This Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California has been prepared by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended; the implementing regulations issued by the White House's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 Code. of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508); the guidance letter submitted by CEQ dated June 19, 2012, and the NASA Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) procedures. Please send comments on this FEIS to either: B. Katherine Biggs EPA, Office of Federal Activities 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. (MC 2252A) Washington, D.C. 20460 PH: (202) 564-7144 Fax: (202) 564-0072. The purpose of this Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is to summarize the analysis of the proposed alternatives for the final rule to be promulgated by EPA that will amend 40 CFR Part 8, Environmental Impact Assessment of Nongovernmental Activities in Antarctica. Five alternatives for the rule-making were developed based on EPA's experience with the Interim Final Rule at 40 CFR Part 8 and consideration of the comments and information received during scoping Environmental Impact Assessment.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS

PROBLEMS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

An environmental impact assessment (EIA) is a planning tool that provides decision makers with an understanding of the potential effects that human activities may have on the environment. It is a key element of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and is used by federal agencies to make decisions about the environmental impacts of their actions. The EIA process helps ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into decision-making processes at all levels of government, from federal to local, and across sectors.