

**Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Office of the President**

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT
IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS**



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Council on Environmental Quality

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS	1
CHAPTER V—COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	1
SUBCHAPTER A—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS	1
PART 1500—PURPOSE AND POLICY	1
§ 1500.1 Purpose.	1
§ 1500.2 Policy 2	
§ 1500.3 NEPA compliance.....	3
§ 1500.4 Concise and informative environmental documents.....	3
§ 1500.5 Efficient process.	4
§ 1500.6 Agency authority.....	5
PART 1501—NEPA AND AGENCY PLANNING	5
§ 1501.1 Purpose.	6
§ 1501.2 Apply NEPA early in the process.	6
§ 1501.3 Determine the appropriate level of NEPA review.	7
§ 1501.4 Categorical exclusions.	9
§ 1501.5 Environmental assessments.	11
§ 1501.6 Findings of no significant impact.	12
§ 1501.7 Lead agency.	13
§ 1501.8 Cooperating agencies.....	14
§ 1501.9 Public and governmental engagement.	15
§ 1501.10 Deadlines and schedule for the NEPA process.....	17
§ 1501.11 Programmatic environmental documents and tiering.	19
§ 1501.12 Incorporation by reference into environmental documents.	21
PART 1502—ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT	22
§ 1502.1 Purpose of environmental impact statement.	22
§ 1502.2 Implementation.	23
§ 1502.3 Statutory requirements for environmental impact statements.....	23
§ 1502.4 Scoping.	23
§ 1502.5 Timing.....	25
§ 1502.6 Interdisciplinary preparation.....	26
§ 1502.7 Page limits.	26
§ 1502.8 Writing.	26
§ 1502.9 Draft, final, and supplemental statements.....	26
§ 1502.10 Recommended format.....	27
§ 1502.11 Cover.....	27
§ 1502.12 Summary.....	28
§ 1502.13 Purpose and need.	28
§ 1502.14 Alternatives including the proposed action.....	28
§ 1502.15 Affected environment.	29
§ 1502.16 Environmental consequences.....	29
§ 1502.17 Summary of scoping information.	31
§ 1502.18 List of preparers.	31
§ 1502.19 Appendix.....	31

§ 1502.20 Publication of the environmental impact statement.....	31
§ 1502.21 Incomplete or unavailable information.....	32
§ 1502.22 Cost-benefit analysis.....	32
§ 1502.23 [Reserved].....	33
§ 1502.24 Environmental review and consultation requirements.....	33
PART 1503—COMMENTING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS	33
§ 1503.1 Inviting comments and requesting information and analyses.....	33
§ 1503.2 Duty to comment.....	34
§ 1503.3 Specificity of comments and information.....	34
§ 1503.4 Response to comments.....	34
PART 1504—DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND PRE-DECISIONAL REFERRALS	35
§ 1504.1 Purpose.....	35
§ 1504.2 Early dispute resolution.....	36
§ 1504.3 Criteria and procedure for referrals and response.....	36
PART 1505—NEPA AND AGENCY DECISION MAKING	38
§ 1505.1 [Reserved].....	38
§ 1505.2 Record of decision in cases requiring environmental impact statements.....	38
§ 1505.3 Implementing the decision.....	39
PART 1506—OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF NEPA	40
§ 1506.1 Limitations on actions during NEPA process.....	40
§ 1506.2 Elimination of duplication with State, Tribal, and local procedures.....	41
§ 1506.3 Adoption.....	42
§ 1506.4 Combining documents.....	43
§ 1506.5 Agency responsibility for environmental documents.....	43
§ 1506.6 Methodology and scientific accuracy.....	44
§ 1506.7 Further guidance.....	44
§ 1506.8 Proposals for legislation.....	44
§ 1506.9 Filing requirements.....	45
§ 1506.10 Timing of agency action.....	46
§ 1506.11 Emergencies.....	47
§ 1506.12 Effective date.....	47
PART 1507—AGENCY COMPLIANCE.....	47
§ 1507.1 Compliance.....	47
§ 1507.2 Agency capability to comply.....	47
§ 1507.3 Agency NEPA procedures.....	48
§ 1507.4 Agency NEPA program information.....	51
PART 1508—DEFINITIONS	51
§ 1508.1 Definitions.....	52
§ 1508.2 [Reserved].....	57
THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969	58
42 U.S.C. 4321. Congressional declaration of purpose [Sec. 2].....	58
SUBCHAPTER I—POLICIES AND GOALS [TITLE I]	58
42 U.S.C. 4331. Congressional declaration of national environmental policy [Sec. 101].....	58

42 U.S.C. 4332. Cooperation of agencies; reports; availability of information; recommendations; international and national coordination of efforts [Sec. 102].....	59
42 U.S.C. 4333. Conformity of administrative procedures to national environmental policy [Sec. 103].....	61
42 U.S.C. 4334. Other statutory obligations of agencies [Sec. 104]	61
42 U.S.C. 4335. Efforts supplemental to existing authorizations [Sec. 105].....	61
42 U.S.C. 4336. Procedure for determination of level of review. [Sec. 106]	61
42 U.S.C. 4336a. Timely and unified Federal reviews. [Sec. 107].....	62
42 U.S.C. 4336b. Programmatic environmental document. [Sec. 108].....	66
42 U.S.C. 4336c. Adoption of categorical exclusions. [Sec. 109].....	67
42 U.S.C. 4336d. E-NEPA. [Sec. 110].....	67
42 U.S.C. 4336e. Definitions. [Sec. 111].....	68
SUBCHAPTER II – COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY [TITLE II].....	70
42 U.S.C. 4341. [Sec. 201] Omitted	70
42 U.S.C. 4342. Establishment; membership; Chairman; appointments [Sec. 202]	70
42 U.S.C. 4343. Employment of personnel, experts and consultants [Sec. 203].....	71
42 U.S.C. 4344. Duties and functions [Sec. 204]	71
42 U.S.C. 4345. Consultation with Citizens’ Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality and other representatives [Sec. 205]	72
42 U.S.C. 4346. Tenure and compensation of members [Sec. 206]	72
42 U.S.C. 4346a. Travel reimbursement by private organizations and Federal, State, and local governments [Sec. 207]	72
42 U.S.C. 4346b. Expenditures in support of international activities [Sec. 208]	73
42 U.S.C. 4347. Authorization of appropriations [Sec. 209].....	73
THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1970	74
42 U.S.C. 4371. Congressional findings, declarations, and purposes [Sec. 202]	74
42 U.S.C. 4372. Office of Environmental Quality [Sec. 203]	74
42 U.S.C. 4373. Referral of Environmental Quality Reports to standing committees having jurisdiction [Sec. 204].....	76
42 U.S.C. 4374. Authorization of appropriations [Sec. 205].....	76
42 U.S.C. 4375. Office of Environmental Quality Management Fund [Sec. 206]	76
THE CLEAN AIR ACT—SECTION 309	77
42 U.S.C. 7609. Policy review [Sec. 309]	77
EXECUTIVE ORDER 11514—PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, AS AMENDED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER 11991	78

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations
Chapter V—Council on Environmental Quality
Subchapter A—National Environmental Policy Act Implementing
Regulations

PART 1500—PURPOSE AND POLICY

Sec.

1500.1 Purpose.

1500.2 Policy

1500.3 NEPA compliance.

1500.4 Concise and informative environmental documents.

1500.5 Efficient process.

1500.6 Agency authority.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1500.1 Purpose.

(a) The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is the basic national charter for protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides direction for carrying out the policy.

(1) Section 101(a) of NEPA establishes the national environmental policy of the Federal Government to use all practicable means and measures to foster and promote the general welfare, create and maintain conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. Section 101(b) of NEPA establishes the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to:

- (i) Help each generation serve as a trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- (ii) Assure for all people safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- (iii) Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- (iv) Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- (v) Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

(vi) Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

(2) Section 102(2) of NEPA establishes procedural requirements to carry out the policy and responsibilities established in section 101 of NEPA and contains “action-forcing” procedural provisions to ensure Federal agencies implement the letter and spirit of the Act. The purpose of the regulations in this subchapter is to set forth what Federal agencies must and should do to comply with the procedures and achieve the goals of the Act. The President, the Federal agencies, and the courts share responsibility for enforcing the Act so as to achieve the policy goals of section 101.

(b) The regulations in this subchapter implement the requirements of NEPA and ensure that agencies identify, consider, and disclose to the public relevant environmental information early in the process before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The information shall be of high quality. Accurate scientific analysis, expert agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA. Most importantly, environmental documents must concentrate on the issues that are truly relevant to the action in question, rather than amassing needless detail. The regulations in this subchapter also are intended to ensure that Federal agencies conduct environmental reviews in a coordinated, consistent, predictable, and timely manner, and to reduce unnecessary burdens and delays. Finally, the regulations in this subchapter promote concurrent environmental reviews to ensure timely and efficient decision making.

(c) Ultimately, of course, it is not better documents but better decisions that count. NEPA’s purpose is not to generate paperwork—even excellent paperwork—but to foster excellent action. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. The regulations in this subchapter provide the direction to achieve this purpose.

§ 1500.2 Policy

Federal agencies shall to the fullest extent possible:

(a) Interpret and administer the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States in accordance with the policies set forth in the Act and in these regulations.

(b) Implement procedures to make the NEPA process more useful to decision makers and the public; to reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data; and to emphasize important environmental issues and alternatives. Environmental documents shall be concise, clear, and supported by evidence that agencies have conducted the necessary environmental analyses.

(c) Integrate the requirements of NEPA with other planning and environmental review procedures required by law or by agency practice so that such procedures run concurrently rather than consecutively where doing so promotes efficiency.

(d) Encourage and facilitate public engagement in decisions that affect the quality of the human environment, including meaningful engagement with communities such as those with environmental justice concerns.

(e) Use the NEPA process to identify and assess the reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions upon the quality of

the human environment, such as alternatives that will reduce climate change-related effects or address adverse health and environmental effects that disproportionately affect communities with environmental justice concerns.

(f) Use all practicable means, consistent with the requirements of the Act and other essential considerations of national policy, to restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize any possible adverse effects of their actions upon the quality of the human environment.

§ 1500.3 NEPA compliance.

(a) *Mandate.* This subchapter is applicable to and binding on all Federal agencies for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Pub. L. 91–190, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) (NEPA or the Act). The regulations in this subchapter are issued pursuant to NEPA; the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (Pub. L. 91–224, 42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.*); and Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (March 5, 1970), as amended by Executive Order 11991, Relating to the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (May 24, 1977). The regulations in this subchapter apply to the whole of section 102(2) of NEPA. The provisions of the Act and the regulations in this subchapter must be read together as a whole to comply with the Act.

(b) *Review of NEPA compliance.* It is the Council’s intention that judicial review of agency compliance with the regulations in this subchapter not occur before an agency has issued the record of decision or taken other final agency action, except with respect to claims brought by project sponsors related to deadlines under section 107(g)(3) of NEPA. It is also the Council’s intention that minor, non-substantive errors that have no effect on agency decision making shall be considered harmless and shall not invalidate an agency action. It is the Council’s intention that any allegation of noncompliance with NEPA and the regulations in this subchapter should be resolved as expeditiously as appropriate.

(c) *Severability.* The sections of this subchapter are separate and severable from one another. If any section or portion therein is stayed or determined to be invalid, or the applicability of any section to any person or entity is held invalid, it is the Council’s intention that the validity of the remainder of those parts shall not be affected, with the remaining sections to continue in effect.

§ 1500.4 Concise and informative environmental documents.

Agencies shall prepare analytical, concise, and informative environmental documents by:

(a) Meeting appropriate page limits (§§ 1501.5(g) and 1502.7 of this subchapter).

(b) Discussing only briefly issues other than important ones (*e.g.*, § 1502.2(b) of this subchapter).

(c) Writing environmental documents in plain language (*e.g.*, § 1502.8 of this subchapter).

- (d) Following a clear format for environmental impact statements (§ 1502.10 of this subchapter).
- (e) Emphasizing the portions of the environmental document that are most useful to decision makers and the public (*e.g.*, §§ 1502.14, 1502.15, and 1502.16 of this subchapter) and reducing emphasis on background material (*e.g.*, § 1502.1 of this subchapter).
- (f) Using the scoping process to identify important environmental issues deserving of study and to deemphasize unimportant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement process (or, where an agency elects to do so, the environmental assessment process) accordingly (§§ 1501.9 and 1502.4 of this subchapter).
- (g) Summarizing the environmental impact statement (§ 1502.12 of this subchapter).
- (h) Using programmatic environmental documents and tiering from documents of broad scope to those of narrower scope, to eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues (§ 1501.11 of this subchapter).
- (i) Incorporating by reference (§ 1501.12 of this subchapter).
- (j) Integrating NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements (§ 1502.24 of this subchapter).
- (k) Requiring that comments be as specific as possible (§ 1503.3 of this subchapter).
- (l) When changes are minor, attaching and publishing only changes to the draft environmental impact statement rather than rewriting and publishing the entire statement (§ 1503.4(c) of this subchapter).
- (m) Eliminating duplication with State, Tribal, and local procedures, by providing for joint preparation of environmental documents where practicable (§ 1506.2 of this subchapter), and with other Federal procedures, by providing that an agency may adopt appropriate environmental documents prepared by another Federal agency (§ 1506.3 of this subchapter).
- (n) Combining environmental documents with other documents (§ 1506.4 of this subchapter).

§ 1500.5 Efficient process.

Agencies shall improve the efficiency of their NEPA processes by:

- (a) Establishing categorical exclusions to define categories of actions that normally do not have a significant effect on the human environment (§§ 1501.4 and 1507.3(c)(8) of this subchapter) and therefore do not require preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.
- (b) Using a finding of no significant impact when an action not otherwise excluded will not have a significant effect on the human environment (§ 1501.6 of this subchapter) and therefore does not require preparation of an environmental impact statement.
- (c) Integrating the NEPA process into early planning (§ 1501.2 of this subchapter).
- (d) Engaging in interagency cooperation, including with affected Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, before or during the preparation of an environmental assessment or

environmental impact statement, rather than waiting to request or submit comments on a completed document (§§ 1501.7 and 1501.8 of this subchapter).

(e) Ensuring the swift and fair resolution of lead agency disputes (§ 1501.7 of this subchapter).

(f) Using the scoping process for early identification of the important issues that require detailed analysis (§ 1502.4 of this subchapter).

(g) Meeting appropriate deadlines for the environmental assessment and environmental impact statement processes (§ 1501.10 of this subchapter).

(h) Preparing environmental documents early in the process (§§ 1502.5 and 1501.5(d) of this subchapter).

(i) Integrating NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements (§ 1502.24 of this subchapter).

(j) Eliminating duplication with State, Tribal, and local procedures by providing for joint preparation of environmental documents where practicable (§ 1506.2 of this subchapter) and with other Federal procedures by providing that agencies may jointly prepare or adopt appropriate environmental documents prepared by another agency (§ 1506.3 of this subchapter).

(k) Combining environmental documents with other documents (§ 1506.4 of this subchapter).

(l) Using accelerated procedures for proposals for legislation (§ 1506.8 of this subchapter).

