

# Section 1.0 Purpose, Need, and Scope

## 1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

This supplemental environmental impact statement (EIS) supplements the June 1993 Fort Ord Disposal and Reuse Final EIS and 1993 Record of Decision (ROD) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1993a). It has been prepared under 40 CFR, Section 1502.9; the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 6-5n of Army Regulation 200-2; and amendments to Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, commonly referred to as the Pryor Amendment. The referenced CEQ and Army regulations provide for supplementing an existing EIS when the lead agency determines that the purposes of NEPA will be furthered by doing so.

The Army has downsized the Presidio of Monterey (POM) Annex because of the reduction in the number of students to be trained at the Defense Language Institute (DLI). This Supplemental EIS is needed to address the Army's action of disposal and subsequent reuse of 250 acres of excessed lands by non-Army entities (newly excessed lands).

Special legislation has been passed that would allow the Secretary of the Army to transfer the existing golf courses and the adjacent Hayes housing area to the City of Seaside. The disposal of the two golf courses was addressed in the alternatives analyzed for establishing the POM Annex in the June 1993 EIS but not in Alternative 6RM, included in the 1993 NEPA ROD. Alternative 1B described Seaside's recommended POM Annex, with the golf courses and adjacent area being transferred from Army ownership. Alternatives 1A and 1C described high-intensity mixed use alternatives without a POM Annex, while Alternatives 2A and 2B described medium-intensity mixed use without a POM Annex. The 1993 NEPA ROD described the POM Annex as including the golf courses, reflecting a continuing requirement for the golf courses in support of the installation's moral and welfare programs. Special legislation allows the two existing golf courses to be sold to the City of Seaside and the funds from the transfer to be deposited for use in the installation's moral and welfare programs. Because the impacts of disposal of the golf courses were addressed in the 1993 EIS, the NEPA documentation for transfer will be based on the information in the EIS with a record of environmental consideration (REC) being used to document that no new significant impacts would occur as a result of the transfer of the golf courses. However, this Supplemental EIS describes the impacts of disposal and the cumulative impacts of reuse of the golf courses and of lands next to the golf courses (Hayes housing area) that may be transferred to the City of Seaside for use as a resort hotel complex. This final Supplemental EIS analyzes the effects of locating this hotel on the Hayes housing area under Alternative 7 and on the existing golf courses under Revised Alternative 7. The Supplemental EIS ROD would be used to document this disposal action.

In the 1993 NEPA ROD, the Army agreed to conduct further environmental analysis if needed to cover disposal for new land uses following adoption of a final base reuse plan. The Pryor Amendment, which emphasizes the economic recovery of those communities affected by closing installations and reflects President Clinton's 1993 five-part program for economic assistance to communities affected by base closures, states:

The Secretary of Defense shall, to the extent practicable, complete any environmental impact analyses required with respect to the installation, and with respect to the redevelopment plan, if any, for the installation, pursuant to the base closure law under which the installation is closed, and pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-160, 107, Stat. 1547, 1924-25, §29.11).

Further, 32 CFR Part 91, Revitalizing Base Closure Communities - Base Closure Community Assistance, which implements the Pryor Amendment, states, "The local redevelopment plan will generally be used as the basis for the proposed action in conducting environmental analyses required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), (42 U.S.C. 4332 et seq.)"

On December 12, 1994, the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) approved its final FORA Base Reuse Plan (Fort Ord Reuse Authority 1994):

The "Final Base Reuse Plan" prepared by the Fort Ord Reuse Group, which the Army and/or other federal agencies may need to rely upon to determine consistency of a proposed land conveyance with a document, can be considered as an adopted local community plan for the purposes of said federal actions.

Since approval of its 1994 plan, FORA further revised its plan and completed the Draft Fort Ord Reuse Plan in March 1996.

The Army reviewed the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) and determined that changes in the plan require further NEPA documentation before the Army disposes of some parts of former Fort Ord lands. Those reuse changes (revised use areas), which are actions of the local communities and not the Army, are considered in this Supplemental EIS as part of reuse Alternative 7. In addition, the Army has considered portions of the Draft FORA Fort Ord Reuse Plan (March 1996) that do not conflict with law or other policies, the Draft Revised Habitat Management Plan (HMP), public benefit conveyance (PBC) requests for newly excessed lands, and land transfers that the Army has completed or for which it has memoranda of agreement (MOAs) or other agreements to complete. These reuse concepts are addressed in Revised Alternative 7.

