

§ 10.13

of justifying the decision. Rather it is a concise document that sets forth the decision and describes the alternatives and relevant factors considered as specified in 40 CFR 1505.2. The record of decision will normally be less than three pages in length.

(c) *Mitigation.* Throughout the NEPA process, the Regional Administrator shall consider mitigating measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm and, in particular, harm to or within flood plains and wetlands. Mitigation measures or programs will be identified in the environmental impact statement and made available to decision-makers. Mitigation and other conditions established in the environmental impact statement or during its review and committed as part of the decision shall be implemented by the Regional Administrator.

(d) *Monitoring.* If a Regional Administrator determines that monitoring is applicable for established mitigation, a monitoring program will be adopted to assure the mitigation measures are accomplished. The Regional Administrator shall provide monitoring information, upon request, as specified in 40 CFR 1505.3. This does not, however, include standing or blanket requests for periodic reporting.

§ 10.13 Emergencies.

In the event of an emergency, the Regional Administrator may be required to take immediate action with significant environmental impact. The Regional Administrator shall notify the Environmental Officer of the emergency action at the earliest possible time so that the Environmental Officer may consult with the Council on Environmental Quality. In no event shall any Regional Administrator delay an emergency action necessary to the preservation of human life for the purpose of complying with the provision of this directive or the CEQ regulations.

[45 FR 41142, June 18, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 13149, Mar. 29, 1982]

§ 10.14 Flood plains and wetlands.

For any action taken by FEMA in a flood plain or wetland, the provisions of this part are supplemental to, and not instead of, the provisions of the FEMA regulation implementing Execu-

44 CFR Ch. I (10–1–11 Edition)

tive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management, and Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (44 CFR part 9).

PART 11—CLAIMS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 11.1 General collection standards.
- 11.2 Delegations of authority.

Subpart B—Administrative Claims Under Federal Tort Claims Act

- 11.10 Scope of regulation.
- 11.11 Administrative claim; when presented; appropriate FEMA office.
- 11.12 Administrative claim; who may file.
- 11.13 Investigations.
- 11.14 Administrative claim; evidence and information to be submitted.
- 11.15 Authority to adjust, determine, compromise and settle.
- 11.16 Limitations on authority.
- 11.17 Referral to Department of Justice.
- 11.18 Final denial of claim.
- 11.19 Action on approved claim.

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Personnel Claims Regulations

- 11.70 Scope and purpose.
- 11.71 Claimants.
- 11.72 Time limitations.
- 11.73 Allowable claims.
- 11.74 Claims not allowed.
- 11.75 Claims involving carriers and insurers.
- 11.76 Claims procedures.
- 11.77 Settlement of claims.
- 11.78 Computation of amount of award.
- 11.79 Attorney's fees.

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 45 FR 15930, Mar. 12, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 11.1 General collection standards.

The general standards and procedures governing the collection, compromise, termination and referral to the Department of Justice of claims for money and property that are prescribed in the regulations issued jointly by the Government Accountability Office and the Department of Justice pursuant to the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 (4 CFR part 101 *et seq.*), apply to the administrative claim collection activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).