§ 1500.6 Agency authority.

Each agency shall interpret the provisions of the Act as a supplement to its existing authority and as a mandate to view policies and missions in the light of the Act's national environmental objectives, to the extent consistent with its existing authority. Agencies shall review their policies, procedures, and regulations accordingly and revise them as necessary to ensure full compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act and the regulations in this subchapter. The phrase "to the fullest extent possible" in section 102 of NEPA means that each agency of the Federal Government shall comply with the Act unless an agency activity, decision, or action is exempted from NEPA by law or compliance with NEPA is impossible.

PART 1501—NEPA AND AGENCY PLANNING

Sec.

1501.1 Purpose.

1501.2 Apply NEPA early in the process.

1501.3 Determine the appropriate level of NEPA review.

1501.4 Categorical exclusions.

1501.5 Environmental assessments.

1501.6 Findings of no significant impact.

1501.7 Lead agency.

1501.8 Cooperating agencies.

1501.9 Public and governmental engagement.

1501.10 Deadlines and schedule .

1501.11 Programmatic environmental documents and tiering.

1501.12 Incorporation by reference into environmental documents.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1501.1 Purpose.

The purposes of this part include:

- (a) Integrating the NEPA process into agency planning at an early stage to facilitate appropriate consideration of NEPA’s policies, promote an efficient process, and reduce delay;
- (b) Providing for early engagement in the environmental review process with other agencies, State, Tribal, and local governments, and affected or interested persons, entities, and communities before a decision is made;
- (c) Providing for the swift and fair resolution of interagency disputes;
- (d) Identifying at an early stage the important environmental issues deserving of study, and deemphasizing unimportant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental review and enhancing efficiency accordingly; and
- (e) Promoting accountability by establishing appropriate deadlines and requiring schedules.

§ 1501.2 Apply NEPA early in the process.

- (a) Agencies should integrate the NEPA process with other planning and authorization processes at the earliest reasonable time to ensure that agencies consider environmental effects in their planning and decisions, to avoid delays later in the process, and to head off potential conflicts.
- (b) Each agency shall:
 - (1) Comply with the mandate of section 102(2)(A) of NEPA to utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach, which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decision making that may have an impact on the human environment, as specified by § 1507.2(a) of this subchapter.
 - (2) Identify environmental effects and values in adequate detail so the decision maker can appropriately consider such effects and values alongside economic and technical analyses. Whenever practicable, agencies shall review and publish environmental documents and appropriate analyses at the same time as other planning documents.
 - (3) Study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal that involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources, as provided by section 102(2)(H) of NEPA.

(4) Provide for actions subject to NEPA that are planned by applicants before Federal involvement so that:

- (i) Policies or designated staff are available to advise potential applicants of studies or other information foreseeably required for later Federal action.
- (ii) The Federal agency consults early with appropriate State, Tribal, and local governments and with interested persons and organizations when their involvement is reasonably foreseeable.
- (iii) The Federal agency commences its NEPA process at the earliest reasonable time (§§ 1501.5(d) and 1502.5(b) of this subchapter).

§ 1501.3 Determine the appropriate level of NEPA review.

(a) *Applicability.* As a threshold determination, an agency shall assess whether NEPA applies to the proposed activity or decision. In assessing whether NEPA applies, Federal agencies should determine:

- (1) Whether the proposed activity or decision is exempted from NEPA by law;
- (2) Whether compliance with NEPA would clearly and fundamentally conflict with the requirements of another provision of Federal law;
- (3) Whether the proposed activity or decision is not a major Federal action (§ 1508.1(w) of this subchapter);
- (4) Whether the proposed activity or decision is not a final agency action within the meaning of such term in chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code; or
- (5) Whether the proposed activity or decision is a non-discretionary action with respect to which such agency does not have authority to take environmental factors into consideration in determining whether to take the proposed action.

(b) *Scope of action and analysis.* If the agency determines that NEPA applies, the agency shall consider the scope of the proposed action and its effects to inform the agency's determination of the appropriate level of NEPA review and whether aspects of the action are non-discretionary. The agency shall use, as appropriate, the public engagement and scoping mechanisms in §§ 1501.9 and 1502.4 of this subchapter to inform consideration of the scope of the proposed action and determination of the level of NEPA review. The agency shall evaluate, in a single review, proposals or parts of proposals that are related closely enough to be, in effect, a single course of action. The agency shall not avoid a determination of significance under paragraph (c) of this section by terming an action temporary that is not temporary in fact or segmenting an action into smaller component parts. The agency also shall consider whether there are connected actions, which are closely related Federal activities or decisions that should be considered in the same NEPA review that:

- (1) Automatically trigger other actions that may require NEPA review;
- (2) Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously; or
- (3) Are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.

(c) *Levels of NEPA review.* In assessing the appropriate level of NEPA review, agencies may make use of any reliable data source and are not required to undertake new scientific or technical research unless it is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives, and the overall costs and timeframe of obtaining it are not unreasonable. Agencies should determine whether the proposed action:

- (1) Is appropriately categorically excluded (§ 1501.4);
- (2) Is not likely to have significant effects or the significance of the effects is unknown and is therefore appropriate for an environmental assessment (§ 1501.5); or
- (3) Is likely to have significant effects and is therefore appropriate for an environmental impact statement (part 1502 of this subchapter).

(d) *Significance determination—context and intensity.* In considering whether an adverse effect of the proposed action is significant, agencies shall examine both the context of the action and the intensity of the effect. In assessing context and intensity, agencies should consider the duration of the effect. Agencies may also consider the extent to which an effect is adverse at some points in time and beneficial in others (for example, in assessing the significance of a habitat restoration action's effect on a species, an agency may consider both any short-term harm to the species during implementation of the action and any benefit to the same species once the action is complete). However, agencies shall not offset an action's adverse effects with other beneficial effects to determine significance (for example, an agency may not offset an action's adverse effect on one species with its beneficial effect on another species).

- (1) Agencies shall analyze the significance of an action in several contexts. Agencies should consider the characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to unique or sensitive resources or communities with environmental justice concerns. Depending on the scope of the action, agencies should consider the potential global, national, regional, and local contexts as well as the duration, including short-and long-term effects.
- (2) Agencies shall analyze the intensity of effects considering the following factors, as applicable to the proposed action and in relationship to one another:
 - (i) The degree to which the action may adversely affect public health and safety.
 - (ii) The degree to which the action may adversely affect unique characteristics of the geographic area such as historic or cultural resources, parks, Tribal sacred sites, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.
 - (iii) Whether the action may violate relevant Federal, State, Tribal, or local laws or other requirements or be inconsistent with Federal, State, Tribal, or local policies designed for the protection of the environment.
 - (iv) The degree to which the potential effects on the human environment are highly uncertain.
 - (v) The degree to which the action may adversely affect resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

(vi) The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat, including habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(vii) The degree to which the action may adversely affect communities with environmental justice concerns.

(viii) The degree to which the action may adversely affect rights of Tribal Nations that have been reserved through treaties, statutes, or Executive Orders.

§ 1501.4 Categorical exclusions.

(a) For efficiency and consistent with § 1507.3(c)(8)(ii) of this subchapter or paragraph (c), agencies shall establish categorical exclusions for categories of actions that normally do not have a significant effect on the human environment, individually or in the aggregate, and therefore do not require preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement unless extraordinary circumstances exist that make application of the categorical exclusion inappropriate, consistent with paragraph (b) of this section. Agencies may establish categorical exclusions individually or jointly with other agencies.

(b) If an agency determines that a categorical exclusion identified in its agency NEPA procedures covers a proposed action, the agency shall evaluate the action for extraordinary circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant effect.

(1) If an extraordinary circumstance exists, the agency nevertheless may apply the categorical exclusion if the agency conducts an analysis and determines that the proposed action does not in fact have the potential to result in significant effects notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstance, or the agency modifies the action to avoid the potential to result in significant effects. In these cases, the agency shall document such determination and should publish it on the agency's website or otherwise make it publicly available.

(2) If the agency cannot categorically exclude the proposed action, the agency shall prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement, as appropriate.

(c) In addition to the process for establishing categorical exclusions under § 1507.3(c)(8) of this subchapter, agencies may establish categorical exclusions through a land use plan, a decision document supported by a programmatic environmental impact statement or programmatic environmental assessment, or other equivalent planning or programmatic decision for which an environmental document has been prepared, so long as the agency:

(1) Provides the Council an opportunity to review and comment prior to public comment;

(2) Provides notification and an opportunity for public comment;

(3) Substantiates its determination that the category of actions normally does not have significant effects, individually or in the aggregate;

(4) Identifies extraordinary circumstances;

(5) Establishes a process for determining that a categorical exclusion applies to a specific action or actions in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, or, where extraordinary circumstances are present, for determining the agency may apply the categorical exclusion consistent with (b)(1) of this section; and

(6) Publishes a list of all categorical exclusions established through these mechanisms on its website.

(d) Categorical exclusions established consistent with paragraph (c) of this section or § 1507.3(c)(8) of this subchapter may:

(1) Cover specific geographic areas or areas that share common characteristics, e.g., habitat type;

(2) Have a limited duration;

(3) Include mitigation measures that, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, will ensure that any environmental effects are not significant, so long as a process is established for monitoring and enforcing any required mitigation measures, including through the suspension or revocation of the relevant agency action; or

(4) Provide criteria that would cause the categorical exclusion to expire because the agency's determination that the category of action does not have significant effects, individually or in the aggregate, is no longer applicable, including, as appropriate, because:

(i) The number of individual actions covered by the categorical exclusion exceeds a specific threshold;

(ii) Individual actions covered by the categorical exclusion are too close to one another in proximity or time; or

(iii) Environmental conditions or information upon which the agency's determination was based have changed.

(e) An agency may adopt and apply a categorical exclusion listed in another agency's NEPA procedures to a proposed action or a category of proposed actions consistent with this paragraph. The agency shall:

(1) Identify the categorical exclusion listed in another agency's NEPA procedures that covers its proposed action or a category of proposed actions;

(2) Consult with the agency that established the categorical exclusion to ensure that the proposed action or category of proposed actions to which the agency intends to apply the categorical exclusion is appropriate;

(3) Provide public notification of the categorical exclusion that the agency is adopting, including a brief description of the proposed action or category of proposed actions to which the agency intends to apply the adopted categorical exclusion, the process the agency will use to evaluate for extraordinary circumstances consistent with paragraph (b) of this section, and a brief description of the agencies' consultation;

(4) In applying the adopted categorical exclusion to a proposed action, evaluate the proposed action for extraordinary circumstances, consistent with paragraph (b) of this section; and

(5) Publish the documentation of the application of the adopted categorical exclusion.

§ 1501.5 Environmental assessments.

(a) An agency shall prepare an environmental assessment for a proposed action that is not likely to have significant effects or when the significance of the effects is unknown unless the agency finds that a categorical exclusion (§ 1501.4) is applicable or has decided to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(b) An agency may prepare an environmental assessment on any action to assist agency planning and decision making.

(c) An environmental assessment shall:

(1) Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact;

(2) Briefly discuss the:

(i) Purpose and need for the proposed agency action;

(ii) Alternatives as required by section 102(2)(H) of NEPA; and

(iii) Environmental effects of the proposed action and alternatives;

(3) List the Federal agencies; State, Tribal, and local governments and agencies; or persons consulted; and

(4) Provide a unique identification number for tracking purposes, which the agency shall reference on all associated environmental review documents prepared for the proposed action and in any database or tracking system for such documents.

(d) For applications to the agency requiring an environmental assessment, the agency shall commence the environmental assessment as soon as practicable after receiving the application.

(e) If an agency publishes a draft environmental assessment, the agency shall invite public comment and consider those comments in preparing the final environmental assessment.

(f) Agencies shall involve the public, State, Tribal, and local governments, relevant agencies, and any applicants, to the extent practicable in preparing environmental assessments (*see* § 1501.9).

(g) The text of an environmental assessment shall not exceed 75 pages, not including any citations or appendices.

(h) Agencies:

(1) Should supplement environmental assessments if a major Federal action is incomplete or ongoing, and:

(2) The agency makes substantial changes to the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns; or

(3) There are substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of the adverse effects that bear on the analysis to determine whether to prepare a finding of no significant impact or an environmental impact statement.

(4) May also prepare supplements when the agency determines that the purposes of the Act will be furthered by doing so.

(i) Agencies may reevaluate an environmental assessment to determine that the agency does not need to prepare a supplemental environmental assessment and a new finding of no significant impact or an environmental impact statement.

(j) Agencies generally should apply § 1502.21 of this subchapter to environmental assessments.

(k) As appropriate to improve efficiency and effectiveness of environmental assessments, agencies may apply the other provisions of part 1502 and 1503 of this subchapter, including §§ 1502.4, 1502.22, 1502.24, and 1503.4, to environmental assessments.

§ 1501.6 Findings of no significant impact.

(a) After completing an environmental assessment, an agency shall prepare:

(1) A finding of no significant impact if the agency determines, based on the environmental assessment, that NEPA does not require preparation of an environmental impact statement because the proposed action will not have significant effects;

(2) A mitigated finding of no significant impact if the agency determines, based on the environmental assessment, that NEPA does not require preparation of an environmental impact statement because the proposed action will not have significant effects due to mitigation; or

(3) An environmental impact statement if the agency determines, based on the environmental assessment, that the action will have significant effects.

(b) (1) The agency shall make the finding of no significant impact available to the affected public as specified in § 1501.9(c)(5).

(2) In the following circumstances, the agency shall make the finding of no significant impact available for public review for 30 days before the agency determines whether to prepare an environmental impact statement and before the action may begin:

(i) The proposed action is or is closely similar to one that normally requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the procedures adopted by the agency pursuant to § 1507.3 of this subchapter; or

(ii) The nature of the proposed action is one without precedent.

(c) The finding of no significant impact shall include the environmental assessment or incorporate it by reference and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (§ 1502.4(d)(3) of this subchapter). If the environmental assessment is included, the finding need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference.

(d) The finding of no significant impact shall state the authority for any mitigation that the agency has adopted and any applicable monitoring or enforcement provisions. If the agency finds no significant effects based on mitigation, the mitigated finding of no significant impact shall state the enforceable mitigation requirements or commitments that will be undertaken and the authority to enforce them, such as terms and conditions or other measures in a relevant permit, incidental take statement, or other agreement, and the agency shall prepare a monitoring and compliance plan for that mitigation consistent with § 1505.3(c) of this subchapter. In addition, the agency shall prepare a monitoring and compliance plan for other mitigation as required by § 1505.3(c) of this subchapter.

§ 1501.7 Lead agency.

(a) A lead agency shall supervise the preparation of an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment if more than one Federal agency either:

- (1) Proposes or is involved in the same action; or
- (2) Is involved in a group of actions directly related to each other because of their functional interdependence or geographical proximity.

(b) A Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency may serve as a joint lead agency to prepare an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment (§ 1506.2 of this subchapter). A joint lead agency shall jointly fulfill the role of a lead agency.