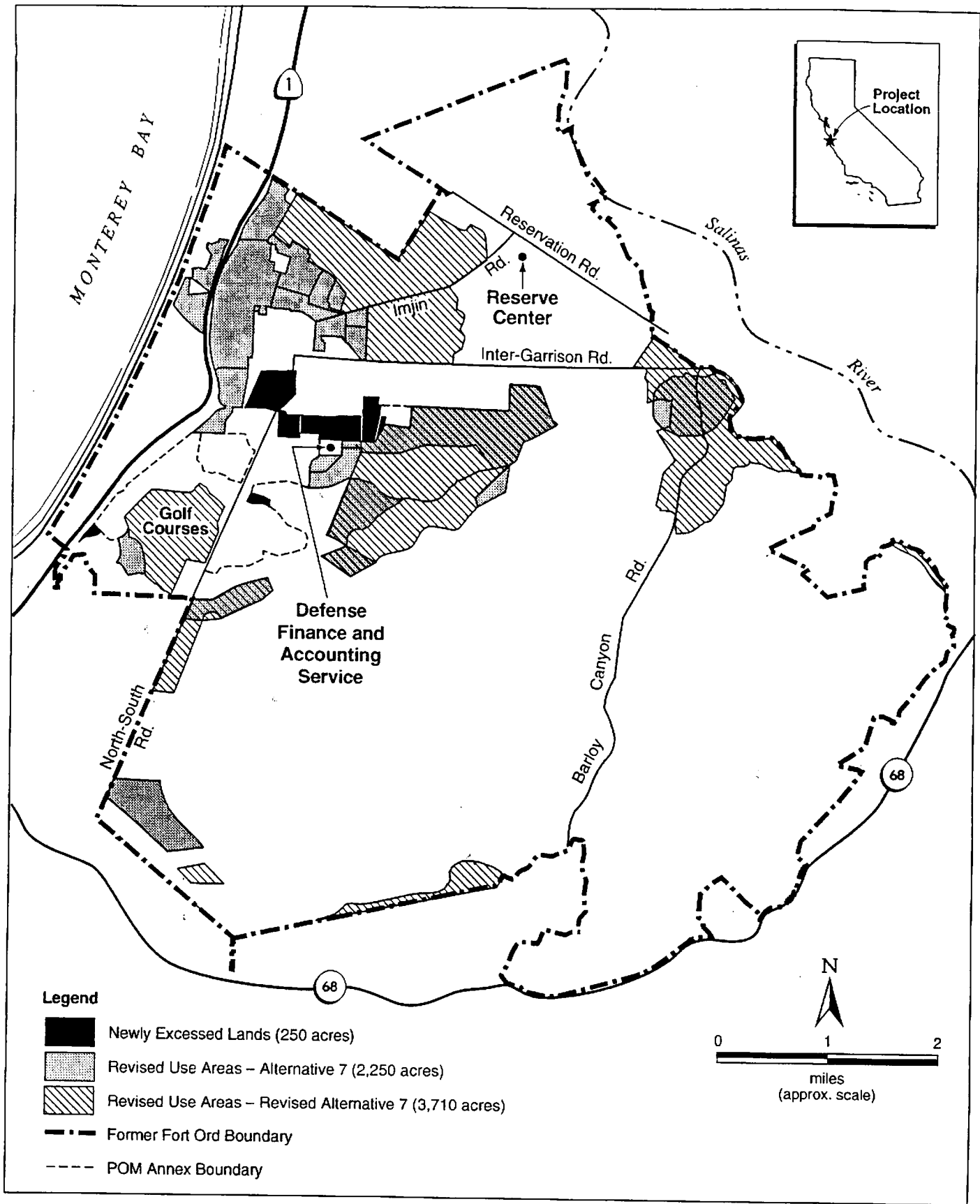
## 1.2 SCOPE

### 1.2.1 Focus of the Supplemental EIS

The Fort Ord Disposal and Reuse Final EIS and ROD analyzed the full range of potential environmental impacts related to Army actions leading to disposal and a wide range of potential reuse alternatives developed in coordination with the local communities. The Supplemental EIS supplements the 1993 final EIS and ROD to include additional data and an analysis of the following:

- disposal of additional land excess to Army needs resulting from changes in the Army's POM Annex boundary;
- those reuse areas that, as agreed to by the Army in the ROD, require additional analysis to cover disposal for new land uses;
- land uses contained in the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) that were not covered fully in the Fort Ord Disposal and Reuse Final EIS and ROD (included as part of Alternative 7); and
- land uses described in the Draft FORA Fort Ord Reuse Plan (March 1996) that do not conflict with law or other policies, the Draft Revised HMP, PBC requests for newly excessed lands, and land transfer that the Army has completed or for which it has MOAs or other agreements to complete (included as part of Revised Alternative 7).

