

on matters pertaining to environmental protection and enhancement;

(2) Represent NASA in working with other governmental agencies and inter-agency organizations to formulate, revise, and achieve uniform understanding and application of governmentwide policies relating to the environment;

(3) Develop and ensure the implementation of agencywide standards, procedures, and working relationships for protection and enhancement of environmental quality and compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

(4) Develop, as an integral part of NASA's basic decision processes, procedures to ensure that environmental factors are properly considered in all proposals and decisions;

(5) Establish and maintain working relationships with the Council on Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection Agency, and other national, state, and local governmental agencies concerned with environmental matters;

(6) Acquire information for and ensure the preparation of appropriate NASA reports on environmental matters.

(b) Officials-in-Charge of Headquarters Offices and NASA Field Installation Directors are responsible for:

(1) Identifying matters under their cognizance which may affect protection and enhancement of environmental quality and for employing the proper procedures to ensure that necessary actions are taken to meet the requirements of applicable laws and regulations;

(2) Coordinating environmental quality-related activities under their cognizance with the Associate Administrator for Management; and

(3) Supporting and assisting the Associate Administrator for Management on request.

(c) Officials-in-Charge of Headquarters Offices are additionally responsible for:

(1) Giving high priority, in the pursuit of program objectives, to the identification, analysis, and proposal of research and development which, if conducted by NASA or other agencies, may contribute to the achievement of beneficial environmental objectives; and

(2) In coordination with the Associate Administrator for Management, making available to other parties, both governmental and nongovernmental, advice and information useful in protecting and enhancing the quality of the environment.

(d) NASA Field Installation Directors are additionally responsible for:

(1) Implementing the NASA policies, standards and procedures for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality and supplementing them as appropriate in local circumstances;

(2) Specifically assigning responsibilities for environmental activities under the installation's cognizance to appropriate subordinates, while providing for the coordination of all such activities; and

(3) Establishing and maintaining working relationships with national, state, regional and governmental agencies responsible for environmental regulations in localities in which the field installations conduct their activities.

[44 FR 44485, July 30, 1979, as amended at 53 FR 9760, Mar. 25, 1988]

### Subpart 1216.2—Floodplain and Wetlands Management

AUTHORITY: E.O. 11988 and E.O. 11990, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(1).

SOURCE: 44 FR 1089, Jan. 4, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 1216.200 Scope.

This subpart 1216.2 prescribes procedures to:

(a) Avoid long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and wetlands;

(b) Avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain and wetlands development wherever there is a practicable alternative;

(c) Reduce the risk of flood loss;

(d) Minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety and welfare;

(e) Restore, preserve and protect the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains and wetlands;

(f) Develop an integrated process to involve the public in the floodplain and

## § 1216.201

wetlands management decision-making process;

(g) Incorporate the Unified National Program for Flood Plain Management; and,

(h) Establish internal management controls to monitor NASA actions to assure compliance with the Orders.

### § 1216.201 Applicability.

These procedures are applicable to Federal lands and facilities under the management control of NASA Headquarters and field installations regardless of location.

### § 1216.202 Responsibility of NASA officials.

(a) Directors of Field Installations and, as appropriate, the Associate Administrator for Management at NASA Headquarters, are responsible for implementing the requirements and procedures prescribed in §§ 1216.204 and 1216.205.

(b) The Assistant Associate Administrator for Facilities Engineering, NASA Headquarters, is responsible for overall coordination of floodplain and wetlands management activities, and for conducting periodic on-site reviews of each Installation's floodplain and wetlands management activities, and for conducting periodic on-site reviews of each Installation's floodplain and wetlands management activities to assure compliance with the Executive orders.

[53 FR 9760, Mar. 25, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 50506, Oct. 7, 1991]

### § 1216.203 Definition of key terms.

(a) *Action*—any NASA activity including, but not limited to, acquisition, construction, modification, changes in land use, issuance of facilities use permits, and disposition of Federal lands and facilities.

(b) *Base flood*—is that flood which has a one percent chance of occurrence in any given year (also known as a 100-year flood). This term is used in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to indicate the minimum level of flooding to be used by a community in its floodplain management regulations.

## 14 CFR Ch. V (1–1–08 Edition)

(c) *Base floodplain*—the 100-year floodplain (one percent chance floodplain). Also see definition of floodplain.

(d) *Critical action*—any activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be too great, such as storing lunar samples or highly toxic or water reactive materials.

(e) *Facility*—any item made or placed by a person including buildings, structures and utility items, marine structures, bridges and other land development items, such as levees and drainage canals.

(f) *Flood or flooding*—a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

(g) *Flood fringe*—that portion of the floodplain outside of the regulatory floodway (often referred to as "floodway fringe").

(h) *Floodplain*—the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood-prone areas of offshore islands, including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The base floodplain shall be used to designate the 100-year floodplain (one percent chance floodplain). The critical action floodplain is defined as the 500-year floodplain (0.2 percent chance floodplain). A large portion of NASA coastal floodplains also encompasses wetlands.

(i) *Floodproofing*—the modification of individual structures and facilities, their sites, and their contents to protect against structural failure, to keep water out or to reduce the effects of water entry.

(j) *Minimize*—to reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.

(k) *One percent chance flood*—the flood having one chance in 100 of being exceeded in any one-year period (a large flood). The likelihood of exceeding this magnitude increases in a time period longer than one year, e.g., there are two chances in three of a larger flood exceeding the one percent chance flood in a 100-year period.

(l) *Practicable*—capable of being done within existing constraints. The test of what is practicable depends upon the