

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
AND
DECISION
FOR
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ORAL VACCINATION
TO CONTROL SPECIFIC RABIES VIRUS VARIANTS
IN
RACCOONS, GRAY FOXES, AND COYOTES
IN THE UNITED STATES**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services (APHIS-WS) program completed an environmental assessment (EA) and Decision/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on July 30, 2001 (66 FR 45835-45836, August 30, 2001) that analyzed the potential environmental effects of a proposal to continue and expand the involvement of the APHIS-WS program in oral rabies vaccination (ORV) programs in a number of states. Since that time, APHIS-WS determined the need to expand the ORV program to include the states of Tennessee and Kentucky to effectively stop the westward spread of raccoon rabies. A new Decision/FONSI was published in the Federal Register (67 FR 44797-44798, July 5, 2002) to document the potential effects of this expanding program. Recently, a supplemental EA was prepared as a result of the need to further expand the program to include the states of Georgia and Maine to effectively prevent the westward and northward spread of the rabies virus across the U.S. and into Canada.

The states where APHIS-WS involvement would be continued or expanded include Maine, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Texas. APHIS-WS would also continue to cooperate in smaller scale ORV projects in the states of Massachusetts, Maryland, and New Jersey. Currently, cooperative rabies surveillance activities are conducted in each of the aforementioned states. ORV baiting programs are conducted or are planned to be conducted in all of the aforementioned states, except Kentucky. However, based upon surveillance information, ORV baiting programs may be expanded in the future under the proposed action to include this remaining state. The programs' primary goals are to stop the spread of specific raccoon (eastern states), gray fox (Texas) and coyote (Texas) rabies variants or "strains" of the rabies virus. The EA analyzed the proposed action and a number of alternatives with respect to a number of environmental and other issues raised by involved cooperating agencies and the public.

Based on the analysis in the EA, I have determined that there will not be a significant impact, individually or cumulatively, on the quality of the human environment as a result of the proposed action. This supplemental EA is now available in its final form.

Public Involvement

Issues related to the proposed action were identified through involvement and planning/scoping meetings with state health departments, other state and local agencies, academic institutions, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Additional efforts to determine further issues that the public might have with this action were made through a Federal Register Notice (66 FR 13696-13700, March 7, 2001) and by a second Federal Register Notice (66 FR 27489, May 17, 2001) making the EA available to the public for review and comment prior to an agency decision. A letter was sent to potentially affected or interested American Indian Tribes to assure their opportunity to be involved in the EA process. Comments received were reviewed to identify any substantive new issues or alternatives not already identified for analysis. A third Federal Register Notice (66 FR 45835-45836, August 30, 2001) was published announcing the availability of the EA Decision/FONSI (USDA 2001). A Notice of Availability for a subsequent Decision/FONSI for a supplemental EA was published through a Federal Register Notice (67 FR 44797-44798, July 5, 2002) (USDA 2002a).

Major Issues

Based on the 2001 programmatic ORV EA and considerable experience by cooperating agencies and APHIS-WS in addressing concerns expressed by the public in past ORV programs, the following issues were identified for consideration in detail in this EA:

- Potential for adverse effects on people that become exposed to the vaccine or the baits.
- Potential for adverse effects on target wildlife species populations.
- Potential for adverse effects on nontarget wildlife species, including threatened or endangered species.
- Potential for adverse effects on pet dogs or other domestic animals that might consume the baits.
- Potential for the recombined V-RG virus to “revert to virulence” and result in a virus that could cause disease in humans or animals.
- Potential for the V-RG virus to recombine with other viruses in the wild to form new viruses that could cause disease in humans or animals.
- Potential for aerially dropped baits to strike and injure people or domestic animals.
- Cost of the program in comparison to perceived benefits.
- Humaneness of methods used to collect wild animal specimens critical for timely program evaluation or to reduce local populations of target species under state contingency plans.

In addition to the identified major issues considered in detail, six other issues were considered but not in detail with rationale and further analysis.

Alternatives Analyzed in Detail

Four potential alternatives were developed to address the issues identified above. Three additional alternatives were considered but not analyzed in detail. A detailed discussion of the anticipated effects of the alternatives on each issue considered in detail is described in Chapter 4 of the EA. The following summary provides a brief description of each alternative and its anticipated impacts.

Alternative 1. Proposed action (this is the preferred alternative). This alternative would involve the continued or expanded use of federal funds by APHIS-WS to purchase V-RG oral vaccine baits and to participate in their distribution under the authorities of the appropriate state agencies in selected areas of the several states listed in section 1.2 of the EA to stop or prevent raccoon, gray fox, and coyote rabies, and to assist with monitoring and surveillance efforts by capturing and releasing or killing target species for purposes of obtaining biological samples. APHIS-WS assistance could also include participation in implementing state contingency plans that involve target species population reduction or concentrated ORV baiting in localized areas if rabies outbreaks occur beyond the designated ORV vaccination barriers to stop such outbreaks from spreading.