The newly excessed lands comprise 250 acres. The revised use areas comprise 2,250 acres under Alternative 7 and 3,710 acres under Revised Alternative 7 (Figure 1-1).



**Figure 1-1  
Areas Covered in Supplemental  
Environmental Impact Statement**

The focus of the NEPA analysis continues to be the Army's disposal of former Fort Ord lands, including the approximately 250 acres available for disposal resulting from downsizing the POM Annex.

### 1.2.2 Update of Public Benefit Conveyance Requests

Since the final EIS was published, formal requests for PBCs have been reviewed and approved by sponsoring federal agencies. In several cases, duplicate requests for overlapping areas were approved by the federal sponsors. The Army, federal sponsors, requesting agencies, and local communities (FORA) have been engaged in the process to determine how these requests could best be resolved to further the purpose of the communities' reuse plan as well as the purpose for the presently authorized public conveyance programs. An additional real estate screening for the newly excessed lands was conducted and ended on April 2, 1996. The numerous new requests for PBCs are currently being reviewed by federal agency sponsors. There are significant conveyance conflicts that will have to be resolved. There are three key areas of previous conveyance conflicts that remain to be resolved. Competing requests have been received by various agencies for several roads at Fort Ord, including North-South Road, South Boundary Road, Beach Range Road, and Barloy Canyon Road. Portions of the U.S. Department of Education-sponsored request for the Peace Officers Training Academy in and near the East Garrison overlap with U.S. Department of the Interior-sponsored request for the RV Park/Youth Camp parcel. In addition, a portion of the FORA Equestrian Center polygon overlaps slightly with a transit center parcel request sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration.

This Supplemental EIS describes the differences in locations and other modifications in PBC requests that have resulted to date from this process when they are different from the alternative reuse proposals described in the final EIS. The preliminary changes described above have been included in Section 5.3.3, "Alternative 8: Modification in PBCs and Preliminary Requests for Newly Excessed Lands". The areas included in Alternative 8 because of changes in PBC requests are polygons 17a (Monterey County Community Park), 20d (Seaside Mixed Use Area), and 20e/41 (Seaside/Monterey County Mixed Use Area). Polygon 17a was requested for an expansion of a planned community park. Polygon 20d contains several PBCs request changes for various institutional and office park uses. Polygons 20e and 41 also contain several request changes to support uses such as office park, transit center, institutional, National Guard, and youth hostel. These polygons are shown in Figures 3-1 and 3-5. The more recent screening requests for newly excessed lands, listed in Appendix I, are also analyzed in the final Supplemental EIS as part of Revised Alternative 7. These requests include a wide variety of institutional, educational, office, recreational, and community service uses. They are located in the newly excessed areas mapped in Figure 3-4.

### 1.2.3 Screening Process

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and federal screening of the additional excess properties were completed on July 7, 1995, and included the following three requests:

- Department of Veterans Affairs, Veteran Health Administration - building 3723 and adjacent parking lot.
- Department of the Army United States Army Reserve Command submitted a letter of intent to receive buildings 4488 and 4489 and adjacent parking areas. The Reserve Command also requested as its second choice buildings 4423, 4438, 4448, 4480, 4483, 4550, and 4560. However, it did not submit a formal application.
- Department of the Army California National Guard - buildings 4482, 4487, 4488, and 4489 and adjacent parking areas. (The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Corps] has issued the National Guard a 1-year renewable license for the period March 24, 1995 to March 23, 1996, for use of

buildings 4482, 4487, 4488, and 4499 and adjacent parking areas. The National Guard also has obtained FORA concurrence to acquire the property.)

Before the DOD and federal screening was completed, preliminary indications of screening requests were identified through the Supplemental EIS scoping process and were included in Alternative 8. These include university-related, institutional, office park, and transit center uses.

The state, local, and McKinney Act screening for the newly excessed lands was completed in April 1996; the requests have been incorporated into the mixed use land use category and included in Revised Alternative 7. The requests are described in Appendix I. (Alternative 7 did not include screening requests; land uses for the newly excessed lands were provided by FORA.)

