

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

January 27, 2010

Attn: Ms. Allison Shaffer
Bureau of Land Management
Palm Springs South Coast Field Office
1201 Bird Center Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92262

Subject: Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed First Solar Desert Sunlight Solar Farm Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Shaffer:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the January 13, 2010 Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed First Solar Desert Sunlight Solar Farm Project in Riverside County, California. Our comments are provided pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

EPA supports increasing the development of renewable energy resources, as recommended in the National Energy Policy Act of 2005. Using renewable energy resources such as solar power can help the nation meet its energy requirements without generating greenhouse gas emissions. To assist in the scoping process for this project, we have identified several issues for your attention in the preparation of the EIS. We are most concerned about the following issues: impacts to biological resources, habitat, and water resources, as well as the cumulative effects associated with the development of multiple large-scale solar projects.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this NOI and are available to discuss our comments. Please send three hard copies of the Draft EIS and three CD ROM copies to this office at the same time it is officially filed with our Washington D.C. Office. If you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 972-3545 or at mcperson.ann@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

/s/

Ann McPherson
Environmental Review Office

Enclosures: EPA's Detailed Comments

US EPA DETAILED COMMENTS ON THE SCOPING NOTICE FOR THE FIRST SOLAR DESERT SUNLIGHT SOLAR FARM PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 27, 2010

Project Description

First Solar Inc. (FSI) has requested a right-of-way (ROW) authorization to construct and operate a 550 megawatt (MW) thin-film solar photovoltaic (PV) energy generation facility in Riverside County, California. The proposed project would occupy a project footprint of approximately 4,410 acres and would be located approximately 6 miles north of Desert Center, California. The proposed project would include the construction of the solar farm, an on-site substation, a 230 kilovolt (kV) generation interconnection transmission line (9-13 miles), an administration building, operations and maintenance facilities, and construction lay down areas. The project would utilize the planned 230-500kV Red Bluff substation, which will connect the facility to the Southern California Edison (SCE) regional transmission grid.

Statement of Purpose and Need

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) should clearly identify the underlying purpose and need to which the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responding in proposing the alternatives (40 CFR 1502.13). The *purpose* of the proposed action is typically the specific objectives of the activity, while the *need* for the proposed action may be to eliminate a broader underlying problem or take advantage of an opportunity.

Recommendation:

The purpose and need should be a clear, objective statement of the rationale for the proposed project. The DEIS should discuss the proposed project in the context of the larger energy market that this project would serve; identify potential purchasers of the power produced; and discuss how the project will assist the state in meeting its renewable energy portfolio standards and goals.

Alternatives Analysis

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires evaluation of reasonable alternatives, including those that may not be within the jurisdiction of the lead agency (40 CFR Section 1502.14(c)). A robust range of alternatives will include options for avoiding significant environmental impacts. The DEIS should provide a clear discussion of the reasons for the elimination of alternatives which are not evaluated in detail. Reasonable alternatives should include, but are not necessarily limited to, alternative sites, capacities, and technologies as well as alternatives that identify environmentally sensitive areas or areas with potential use conflicts. The alternatives analysis should describe the approach used to identify environmentally sensitive areas and describe the process that was used to designate them in terms of sensitivity (low, medium, and high).

The environmental impacts of the proposal and alternatives should be presented in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision maker and the public (40 CFR 1502.14). The potential environmental impacts of each alternative should be quantified to the greatest extent possible (e.g., acres of wetlands impacted, tons per year of emissions produced).

Recommendations:

The DEIS should describe how each alternative was developed, how it addresses each project objective, and how it will be implemented. The alternatives analysis should include a discussion of alternative sites, capacities, and generating technologies, including different types of solar technologies, and describe the benefits associated with the proposed technology.

The DEIS should clearly describe the rationale used to determine whether impacts of an alternative are significant or not. Thresholds of significance should be determined by considering the context and intensity of an action and its effects (40 CFR 1508.27).

