



**ATTACHMENT D**





## DEFINITION OF TERMS

### 3 Types of Actions:

- **Connected Actions**, which means that they are **closely related** and therefore should be discussed in the same impact statement. Actions are connected if they:
  - o Automatically trigger other actions which may require Environmental Impact Statements
  - o Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously
  - o Are independent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification
- **Cumulative Actions**, which when **viewed with other proposed actions** have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement.
- **Similar Actions**, which when viewed with other reasonably foreseeable or proposed agency actions, have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequences together, such as **common timing or geography**. An agency may wish to analyze these actions in the same impact statement. It should do so when the best way to assess adequately the combined impacts of similar actions or reasonable alternatives to such actions is to treat them in a single impact statement.

### 3 Types of Alternatives:

- **No Action Alternative**
- **Other Reasonable Courses of Actions**
- **Mitigation Measures (not in the proposed action) Include:**
  - o Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
  - o Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
  - o Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
  - o Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action
  - o Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

### 3 Types of Impacts:

- **Direct Effects**, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
- **Indirect Effects**, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to the induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Effects and impacts as used in these regulations are synonymous. Effects includes ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial.

- **Cumulative Impact**, is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.