#### **1.2.4 Update of Environmental Information**

This Supplemental EIS includes new information relevant to the following ongoing coordination actions:

- completion, revision, and implementation of the installation-wide multispecies HMP;
- coordination with communities and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) regarding local implementation of the HMP and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation requirements relating to area-specific DFG concerns about special-status species and special-status habitats;
- completion of the draft remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS);
- execution of remedial action requirements for some of the installation restoration sites requiring action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), including hazardous toxic radiological waste (HTRW) action sites;
- investigation and response to sites potentially containing ordinance and explosives (OE);
- investigation, identification, and/or removal of underground storage tanks;
- completion of and continued coordination concerning the coastal consistency determination;
- coordination with the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) on the transfer of air emissions credits and the process by which the communities comply with state and regional air policies and programs;
- implementation of disposal actions for transportation conveyances and coordination relating to transportation, traffic, and congestion management; and
- status of planning and implementation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) plans and permits.

#### **1.2.5 Other NEPA Documents (Record of Environmental Consideration)**

Since the Fort Ord Disposal and Reuse Final EIS and ROD were issued, some former Fort Ord lands have undergone minor land use changes and minor boundary modifications (related to more accurate boundary surveys), some requests for individual parcels have been refined, and some proposals have been made for a continuation of an existing use. These changes have been addressed using a NEPA

documentation process that involved preparing a REC, a requirement of Army Regulation (AR) 200-2, before disposal. Parcels for which the Army has prepared a REC are shown in Figure 1-2.

Separate NEPA documentation was prepared for the Laguna Seca Raceway Turn 11 Expansion project located south of former Fort Ord (Jones & Stokes Associates 1995). The Environmental Assessment and FONSI for the Laguna Seca Turn 11 expansion were completed on July 17, 1995. A thirty day public review period was initiated on July 24, 1995 and completed on August 24, 1995. The final Environmental Assessment and FONSI were published on August 31, 1995.

A REC is planned to be used to support transfer of the existing golf courses now that special legislation has been passed to allow the Army to dispose of them as described in Section 1.1.

### **1.2.6 Other Disposal Considerations**

Other real estate disposal actions have proceeded for former Fort Ord lands since the Fort Ord Disposal and Reuse Final EIS and ROD was issued in 1993. As of December 11, 1995, approximately 1,700 acres of land had been transferred to California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB); University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC); the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District; and the City of Marina for reuse (Figure 1-3). Additionally, the Army has signed MOAs to transfer property to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and to dispose of lands in phases to CSUMB and UCSC (Figure 1-3). The Army has continued to work with requesting entities and local communities to resolve conflicts in screening requests. Some of these conflicts are analyzed as part of the reuse scenarios discussed in Section 3.0, "Alternatives".

FORA is also expected to submit a request for an economic development conveyance (EDC). The EDC request is expected to apply to most of the white areas shown in Figure 1-3.

The final EIS (Volume I, pp. 2-13, 5-13, and 5-15) also described the Army's disposal of former Fort Ord infrastructure and indicated that final decisions on the disposal would depend on further engineering studies and negotiations with potential purveyors. More detailed information on the present infrastructure systems has been obtained, and negotiations with potential purveyors have been initiated. These include FORA (as a potential recipient), local communities, services districts, and quasi-public and private providers. In some limited areas, the Army would provide easements to the new purveyors for initial modifications to the system; this may occur for electrical lines throughout former Fort Ord (Figure 5-11). These initial modifications are needed to support the POM Annex and to achieve compliance with California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulatory requirements in areas to be excised.