(c) If an action falls within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the participating Federal agencies shall determine, by letter or memorandum, which agency will be the lead agency, considering the factors in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section, and the lead agency shall determine which agencies will be joint lead or cooperating agencies. The agencies shall resolve the lead agency question so as not to cause delay. If there is disagreement among the agencies, the following factors (which are listed in order of descending importance) shall determine lead agency designation:

- (1) Magnitude of agency's involvement;
- (2) Project approval or disapproval authority;
- (3) Expertise concerning the action's environmental effects;
- (4) Duration of agency's involvement; and
- (5) Sequence of agency's involvement.

(d) Any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency or person substantially affected by the absence of a lead agency designation, may make a written request to the senior agency officials of the potential lead agencies that a lead agency be designated. An agency that receives a request under this paragraph shall transmit such request to each participating Federal agency and to the Council.

(e) If Federal agencies are unable to agree on which agency will be the lead agency or if the procedure described in paragraph (c) of this section has not resulted in a lead agency designation within 45 days of the written request to the senior agency officials, any of the agencies or persons concerned may file a request with the Council asking it to determine which Federal agency shall be the lead agency. The Council shall transmit a copy of the request to each potential lead agency. The request shall consist of:

- (1) A precise description of the nature and extent of the proposed action; and
- (2) A detailed statement of why each potential lead agency should or should not be the lead agency under the criteria specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) Any potential lead agency may file a response no later than 20 days after a request is filed with the Council. As soon as possible, but not later than 40 days after receiving the request, the Council shall designate which Federal agency will be the lead agency and which other Federal agencies will be cooperating agencies.

(g) To the extent practicable, if a proposal will require action by more than one Federal agency and the lead agency determines that the proposal requires preparation of an environmental impact statement, the lead and cooperating agencies shall evaluate it in a single environmental impact statement; the lead and cooperating agencies shall issue, except where inappropriate or inefficient, a joint record of decision. To the extent practicable, if a proposal will require action by more than one Federal agency and the lead agency determines that it requires preparation of an environmental assessment, the lead and cooperating agencies shall evaluate the proposal in a single environmental assessment and issue a joint finding of no significant impact or jointly determine to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(h) With respect to cooperating agencies, the lead agency shall:

- (1) Request the participation of each cooperating agency in the NEPA process at the earliest practicable time;
- (2) Consider any analysis or proposal created by a cooperating agency and, to the maximum extent practicable, use the environmental analysis, proposal, and information provided by cooperating agencies;
- (3) Meet with a cooperating agency at the latter's request; and
- (4) Determine the purpose and need, and alternatives in consultation with any cooperating agency.

§ 1501.8 Cooperating agencies.

(a) The purpose of this section is to emphasize agency cooperation early in the NEPA process. Upon request of the lead agency, any Federal agency with jurisdiction by law shall be a cooperating agency. In addition, upon request of the lead agency, any other Federal agency with special expertise with respect to any environmental issue may be a cooperating agency. A State, Tribal, or local agency of similar qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency. Relevant special expertise may include Indigenous Knowledge. An agency may request that the lead agency designate it a cooperating agency, and a Federal agency may appeal a denial of its request to the Council.

(b) Each cooperating agency shall:

- (1) Participate in the NEPA process at the earliest practicable time.
- (2) Participate in the scoping process (described in § 1502.4).
- (3) On request of the lead agency, assume responsibility for developing information and preparing environmental analyses, including portions of the environmental impact

statement or environmental assessment concerning which the cooperating agency has special expertise.

(4) On request of the lead agency, make available staff support to enhance the lead agency's interdisciplinary capability.

(5) Normally use its own funds. To the extent available funds permit, the lead agency shall fund those major activities or analyses it requests from cooperating agencies. Potential lead agencies shall include such funding requirements in their budget requests.

(6) Consult with the lead agency in developing and updating the schedule (§ 1501.10), meet the schedule, and elevate, as soon as practicable, to the senior agency official of the lead agency any issues relating to purpose and need, alternatives, or other issues that may affect any agencies' ability to meet the schedule.

(7) Meet the lead agency's schedule for providing comments.

(8) To the maximum extent practicable, jointly issue environmental documents with the lead agency.

(c) In response to a lead agency's request for assistance in preparing the environmental documents (described in paragraph (b)(3), (4), or (5) of this section), a cooperating agency may reply that other program commitments preclude any involvement or the degree of involvement requested in the action that is the subject of the environmental impact statement or environmental assessment. The cooperating agency shall submit a copy of this reply to the Council and the senior agency official of the lead agency.

§ 1501.9 Public and governmental engagement.

(a) *Purpose and responsibility.* The purpose of public engagement is to inform the public of an agency's proposed action, allow for meaningful engagement during the NEPA process, and ensure decision makers are informed by the views of the public. The purpose of governmental engagement is to identify the potentially affected Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, invite them to serve as cooperating agencies, as appropriate, and ensure that participating agencies have opportunities to engage in the environmental review process, as appropriate. This section sets forth agencies' responsibilities and best practices to conduct public and governmental engagement. Agencies shall determine the appropriate methods of public and governmental engagement for their proposed actions.

(b) *Determination of scope.* Agencies shall use public and governmental engagement, as appropriate, to inform the level of review for and scope of analysis of a proposed action, consistent with § 1501.3 of this subchapter. For environmental impact statements, in addition to the requirements of this section, agencies also shall comply with the requirements for scoping set forth in § 1502.4 of this subchapter. For environmental assessments, in addition to the requirements of this section, agencies should consider applying the requirements for scoping set forth in § 1502.4 of this subchapter, as appropriate.

(c) *Outreach and notification.* Agencies shall:

- (1) Invite the participation of any likely affected Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies and governments, as early as practicable, including, as appropriate, as cooperating agencies under § 1501.8 of this subchapter;
- (2) Conduct, as appropriate, early engagement with likely affected or interested members of the public (including those who might not be in accord with the action), unless there is a limited exception under § 1507.3(d)(3) of this subchapter; and
- (3) Consider what methods of outreach and notification are necessary and appropriate based on the likely affected entities and persons; the scope, scale, and complexity of the proposed action and alternatives; the degree of public interest; and other relevant factors. When selecting appropriate methods for providing public notification, agencies shall consider the ability of affected persons and agencies to access electronic media and the primary languages of affected persons.
- (4) Publish notification of proposed actions they are analyzing through an environmental impact statement, including through a notice of intent consistent with § 1502.4 of this subchapter.
- (5) Provide public notification of NEPA-related hearings, public meetings, and other opportunities for public engagement, and the availability of environmental documents to inform those persons and agencies who may be interested or affected by their proposed actions.
 - (i) The agency shall notify those entities and persons who have requested notification on a particular action and those who have requested regular notification from the agency on its actions.
 - (ii) In the case of an action with effects of national concern, notification shall also include publication of a notice in the Federal Register.
 - (iii) In the case of an action with effects primarily of local concern, the notification may include distribution to or through:
 - (A) State, Tribal, and local governments and agencies that may be interested or affected by the proposed action.
 - (B) Following the affected State or Tribe's public notification procedures for comparable actions.
 - (C) Publication in local newspapers having general circulation.
 - (D) Other local media.
 - (E) Potentially interested community organizations, including small business associations.
 - (F) Publication in newsletters that may be expected to reach potentially interested persons.
 - (G) Direct mailing to owners and occupants of nearby or affected property.
 - (H) Posting of notification on- and off-site in the area where the action is to be located.

(I) Electronic media (e.g., a project or agency website, dashboard, email list, or social media). Agencies should establish email notification lists or similar methods for the public to easily request electronic notifications for a proposed action.

(6) Make environmental impact statements, the comments received, and any underlying documents available to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552), and without charge to the extent practicable.

(d) *Public meetings and hearings.* Agencies shall hold or sponsor public hearings, public meetings, or other opportunities for public engagement whenever appropriate or in accordance with statutory or regulatory requirements or applicable agency NEPA procedures. Agencies may conduct public hearings and public meetings by means of electronic communication except where another format is required by law. When determining the format for a public hearing or public meeting, such as whether an in-person or virtual meeting, or formal hearing or listening session is most appropriate, agencies shall consider the needs of affected communities. When accepting comments for electronic or virtual public hearings or meetings, agencies shall allow the public to submit comments electronically, by regular mail, or by other appropriate methods. Agencies should make a draft environmental document available to the public at least 15 days in advance when it is the subject of a public hearing or meeting unless the purpose of such hearing or meeting is to provide information for the development of the document.

(e) *Agency procedures.* Agencies shall make diligent efforts to engage the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures (§ 1507.3 of this subchapter).

§ 1501.10 Deadlines and schedule for the NEPA process.

(a) To ensure that agencies conduct sound NEPA reviews as efficiently and expeditiously as practicable, Federal agencies shall set deadlines and schedules appropriate to individual actions or types of actions consistent with this section and the time intervals required by § 1506.10 of this subchapter. Where applicable, the lead agency shall establish the schedule for a proposed action and make any necessary updates to the schedule in consultation with and seek the concurrence of any joint lead, cooperating, and participating agencies, and in consultation with any applicants.

(b) To ensure timely decision making, agencies shall complete:

(1) Environmental assessments within 1 year, unless the lead agency extends the deadline in writing and, as applicable, in consultation with any applicant, and establishes a new deadline that provides only so much additional time as is necessary to complete the environmental assessment.

(2) Environmental impact statements within 2 years, unless the lead agency extends the deadline in writing and, as applicable, in consultation with any applicant and establishes a new deadline that provides only so much additional time as is necessary to complete the environmental impact statement.

(3) The deadlines in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section are measured from the sooner of, as applicable:

- (i) the date on which the agency determines that NEPA requires an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment for the proposed action;
- (ii) the date on which the agency notifies an applicant that the application to establish a right-of-way for the proposed action is complete; or
- (iii) the date on which the agency issues a notice of intent for the proposed action.

(4) The deadlines in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section are measured to, as applicable:

(i) For environmental assessments, the date on which the agency:

(A) Publishes an environmental assessment;

(B) Where applicable, makes the environmental assessment available pursuant to an agency's pre-decisional administrative review process; or

(C) Issues a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement; and

(ii) For environmental impact statements, the date on which the Environmental Protection Agency publishes a notice of availability of the final environmental impact statement or, where applicable, the date on which the agency makes the final environmental impact statement available pursuant to an agency's pre-decisional administrative review process, consistent with § 1506.10(c)(1) of this subchapter.

(5) Each lead agency shall annually submit the report to Congress on any missed deadlines for environmental assessments and environmental impact statements required by section 107(h) of NEPA.

(c) To facilitate predictability, the lead agency shall develop a schedule for completion of environmental impact statements and environmental assessments as well as any authorizations required to carry out the action. The lead agency shall set milestones for all environmental reviews, permits, and authorizations required for implementation of the action, in consultation with any applicant and in consultation with and seek the concurrence of all joint lead, cooperating, and participating agencies, as soon as practicable. Schedules may vary depending on the type of action and in consideration of other factors in paragraph (d) of this section. The lead agency should develop a schedule that is based on its expertise reviewing similar types of actions under NEPA. All agencies with milestones, including those for a review, permit, or authorization, in the schedule shall take appropriate measures to meet the schedule. If a participating agency anticipates that a milestone will be missed, the agency shall notify, as applicable, the agency responsible for the milestone and the lead agency, and request that they take appropriate measures to comply with the schedule. As soon as practicable, the lead and any other agency affected by a potentially missed milestone shall elevate any unresolved disputes contributing to the potentially missed milestone to the appropriate officials of the agencies responsible for the potentially missed milestone, to ensure timely resolution within the deadlines for the individual action.

(d) The lead agency may consider the following factors in determining the schedule and deadlines:

(1) Potential for environmental harm.

- (2) Size of the proposed action.
- (3) State of the art of analytic techniques.
- (4) Degree of public need for the proposed action, including the consequences of delay.
- (5) Number of persons and agencies affected.
- (6) Availability of relevant information.
- (7) Degree to which a substantial dispute exists as to the size, location, nature, or consequences of the proposed action and its effects.
- (8) Time limits imposed on the agency by law, regulation, Executive order, or court ordered deadlines.
- (9) Time necessary to conduct government-to-government Tribal consultation.

(e) The schedule for environmental impact statements shall include the following milestones:

- (1) The publication of the notice of intent;
- (2) The issuance of the draft environmental impact statement;
- (3) The public comment period on the draft environmental impact statement, consistent with § 1506.10 of this subchapter;
- (4) The issuance of the final environmental impact statement; and
- (5) The issuance of the record of decision.

(f) The schedule for environmental assessments shall include the following milestones:

- (1) Decision to prepare an environmental assessment;
- (2) Issuance of the draft environmental assessment, where applicable;
- (3) The public comment period on the draft environmental assessment, consistent with § 1501.5 of this subchapter, where applicable; and
- (4) Issuance of the final environmental assessment and decision on whether to issue a finding of no significant impact or issue a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(g) An agency may designate a person (such as the project manager or a person in the agency's office with NEPA responsibilities) to expedite the NEPA process.

(h) For environmental impact statements, agencies shall make schedules for completing the NEPA process publicly available, such as on their website or another publicly accessible platform. If agencies make subsequent changes to the schedule, agencies shall publish revisions to the schedule and explain the basis for substantial changes.

§ 1501.11 Programmatic environmental documents and tiering.

(a) *Programmatic environmental documents.* Agencies may prepare programmatic environmental documents, which may be either environmental impact statements or environmental assessments, to evaluate the environmental effects of policies, programs,

plans, or groups of related activities. When agencies prepare such documents, they should be relevant to the agency decisions and timed to coincide with meaningful points in agency planning and decision making. Agencies may use programmatic environmental documents to conduct a broad or holistic evaluation of effects or policy alternatives; evaluate widely applicable measures; or avoid duplicative analysis for individual actions by first considering relevant issues at a broad or programmatic level.

(1) When preparing programmatic environmental documents (including proposals by more than one agency), agencies may find it useful to evaluate the proposal(s) in one of the following ways:

- (i) Geographically, including actions occurring in the same general location, such as body of water, region, or metropolitan area.
- (ii) Thematically or by sector, including actions that have relevant similarities, such as common timing, effects, alternatives, methods of implementation, technology, media, or subject matter.
- (iii) By stage of technological development, including Federal or federally assisted research, development, or demonstration programs for new technologies that, if applied, could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Documents on such programs should be completed before the program has reached a stage of investment or commitment to implementation likely to determine subsequent development or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

(2) Agency actions that may be appropriate for programmatic environmental documents include:

- (i) Programs, policies, or plans, including land use or resource management plans;
- (ii) Regulations;
- (iii) National or regional actions;
- (iv) Actions that have multiple stages or phases, and are part of an overall plan or program; or
- (v) A group of projects or related types of projects.

(3) Agencies should, as appropriate, employ scoping (§ 1502.4 of this subchapter), tiering (paragraph (b) of this section), and other methods listed in §§ 1500.4 and 1500.5 of this subchapter, to describe the relationship between the programmatic environmental document and related individual actions and to avoid duplication and delay. The programmatic environmental document shall identify any decisions or categories of decisions that the agency anticipates making in reliance on it.

