approval and FONSI signature, except as provided in §989.14(g), (b), (1), and (j).

§ 989.16 Environmental impact statement.

(a) Certain classes of environmental impacts normally require preparation of an EIS (40 CFR 1501.4). These include, but are not limited to:

1. Potential for significant degradation of the environment.
2. Potential for significant threat or hazard to public health or safety.
3. Substantial environmental controversy concerning the significance or nature of the environmental impact of a proposed action.

(b) Certain other actions normally, but not always, require an EIS. These include, but are not limited to:

2. Establishment of new air-to-ground weapons ranges.
4. Site selection of major installations.
5. Development of major new weapons systems (at decision points that involve demonstration, validation, production, deployment, and area or site selection for deployment).
6. Establishing or expanding supersonic training areas over land below 30,000 feet MSL (mean sea level).
7. Disposal and reuse of closing installations.

§ 989.17 Notice of intent.

The EPF must furnish, through the MAJCOM, to HQ USAF for information.

§ 989.18 Scoping.

(a) After publication of the NOI for an EIS, the EPF must initiate the public scoping process (40 CFR 1501.7) to determine the scope of issues to be addressed and to help identify significant environmental issues to be analyzed in depth. Methods of scoping range from soliciting written comments to conducting public scoping meetings (see 40 CFR 1501.7 and 1506.6(e)). The scoping process is an iterative, pro-active process of communicating with individual citizens, neighborhood, community, and local leaders, public interest groups, congressional delegations, state, Tribal, and local governments, and federal agencies. The scoping process must start prior to official public scoping meetings and continue through to preparation of the draft EIS. The purpose of this process is to de-emphasize insignificant issues and focus the scope of the environmental analysis on significant issues (40 CFR 1500.4(g)). Additionally, scoping allows early and more meaningful participation by the public. The result of scoping is that the proponent and EPF determine the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in the EIS (40 CFR 1508.25). The EPF must send scripts for scoping meetings to HQ USAF (or ANGRC/CEV) no later than 30 days before the first scoping meeting. Scoping meeting plans are similar in content to public hearing plans (see appendix C). Public scoping meetings should generally be held at locations not on the installation.

(b) Where it is anticipated the proposed action and its alternatives will have disproportionally high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low-income populations, special efforts