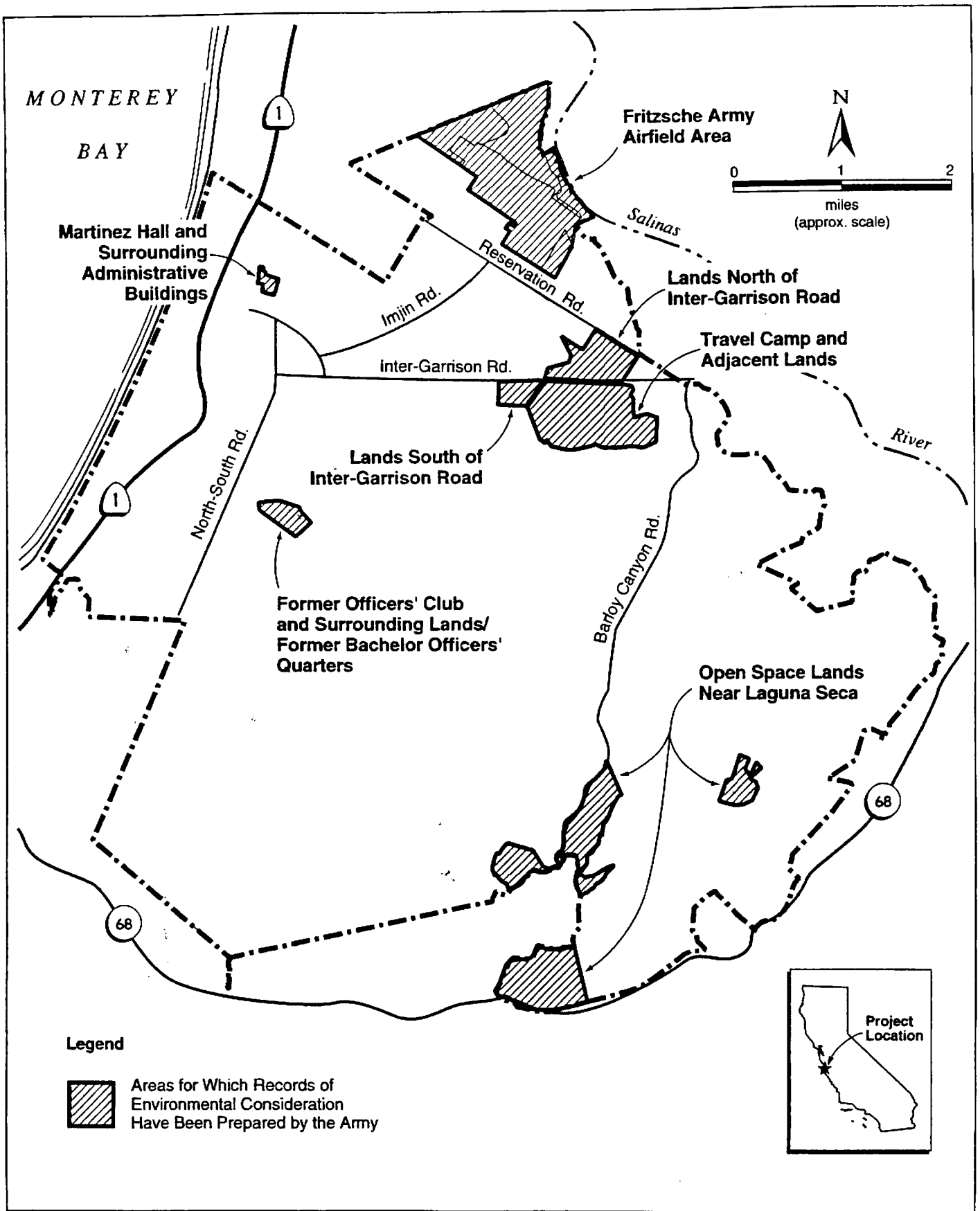
## **1.3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

### **1.3.1 Notice of Intent**

The Army's notice of intent (NOI) to prepare this Supplemental EIS was published in the Federal Register on Wednesday, April 12, 1995 (Federal Register/Vol. 60 No. 70/Notices).