The DEIS should expand the alternatives analysis to include consideration of residential and wholesale distributed generation as an alternative. For example, consider an alternative that includes the installation of PV panels in residential and commercial areas near urban load sources.

EPA recommends that the DEIS identify and analyze an environmentally preferred alternative. This alternative should consider options such as downsizing the proposed project within the project area and/or relocating sections/components of the project in other areas, including private land, to reduce environmental impacts.

EPA has worked closely with the Department of Energy's (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to develop maps¹ showing contaminated lands and mining sites with renewable energy generation potential. These maps were developed in conjunction with the *RE-Powering America's Land: Renewable Energy on Contaminated Land and Mining Sites* program,² which was launched by the EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) in September 2008. Under this initiative, EPA is taking a multi-pronged approach³ to encouraging reuse of EPA tracked lands⁴ into clean and renewable energy production facilities.

¹ To develop the maps, EPA and NREL collected renewable energy resource information and merged it with EPA and state data on contaminated lands and mining sites across the country. The mapping analysis applied basic screening criteria, such as distance to electric transmission lines, distance to roads, renewable energy potential, and site acreage in order to identify EPA tracked lands that might be good candidates for solar, wind, or biomass energy production facilities.

² For additional information on EPA's RE-Powering America's Land, please use the following weblink: <http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/index.htm>

³ See Internet site: http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/docs/repower_contaminated_land_factsheet.pdf

⁴ EPA tracks abandoned mine lands, Brownfields, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites, Federal Superfund Sites, and Non-Federal Superfund Sites.

EPA has developed a Renewable Energy Interactive Mapping Tool⁵ that utilizes Google Earth to display these sites. We estimate that there are approximately 480,000 disturbed and contaminated sites and almost 15 million acres of potentially contaminated properties across the United States. Many of the contaminated properties are suitable for renewable energy development and have existing transmission capacity and infrastructure in place, as well as adequate zoning.

Recommendations:

The DEIS should describe the current condition of the land selected for the proposed project, discuss whether the land is classified as disturbed, and describe to what extent the land could be used for other purposes.

EPA recommends that BLM utilize the Renewable Energy Interactive Mapping Tool to explore whether there are disturbed sites located in proximity to the proposed project that might also be utilized.

EPA strongly encourages BLM and other interested parties to pursue the siting of renewable energy projects on disturbed, degraded, and contaminated sites, before considering large tracts of undisturbed public lands.

Water Resources

Water Supply and Water Quality

We understand that PV installations need much less water than solar thermal plants that use water for cooling. We are unclear, however, whether thin-film PV plants use more or less water than traditional PV plants. The DEIS should estimate the quantity of water the project will require and describe the source of this water and potential effects on other water users and natural resources in the project's area of influence. The DEIS should clearly depict reasonably foreseeable direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to this resource. Specifically, the potentially-affected groundwater basin should be identified and any potential for subsidence and impacts to springs or other open water bodies and biologic resources should be analyzed. The DEIS should include:

- A discussion of the amount of water needed for the proposed solar PV generation facility and where this water will be obtained;
- A discussion of availability of groundwater within the basin and annual recharge rates;

⁵ See Internet site: http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/mapping_tool.htm. Open the Renewable Energy Interactive Map (KMZ) to launch the Renewable Energy Mapping Tool. More detailed information on the EPA tracked sites is available at: http://epa.gov/renewableenergyland/maps/ocpa_renewable_energy_data.xls.

- A description of the water right permitting process and the status of water rights within that basin, including an analysis of whether water rights have been over-allocated;
- A discussion of cumulative impacts to groundwater supply within the hydrographic basin, including impacts from other large-scale solar installations that have also been proposed;
- An analysis of different types of technology that can be used to minimize or recycle water;
- A discussion of whether it would be feasible to use other sources of water, including potable water, wastewater or deep-aquifer water; and
- An analysis of the potential for alternatives to cause adverse aquatic impacts such as impacts to water quality and aquatic habitats.