Alternative 2. No action. This would involve no involvement by APHIS-WS in rabies prevention or control in the states identified in section 1.2. The “No Action” alternative is a procedural NEPA requirement (40 CFR 1502), is a viable and reasonable alternative that could be selected, and serves as a basis for comparison with the other alternatives. The states could still conduct ORV programs without APHIS-WS assistance.

Alternative 3. Live-capture-vaccinate-release programs. This alternative would involve the live capture of species being targeted (e.g., raccoon, gray fox, coyotes) followed by administration of rabies vaccines by injection and release back into the wild.

Alternative 4. Provide funds to purchase and distribute ORV baits without animal specimen collections or lethal removal of animals under contingency plans. Under this alternative, APHIS-WS would provide resources for and assistance in ORV bait distribution only and would not engage in or provide funds for the collection of wild animal specimens by APHIS-WS for monitoring and project evaluation purposes or for implementation of localized lethal removal actions under state contingency plans. The states could still conduct these activities without APHIS-WS assistance.

Alternatives Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail

Three alternatives were considered but not in detail and are described as follows with rationale:

Depopulation of target species. This alternative would result in the lethal removal of raccoons (in the eastern states listed) and gray foxes and coyotes (in Texas) throughout the zones where outbreaks of the targeted strains of rabies are occurring or are expected to occur. The goal would be to achieve elimination of the rabies strains by severely suppressing populations of the target animal species over broad areas so that the specific strains of rabies could not be transmitted to susceptible members of the same species. This alternative was not considered in detail because it would be impractical to obtain approval from the many hundreds of thousands of landowners on whose properties the lethal control methods would have to be conducted, because of the cost and effort that would be involved, and because it would also undoubtedly be opposed by most members of the public as well.

Population control through birth control. Under this alternative, APHIS-WS would provide funds or operational assistance to implement one or more methods to control populations of the target species by reducing reproduction. Such methods could involve live capture and surgical sterilization, the use of chemical reproductive inhibitors placed out in baits or delivery devices, or the application of *immun contraception* strategies (i.e., vaccines that can cause infertility in treated animals). This alternative was not considered in detail because of the extreme expense and difficulty involved, the greater effectiveness of vaccination alternatives, and because no contraceptive agents are currently registered for use.

Employ other types of ORV instead of the genetically engineered V-RG vaccine. Under this alternative, APHIS-WS would provide funds to purchase and use “modified-live-virus” (i.e., “attenuated” or weakened strains that have been shown to have little chance of causing rabies in treated animals) or perhaps “killed-virus” (i.e., “inactivated” virus) oral vaccines instead of the V-RG vaccine in ORV baits. This alternative was not considered in detail because some of the vaccines involved have the potential to cause rabies (e.g., “live” virus vaccines), others would be cost-prohibitive to produce in ORV form (e.g., “killed” virus vaccines), and none are currently licensed or approved for any such use in the U.S.

Finding of No Significant Impact

The analysis in the EA indicates that there will not be a significant impact, individually or cumulatively, on the quality of the human environment as a result of implementing the proposed action. I agree with this conclusion and therefore find that an EIS need not be prepared. This determination is based on the following factors:

1. The effects of ORV program activities to be conducted by APHIS-WS will be confined to localized areas and are not regional or national in scope.
2. The proposed action would pose minimal risk to public health and safety. No injuries to any member of the public are known to have resulted from ORV programs and adverse health effects from vaccinia associated with ORV have been minimal with no significant long-term effects expected. Positive health benefits to the public would occur through decreased risk of exposure to rabid animals.
3. There are no unique characteristics such as park lands, prime farm lands, wetlands, wild and scenic areas, or ecologically critical areas that would be significantly affected.
4. The effects on the quality of the human environment are not highly controversial. Although there is some opposition to certain methods used to collect animal specimens for monitoring purposes, their use under the proposed action is not highly controversial in terms of size, nature, or effect.
5. Based on the analysis documented in the EA, the effects of the proposed involvement by APHIS-WS in ORV programs on the human environment would not be significant. The effects of the proposed activities are not highly uncertain and do not involve unique or unknown risks.
6. The proposed action would not establish a precedent for any future action with significant effects.
7. No significant cumulative effects on the quality of the human environment were identified through this assessment.
8. The proposed activities would not affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible