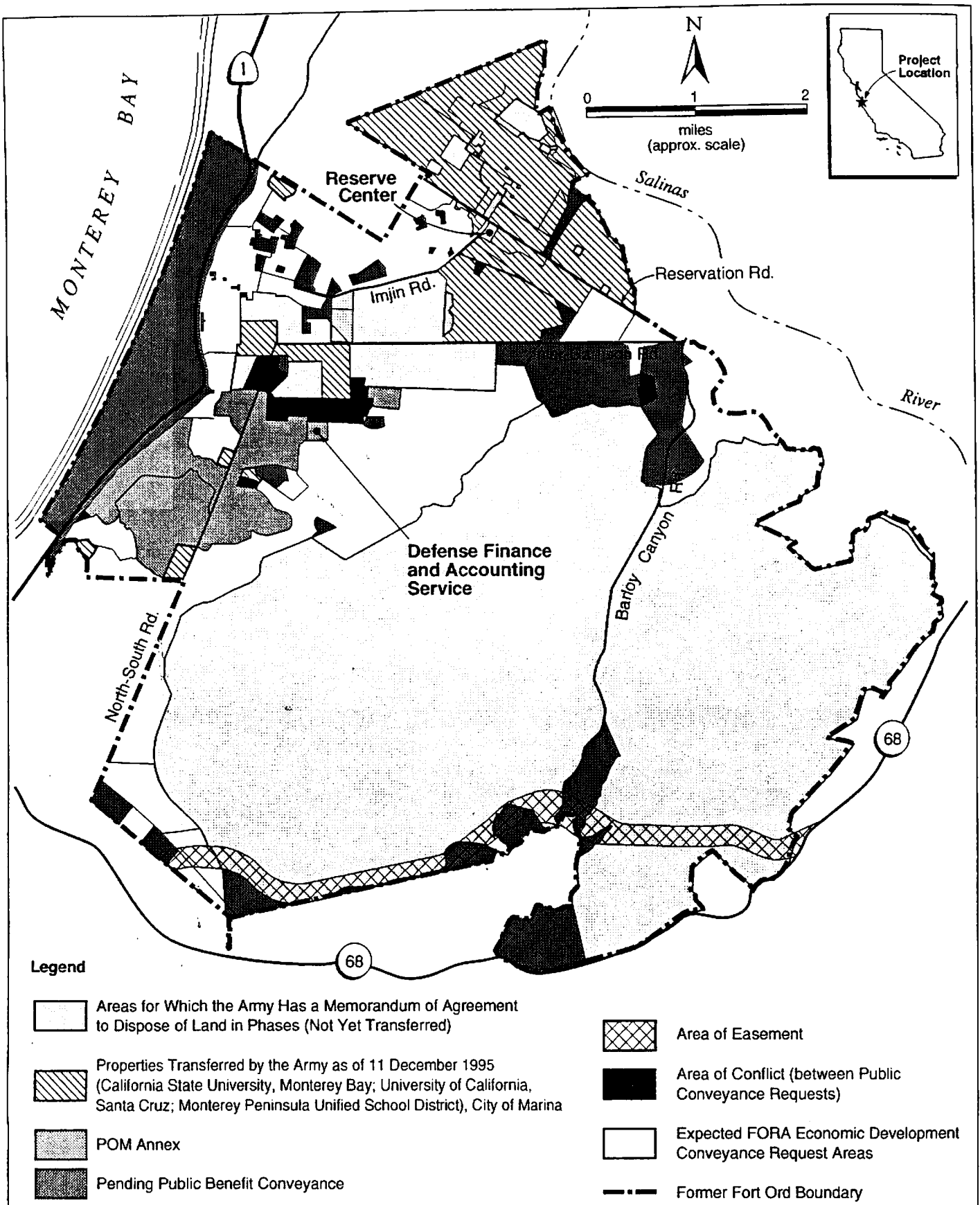
### **1.3.2 Scoping Process**

The Army distributed notices for a public scoping meeting and held the meeting on April 4, 1995, to obtain comments on the scope of the Supplemental EIS. The close of the scoping process was April 19, 1995. All persons and organizations thought to have potential interest, including minority, low-income, disadvantaged groups, and Native American groups, were informed of the public meeting and given the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Public announcements were distributed to local newspapers, news media, libraries, and all recipients of and commenters on the final EIS.



**Figure 1-2  
Areas for Which Records of  
Environmental Consideration Have Been  
Prepared by the Army**





**Figure 1-3**  
**Properties Transferred to Date and Areas Where Army Has**  
**a Memorandum of Agreement to Dispose of Land in Phases**  
**(As of December 11, 1995)**



Most of the issues presented by the commenters were directly incorporated into the Supplemental EIS. The following summarizes issues raised during the scoping process that were addressed but not analyzed at the level of detail that the commenter seemed to desire and the reasoning behind the Army's approach:

- Incorporate CEQA requirements into the NEPA analysis.

The scope of the Supplemental EIS is focused on the Army action of disposal of property. The Supplemental EIS also addresses the secondary effects of reuse. An EIS can be used as an EIR to the extent that the EIS complies with the provisions of the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 21083.5, Guidelines Section 15221). To the extent practicable, provisions of the CEQA guidelines have been incorporated into the final EIS and Supplemental EIS to allow their use as an EIR in the future.

- Evaluate all aspects of the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) (e.g., infrastructure, road network).