The DEIS should address the potential effects of project discharges, if any, on surface water quality. Specific discharges should be identified and potential effects of discharges on designated beneficial uses of affected waters should be analyzed. If the facility is a zero discharge facility, the DEIS should disclose the amount of process water that would be disposed of onsite and explain methods of onsite containment.

EPA strongly encourages the BLM to include in the DEIS a description of all water conservation measures that will be implemented to reduce water demands. Project designs should maximize conservation measures such as appropriate use or recycled water for landscaping and industry, xeric landscaping, a water pricing structure that accurately reflects the economic and environmental costs of water use, and water conservation education. Water saving strategies can be found in the EPA's publications *Protecting Water Resources with Smart Growth* at www.epa.gov/piedpage/pdf/waterresources_with_sg.pdf, and *USEPA Water Conservation Guidelines* at www.epa.gov/watersense/docs/app_a508.pdf.

In addition, the DEIS should describe water reliability for the proposed project and clarify how existing and/or proposed sources may be affected by climate change. At a minimum, EPA expects a qualitative discussion of impacts to water supply and the adaptability of the project to these changes.

Clean Water Act Section 404

The project applicant should coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to determine if the proposed project requires a Section 404 permit under the Clean Water Act. Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (WOUS), including wetlands and other *special aquatic sites*. The DEIS should describe all WOUS that could be affected by the project alternatives, and include maps that clearly identify all waters within the project area. The discussion should include acreages and channel lengths, habitat types, values, and functions of these waters. In addition, EPA suggests that the BLM include a jurisdictional delineation for all WOUS, including ephemeral drainages, in accordance with the 1987 *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* and the December 2006 *Arid West Region Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation*

Manual: Arid West Region. A jurisdictional delineation will confirm the presence of WOUS in the project area and help determine impact avoidance or if state and federal permits would be required for activities that affect WOUS.

If a permit is required, EPA will review the project for compliance with *Federal Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Materials* (40 CFR 230), promulgated pursuant to Section 404(b)(1) of the CWA (“404(b)(1) Guidelines”). Pursuant to 40 CFR 230, any permitted discharge into WOUS must be the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA) available to achieve the project purpose. The DEIS should include an evaluation of the project alternatives in this context in order to demonstrate the project’s compliance with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. If, under the proposed project, dredged or fill material would be discharged into WOUS, the DEIS should discuss alternatives to avoid those discharges.

The DEIS should describe the original (natural) drainage patterns in the project locale, as well as the drainage patterns of the area during project operations, and identify whether any components of the proposed project are within a 50 or 100-year floodplain. We also recommend the DEIS include information on the functions and locations of WOUS, as well as ephemeral washes in the project area, because of the important hydrologic and biogeochemical role these washes play in direct relationship to higher-order waters downstream.

Clean Water Act Section 303(d)

The CWA requires States to develop a list of impaired waters that do not meet water quality standards, establish priority rankings, and develop action plans, called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to improve water quality.

Recommendation:

The DEIS should provide information on CWA Section 303(d) impaired waters in the project area, if any, and efforts to develop and revise TMDLs. The DEIS should describe existing restoration and enhancement efforts for those waters, how the proposed project will coordinate with on-going protection efforts, and any mitigation measures that will be implemented to avoid further degradation of impaired waters.

Biological Resources and Habitat

The DEIS should identify all petitioned and listed threatened and endangered species and critical habitat that might occur within the project area. The document should identify and quantify which species or critical habitat might be directly, indirectly, or cumulatively affected by each alternative and mitigate impacts to these species. Emphasis should be placed on the protection and recovery of species due to their status or potential status under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). We recommend that the BLM consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and prepare a Biological Opinion under Section 7 of the ESA if there are threatened or

endangered species present. The DEIS should provide a recent status update of this report if this action has been or will be undertaken. Analysis of impacts and mitigation on covered species should include:

- Baseline conditions of habitats and populations of the covered species;
- A clear description of how avoidance, mitigation and conservation measures will protect and encourage the recovery of the covered species and their habitats in the project area;
- Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management efforts to ensure species and habitat conservation effectiveness.

