on the environment that can be expected to result from the proposed and alternative actions. After each anticipated effect is identified, it shall be described as fully as can be done with available data in order to show its magnitude and significance. Sources of information for assessment include CPSC staff studies and research reports, information gathered at hearings or meetings held to obtain the views of the public on the proposed action, and other information received from members of the public and from governmental entities.

(b) The assessment shall identify and describe any methods or approaches which would avoid or minimize adverse effects on the environment.

## §1021.13 Finding of no significant impact.

(a) A finding of no significant impact shall cite and be attached to the environmental assessment upon which it is based. It shall refer to anticipated effects upon the environment identified in the environmental assessment and give the reason(s) why those effects will not be significant. The final paragraph of the finding shall give the reasons why the overall impact on the environment is not regarded as significant.

(b) The signature of the Executive Director shall appear at the end of the finding of no significant impact.

# §1021.14 Environmental impact statement.

(a) Draft and final EIS's, unless there is a compelling reason to do otherwise, shall conform to the recommended format specified in §1502.10 of the NEPA regulations and shall contain the material required by §§1502.11 through 1502.18 of those regulations.

(b) It may be necessary to include in an EIS a description of effects which are not effects on the natural or physical environment, but rather are, for example, purely economic or health effects. For this reason, an EIS may include issues and facts that are thoroughly analyzed in other comprehensive CPSC documents such as hazard analyses, economic impact analyses, or analyses of impact on particular age groups among consumers. In such

### 16 CFR Ch. II (1-1-04 Edition)

cases, the EIS shall not duplicate the other documents, but rather shall cite and summarize from them. A list of background documents and sources of data cited in the EIS shall appear at the end of every EIS.

### PART 1025—RULES OF PRACTICE FOR ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS

## Subpart A—Scope of Rules, Nature of Adjudicative Proceedings, Definitions

- Sec.
- 1025.1 Scope of rules.
- 1025.2 Nature of adjudicative proceedings.
- 1025.3 Definitions.

### Subpart B—Pleadings, Form, Execution, Service of Documents

- 1025.11 Commencement of proceedings.
- 1025.12 Answer.
- 1025.13 Amendments and supplemental pleadings.
- 1025.14 Form and filing of documents.
- 1025.15 Time.
- 1025.16 Service.
- 1025.17 Intervention.
- 1025.18 Class actions.
- 1025.19 Joinder of proceedings.

### Subpart C—Prehearing Procedures, Motions, Interlocutory Appeals, Summary Judgments, Settlements

- 1025.21 Prehearing conferences.
- 1025.22 Prehearing briefs.
- 1025.23 Motions.
- 1025.24 Interlocutory appeals.
- 1025.25 Summary decisions and orders.
- 1025.26 Settlements.

#### Subpart D—Discovery, Compulsory Process

- 1025.31 General provisions governing discovery.
- 1025.32 Written interrogatories to parties.
- 1025.33 Production of documents and things.
- 1025.34 Requests for admission.
- 1025.35 Depositions upon oral examination.
- 1025.36 Motions to compel discovery.1025.37 Sanctions for failure to comply with discovery orders.
- 1025.38 Subpoenas.
- 1025.39 Orders requiring witnesses to testify or provide other information and granting immunity.

### Subpart E—Hearings

- 1025.41 General rules.
- 1025.42 Powers and duties of Presiding Officer.
- 1025.43 Evidence.
- 1025.44 Expert witnesses.