Infrastructure for the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) was analyzed based on the infrastructure descriptions included in the plan and coordination with FORA. Infrastructure was considered to be a cumulative impact. A specific analysis was conducted of the road network contained in the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994).

- Address the relationship of the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) to ongoing FORA efforts to refine the plan.

Ongoing efforts to revise the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) at the time of scoping were incorporated into the development of Alternative 8.

- Evaluate land uses that differ from those uses proposed in the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994).

Some proposed variations in land uses were incorporated into the development of Alternative 8.

- Address land use proposals as identified in the Fort Ord Economic Assessment and Conceptual Base Reuse Plan.

Ongoing efforts to revise the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) were incorporated into the development of Alternative 8.

- Address California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) easement requests, including the State Route (SR) 68 corridor area from Laguna Seca easterly to the area of Toro Park.

Caltrans will receive an easement to the transportation corridor north of SR 68 as shown in the 1993 NEPA ROD. However, Caltrans will not receive an easement to the SR 68 in-corridor alignment from Laguna Seca easterly to the area of Toro Park. Property in this corridor has been included in an MOA with BLM and is unavailable for transfer to other agencies. Any existing easements associated with the existing SR 68 corridor that occur in land planned for transfer to BLM will continue to be valid.

- Discuss the applicability of the federal transportation conformity rule for new highways or other projects that would be included in the Monterey Transportation Plan (MTP).

Federal transportation conformity was not addressed in the Supplemental EIS because current information on transportation plans is not sufficiently detailed to allow a proper assessment. Information on general federal conformity was included in the document. The Association of

Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) included in the Federal Transportation Improvement Program several requests for PBC of real property for various transportation uses, some of which were also included in the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994). AMBAG's approval of these requests and any subsequent approval by Caltrans and the U.S. Department of Transportation do not constitute approval of funding or construction on the property requested nor of the reuse plan transportation network as a whole.

- Include a cultural resource analysis.

Impacts on cultural resources have been included based on updated information available since preparation of the final EIS.

### 1.3.3 Coordination with Local Community

FORA published its Final Base Reuse Plan on December 12, 1994 (Fort Ord Reuse Authority 1994). The Army has coordinated with FORA to obtain information on the assumptions used in developing that plan (Fort Ord Reuse Authority 1995). FORA provided information on the reuse proposals for the additional areas available for excess. In addition, FORA and local communities have continued to develop implementation strategies on the reuse of former Fort Ord lands. In some cases, land uses that differ from those described in the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) are being considered for portions of lands to be available for disposal. These uses are analyzed in this Supplemental EIS along with the areas of the FORA Final Base Reuse Plan (December 1994) that were not analyzed in the 1993 final EIS and ROD. Additional coordination has been conducted with FORA, UC, and USFWS concerning mitigation for impacts on biological resources under the proposed alternatives.

### 1.3.4 Coordination with Regulatory Agencies

The Army's ability to analyze FORA's land use changes and the minor changes in the POM Annex footprint has been aided by a number of ongoing consultation and coordination efforts that the Army has undertaken since the 1993 NEPA ROD was issued.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** Working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as part of its consultation responsibility under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Army developed and successfully negotiated an installation-wide multispecies HMP for all of former Fort Ord. This plan, completed in February 1994, provides a framework for protecting the many threatened or endangered plant and animal species found at former Fort Ord (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1994a). The Army has continued to coordinate with USFWS, UC, and FORA throughout the Supplemental EIS process concerning biological resource impacts and mitigation associated with the proposed alternatives.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.** In December 1994, working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Army also completed the draft final RI/FS of hazardous and toxic substances found at former Fort Ord, in compliance with the mandates of CERCLA. EPA is also a signatory to the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA).

**U.S. Bureau of Land Management.** The Army and BLM have worked cooperatively to develop the site use management plan for the multi-range area and implementation measures for the HMP.

**California Coastal Commission.** The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) requires federal agencies taking actions that could affect coastal resources to show how they will carry out their activities in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the provisions of the CZMA. After consulting with California Coastal Commission staff, the Army prepared a CZMA federal consistency determination describing the direct and indirect effects of the Army's action of disposing of land at former Fort Ord. The consistency

determination also assessed the effects on coastal zone resources of subsequent reuse of former Fort Ord according to an earlier version of the local communities' reuse plan.

On March 17, 1994, the California Coastal Commission concurred with the Army's CZMA consistency determination on the disposal and reuse of Fort Ord, California (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1994b). This action, taken after two public hearings and extensive coordination between the Army, local communities, and commission staff, was a necessary step in allowing the Army to dispose of land on Fort Ord. A negative determination was later approved on November 13, 1995.