EPA is also concerned about the potential impact of construction, installation, and maintenance activities (deep trenching, grading, filling, and fencing) on habitat. The DEIS should describe the extent of these activities and the associated impacts on habitat and threatened and endangered species. EPA is also aware that shade from the PV panels could impact vegetation and/or species in the project area. We encourage habitat conservation alternatives that avoid and protect high value habitat and create or preserve linkages between habitat areas to better conserve the covered species.

Recommendations:

The DEIS should indicate what measures will be taken to protect important wildlife habitat areas from potential adverse effects of proposed covered activities.

The DEIS should discuss the impacts associated with an increase of shade in the desert environment on vegetation and/or species.

The DEIS should discuss the impacts associated with constructing fences around the project site(s), and consider whether there are options that could facilitate better protection of covered species.

Invasive Species

Executive Order 13112, *Invasive Species* (February 3, 1999), mandates that federal agencies take actions to prevent the introduction of invasive species, provide for their control, and minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. Executive Order 13112 also calls for the restoration of native plants and tree species. If the proposed project will entail new landscaping, the DEIS should describe how the project will meet the requirements of Executive Order 13112.

Recommendation:

The DEIS should include an invasive plant management plan to monitor and control noxious weeds.

Indirect and Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impacts analysis should provide the context for understanding the magnitude of the impacts of the alternatives by analyzing the impacts of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects or actions and then considering those cumulative impacts in their entirety (CEQ's Forty Questions, #18). The DEIS should clearly identify the resources that may be cumulatively impacted, the time over which impacts are going to occur, and the geographic area that will be impacted by the proposed projects. The DEIS should focus on resources of concern – those resources that are “at risk” and/or are significantly impacted by the proposed projects, before mitigation. In the introduction to the *Cumulative Impacts Section*, identify which resources are analyzed, which ones are not, and why. For each resource analyzed, the DEIS should:

- Identify the current condition of the resource as a measure of past impacts. For example, the percentage of species habitat lost to date.
- Identify the trend in the condition of the resource as a measure of present impacts. For example, the health of the resource is improving, declining, or in stasis.
- Identify all on-going, planned, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the study area that may contribute to cumulative impacts.
- Identify the future condition of the resource based on an analysis of impacts from reasonably foreseeable projects or actions added to existing conditions and current trends.
- Assess the cumulative impacts contribution of the proposed alternatives to the long-term health of the resource, and provide a specific measure for the projected impact from the proposed alternatives.
- Disclose the parties that would be responsible for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating those adverse impacts.
- Identify opportunities to avoid and minimize impacts, including working with other entities.

The BLM has received more than 220 applications for solar projects in the desert southwest. As a result, BLM and the Department of Energy (DOE) are preparing a Programmatic EIS to address how they will process existing and future solar energy development applications on BLM-administered lands in six Western states. EPA is concerned about the cumulative impacts associated with the development of multiple large-scale solar projects within these states.

Recommendations:

The DEIS should consider the cumulative impacts associated with multiple large-scale solar projects proposed in the desert southwest and the potential impacts on various resources including: water supply, endangered species, and habitat.

The DEIS should identify whether the proposed project is located within one of the solar energy study areas, as defined by the BLM and DOE.

As an indirect result of providing additional power, it can be anticipated that these projects will allow for development and population growth to occur in those areas that receive the generated electricity.

Recommendation:

The DEIS should describe the reasonably foreseeable future land use and associated impacts that will result from the additional power supply. The document should provide an estimate of the amount of growth, its likely location, and the biological and environmental resources at risk.