(b) *Tiering*. Where an existing environmental impact statement, environmental assessment, or programmatic environmental document is relevant to a later proposed action, agencies may employ tiering. Tiering allows subsequent tiered environmental analysis to avoid duplication and focus on issues, effects, or alternatives not fully addressed in a programmatic environmental document, environmental impact statement, or environmental assessment prepared at an earlier phase or stage. Agencies generally should tier their environmental impact statements and environmental assessments when it

would eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues, focus on the actual issues ripe for decision, and exclude from consideration issues already decided.

(1) When an agency has prepared an environmental impact statement, environmental assessment or programmatic environmental document for a program or policy and then prepares a subsequent statement or assessment on an action included within the program or policy (such as a project- or site-specific action), the tiered document shall discuss the relationship between the tiered document and the previous review, and summarize and incorporate by reference the issues discussed in the broader document. The tiered document shall concentrate on the issues specific to the subsequent action, analyzing site-, phase-, or stage-specific conditions and reasonably foreseeable effects. The agency shall provide for public engagement opportunities consistent with the type of environmental document prepared and appropriate for the location, phase, or stage. The tiered document shall state where the earlier document is publicly available.

(2) Tiering is appropriate when the sequence from an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment is:

(i) From a programmatic, plan, or policy environmental impact statement or environmental assessment to a program, plan, or policy statement or assessment of lesser or narrower scope or to a site-specific statement or assessment.

(ii) From an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment on a specific action at an early stage (such as need and site selection) to a subsequent statement or assessment at a later stage (such as environmental mitigation). Tiering in such cases is appropriate when it helps the agency to focus on the issues that are ripe for decision and exclude from consideration issues already decided or not yet ripe.

(c) *Reevaluation.* When an agency prepares a programmatic environmental document for which judicial review was available, the agency may rely on the analysis included in the programmatic environmental document in a subsequent environmental document for related actions as follows:

(1) Within 5 years and without additional review of the analysis in the programmatic environmental document, unless there are substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of adverse effects that bear on the analysis; or

(2) After 5 years, so long as the agency reevaluates the analysis in the programmatic environmental document and any underlying assumption to ensure reliance on the analysis remains valid. The agency shall briefly document its reevaluation and explain why the analysis remains valid considering any new and substantial information or circumstances.

§ 1501.12 Incorporation by reference into environmental documents.

Agencies shall incorporate material, such as planning studies, analyses, or other relevant information, into environmental documents by reference when the effect will be to cut down on bulk without impeding agency and public review of the action. Agencies shall cite the incorporated material in the document, briefly describe its content, and briefly explain the relevance of the incorporated material to the environmental document. Agencies shall not incorporate material by reference unless it is reasonably available for

review, such as on a publicly accessible website, by potentially interested persons throughout the time allowed for comment or public review. Agencies should provide digital references, such as hyperlinks, to the incorporated material or otherwise indicate how the public can access the material for review. Agencies shall not incorporate by reference material based on proprietary data that is not available for review and comment.

PART 1502—ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Sec.

1502.1 Purpose of environmental impact statement.

1502.2 Implementation.

1502.3 Statutory requirements for environmental impact statements.

1502.4 Scoping.

1502.5 Timing.

1502.6 Interdisciplinary preparation.

1502.7 Page limits.

1502.8 Writing.

1502.9 Draft, final, and supplemental statements.

1502.10 Recommended format.

1502.11 Cover.

1502.12 Summary.

1502.13 Purpose and need.

1502.14 Alternatives including the proposed action.

1502.15 Affected environment.

1502.16 Environmental consequences.

1502.17 Summary of scoping information.

1502.18 List of preparers.

1502.19 Appendix.

1502.20 Publication of the environmental impact statement.

1502.21 Incomplete or unavailable information.

1502.22 Cost-benefit analysis.

1502.23 [Reserved]

1502.24 Environmental review and consultation requirements.

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SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1502.1 Purpose of environmental impact statement.

(a) The primary purpose of an environmental impact statement prepared pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of NEPA is to serve as an action-forcing device by ensuring agencies consider the environmental effects of their action in decision making, so that the policies and goals defined in the Act are infused into the ongoing programs and actions of the Federal Government.

(b) Environmental impact statements shall provide full and fair discussion of significant effects and shall inform decision makers and the public of reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse effects or enhance the quality of the human

environment. Agencies shall focus on important environmental issues and reasonable alternatives and shall reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data.

(c) Environmental impact statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analyses. An environmental impact statement is more than a disclosure document. Federal agencies shall use environmental impact statements in conjunction with other relevant material to plan actions, involve the public, and make decisions.

§ 1502.2 Implementation.

To achieve the purposes set forth in § 1502.1, agencies shall prepare environmental impact statements in the following manner:

(a) Environmental impact statements shall not be encyclopedic.

(b) Environmental impact statements shall discuss effects in proportion to their significance. There shall be only brief discussion of other than important issues. As in an environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact, there should be only enough discussion to show why more study is not warranted.

(c) Environmental impact statements shall be analytical, concise, and no longer than necessary to comply with NEPA and with the regulations in this subchapter. Length should be proportional to potential environmental effects and the scope and complexity of the action.

(d) Environmental impact statements shall state how alternatives considered in them and decisions based on them will or will not achieve the requirements of sections 101 and 102(1) of NEPA, the regulations in this subchapter, and other environmental laws and policies.

(e) The range of alternatives discussed in environmental impact statements shall encompass those to be considered by the decision maker.

(f) Agencies shall not commit resources prejudicing the selection of alternatives before making a decision (*see also* § 1506.1 of this subchapter).

(g) Environmental impact statements shall serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed agency actions, rather than justifying decisions already made.

§ 1502.3 Statutory requirements for environmental impact statements.

As required by section 102(2)(C) of NEPA, environmental impact statements are to be included in every Federal agency recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

§ 1502.4 Scoping.

(a) *Purpose.* Agencies shall use scoping, an early and open process consistent with § 1501.9 of this subchapter, to determine the scope of issues for analysis in an environmental impact statement, including identifying the important issues and eliminating from further study unimportant issues. Scoping should begin as soon as

practicable after the proposal for action is sufficiently developed for agency consideration. Scoping may include appropriate pre-application procedures or work conducted prior to publication of the notice of intent (see §§ 1501.3 and 1501.9 of this subchapter).

(b) *Scoping outreach.* When preparing an environmental impact statement, agencies shall facilitate notification to persons and agencies who may be interested or affected by an agency's proposed action, consistent with § 1501.9 of this subchapter. As part of the scoping process, the lead agency may hold a scoping meeting or meetings, publish scoping information, or use other means to communicate with those persons or agencies who may be interested or affected, which the agency may integrate with any other early planning meeting.

(c) *Inviting participation.* As part of the scoping process, and consistent with § 1501.9 of this subchapter, the lead agency shall invite the participation of likely affected Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies and governments as cooperating or participating agencies, as appropriate; any applicant; and other likely affected or interested persons (including those who might not be in accord with the action), unless there is a limited exception under § 1507.3(d)(3) of this subchapter.

(d) *Additional scoping responsibilities.* As part of the scoping process, the lead agency shall:

- (1) Identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues that are not important or have been covered by prior environmental review(s) (§§ 1501.12 and 1506.3 of this subchapter), narrowing the discussion of these issues in the environmental impact statement to a brief presentation of why they will not be important or providing a reference to their coverage elsewhere.
- (2) Allocate assignments for preparation of the environmental impact statement among the lead and cooperating agencies, with the lead agency retaining responsibility for the statement.
- (3) Indicate any publicly available environmental assessments and other environmental impact statements that are being or will be prepared and are related to but are not part of the scope of the environmental impact statement under consideration.
- (4) Identify other environmental review, authorization, and consultation requirements so the lead and cooperating agencies may prepare other required analyses and studies concurrently and integrated with the environmental impact statement, as provided in § 1502.24.
- (5) Indicate the relationship between the timing of the preparation of environmental analyses and the agencies' tentative planning and decision-making schedule.

(e) *Notice of intent.* As soon as practicable after determining that a proposal is sufficiently developed to allow for meaningful public comment and requires an environmental impact statement, the lead agency shall publish a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement in the *Federal Register*. In addition to the *Federal Register* notice, an agency also may publish notification in accordance with § 1501.9 of this subchapter. The notice shall include, as appropriate:

- (1) The purpose and need for the proposed agency action;

- (2) A preliminary description of the proposed action and alternatives the environmental impact statement will consider;
- (3) A brief summary of expected effects;
- (4) Anticipated permits and other authorizations;
- (5) A schedule for the decision-making process;
- (6) A description of the public scoping process, including any scoping meeting(s);
- (7) A request for comment on alternatives and effects, as well as on relevant information, studies, or analyses with respect to the proposed action;
- (8) Contact information for a person within the agency who can answer questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement;
- (9) Identification of any cooperating and participating agencies, and any information that such agencies require in the notice to facilitate their decisions or authorizations that will rely upon the resulting environmental impact statement; and
- (10) A unique identification number for tracking purposes, which the agency shall reference on all environmental documents prepared for the proposed action and in any database or tracking system for such documents.

(f) *Notices of withdrawal or cancellation.* If an agency withdraws, cancels, or otherwise ceases the consideration of a proposed action before completing a final environmental impact statement, the agency shall publish a notice in the *Federal Register*.

(g) *Revisions.* An agency shall revise the determinations made under paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section if substantial changes are made later in the proposed action, or if important new circumstances or information arise that bear on the proposal or its effects.

§ 1502.5 Timing.

An agency should commence preparation of an environmental impact statement as close as practicable to the time the agency is developing or receives a proposal so that preparation can be completed in time for the final statement to be included in any recommendation or report on the proposal. The statement shall be prepared early enough so that it can serve as an important practical contribution to the decision-making process and will not be used to rationalize or justify decisions already made (§§ 1501.2 of this subchapter and 1502.2). For instance:

- (a) For projects directly undertaken by Federal agencies, the agency shall prepare the environmental impact statement at the feasibility analysis or equivalent stage evaluating whether to proceed with the project and may supplement it at a later stage, if necessary.
- (b) For applications to the agency requiring an environmental impact statement, the agency shall commence the statement as soon as practicable after receiving the complete application. Federal agencies should work together and with potential applicants and applicable State, Tribal, and local agencies and governments prior to receipt of the application.
- (c) For adjudication, the final environmental impact statement shall normally precede the final staff recommendation and that portion of the public hearing related to the impact

study. In appropriate circumstances, the statement may follow preliminary hearings designed to gather information for use in the statement.

(d) For informal rulemaking, the draft environmental impact statement shall normally accompany the proposed rule.

§ 1502.6 Interdisciplinary preparation.

Agencies shall prepare environmental impact statements using an interdisciplinary approach that will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts (section 102(2)(A) of NEPA). The disciplines of the preparers shall be appropriate to the scope and issues identified in the scoping process (§ 1502.4 of this subchapter).

§ 1502.7 Page limits.

The text of final environmental impact statements, not including citations or appendices, shall not exceed 150 pages except for proposals of extraordinary complexity, which shall not exceed 300 pages.

§ 1502.8 Writing.

Agencies shall write environmental impact statements in plain language and should use, as relevant, appropriate visual aids or charts so that decision makers and the public can readily understand such statements. Agencies should employ writers of clear prose or editors to write, review, or edit statements, which shall be based upon the analysis and supporting data from the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts.

§ 1502.9 Draft, final, and supplemental statements.

(a) *Generally.* Except for proposals for legislation as provided in § 1506.8 of this subchapter, agencies shall prepare environmental impact statements in two stages and, where necessary, supplement them as provided in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(b) *Draft environmental impact statements.* Agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements in accordance with the scope decided upon in the scoping process (§ 1502.4 of this subchapter). The lead agency shall work with the cooperating agencies and shall obtain comments as required in part 1503 of this subchapter. To the fullest extent practicable, the draft statement must meet the requirements established for final statements in section 102(2)(C) of NEPA and in the regulations in this subchapter. If the agency determines that a draft statement is so inadequate as to preclude meaningful analysis, the agency shall prepare and publish a supplemental draft of the appropriate portion. At appropriate points in the draft statement, the agency shall discuss all major points of view on the environmental effects of the alternatives, including the proposed action.

(c) *Final environmental impact statements.* Final environmental impact statements shall consider and respond to comments as required in part 1503 of this subchapter. At appropriate points in the final statement, the agency shall discuss any responsible opposing view that was not adequately discussed in the draft statement and shall indicate the agency's response to the issues raised.

(d) Supplemental environmental impact statements. Agencies:

- (1) Shall prepare supplements to either draft or final environmental impact statements if a major Federal action is incomplete or ongoing, and:
 - (i) The agency makes substantial changes to the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns; or
 - (ii) There are substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of adverse effects that bear on the analysis.
- (2) May also prepare supplements when the agency determines that the purposes of the Act will be furthered by doing so.
- (3) Shall prepare, publish, and file a supplement to an environmental impact statement (exclusive of scoping (§ 1502.4 of this subchapter)) as a draft and final environmental impact statement, as is appropriate to the stage of the environmental impact statement involved, unless the Council approves alternative arrangements (§ 1506.11 of this subchapter).
- (e) *Reevaluation.* An agency may reevaluate an environmental impact statement to determine that the agency does need to prepare a supplement under paragraph (d) of this section. The agency should document its finding consistent with its agency NEPA procedures (§ 1507.3 of this subchapter), or, if necessary, prepare a supplemental environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact.

§ 1502.10 Recommended format.

- (a) Agencies shall use a format for environmental impact statements that will encourage good analysis and clear presentation of the alternatives, including the proposed action. Agencies should use the following standard format for environmental impact statements unless the agency determines that there is a more effective format for communication:
- (1) Cover (§ 1502.11);
 - (2) Summary (§ 1502.12);
 - (3) Table of contents;
 - (4) Purpose of and need for action (§ 1502.13);
 - (5) Alternatives including the proposed action (sections 102(2)(C)(iii) and 102(2)(H) of NEPA) (§ 1502.14);
 - (6) Affected environment and environmental consequences (especially sections 102(2)(C)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of NEPA) (§§ 1502.15 and 1502.16); and
 - (7) Appendices (§ 1502.19), including the summary of scoping information (§ 1502.17) and the list of preparers (§ 1502.18).
- (b) If an agency uses a different format, it shall include paragraph (a) of this section, as further described in §§ 1502.11 through 1502.19, in any appropriate format.

§ 1502.11 Cover.

The environmental impact statement cover shall not exceed one page and shall include:

- (a) A list of the lead, joint lead, and, to the extent feasible, any cooperating agencies;

- (b) The title of the proposed action that is the subject of the statement (and, if appropriate, the titles of related cooperating agency actions), together with the State(s) and county(ies) (or other jurisdiction(s), if applicable) where the action is located;
- (c) The name, address, and telephone number of the person at the agency who can supply further information;
- (d) A designation of the statement as a draft, final, or draft or final supplement;
- (e) A one-paragraph abstract of the statement;
- (f) The date by which the agency must receive comments (computed in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency under § 1506.10 of this subchapter); and
- (g) The identification number included in the notice of intent (§ 1502.4(e)(10)).

