

## **ACTS AND RULES THAT MANDATE COORDINATION**

Coordination is a statutorily mandated process defined in the Federal Land Policy Management Act (1976), 43 USC 1712. It establishes a government-to-government relationship between the coordination invoking local government entity and one or more government agencies developing or implementing public policy that affects activities and actions within the local government's jurisdictions.

1.The National Forest Management Act of 1976 states in part that the USFS is obligated under this act and Forest Service rules to coordinate with state and local governments before issuing a decision on a plan, amendment or revision.

2.The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), states that the “natural” and “human” environment are to be considered and Environmental Impact Statements are to be detailed studies which review the impact of plans or actions on the local community and safety of citizens. Elimination of logging in a USFS area affects the loss of revenue to people, businesses and local government. Road closures in National Forests affect the safety of citizens in need of a required law enforcement, fire, or EMS-related response.

3.Executive Order 12372 (1982) and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, in addition to NEPA, requires federal agencies to coordinate their plans, determine local views, communicate their plans and actions, and make efforts to accommodate State and local officials’ concerns, and an appeal process is provided for direct access to the Department of Agriculture.

4.Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations written to implement NEPA specifically defines “human environment” so that there should be no confusion that the impact on man’s environment is a valuable and critical element in every NEPA document.

5.NEPA requires that federal agencies coordinate with local governments.

6.42 USC 4331 (b), Congress directs federal government to coordinate federal plans, functions, programs and resources.

7. The U.S. Constitution, including the 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments, asserts states' rights and due process to citizens and their rightful pursuit of life, liberty, and property.

8. U.S. Forest Service Regulations, 1982 Planning Rules, Section 219.7, requires coordination at the beginning of the planning process.

9. The Regulatory Flexibility Action requires that adverse impacts on local governments with units less than 50,000 population be considered and when adopting regulations to protect the health, safety and economic welfare of the Nation, Federal agencies should seek to achieve statutory goals as effectively and efficiently as possible without imposing unnecessary burdens on the public.

10. The Data Quality Act (2001) demands equity and objectivity in studies and analyses.

11. Federal law requires "consistency" or harmony between the federal plan, action or program w/ the desires & needs of local officials and its citizenry.

12. Coordination and consistency is required pursuant to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for agencies within Shasta County (City of Redding).

13. EO 13575 (2011) Establishment of the White House Rural Council to enhance the Federal Government's efforts to address the needs of rural America. This order establishes a council to better coordinate Federal programs and maximize the impacts of Federal investment to promote economic prosperity and quality of life in our rural communities.