Climate Change

Scientific evidence supports the concern that continued increases in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activities will contribute to climate change. Global warming is caused by emissions of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases. Global warming can affect weather patterns, sea level, ocean acidification, chemical reaction rates, and precipitation rates, resulting in climate change. Reports also indicate that deserts may store as much carbon as temperate forests.

Recommendations:

The DEIS should consider how climate change could potentially influence the proposed projects, specifically within sensitive areas, and assess how the projected impacts could be exacerbated by climate change.

The DEIS should quantify and disclose the anticipated climate change *benefits* of solar energy. We suggest quantifying greenhouse gas emissions from different types of generating facilities including solar, geothermal, natural gas, coal-burning, and nuclear and compiling and comparing these values.

The DEIS should discuss whether any trenching, grading, and filling associated with the construction of these projects and the installation of the solar arrays, will affect the deserts ability to store carbon, and to what degree this may occur.

Air Quality

The DEIS should provide a detailed discussion of ambient air conditions (baseline or existing conditions), National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), criteria pollutant nonattainment areas, and potential air quality impacts of the proposed projects (including cumulative and indirect impacts). Such an evaluation is necessary to assure compliance with State and Federal air quality regulations, and to disclose the potential impacts from temporary or cumulative degradation of air quality.

The DEIS should describe and estimate air emissions from potential construction and maintenance activities, as well as proposed mitigation measures to minimize those emissions. EPA recommends an evaluation of the following measures to reduce emissions of criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants (air toxics).

Recommendations:

- *Existing Conditions* – The DEIS should provide a detailed discussion of ambient air conditions, NAAQS, and criteria pollutant nonattainment areas in all areas considered for solar development.
- *Quantify Emissions* – The DEIS should estimate emissions of criteria pollutants from the proposed projects and discuss the timeframe for release of these emissions over the lifespan of the projects. The DEIS should describe and estimate emissions from potential construction activities, as well as proposed mitigation measures to minimize these emissions.
- *Specify Emission Sources* – The DEIS should specify the emission sources by pollutant from mobile sources, stationary sources, and ground disturbance. This source specific information should be used to identify appropriate mitigation measures and areas in need of the greatest attention.
- *Equipment Emissions Mitigation Plan (EEMP)* – The DEIS should identify the need for an EEMP. An EEMP will identify actions to reduce diesel particulate, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and NO_x associated with construction activities. We recommend that the EEMP require that all construction-related engines:
 - are tuned to the engine manufacturer’s specification in accordance with an appropriate time frame;
 - do not idle for more than five minutes (unless, in the case of certain drilling engines, it is necessary for the operating scope);
 - are not tampered with in order to increase engine horsepower;
 - include particulate traps, oxidation catalysts and other suitable control devices on all construction equipment used at the project sites;
 - use diesel fuel having a sulfur content of 15 parts per million or less, or other suitable alternative diesel fuel, unless such fuel cannot be reasonably procured in the market area; and
 - include control devices to reduce air emissions. The determination of which equipment is suitable for control devices should be made by an independent Licensed Mechanical Engineer. Equipment suitable for control devices may include drilling equipment, generators, compressors, graders, bulldozers, and dump trucks.

- *Fugitive Dust Control Plan* - The DEIS should identify the need for *Fugitive Dust Control Plan*. We recommend that it include these general recommendations:
 - Stabilize open storage piles and by covering and/or applying water or chemical/organic dust palliative where appropriate. This applies to both inactive and active sites, during workdays, weekends, holidays, and windy conditions.
 - Install wind fencing and phase grading operations where appropriate, and operate water trucks for stabilization of surfaces under windy conditions; and
 - When hauling material and operating non-earthmoving equipment, prevent spillage and limit speeds to 15 miles per hour (mph). Limit speed of earthmoving equipment to 10 mph.

Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste/Solid Waste

The DEIS should address potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of hazardous waste from construction and operation. The document should identify projected hazardous waste types and volumes, and expected storage, disposal, and management plans. It should address the applicability of state and federal hazardous waste requirements. Appropriate mitigation should be evaluated, including measures to minimize the generation of hazardous waste (i.e., hazardous waste minimization). Alternate industrial processes using less toxic materials should be evaluated as mitigation. This potentially reduces the volume or toxicity of hazardous materials requiring management and disposal as hazardous waste.

PV Production/Recycling

PV production can address the full product life cycle, from raw material sourcing through end of life collection and reuse or recycling. PV companies can minimize their environmental impacts during raw material extraction and minimize the amount of rare materials used in the product. PV manufacturing facilities exist that are zero waste and have no air or water emissions. PV companies can facilitate future material recovery for reuse or recycling. Several solar companies have developed approaches to recycling solar modules that enable treatment and processing of PV module components into new modules or other projects. Solar companies can facilitate collection and recycling through buy-back programs or collection and recycling guarantees. Several companies provide recycling programs that pay all packaging, transportation, and recycling costs.

Recommendation:

EPA recommends that the proponent strive to address the full product life cycle by sourcing PV components from a company that: 1) minimizes environmental impacts during raw material extraction; 2) manufactures PV panels in a zero waste facility; and 3) provides future PV disassembly for material recovery for reuse and recycling.

Coordination with Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175

Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (November 6, 2000), was issued in order to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications, and to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes.

Recommendation:

The DEIS should describe the process and outcome of government-to-government consultation between the BLM and each of the tribal governments within the project area, issues that were raised (if any), and how those issues were addressed in the selection of the proposed alternative.

National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13007

Consultation for tribal cultural resources is required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Historic properties under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or that meet the criteria for the National Register. Section 106 of the NHPA requires a federal agency, upon determining that activities under its control could affect historic properties, consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO/THPO). Under NEPA, any impacts to tribal, cultural, or other treaty resources must be discussed and mitigated. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on cultural resources, following regulation in 36 CFR 800.

Executive Order 13007, *Indian Sacred Sites* (May 24, 1996), requires federal land managing agencies to accommodate access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites by Indian Religious practitioners, and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity, accessibility, or use of sacred sites. It is important to note that a sacred site may not meet the National Register criteria for a historic property and that, conversely, a historic property may not meet the criteria for a sacred site.

Recommendation:

The DEIS should address the existence of Indian sacred sites in the project areas. It should address Executive Order 13007, distinguish it from Section 106 of the NHPA, and discuss how the BLM will avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity, accessibility, or use of sacred sites, if they exist. The DEIS should provide a summary of all coordination with Tribes and with the SHPO/THPO, including identification of NRHP eligible sites, and development of a Cultural Resource Management Plan.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (February 11, 1994), directs federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations, allowing those populations a meaningful opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Guidance⁶ by CEQ clarifies the terms low-income and minority population (which includes American Indians) and describes the factors to consider when evaluating disproportionately high and adverse human health effects.

Recommendation:

The DEIS should include an evaluation of environmental justice populations within the geographic scope of the projects. If such populations exist, the DEIS should address the potential for disproportionate adverse impacts to minority and low-income populations, and the approaches used to foster public participation by these populations. Assessment of the projects' impact on minority and low-income populations should reflect coordination with those affected populations.

Coordination with Land Use Planning Activities

The DEIS should discuss how the proposed action would support or conflict with the objectives of federal, state, tribal or local land use plans, policies and controls in the project areas. The term "land use plans" includes all types of formally adopted documents for land use planning, conservation, zoning and related regulatory requirements. Proposed plans not yet developed should also be addressed if they have been formally proposed by the appropriate government body in a written form (CEQ's Forty Questions, #23b).

⁶ Environmental Justice Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act, Appendix A (Guidance for Federal Agencies on Key Terms in Executive Order 12898), CEQ, December 10, 1997.