§ 1502.12 Summary.

Each environmental impact statement shall contain a summary that adequately and accurately summarizes the statement. The summary shall include the major conclusions and summarize any disputed issues raised by agencies and the public, any issues to be resolved, and key differences among alternatives, and identify the environmentally preferable alternative or alternatives. Agencies shall write the summary in plain language and should use, as relevant, appropriate visual aids and charts. The summary normally should not exceed 15 pages.

§ 1502.13 Purpose and need.

The environmental impact statement shall include a statement that briefly summarizes the underlying purpose and need for the proposed agency action.

§ 1502.14 Alternatives including the proposed action.

The alternatives section is the heart of the environmental impact statement. The alternatives section should identify the reasonably foreseeable environmental effects of the proposed action and the alternatives in comparative form based on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the affected environment (§ 1502.15) and the environmental consequences (§ 1502.16). In doing so, the analysis should sharply define the issues for the decision maker and the public and provide a clear basis for choice among options. In this section, agencies shall:

- (a) Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate reasonable alternatives to the proposed action, and, for alternatives that the agency eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their elimination. The agency need not consider every conceivable alternative to a proposed action; rather, it shall consider a reasonable range of alternatives that will foster informed decision making. Agencies also may include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.
- (b) Discuss each alternative considered in detail, including the proposed action, so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits.
- (c) Include the no action alternative.

(d) Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference.

(e) Include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives.

(f) Identify the environmentally preferable alternative or alternatives amongst the alternatives considered in the environmental impact statement. The environmentally preferable alternative will best promote the national environmental policy expressed in section 101 of NEPA by maximizing environmental benefits, such as addressing climate change-related effects or disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice concerns; protecting, preserving, or enhancing historic, cultural, Tribal, and natural resources, including rights of Tribal Nations that have been reserved through treaties, statutes, or Executive Orders; or causing the least damage to the biological and physical environment. The environmentally preferable alternative may be the proposed action, the no action alternative, or a reasonable alternative.

§ 1502.15 Affected environment.

(a) The environmental impact statement shall succinctly describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected by the alternatives under consideration, including the reasonably foreseeable environmental trends and planned actions in the area(s).

(b) Agencies shall use high-quality information, including reliable data and resources, models, and Indigenous Knowledge, to describe reasonably foreseeable environmental trends, including anticipated climate-related changes to the environment, and when such information is incomplete or unavailable, provide relevant information consistent with § 1502.21. This description of the affected environment, including existing environmental conditions, reasonably foreseeable trends, and planned actions in the area, should inform the agency's analysis of environmental consequences and mitigation measures (§ 1502.16).

(c) The environmental impact statement may combine the description of the affected environment with evaluation of the environmental consequences (§ 1502.16). The description should be no longer than necessary to understand the relevant affected environment and the effects of the alternatives. Data and analyses in a statement shall be commensurate with the importance of the effect, with less important material summarized, consolidated, or simply referenced. Agencies shall avoid useless bulk in statements and shall concentrate effort and attention on important issues. Verbose descriptions of the affected environment are themselves no measure of the adequacy of an environmental impact statement.

§ 1502.16 Environmental consequences.

(a) The environmental consequences section forms the scientific and analytic basis for the comparisons under § 1502.14. It shall consolidate the discussions of those elements required by sections 102(2)(C)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of NEPA that are within the scope of the environmental impact statement and as much of section 102(2)(C)(iii) of NEPA as is necessary to support the comparisons. The comparison of the proposed action and reasonable alternatives shall be based on the discussion of their reasonably foreseeable effects and the significance of those effects (§ 1501.3 of this subchapter), focusing on the

significant or important effects. The no action alternative should serve as the baseline against which the proposed action and other alternatives are compared. This section should not duplicate discussions required by § 1502.14 and shall include an analysis of:

- (1) Any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented.
 - (2) The effects of the no action alternative, including any adverse environmental effects;
 - (3) The relationship between short-term uses of the human environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity;
 - (4) Any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of Federal resources that would be involved in the proposal should it be implemented;
 - (5) Where applicable, possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objectives of Federal, regional, State, Tribal, and local plans, policies, and controls for the area concerned, including those addressing climate change (§ 1506.2(d) of this subchapter);
 - (6) Where applicable, climate change-related effects, including, where feasible, quantification of greenhouse gas emissions, from the proposed action and alternatives and the effects of climate change on the proposed action and alternatives;
 - (7) Where applicable, energy requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures;
 - (8) Where applicable, natural or depletable resource requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures;
 - (9) Where applicable, relevant risk reduction, resiliency, or adaptation measures incorporated into the proposed action or alternatives, informed by relevant science and data on the affected environment and expected future conditions;
 - (10) Where applicable, urban quality, historic and cultural resources, and the design of the built environment, including the reuse and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures;
 - (11) Means to mitigate adverse environmental effects (if not fully covered under § 1502.14(e));
 - (12) Where applicable, economic and technical considerations, including the economic benefits of the proposed action; and
 - (13) Where applicable, disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects on communities with environmental justice concerns.
- (b) Economic or social effects by themselves do not require preparation of an environmental impact statement. However, when the agency determines that economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, the environmental impact statement shall discuss these effects on the human environment.

§ 1502.17 Summary of scoping information.

(a) The draft environmental impact statement or appendix shall include a summary of information, including alternatives and analyses, submitted by commenters during the scoping process for consideration by the lead and cooperating agencies in their development of the environmental impact statement.

(b) The agency shall append to the draft environmental impact statement or publish all comments (or summaries thereof where the response has been exceptionally voluminous) received during the scoping process.

§ 1502.18 List of preparers.

The environmental impact statement shall list the names, together with their qualifications (expertise, experience, professional disciplines), of the persons who were primarily responsible for preparing the environmental impact statement or important background papers, including basic components of the statement. Where possible, the environmental impact statement shall identify the persons who are responsible for a particular analysis, including analyses in background papers. Normally the list will not exceed two pages.

§ 1502.19 Appendix.

If an agency prepares an appendix, the agency shall publish it with the environmental impact statement, and it shall consist of, as appropriate:

(a) Material prepared in connection with an environmental impact statement (as distinct from material that is not so prepared and is incorporated by reference (§ 1501.12 of this subchapter)).

(b) Material substantiating any analysis fundamental to the impact statement.

(c) Material relevant to the decision to be made.

(d) For draft environmental impact statements, all comments (or summaries thereof where the response has been exceptionally voluminous) received during the scoping process that identified information for the agency's consideration.

(e) For final environmental impact statements, the comment summaries and responses consistent with § 1503.4 of this chapter.

§ 1502.20 Publication of the environmental impact statement.

Agencies shall publish the entire draft and final environmental impact statements and unchanged statements as provided in § 1503.4(c) of this subchapter. The agency shall transmit the entire statement electronically (or in paper copy, if requested due to economic or other hardship) to:

(a) Any Federal agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved and any appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.

(b) The applicant, if any.

(c) Any person, organization, or agency requesting the entire environmental impact statement.

(d) In the case of a final environmental impact statement, any person, organization, or agency that submitted substantive comments on the draft.

§ 1502.21 Incomplete or unavailable information.

(a) When an agency is evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant effects on the human environment in an environmental impact statement, and there is incomplete or unavailable information, the agency shall make clear that such information is lacking.

(b) If the incomplete information relevant to reasonably foreseeable significant effects is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives, and the overall costs of obtaining it are not unreasonable, the agency shall include the information in the environmental impact statement.

(c) If the information relevant to reasonably foreseeable significant effects cannot be obtained because the overall costs of obtaining it are unreasonable or the means to obtain it are not known, the agency shall include within the environmental impact statement:

- (1) A statement that such information is incomplete or unavailable;
- (2) A statement of the relevance of the incomplete or unavailable information to evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant effects on the human environment;
- (3) A summary of existing credible scientific evidence that is relevant to evaluating the reasonably foreseeable significant effects on the human environment; and
- (4) The agency's evaluation of such effects based upon theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted in the scientific community.

(d) For the purposes of this section, "reasonably foreseeable" includes effects that have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that the analysis of the effects is supported by credible scientific evidence, is not based on pure conjecture, and is within the rule of reason.

§ 1502.22 Cost-benefit analysis.

If an agency is considering a cost-benefit analysis for the proposed action relevant to the choice among alternatives with different environmental effects, the agency shall incorporate the cost-benefit analysis by reference or append it to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences. In such cases, to assess the adequacy of compliance with section 102(2)(B) of NEPA (ensuring appropriate consideration of unquantified environmental amenities and values in decision making, along with economical and technical considerations), the statement shall discuss the relationship between that analysis and any analyses of unquantified environmental impacts, values, and amenities. For purposes of complying with the Act, agencies need not display the weighing of the merits and drawbacks of the various alternatives in a monetary cost-benefit analysis and should not do so when there are important qualitative considerations. However, an environmental impact statement should at least indicate those considerations, including factors not related to environmental quality, that are likely to be relevant and important to a decision.

§ 1502.23 [Reserved]

§ 1502.24 Environmental review and consultation requirements.

(a) To the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrent and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by all other Federal environmental review laws and Executive orders applicable to the proposed action, including the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 300101 *et seq.*), and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

(b) The draft environmental impact statement shall list all Federal permits, licenses, and other authorizations that must be obtained in implementing the proposal. If it is uncertain whether a Federal permit, license, or other authorization is necessary, the draft environmental impact statement shall so indicate.

PART 1503—COMMENTING ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Sec.

1503.1 Inviting comments and requesting information and analyses.

1503.2 Duty to comment.

1503.3 Specificity of comments and information.

1503.4 Response to comments.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1503.1 Inviting comments and requesting information and analyses.

(a) After preparing a draft environmental impact statement and before preparing a final environmental impact statement the agency shall:

- (1) Obtain the comments of any Federal agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards; and
- (2) Request the comments of:
 - (3) Appropriate State, Tribal, and local agencies that are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards;
 - (4) State, Tribal, or local governments that may be affected by the proposed action;
 - (5) Any agency that has requested it receive statements on actions of the kind proposed;
 - (6) The applicant, if any; and
 - (7) The public, affirmatively soliciting comments in a manner designed to inform those persons or organizations who may be interested in or affected by the proposed action.

(b) An agency may request comments on a final environmental impact statement before the final decision and set a deadline for providing such comments. Other agencies or persons may make comments consistent with the time periods under § 1506.10 of this subchapter.

(c) An agency shall provide for electronic submission of public comments, with reasonable measures to ensure the comment process is accessible to affected persons.

§ 1503.2 Duty to comment.

Cooperating agencies and agencies that are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards shall comment on environmental impact statements within their jurisdiction, expertise, or authority within the time period specified for comment in § 1506.10 of this subchapter. A Federal agency may reply that it has no comment. If a cooperating agency is satisfied that the environmental impact statement adequately reflects its views, it should reply that it has no comment.

§ 1503.3 Specificity of comments and information.

(a) To promote informed decision making, comments on an environmental impact statement or on a proposed action shall be as specific as possible, and may address either the adequacy of the statement or the merits of the alternatives discussed or both. Comments should explain why the issues raised are important to the consideration of potential environmental effects and alternatives to the proposed action. Where possible, comments should reference the corresponding section or page number of the draft environmental impact statement, propose specific changes to those parts of the statement, and describe any data, sources, or methodologies that support the proposed changes.

(b) When a participating agency criticizes a lead agency's predictive methodology, the participating agency should describe the alternative methodology that it prefers and why.

(c) A cooperating agency shall specify in its comments whether it needs additional information to fulfill other applicable environmental review or consultation requirements and what information it needs. In particular, it shall specify any additional information it needs to comment adequately on the draft statement's analysis of significant effects associated with the granting or approving by that cooperating agency of necessary Federal permits, licenses, or authorizations.

(d) A cooperating agency with jurisdiction by law shall specify mitigation measures it considers necessary to allow the agency to grant or approve applicable authorizations or concurrences and cite to its applicable statutory authority.

§ 1503.4 Response to comments.

(a) An agency preparing a final environmental impact statement shall consider substantive comments timely submitted during the public comment period. The agency shall respond to individual comments or groups of comments. In the final environmental impact statement, the agency may respond by:

(1) Modifying alternatives including the proposed action;

(2) Developing and evaluating alternatives not previously given serious consideration by the agency;

- (3) Supplementing, improving, or modifying its analyses;
- (4) Making factual corrections; or
- (5) Explaining why the comments do not warrant further agency response, recognizing that agencies are not required to respond to each comment.

(b) An agency shall append or otherwise publish all substantive comments received on the draft statement (or summaries thereof where the response has been exceptionally voluminous).

(c) If changes in response to comments are minor and are confined to the responses described in paragraphs (a)(4) and (5) of this section, an agency may write any changes on errata sheets and attach the responses to the statement instead of rewriting the draft statement. In such cases, the agency shall publish the final statement (§ 1502.20 of this subchapter), which includes the errata sheet, a copy of the draft statement, the comments, and the responses to those comments. The agency shall file the final statement with the Environmental Protection Agency (§ 1506.10 of this subchapter).

PART 1504—DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND PRE-DECISIONAL REFERRALS

Sec.

1504.1 Purpose.

1504.2 Early dispute resolution.

1504.3 Criteria and procedure for referrals and response.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1504.1 Purpose.

(a) This part establishes procedures for referring to the Council Federal interagency disagreements concerning proposed major Federal actions that might cause unsatisfactory environmental effects. It provides means for early resolution of such disagreements, and encourages Federal agencies to engage with each other as early as practicable to resolve interagency disagreements concerning proposed major Federal actions before referring disputes to the Council. This part also establishes procedures for Federal agencies to submit a request to the Council to provide informal dispute resolution on NEPA issues.

(b) Section 309 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7609) directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to review and comment publicly on the environmental impacts of Federal activities, including actions for which agencies prepare environmental impact statements. If, after this review, the Administrator determines that the matter is “unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality,” section 309 directs that the matter be referred to the Council.

(c) Under section 102(2)(C) of NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)), other Federal agencies may prepare reviews of environmental impact statements, including judgments on the

acceptability of anticipated environmental impacts. These agencies must make these reviews available to the President, the Council, and the public.

§ 1504.2 Early dispute resolution.

(a) Federal agencies should engage in interagency coordination and collaboration in their planning and decision-making processes and should identify and resolve disputes concerning proposed major Federal actions early in the NEPA process. To the extent practicable, agencies should elevate issues to appropriate agency officials or the Council in a timely manner that will accommodate schedules consistent with § 1501.10 of this subchapter.

(b) A Federal agency may request that the Council engage in informal dispute resolution to provide recommendations on how to resolve an interagency dispute concerning an environmental review. In making the request, the agency shall provide the Council with a summary of the proposed action, information on the disputed issues, and agency points of contact.

(c) In response to a request for informal dispute resolution, the Council may request additional information, provide non-binding recommendations, convene meetings of those agency decision makers necessary to resolve disputes, or determine that informal dispute resolution is unhelpful or inappropriate.

§ 1504.3 Criteria and procedure for referrals and response.

