(b) Provide for proper attention to and ensure that environmental amenities and values are given appropriate consideration in all NASA actions, including those performed under contract, grant, lease, or permit;

(c) Recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental concerns and, when consistent with the foreign policy of the United States and its own responsibilities, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of the world environment;

(d) Use systematic and timely approaches which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and environmental design arts in planning and decisionmaking for actions which may have an impact on the human environment;

(e) Pursue research and development, within the scope of NASA’s authority or in response to authorized agencies, for application of technologies useful in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality;

(f) Initiate and utilize ecological and other environmental information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects; and

(g) Invite cooperation, where appropriate, from Federal, State, local, and regional authorities and the public in NASA planning and decisionmaking processes.

§ 1216.103 Responsibilities of NASA officials.

(a) The AssociateAdministrator for Management or designee shall:

(1) Coordinate the formulation and revision of NASA policies and positions on matters pertaining to environmental protection and enhancement;

(2) Represent NASA in working with other governmental agencies and interagency 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
§ 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 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.


(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.

§ 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 facility 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.

(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.