Major Institution Master Plan (MIMP) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Process

Major Institution Master Plan Environmental Impact Statement Process

- In 1971, Washington State enacted the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
- SEPA requires that the environmental impacts of a proposed action (development project or a plan) be considered as part of the decision-making process.

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- The typical SEPA analysis involves an Environmental Checklist.
 - This SEPA Checklist asks roughly 80 questions of 16 environmental parameters associated with the natural and built environments.
 - The Checklist is reviewed by City staff and possibly by other agencies.
 - There is no prescribed public review process.
- For development projects or plans that are likely to result in probable, significant environmental impacts an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared.

Major Institution Master Plan Environmental Impact Statement Process

Three Major Steps in the EIS Process:

- EIS Scoping
- Draft EIS
- Final EIS

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EIS Scoping

- This is the <u>first</u> step in the EIS process.
 - SDCI issues the Determination of Significance and commences EIS Scoping process; and
 - EIS Scoping is anticipated to be 14-days.
 - CAC to submit comments regarding alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS and possible environmental elements.
- The purpose of scoping is to <u>narrow</u> the focus of the EIS to just address:
 - probable significant environmental issues; and
 - identify the range of alternatives that should be analyzed in the EIS.
- Scoping provides notice to agencies, organizations and the public that an EIS will be prepared for the proposed MIMP.

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DRAFT EIS

- The Draft EIS is SDCI's initial comprehensive analysis of probable significant environmental impacts of the alternatives. Key sections of the Draft EIS include:
 - Fact Sheet
 - Section I Summary
 - Section II -- Description of the Proposed Master Plan and Alternatives
 - Section III Affected Environment, Significant Impacts, Mitigation Measures and Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

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Section III could potentially contain detailed analysis of the following environmental parameters (dependent upon the results of the Scoping Process):

- Earth

- Land Use
- Air Quality
- Aesthetics - Historic & Cultural Preservation
- Plants - Transportation

Analysis in Section III describes

- éxisting conditions
- impacts of the Proposed Master Plan and alternatives
- mitigation measures
- unavoidable adverse impacts
- CAC to review and submit comments regarding the prelim Draft EIS.
- The Draft EIS is distributed to agencies (federal, state, regional, City), organizations, and the public for a review and comment period.
- CAC to review and submit comments regarding the Draft EIS.
- A public meeting will be held following issuance of the Draft EIS to gather comments regarding the Draft EIS.

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FINAL EIS

- The Final EIS is the third and final part of the EIS process.
- The Final EIS combines the Draft EIS with:
 - changes or clarifications to the scope of the project since the Draft EIS was issued;
 - revisions or clarifications to the analysis of impacts that was contained in the Draft EIS; and
 - responses to written comments and public testimony that was received on the Draft EIS from agencies, organizations and individuals
- CAC to review and submit comments regarding the prelim Final EIS.
- The Final EIS is distributed to the same recipients of the Draft EIS and notice of availability is sent to organizations and individuals that commented on the Draft EIS.
- CAC to review and submit comments regarding the Final EIS.

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Summation

- The EIS is an objective, impartial evaluation of the environmental consequences of the proposed project.
- EA Engineering is the City's consultant and will be working with SDCI to prepare the EIS for SPU's proposed MIMP.
- The EIS is:
 - a planning tool that is used by SPU and SDCI, other agencies and the public in the decisionmaking process;
 - it identifies and evaluates probable significant environmental impacts of <u>each</u> of the alternatives;
 - it identifies measures that, if implemented, could mitigate the impacts that are identified in the Final EIS;
 - it identifies unavoidable adverse impacts of the project; and,
 - it evaluates direct, indirect, cumulative and construction-related impacts.
- The EIS does not authorize a specific action -- nor does it recommend for or against a particular course of action.