proposed modifications of the normal EIAP to protect classified information. The EPF may make such submissions at whatever level of security classification is needed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issues. SAF/MIQ, with support from SAF/GC and other staff elements as necessary, makes final decisions on EIAP procedures for classified actions.

#### **§989.26 Occupational safety and health.**

Assess direct and indirect impacts of proposed actions on the safety and health of Air Force employees and others at a work site. Normally, compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards will mitigate hazards. The EIAP document does not need to specify such compliance procedures. However, the EIAP documents should discuss impacts that require a change in work practices to achieve an adequate level of health and safety.

#### **§989.27 Airspace proposals.**

The DoD and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that outlines various airspace responsibilities. For purposes of compliance with NEPA, the DoD is the "lead agency" for all proposals initiated by DoD, with the FAA acting as the "cooperating agency." Where airspace proposals initiated by the FAA affect military use, the roles are reversed. The proponent's action officers (civil engineering and local airspace management) must ensure that the FAA is fully integrated into the airspace proposal and related EIAP from the very beginning and that the action officers review the FAA's responsibilities as a cooperating agency. The proponent's airspace manager develops the preliminary airspace proposal per appropriate FAA handbooks and the FAA-DoD MOU. The preliminary airspace proposal is the basis for initial dialogue between DoD and the FAA on the proposed action. A close working relationship between DoD and the

FAA, through the FAA regional Air Force representative, greatly facilitates the airspace proposal process and helps resolve many NEPA issues during the EIAP.

**§ 989.28 Air quality.**

Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 7506(c), establishes a conformity requirement for Federal agencies which has been implemented by regulation, 40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B. All EIAP documents must address applicable conformity requirements and the status of compliance. Conformity applicability analyses and determinations are separate and distinct requirements and should be documented separately. To increase the utility of a conformity determination in performing the EIAP, the conformity determination should be completed prior to the completion of the EIAP so as to allow incorporation of the information from the conformity determination into the EIAP.

**§ 989.29 Pollution prevention.**

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 13101(b), established a national policy to prevent or reduce pollution at the source, whenever feasible. Pollution prevention approaches should be applied to all pollution-generating activities. The environmental document should analyze potential pollution that may result from the proposed action and alternatives and must incorporate pollution prevention measures whenever feasible. Where pollution cannot be prevented, the environmental analysis and proposed mitigation measures should include, wherever possible, recycling, energy recovery, treatment, and environmentally safe disposal actions (see AFI 32-7080, Pollution Prevention Program<sup>9</sup>).

**§ 989.30 Special and emergency procedures.**

(a) *Special procedures.* During the EIAP, unique situations may arise that require EIAP strategies different than those set forth in this part. These situations may warrant modification of the procedures in this part. EPFs should only consider procedural deviations

when the resulting process would benefit the Air Force and still comply with NEPA and CEQ regulations. EPFs must forward all requests for procedural deviations to HQ USAF/CEV (or ANGR/CEV) for review and approval by SAF/MIQ.

(b) *Emergency procedures (40 CFR 1506.11).* Certain emergency situations may make it necessary to take immediate action having significant environmental impact, without observing all the provisions of the CEQ regulations or this part. If possible, promptly notify HQ USAF/CEV, for SAF/MIQ coordination and CEQ consultation, before undertaking emergency actions that would otherwise not comply with NEPA or this part. The immediate notification requirement does not apply where emergency action must be taken without delay. Coordination in this instance must take place as soon as practicable.

**§ 989.31 Reporting requirements.**

(a) EAs, EISs, and mitigation measures will be tracked through the Work Information Management System-Environmental Subsystem (WIMS-ES), as required by AFI 32-7002, Environmental Information Management System.<sup>10</sup> ANGR/CE will provide EIAP updates to HQ USAF/CEV through the WIMS-ES.

(b) All documentation will be disposed of according to AFMAN 37-139, Records Disposition—Standards (formerly AFR 4-20, Volume 2<sup>11</sup>).

**§ 989.32 Procedures for analysis abroad.**

Procedures for analysis of environmental actions abroad are contained in 32 CFR Part 187. That directive provides comprehensive policies, definitions, and procedures for implementing E.O. 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions. For analysis of Air Force actions abroad, 32 CFR Part 187 will be followed. Also, refer to *Environmental Defense Fund v. Massey*, 986 F. 2d 528.

<sup>9</sup>See footnote 1 to § 989.1.

<sup>10</sup>See footnote 1 to § 989.1.

<sup>11</sup>See footnote 1 to § 989.1.