**California Department of Parks and Recreation.** The California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) is in the process of preparing a state park general plan for the coastal area, currently named the Fort Ord Dunes State Park General Plan (although the name of the state park is still under consideration). As of July 1995, the department had developed a general plan map, which they were using as a base for the general plan text, and has held three public meetings. The department anticipates completing the preliminary general plan by fall 1995 and submitting the general plan to the State Parks and Recreation Commission for approval sometime in 1996. State Parks department staff is reviewing an internal draft of the plan. Upon receiving approval from the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the department intends to submit the plan to the California Coastal Commission for certification as a public works plan. (Gray pers. comm.)

**California Department of Transportation.** The involvement of Caltrans in reuse planning for former Fort Ord was related principally to the location of the proposed SR 68 bypass on the southern portion of former Fort Ord. This bypass was proposed by Caltrans to relieve existing and projected traffic congestion on SR 68. Caltrans submitted a request for a PBC of the right-of-way for this facility to the Army. Because this request conflicted with requests submitted by others, the Army has been negotiating with Caltrans to determine a location for the bypass that best serves all interested parties.

**California Department of Toxic Substances Control.** The State Department of Toxic Substances Control is involved with environmental restoration, is a signatory to the Fort Ord FFA, and provides oversight for the RI/FS process.

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board.** The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast region, is involved with environmental restoration, is a signatory to the Fort Ord FFA, and provides oversight for the RI/FS process.

**Transportation Agency for Monterey County.** TAMC is a multijurisdictional agency responsible for countywide transportation planning in Monterey County. The Army sought TAMC input through the Fort Ord Reuse Group working group and FORA. TAMC representatives were present at some working group meetings where transportation issues were discussed, and the Army worked with TAMC staff in conducting the traffic modeling for the final EIS.

**Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District.** The Army has been working with the MBUAPCD in two primary areas: transferring stationary source operating permits and obtaining emission credits for stationary sources that have been shut down.

Some transferred lands contained stationary air emission sources, such as boilers, for which the Army held air permit(s). For those land transfers, the Army has worked with the MBUAPCD to ensure that the air permits also would be transferred to the new landowners (such as CSUMB). In some situations, however, transferring the permit to a third party has not been a feasible option, either because the third party did not need the emission source or because the Army was shutting down an emission source on land not slated for transfer. In these situations, the Army has worked with the MBUAPCD to obtain emission credits that the Army is transferring with real estate or reserving for its future use.

**Other Agencies.** The Army is working with several other agencies in conjunction with preparation of the Supplemental EIS and other studies. These agencies include, but are not limited to, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), DFG, and Monterey County Department of Health.

### **1.3.5 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement**

The public, along with concerned organizations and agencies, was invited to review and comment on the draft Supplemental EIS. A notice of availability was published in the Federal Register on January 26, 1996. Because of the federal government furlough and closing in the Washington, D.C. area attributable to inclement weather, the 45-day comment period was calculated from the intended Federal Register date of January 19, 1996 (61 FR 2510, January 26, 1996). The public comment period (January 19, 1996, to March 4, 1996) provided an opportunity for the public to review the issues addressed in the impact analysis and to offer appropriate comments on any aspect of the process. The Army had compiled a mailing list of those agencies, groups, and individuals interested in the proposed actions. On January 4, 1996, 244 copies of the Supplemental EIS were distributed, and a notice of the document's availability was mailed to another 247 entities, including news media.

### **1.3.6 Public Hearing**

On February 26, 1996, during the public review and comment period for the draft Supplemental EIS, a public hearing was held at the Monterey Conference Center in Monterey, California, to formally receive oral and written comments and recommendations. The hearing was announced in the local news media. The public hearing was attended by approximately 17 persons. One person provided oral comments at the hearing, and two others provided written comments on attendance cards. Oral comments were recorded by a certified court reporter and on videotape and audio tape. By the close of the review period, 15 entities had submitted letters of comment.

### **1.3.7 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement**

This final Supplemental EIS, which incorporates and responds to comments received on the draft Supplemental EIS, was furnished to all who commented on the draft document and is available to anyone requesting a copy. A notice of its availability was published in the Federal Register. Text changes made in the body of the Supplemental EIS since release of the draft Supplemental EIS are indicated with vertical lines in the page margins.