(a) Federal agencies should make environmental referrals to the Council only after concerted, timely (as early as practicable in the process), but unsuccessful attempts to resolve differences with the lead agency. In determining what environmental objections to the matter are appropriate to refer to the Council, an agency should weigh potential adverse environmental effects, considering:

- (1) Possible violation of national environmental standards or policies;
- (2) Severity;
- (3) Geographical scope;
- (4) Duration;
- (5) Importance as precedents;
- (6) Availability of environmentally preferable alternatives;
- (7) Economic and technical considerations, including the economic costs of delaying or impeding the decision making of the agencies involved in the action; and
- (8) Other appropriate considerations.

(b) A Federal agency making the referral to the Council shall:

- (1) Notify the lead agency at the earliest possible time that it intends to refer a matter to the Council unless a satisfactory agreement is reached;
- (2) Include such a notification whenever practicable in the referring agency's comments on the environmental assessment or draft environmental impact statement;

(3) Identify any essential information that is lacking and request that the lead agency make it available at the earliest possible time; and

(4) Send copies of the referring agency's views to the Council.

(c) The referring agency shall deliver its referral to the Council no later than 25 days after the lead agency has made the final environmental impact statement available to the Environmental Protection Agency, participating agencies, and the public, and in the case of an environmental assessment, no later than 25 days after the lead agency makes it available. Except when the lead agency grants an extension of this period, the Council will not accept a referral after that date.

(d) The referral shall consist of:

(1) A copy of the letter signed by the head of the referring agency and delivered to the lead agency informing the lead agency of the referral and the reasons for it; and

(2) A statement supported by factual evidence leading to the conclusion that the matter is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. The statement shall:

(i) Identify any disputed material facts and incorporate (by reference if appropriate) agreed upon facts;

(ii) Identify any existing environmental requirements or policies that would be violated by the matter;

(iii) Present the reasons for the referral;

(iv) Contain a finding by the agency whether the issue raised is of national importance because of the threat to national environmental resources or policies or for some other reason;

(v) Review the steps taken by the referring agency to bring its concerns to the attention of the lead agency at the earliest possible time; and

(vi) Give the referring agency's recommendations as to what mitigation alternative, further study, or other course of action (including abandonment of the matter) are necessary to remedy the situation.

(e) No later than 25 days after the referral to the Council, the lead agency may deliver a response to the Council and the referring agency. If the lead agency requests more time and gives assurance that the matter will not go forward in the interim, the Council may grant an extension. The response shall:

(1) Address fully the issues raised in the referral;

(2) Be supported by evidence and explanations, as appropriate; and

(3) Give the lead agency's response to the referring agency's recommendations.

(f) Applicants or other interested persons may provide views in writing to the Council no later than the response.

(g) No later than 25 days after receipt of both the referral and any response or upon being informed that there will be no response (unless the lead agency agrees to a longer time), the Council may take one or more of the following actions:

- (1) Conclude that the process of referral and response has successfully resolved the problem.
- (2) Initiate discussions with the agencies with the objective of mediation with referring and lead agencies.
- (3) Obtain additional views and information, including through public meetings or hearings.
- (4) Determine that the issue is not one of national importance and request the referring and lead agencies to pursue their decision process.
- (5) Determine that the referring and lead agencies should further negotiate the issue, and the issue is not appropriate for Council consideration until one or more heads of agencies report to the Council that the agencies' disagreements are irreconcilable.
- (6) Publish its findings and recommendations (including, where appropriate, a finding that the submitted evidence does not support the position of an agency).
- (7) When appropriate, submit the referral and the response together with the Council's recommendation to the President for action.

(h) The Council shall take no longer than 60 days to complete the actions specified in paragraph (g)(2), (3), or (5) of this section.

(i) The referral process is not intended to create any private rights of action or to be judicially reviewable because any voluntary resolutions by the agency parties do not represent final agency action and instead are only provisional and dependent on later consistent action by the action agencies.

PART 1505—NEPA AND AGENCY DECISION MAKING

Sec.

1505.1 [Reserved]

1505.2 Record of decision in cases requiring environmental impact statements.

1505.3 Implementing the decision.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1505.1 [Reserved]

§ 1505.2 Record of decision in cases requiring environmental impact statements.

At the time of its decision (§ 1506.10 of this subchapter) or, if appropriate, its recommendation to Congress, each agency shall prepare and timely publish a concise public record of decision or joint record of decision. The record, which each agency may integrate into any other record it prepares, shall:

(a) State the decision.

(b) Identify alternatives considered by the agency in reaching its decision. The agency also shall specify the environmentally preferable alternative or alternatives (§ 1502.14(f) of this subchapter). The agency may discuss preferences among alternatives based on relevant factors, including environmental, economic, and technical considerations and agency statutory missions. The agency shall identify and discuss all such factors, including any essential considerations of national policy, that the agency balanced in making its decision and state how those considerations entered into its decision.

(c) State whether the agency has adopted all practicable means to mitigate environmental harm from the alternative selected, and if not, why the agency did not. Mitigation shall be enforceable when the record of decision incorporates mitigation and the analysis of the reasonably foreseeable effects of the proposed action is based on implementation of that mitigation. The agency shall identify the authority for enforceable mitigation, such as through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures, and prepare a monitoring and compliance plan consistent with § 1505.3(c).

§ 1505.3 Implementing the decision.

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section, agencies may provide for monitoring to assure that their decisions are carried out and should do so in important cases. Mitigation (§ 1505.2(c)) and other conditions established in the environmental impact statement or during its review and committed as part of the decision shall be implemented by the lead agency or other appropriate consenting agency. The agency shall:

- (1) Include appropriate conditions in grants, permits, or other approvals; and
- (2) Condition funding of actions on mitigation.

(b) The lead or cooperating agency should, where relevant and appropriate, incorporate into its decision mitigation measures that address or ameliorate significant human health and environmental effects of proposed Federal actions that disproportionately and adversely affect communities with environmental justice concerns.

(c) The lead or cooperating agency shall prepare and publish a monitoring and compliance plan for mitigation when:

- (1) The analysis of the reasonably foreseeable effects of a proposed action in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is based on implementation of mitigation; and
- (2) The agency incorporates the mitigation into a record of decision, finding of no significant impact, or separate decision document.

(d) The agency should tailor the contents of a monitoring and compliance plan required by paragraph (c) of this section to the complexity of the mitigation committed to and include:

- (1) A basic description of the mitigation measure or measures;
- (2) The parties responsible for monitoring and implementing the mitigation;
- (3) If appropriate, how monitoring information will be made publicly available;

- (4) The anticipated timeframe for implementing and completing mitigation;
- (5) The standards for determining compliance with the mitigation and the consequences of non-compliance; and
- (6) How the mitigation will be funded.

(e) If an action is incomplete or ongoing, an agency does not need to supplement its environmental impact statement (§ 1502.9(d) of this subchapter) or environmental assessment (§ 1501.5 of this subchapter) or revise its record of decision or finding of no significant impact or separate decision document based solely on new information developed through a monitoring and compliance plan required by paragraph (c) of this section. The ongoing implementation of a monitoring and compliance plan shall not be considered an incomplete or ongoing Federal action.

PART 1506—OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF NEPA

Sec.

1506.1 Limitations on actions during NEPA process.

1506.2 Elimination of duplication with State, Tribal, and local procedures.

1506.3 Adoption.

1506.4 Combining documents.

1506.5 Agency responsibility for environmental documents.

1506.6 Methodology and scientific accuracy.

1506.7 Further guidance.

1506.8 Proposals for legislation.

1506.9 Filing requirements.

1506.10 Timing of agency action.

1506.11 Emergencies.

1506.12 Effective date.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1506.1 Limitations on actions during NEPA process.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, until an agency issues a finding of no significant impact, as provided in § 1501.6 of this subchapter, or record of decision, as provided in § 1505.2 of this subchapter, no action concerning the proposal may be taken that would:

- (1) Have an adverse environmental effect; or
- (2) Limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

(b) If an agency is considering an application from an applicant and is aware that the applicant is about to take an action within the agency's jurisdiction that would meet either of the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section, then the agency shall promptly notify the applicant that the agency will take appropriate action to ensure that the objectives and procedures of NEPA are achieved. This section does not preclude

development by applicants of plans or designs or performance of other activities necessary to support an application for Federal, State, Tribal, or local permits or assistance. An agency considering a proposed action for Federal funding may authorize such activities, including, but not limited to, acquisition of interests in land (*e.g.*, fee simple, rights-of-way, and conservation easements), purchase of long lead-time equipment, and purchase options made by applicants, if the agency determines that such activities would not limit the choice of reasonable alternatives and notifies the applicant that the agency retains discretion to select any reasonable alternative or the no action alternative regardless of any activity taken by the applicant prior to the conclusion of the NEPA process.

(c) While work on a required environmental review for a program is in progress and an action is not covered by an existing environmental document, agencies shall not undertake in the interim any major Federal action covered by the program that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment unless such action:

- (1) Is justified independently of the program;
- (2) Is itself accompanied by an adequate environmental review; and
- (3) Will not prejudice the ultimate decision on the program. Interim action prejudices the ultimate decision on the program when it tends to determine subsequent development or limit alternatives.

§ 1506.2 Elimination of duplication with State, Tribal, and local procedures.

(a) Federal agencies are authorized to cooperate with State, Tribal, and local agencies that are responsible for preparing environmental documents, including those prepared pursuant to section 102(2)(G) of NEPA.

(b) To the fullest extent practicable unless specifically prohibited by law, agencies shall cooperate with State, Tribal, and local agencies to reduce duplication between NEPA and State, Tribal, and local requirements, including through use of studies, analyses, and decisions developed by State, Tribal, or local agencies. Except for cases covered by paragraph (a) of this section, such cooperation shall include, to the fullest extent practicable:

- (1) Joint planning processes.
- (2) Joint environmental research and studies.
- (3) Joint public hearings (except where otherwise provided by statute).
- (4) Joint environmental assessments.

(c) To the fullest extent practicable unless specifically prohibited by law, agencies shall cooperate with State, Tribal, and local agencies to reduce duplication between NEPA and comparable State, Tribal, and local requirements. Such cooperation shall include, to the fullest extent practicable, joint environmental impact statements. In such cases, one or more Federal agencies and one or more State, Tribal, or local agencies shall be joint lead agencies. Where State or Tribal laws or local ordinances have environmental impact statement or similar requirements in addition to but not in conflict with those in NEPA, Federal agencies may cooperate in fulfilling these requirements, as well as those of Federal laws, so that one document will comply with all applicable laws.

(d) To better integrate environmental impact statements into State, Tribal, or local planning processes, environmental impact statements shall discuss any inconsistency of a proposed action with any approved State, Tribal, or local plan or law (whether or not federally sanctioned). Where an inconsistency exists, the statement should describe the extent to which the agency would reconcile its proposed action with the plan or law. While the statement should discuss any inconsistencies, NEPA does not require reconciliation.

§ 1506.3 Adoption.

(a) *Generally.* An agency may adopt a draft or final environmental impact statement, environmental assessment, or portion thereof, or categorical exclusion determination, consistent with this section.

(b) *Environmental impact statements.* An agency may adopt another agency's draft or final environmental impact statement, or portion thereof, provided that the adopting agency conducts an independent review of the statement and concludes that it meets the standards for an adequate statement, pursuant to the regulations in this subchapter and the adopting agency's NEPA procedures.

(1) If the actions covered by the original environmental impact statement and the proposed action are substantially the same, the adopting agency shall republish and file it as a final statement consistent with § 1506.9. If the actions are not substantially the same or the adopting agency determines that the statement may require supplementation consistent with § 1502.9 of this subchapter, the adopting agency shall treat the statement as a draft, supplement or reevaluate it as necessary, and republish and file it, consistent with § 1506.9.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(1) of this section, if a cooperating agency does not issue a record of decision jointly or concurrently consistent with § 1505.2 of this subchapter, a cooperating agency may issue a record of decision adopting the environmental impact statement of a lead agency without republication.

(c) *Environmental assessments.* An agency may adopt another agency's environmental assessment, or portion thereof, if the actions covered by the original environmental assessment and the proposed action are substantially the same, and the assessment meets the standards for an adequate environmental assessment under the regulations in this subchapter and the adopting agency's NEPA procedures. If the actions are not substantially the same or the adopting agency determines that the environmental assessment may require supplementation consistent with § 1501.5(h) of this subchapter, the adopting agency may adopt and supplement or reevaluate the environmental assessment as necessary, issue its finding of no significant impact, and provide notice consistent with § 1501.6 of this subchapter.

(d) *Categorical exclusion determinations.* An agency may adopt another agency's determination that a categorical exclusion applies to a particular proposed action if the action covered by that determination and the adopting agency's proposed action are substantially the same. In such circumstances, the adopting agency shall:

(1) Document its adoption, including the determination that its proposed action is substantially the same as the action covered by the original categorical exclusion determination and that there are no extraordinary circumstances present that require

the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement;
and

(2) Publish its adoption determination on an agency website or otherwise make it publicly available.

(3) *Identification of certain circumstances.* The adopting agency shall specify if one of the following circumstances is present:

(4) The agency is adopting an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement that is not final within the agency that prepared it.

(5) The action assessed in the environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is the subject of a referral under part 1504 of this subchapter.

(6) The environmental assessment or environmental impact statement's adequacy is the subject of a judicial action that is not final.

§ 1506.4 Combining documents.

Agencies should combine, to the fullest extent practicable, any environmental document with any other agency document to reduce duplication and paperwork.

§ 1506.5 Agency responsibility for environmental documents.

(a) *Agency responsibility.* The agency is responsible for the accuracy, scope (§ 1501.3(b) of this subchapter), and content of environmental documents and shall ensure they are prepared with professional and scientific integrity, using reliable data and resources, regardless of whether they are prepared by the agency or a contractor under the supervision and direction of the agency or by the applicant under procedures the agency adopts pursuant to section 107(f) of NEPA and § 1507.3(c)(12) of this subchapter. The agency shall exercise its independent judgment and briefly document its determination that an environmental document meets the standards under NEPA, the regulations in this subchapter, and the agency's NEPA procedures.

(b) *Applicant-provided information.* An agency may require an applicant to submit environmental information for possible use by the agency in preparing an environmental document.

(1) The agency should assist the applicant by outlining the types of information required for the preparation of environmental documents.

(2) The agency shall independently evaluate the information submitted by the applicant and, to the extent it is integrated into the environmental document, shall be responsible for its accuracy, scope, and contents.

(3) An agency may allow an applicant to prepare environmental assessments and environmental impact statements pursuant to its agency procedures, consistent with section 107(f) of NEPA and § 1507.3(c)(12) of this subchapter.

(c) *Agency-directed contractor.* An agency may authorize a contractor to prepare an environmental document under the supervision and direction of the agency.

(1) The agency shall provide guidance to the contractor and participate in and supervise the environmental document's preparation.

(2) The agency shall independently evaluate the environmental document prepared by the agency-directed contractor, shall be responsible for its accuracy, scope, and contents, and document the agency's evaluation in the environmental document.

(3) The agency shall include in the environmental document the names and qualifications of the persons preparing environmental documents, and conducting the independent evaluation of any information submitted or environmental documents prepared by a contractor, such as in the list of preparers for environmental impact statements (§ 1502.18 of this subchapter). It is the intent of this paragraph (c)(3) that acceptable work not be redone, but that it be verified by the agency.

(4) The lead agency or, where appropriate, a cooperating agency shall prepare a disclosure statement for the contractor's execution specifying that the contractor has no financial or other interest in the outcome of the action. Such statement need not include privileged or confidential trade secrets or other confidential business information.

(d) *Information generally.* Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit an agency from requesting any person, including the applicant, to submit information to it or to prohibit any person from submitting information to an agency for use in preparing environmental documents.

§ 1506.6 Methodology and scientific accuracy.

(a) Agencies shall ensure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussions and analyses in environmental documents.

(b) In preparing environmental documents, agencies shall use high-quality information, including reliable data and resources, models, and Indigenous Knowledge. Agencies may rely on existing information as well as information obtained to inform the analysis. Agencies may use any reliable data sources, such as remotely gathered information or statistical models. Agencies shall explain any relevant assumptions or limitations of the information or the particular model or methodology selected for use.

(c) Agencies shall identify any methodologies used and shall make explicit reference to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the environmental document. Agencies may place discussion of methodology in an appendix.

(d) Where appropriate, agencies shall use projections when evaluating the reasonably foreseeable effects, including climate change-related effects. Such projections may employ mathematical or other models that project a range of possible future outcomes, so long as agencies disclose the relevant assumptions or limitations.

§ 1506.7 Further guidance.

(a) The Council may provide further guidance concerning NEPA and its procedures.

(b) To the extent that Council guidance issued prior to July 1, 2024 is in conflict with this subchapter, the provisions of this subchapter apply.

§ 1506.8 Proposals for legislation.

(a) When developing legislation, agencies shall integrate the NEPA process for proposals for legislation significantly affecting the quality of the human environment with the

legislative process of the Congress. Technical drafting assistance does not by itself constitute a legislative proposal. Only the agency that has primary responsibility for the subject matter involved will prepare a legislative environmental impact statement.

(b) A legislative environmental impact statement is the detailed statement required by law to be included in an agency's recommendation or report on a legislative proposal to Congress. A legislative environmental impact statement shall be considered part of the formal transmittal of a legislative proposal to Congress; however, it may be transmitted to Congress up to 30 days later to allow time for completion of an accurate statement that can serve as the basis for public and Congressional debate. The statement must be available in time for Congressional hearings and deliberations.

(c) Preparation of a legislative environmental impact statement shall conform to the requirements of the regulations in this subchapter, except as follows:

(1) There need not be a scoping process.

(2) Agencies shall prepare the legislative statement in the same manner as a draft environmental impact statement and need not prepare a final statement unless any of the following conditions exist. In such cases, the agency shall prepare and publish the statements consistent with §§ 1503.1 of this subchapter and 1506.10:

(i) A Congressional committee with jurisdiction over the proposal has a rule requiring both draft and final environmental impact statements.

(ii) The proposal results from a study process required by statute (such as those required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 *et seq.*)).

(iii) Legislative approval is sought for Federal or federally assisted construction or other projects that the agency recommends be located at specific geographic locations. For proposals requiring an environmental impact statement for the acquisition of space by the General Services Administration, a draft statement shall accompany the Prospectus or the 11(b) Report of Building Project Surveys to the Congress, and a final statement shall be completed before site acquisition.

(iv) The agency decides to prepare draft and final statements.

(d) Comments on the legislative statement shall be given to the lead agency, which shall forward them along with its own responses to the Congressional committees with jurisdiction.

§ 1506.9 Filing requirements.

(a) Agencies shall file environmental impact statements together with comments and responses with the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Federal Activities, consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency's procedures.

(b) Agencies shall file statements with the Environmental Protection Agency no earlier than they are also transmitted to participating agencies and made available to the public. The Environmental Protection Agency may issue guidelines to agencies to implement its responsibilities under this section and § 1506.10.

(c) Agencies shall file an adoption of an environmental impact statement with the Environmental Protection Agency (see § 1506.3(b)(1)).

§ 1506.10 Timing of agency action.

(a) The Environmental Protection Agency shall publish a notice in the *Federal Register* each week of the environmental impact statements filed since its prior notice. The minimum time periods set forth in this section are calculated from the date of publication of this notice.

(b) Unless otherwise provided by law, including statutory provisions for combining a final environmental impact statement and record of decision, Federal agencies shall not make or issue a record of decision under § 1505.2 of this subchapter for the proposed action until the later of the following dates:

(1) 90 days after publication of the notice described in paragraph (a) of this section for a draft environmental impact statement.

(2) 30 days after publication of the notice described in paragraph (a) of this section for a final environmental impact statement.

(c) An agency may make an exception to the rule on timing set forth in paragraph (b) of this section for a proposed action in the following circumstances:

(1) Some agencies have formally established administrative review processes (e.g., appeals, objections, protests), which may be initiated prior to or after filing and publication of the final environmental impact statement with the Environmental Protection Agency, that allow other agencies or the public to raise issues about a decision and make their views known. In such cases where a real opportunity exists to alter the decision, the agency may make and record the decision at the same time it publishes the environmental impact statement. This means that the period for administrative review of the decision and the 30-day period set forth in paragraph (b)(2) of this section may run concurrently. In such cases, the environmental impact statement shall explain the timing and the public's right of administrative review and provide notification consistent with § 1506.9; or

(2) An agency engaged in rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act or other statute for the purpose of protecting the public health or safety may waive the time period in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, publish a decision on the final rule simultaneously with publication of the notice of the availability of the final environmental impact statement, and provide notification consistent with § 1506.9, as described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) If an agency files the final environmental impact statement within 90 days of the filing of the draft environmental impact statement with the Environmental Protection Agency, the minimum 30-day and 90-day periods may run concurrently. However, subject to paragraph (e) of this section, agencies shall allow at least 45 days for comments on draft statements.

(e) The lead agency may extend the minimum periods in paragraph (b) of this section and provide notification consistent with § 1506.9. Upon a showing by the lead agency of compelling reasons of national policy, the Environmental Protection Agency may reduce the minimum periods and, upon a showing by any other Federal agency of compelling reasons of national policy, also may extend the minimum periods, but only after consultation with the lead agency. The lead agency may modify the minimum periods

when necessary to comply with other specific statutory requirements (§ 1507.3(d)(4) of this subchapter). Failure to file timely comments shall not be a sufficient reason for extending a period. If the lead agency does not concur with the extension of time, the Environmental Protection Agency may not extend it for more than 30 days. When the Environmental Protection Agency reduces or extends any period it shall notify the Council.

§ 1506.11 Emergencies.

Where emergency circumstances make it necessary to take an action with significant effects without observing the provisions of the regulations in this subchapter, the Federal agency taking the action shall consult with the Council about alternative arrangements for compliance with section 102(2)(C) of NEPA. Agencies and the Council shall limit such arrangements to actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of the emergency; other actions remain subject to NEPA review consistent with this subchapter. Alternative arrangements do not waive the requirement to comply with the statute, but establish an alternative means for NEPA compliance.

§ 1506.12 Effective date.

The regulations in this subchapter apply to any NEPA process begun after July 1, 2024. An agency may apply the regulations in this subchapter to ongoing activities and environmental documents begun before July 1, 2024.

PART 1507—AGENCY COMPLIANCE

Sec.

1507.1 Compliance.

1507.2 Agency capability to comply.

1507.3 Agency NEPA procedures.

1507.4 Agency NEPA program information.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1507.1 Compliance.

All agencies of the Federal Government shall comply with the regulations in this subchapter. It is the intent of these regulations to allow each agency flexibility in adapting its implementing procedures authorized by § 1507.3 to the requirements of other applicable laws.

§ 1507.2 Agency capability to comply.

Each agency shall be capable (in terms of personnel and other resources) of complying with the requirements of NEPA and the regulations in this subchapter. Such compliance may include use of the resources of other agencies, applicants, and other participants in the NEPA process, but the agency using the resources shall itself have sufficient capability to evaluate what others do for it and account for the contributions of others. Agencies shall:

- (a) Designate a senior agency official to be responsible for overall review of agency NEPA compliance, including resolving implementation issues, and a Chief Public Engagement Officer to be responsible for facilitating community engagement in environmental reviews across the agency and, where appropriate, the provision of technical assistance to communities. When the agency is a department, it may be efficient for major subunits (with the consent of the department) to identify senior agency officials or Chief Public Engagement Officers within those subunits, whom the department-level official or Officer oversees.
- (b) Fulfill the requirements of section 102(2)(A) of NEPA to utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach that will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decision making that may have an impact on the human environment.
- (c) Identify methods and procedures required by section 102(2)(B) of NEPA to ensure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration.
- (d) Prepare adequate environmental impact statements pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of NEPA and cooperate on the development of environmental impact statements in the areas where the agency has jurisdiction by law or special expertise or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.
- (e) Ensure environmental documents are prepared with professional integrity, including scientific integrity, consistent with section 102(2)(D) of NEPA.
- (f) Make use of reliable data and resources in carrying out their responsibilities under NEPA, consistent with section 102(2)(E) of NEPA.
- (g) Study, develop, and describe technically and economically feasible alternatives, consistent with section 102(2)(F) of NEPA.
- (h) Study, develop, and describe alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal that involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources, consistent with section 102(2)(H) of NEPA.
- (i) Comply with the requirement of section 102(2)(K) of NEPA that the agency initiate and utilize ecological information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects.
- (j) Fulfill the requirements of sections 102(2)(I), 102(2)(J), and 102(2)(L), of NEPA, and Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, section 2, as amended by Executive Order 11991, Relating to Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality.

§ 1507.3 Agency NEPA procedures.

- (a) The Council has determined that the revisions to this subchapter as of July 1, 2024 do not affect the validity of categorical exclusions contained in agency NEPA procedures as of this date.
- (b) No more than 12 months after July 1, 2024, or 9 months after the establishment of an agency, whichever comes later, each agency shall develop or revise, as necessary, proposed procedures to implement the regulations in this subchapter, facilitate efficient

decision making, and ensure that the agency makes decisions in accordance with the policies and requirements of the Act. When the agency is a department, it may be efficient for major subunits (with the consent of the department) to adopt their own procedures.

(1) Each agency shall consult with the Council while developing or revising its proposed procedures and before publishing them in the *Federal Register* for comment. Agencies with similar programs should consult with each other and the Council to coordinate their procedures, especially for programs requesting similar information from applicants.

(2) Agencies shall provide an opportunity for public review and review by the Council for conformity with the Act and the regulations in this subchapter before issuing their final procedures. The Council shall complete its review within 30 days of the receipt of the proposed final procedures. Once in effect, agencies shall publish their NEPA procedures and ensure that they are readily available to the public. Agencies shall continue to review their policies and procedures, in consultation with the Council, and revise them as necessary to ensure full compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act.

(3) The issuance or update of agency procedures is not subject to NEPA review under this subchapter.

(c) Agency procedures shall:

(1) Designate the major decision points for the agency's programs and actions subject to NEPA, ensuring that the NEPA process begins at the earliest reasonable time, consistent with § 1501.2 of this subchapter, and aligns with the corresponding decision points;

(2) Require that relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses be part of the record in rulemaking and adjudicatory proceedings;

(3) Integrate the environmental review into the decision-making process by requiring that relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses accompany the proposal through existing agency review processes so that decision makers use them in making decisions;

(4) Require that the alternatives considered by the decision maker are encompassed by the range of alternatives discussed in the relevant environmental documents and that the decision maker consider the alternatives described in the environmental documents. If another decision document accompanies the relevant environmental documents to the decision maker, agencies are encouraged to make available to the public before the decision is made any part of that document that relates to the comparison of alternatives;

(5) Require the combination of environmental documents with other agency documents to facilitate sound and efficient decision making and avoid duplication, where consistent with applicable statutory requirements;

(6) Include the procedures required by § 1501.2(b)(4) of this subchapter (assistance to applicants);

(7) Include specific criteria for and identification of those typical classes of action that normally:

- (i) Require environmental impact statements; and
- (ii) Require environmental assessments but not necessarily environmental impact statements;

(8) Establish categorical exclusions and identify extraordinary circumstances. When establishing new or revising existing categorical exclusions, agencies shall:

- (i) Identify when documentation of a determination that a categorical exclusion applies to a proposed action is required;
- (ii) Substantiate the proposed new or revised categorical exclusion with sufficient information to conclude that the category of actions does not have a significant effect, individually or in the aggregate, on the human environment and provide this substantiation in a written record that is made publicly available as part of the notice and comment process (§ 1507.3(b)(1) and (2)); and
- (iii) Describe how the agency will consider extraordinary circumstances consistent with § 1501.4(b) of this subchapter;

(9) Include a process for reviewing the agency's categorical exclusions at least every 10 years, which the agency may conduct on a rolling basis, starting with its oldest categorical exclusions;

(10) Include processes for reevaluating and supplementing environmental assessments and environmental impact statements, as appropriate;

(11) Explain where interested persons can get information or status reports on environmental impact statements, environmental assessments, and other elements of the NEPA process; and

(12) Where an agency has applicants that seek its action, include procedures to allow an applicant (including an applicant-directed contractor) to prepare environmental assessments and environmental impact statements under the agency's supervision. Such procedures shall not apply to applicants when they serve as joint lead agencies. Such procedures shall be consistent with § 1506.5(a) and (c) of this subchapter, and at a minimum shall include the following:

- (i) Requirements that the agency review and approve the purpose and need (§§ 1501.5(c)(2)(i) or 1502.13 of this subchapter) and reasonable alternatives (§§ 1501.5(c)(2)(ii) or 1502.14 of this subchapter);

- (ii) A process for the agency to independently evaluate the applicant-prepared environmental assessment or environmental impact statement; take responsibility for its accuracy, scope, and contents; and document the agency's evaluation in the document; and

- (iii) A prohibition on the preparation of a finding of no significant impact or record of decision by applicants.

(d) Agency procedures also may:

- (1) Identify activities or decisions that are not subject to NEPA;
- (2) Include processes for consideration of emergency actions that would not result in significant effects;
- (3) Include specific criteria for providing limited exceptions to the provisions of the regulations in this subchapter for classified proposals. These are proposed actions that are specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order or statute to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order or statute. Agencies may safeguard and restrict from public dissemination environmental assessments and environmental impact statements that address classified proposals in accordance with agencies' own regulations applicable to classified information. Agencies should organize these documents so that classified portions are included as annexes, so that the agencies can make the unclassified portions available to the public; and
- (4) Provide for periods of time other than those presented in § 1506.10 of this subchapter when necessary to comply with other specific statutory requirements, including requirements of lead or cooperating agencies.

§ 1507.4 Agency NEPA program information.

(a) To allow agencies and the public to efficiently and effectively access information about NEPA reviews, agencies shall provide for agency websites or other information technology tools to make available documents, relevant notices, and other relevant information for use by agencies, applicants, and interested persons. The website or other such means of publication shall include the agency's NEPA procedures, including those of subunits, and a list of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements that are in development and complete. As appropriate, agencies also should include:

- (1) Agency planning and other documents that guide agency management and provide for public involvement in agency planning processes;
- (2) Environmental documents;
- (3) Agency policy documents, orders, terminology, and explanatory materials regarding agency decision-making processes;
- (4) Agency planning program information, plans, and planning tools; and
- (5) A database searchable by geographic information, document status, document type, and project type.

(b) Agencies shall provide for efficient and effective interagency coordination of their environmental program websites and other information technology tools, such as use of shared databases or application programming interfaces, in their implementation of NEPA and related authorities.

PART 1508—DEFINITIONS

Sec.

1508.1 Definitions.

1508.2 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347; 42 U.S.C. 4371–4375; 42 U.S.C. 7609; and E.O. 11514, 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123.

SOURCE: 89 FR 35442.

§ 1508.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to the regulations in this subchapter. Federal agencies shall use these terms uniformly throughout the Federal Government.

- (a) *Act* or *NEPA* means the National Environmental Policy Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*).
- (b) *Affecting* means will or may have an effect on.
- (c) *Applicant* means a non-Federal entity, including a project sponsor, that seeks an action by a Federal agency such as granting a permit, license, or financial assistance.
- (d) *Authorization* means any license, permit, approval, finding, determination, or other administrative decision issued by an agency that is required or authorized under Federal law in order to implement a proposed action.
- (e) *Categorical exclusion* means a category of actions that an agency has determined, in its agency NEPA procedures (§ 1507.3 of this subchapter) or pursuant to § 1501.4(c) of this subchapter, normally does not have a significant effect on the human environment.
- (f) *Communities with environmental justice concerns* means those communities that may not experience environmental justice as defined in paragraph (m) of this section. To assist in identifying communities with environmental justice concerns, agencies may use available screening tools, such as the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool and the EJScreen Tool, as appropriate to their activities and programs. Agencies also may develop procedures for the identification of such communities in their agency NEPA procedures.
- (g) *Cooperating agency* means any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal that has been designated by the lead agency.
- (h) *Council* means the Council on Environmental Quality established by title II of the Act.
- (i) *Effects* or *impacts* means changes to the human environment from the proposed action or alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable and include the following:
 - (1) Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
 - (2) Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

(3) Cumulative effects, which are effects on the environment that result from the incremental effects of the action when added to the effects of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from actions with individually minor but collectively significant effects taking place over a period of time.

(4) Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, such as disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice concerns, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects also include effects on Tribal resources and climate change-related effects, including the contribution of a proposed action and its alternatives to climate change, and the reasonably foreseeable effects of climate change on the proposed action and its alternatives. Effects may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and adverse effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effects will be beneficial.

(j) *Environmental assessment* means a concise public document, for which a Federal agency is responsible, for an action that is not likely to have a significant effect or for which the significance of the effects is unknown (§ 1501.5 of this subchapter), that is used to support an agency's determination of whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (part 1502 of this subchapter) or a finding of no significant impact (§ 1501.6 of this subchapter).

(k) *Environmental document* means an environmental assessment, environmental impact statement, documented categorical exclusion determination, finding of no significant impact, record of decision, or notice of intent.

(l) *Environmental impact statement* means a detailed written statement that is required by section 102(2)(C) of NEPA.

(m) *Environmental justice* means the just treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of income, race, color, national origin, Tribal affiliation, or disability, in agency decision making and other Federal activities that affect human health and the environment so that people:

(1) Are fully protected from disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards, including those related to climate change, the cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens, and the legacy of racism or other structural or systemic barriers; and

(2) Have equitable access to a healthy, sustainable, and resilient environment in which to live, play, work, learn, grow, worship, and engage in cultural and subsistence practices.

(n) *Environmentally preferable alternative* means the alternative or alternatives that will best promote the national environmental policy as expressed in section 101 of NEPA.

(o) *Extraordinary circumstances* means factors or circumstances that indicate a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant effect. Examples of extraordinary circumstances include potential substantial effects on sensitive environmental resources;

potential substantial disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice concerns; potential substantial effects associated with climate change; and potential substantial effects on historic properties or cultural resources.

(p) *Federal agency* means all agencies of the Federal Government. It does not mean the Congress, the Judiciary, or the President, including the performance of staff functions for the President in his Executive Office. For the purposes of the regulations in this subchapter, Federal agency also includes States, units of general local government, and Tribal governments assuming NEPA responsibilities from a Federal agency pursuant to statute.

(q) *Finding of no significant impact* means a document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the agency's determination that and reasons why an action, not otherwise categorically excluded (§ 1501.4 of this subchapter), will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared.

(r) *Human environment* or *environment* means comprehensively the natural and physical environment and the relationship of present and future generations with that environment. (See also the definition of "effects" in paragraph (i) of this section.)

(s) *Joint lead agency* means a Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency designated pursuant to § 1501.7(c) that shares the responsibilities of the lead agency for preparing the environmental impact statement or environmental assessment.

(t) *Jurisdiction by law* means agency authority to approve, veto, or finance all or part of the proposal.

(u) *Lead agency* means the Federal agency that proposes the agency action or is designated pursuant to § 1501.7(c) for preparing or having primary responsibility for preparing the environmental impact statement or environmental assessment.

(v) *Legislation* means a bill or legislative proposal to Congress developed by a Federal agency, but does not include requests for appropriations or legislation recommended by the President.

(w) *Major Federal action* or *action* means an action that the agency carrying out such action determines is subject to substantial Federal control and responsibility.

(1) Examples of major Federal actions generally include:

(i) Granting authorizations, including permits, licenses, rights-of-way, or other authorizations.

(ii) Adoption of official policy, such as rules, regulations, and interpretations adopted under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*, or other statutes; implementation of treaties and international conventions or agreements, including those implemented pursuant to statute or regulation; formal documents establishing an agency's policies that will result in or substantially alter agency programs.

(iii) Adoption of formal plans, such as official documents prepared or approved by Federal agencies, which prescribe alternative uses of Federal resources, upon which future agency actions will be based.

(iv) Adoption of programs, such as a group of concerted actions to implement a specific policy or plan; systematic and related agency decisions allocating agency resources to implement a specific statutory program or executive directive.

(v) Approval of or carrying out specific agency projects, such as construction or management activities.

(vi) Providing more than a minimal amount of financial assistance, including through grants, cooperative agreements, loans, loan guarantees, or other forms of financial assistance, where the agency has the authority to deny in whole or in part the assistance due to environmental effects, has authority to impose conditions on the receipt of the financial assistance to address environmental effects, or otherwise has sufficient control and responsibility over the subsequent use of the financial assistance or the effects of the activity for which the agency is providing the financial assistance.

(2) Major Federal actions do not include the following:

(i) Non-Federal actions:

(A) With no or minimal Federal funding; or

(B) With no or minimal Federal involvement where the Federal agency cannot control the outcome of the project;

(ii) Funding assistance solely in the form of general revenue sharing funds that do not provide Federal agency compliance or enforcement responsibility over the subsequent use of such funds;

(iii) Loans, loan guarantees, or other forms of financial assistance where a Federal agency does not exercise sufficient control and responsibility over the subsequent use of such financial assistance or the effects of the action;

(iv) Business loan guarantees provided by the Small Business Administration pursuant to section 7(a) or (b) and of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a) and (b)), or title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695 through 697g);

(v) Judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions;

(vi) Extraterritorial activities or decisions, which means agency activities or decisions with effects located entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the United States;

(vii) Activities or decisions that are non-discretionary and made in accordance with the agency's statutory authority; and

(viii) Activities or decisions for projects approved by a Tribal Nation that occur on or involve land held in trust or restricted status by the United States for the benefit of that Tribal Nation or by the Tribal Nation when such activities or decisions involve no or minimal Federal funding or other Federal involvement.

(x) *Matter* means for purposes of part 1504 of this subchapter:

(1) With respect to the Environmental Protection Agency, any proposed legislation, project, action, or regulation as those terms are used in section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7609).

(2) With respect to all other agencies, any proposed major Federal action to which section 102(2)(C) of NEPA applies.

(y) *Mitigation* means measures that avoid, minimize, or compensate for adverse effects caused by a proposed action or alternatives as described in an environmental document or record of decision and that have a connection to those adverse effects. Mitigation includes, in general order of priority:

(1) Avoiding the adverse effect altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.

(2) Minimizing the adverse effect by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.

(3) Rectifying the adverse effect by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.

(4) Reducing or eliminating the adverse effect over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

(5) Compensating for the adverse effect by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

(z) *NEPA process* means all measures necessary for compliance with the requirements of section 2 and title I of NEPA.

(aa) *Notice of intent* means a public notice that an agency will prepare and consider an environmental impact statement or, as applicable, an environmental assessment.

(bb) *Page* means 500 words and does not include citations, explanatory maps, diagrams, graphs, tables, and other means of graphically displaying quantitative or geospatial information.

(cc) *Participating agency* means a Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency participating in an environmental review or authorization of an action.

(dd) *Participating Federal agency* means a Federal agency participating in an environmental review or authorization of an action.

(ee) *Programmatic environmental document* means an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment analyzing all or some of the environmental effects of a policy, program, plan, or group of related actions.

(ff) *Proposal* means a proposed action at a stage when an agency has a goal, is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal, and can meaningfully evaluate its effects. A proposal may exist in fact as well as by agency declaration that one exists.

(gg) *Publish* and *publication* mean methods found by the agency to efficiently and effectively make environmental documents and information available for review by

interested persons, including electronic publication, and adopted by agency NEPA procedures pursuant to § 1507.3 of this subchapter.

(hh) *Reasonable alternatives* means a reasonable range of alternatives that are technically and economically feasible, and meet the purpose and need for the proposed action.

(ii) *Reasonably foreseeable* means sufficiently likely to occur such that a person of ordinary prudence would take it into account in reaching a decision.

(jj) *Referring agency* means the Federal agency that has referred any matter to the Council after a determination that the matter is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality.

(kk) *Scope* consists of the range and breadth of actions, alternatives, and effects to be considered in an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment.

(ll) *Senior agency official* means an official of assistant secretary rank or higher (or equivalent) that is designated for overall agency NEPA compliance, including resolving implementation issues.

(mm) *Significant effects* means adverse effects that an agency has identified as significant based on the criteria in § 1501.3(d) of this subchapter.

(nn) *Special expertise* means statutory responsibility, agency mission, or related program experience.

(oo) *Tiering* refers to the process described in § 1501.11 of this subchapter by which an environmental document may rely on an existing and broader or more general environmental document.

§ 1508.2 [Reserved]

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

42 U.S.C. 4321. Congressional declaration of purpose [Sec. 2]

The purposes of this chapter are: To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

(Pub. L. 91–190, § 2, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 852.)

SUBCHAPTER I—POLICIES AND GOALS [TITLE I]

42 U.S.C. 4331. Congressional declaration of national environmental policy [Sec. 101]

(a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of man's activity on the interrelations of all components of the natural environment, particularly the profound influences of population growth, high-density urbanization, industrial expansion, resource exploitation, and new and expanding technological advances and recognizing further the critical importance of restoring and maintaining environmental quality to the overall welfare and development of man, declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with state and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations, to use all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.

(b) In order to carry out the policy set forth in this chapter, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may—

- (1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- (2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- (3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice;
- (5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

(6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

(c) The Congress recognizes that each person should enjoy a healthful environment and that each person has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 101, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 852)

42 U.S.C. 4332. Cooperation of agencies; reports; availability of information; recommendations; international and national coordination of efforts [Sec. 102]

The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible: (1) the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this chapter and (2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall—

(A) utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on man’s environment;

(B) identify and develop methods and procedures, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality established by subchapter II of this chapter, which will ensure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration in decisionmaking along with economic and technical considerations;

(C) consistent with the provisions of this chapter and except where compliance would be inconsistent with other statutory requirements, include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on—

(i) reasonably foreseeable environmental effects of the proposed agency action;

(ii) any reasonably foreseeable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented;

(iii) a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed agency action, including an analysis of any negative environmental impacts of not implementing the proposed agency action in the case of a no action alternative, that are technically and economically feasible, and meet the purpose and need of the proposal;

(iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man’s environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and

(v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of Federal resources which would be involved in the proposed agency action should it be implemented.

Prior to making any detailed statement, the head of the lead agency shall consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. Copies of such statement and the comments and views of the appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and to the public as provided by

section 552 of title 5, and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review processes;

(D) ensure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussion and analysis in an environmental document;

(E) make use of reliable data and resources in carrying out this chapter;

(F) consistent with the provisions of this chapter, study, develop, and describe technically and economically feasible alternatives;

(G) any detailed statement required under subparagraph (C) after January 1, 1970, for any major Federal action funded under a program of grants to States shall not be deemed to be legally insufficient solely by reason of having been prepared by a state agency or official, if:

(i) the State agency or official has statewide jurisdiction and has the responsibility for such action,

(ii) the responsible Federal official furnishes guidance and participates in such preparation,

(iii) the responsible Federal official independently evaluates such statement prior to its approval and adoption, and

(iv) after January 1, 1976, the responsible Federal official provides early notification to, and solicits the views of, any other state or any Federal land management entity of any action or any alternative thereto which may have significant impacts upon such state or affected Federal land management entity and, if there is any disagreement on such impacts, prepares a written assessment of such impacts and views for incorporation into such detailed statement.

The procedures in this subparagraph shall not relieve the Federal official of his responsibilities for the scope, objectivity, and content of the entire statement or of any other responsibility under this Act; and further, this subparagraph does not affect the legal sufficiency of statements prepared by State agencies with less than statewide jurisdiction.

(H) study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources;

(I) consistent with the provisions of this chapter, recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment;

(J) make available to States, counties, municipalities, institutions, and individuals, advice and information useful in restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the quality of the environment;

(K) initiate and utilize ecological information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects; and

(L) assist the Council on Environmental Quality established by subchapter II of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 102, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 853; Pub. L. 94–83, Aug. 9, 1975, 89 Stat. 424; Pub. L. 118–5, div. C, title III, § 321(a), June 3, 2023, 137 Stat. 38.)

42 U.S.C. 4333. Conformity of administrative procedures to national environmental policy [Sec. 103]

All agencies of the Federal Government shall review their present statutory authority, administrative regulations, and current policies and procedures for the purpose of determining whether there are any deficiencies or inconsistencies therein which prohibit full compliance with the purposes and provisions of this chapter and shall propose to the President not later than July 1, 1971, such measures as may be necessary to bring their authority and policies into conformity with the intent, purposes, and procedures set forth in this chapter.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 103, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 854.)

42 U.S.C. 4334. Other statutory obligations of agencies [Sec. 104]

Nothing in section 4332 or 4333 of this title shall in any way affect the specific statutory obligations of any Federal agency (1) to comply with criteria or standards of environmental quality, (2) to coordinate or consult with any other Federal or State agency, or (3) to act, or refrain from acting contingent upon the recommendations or certification of any other Federal or State agency.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 104, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 854.)

42 U.S.C. 4335. Efforts supplemental to existing authorizations [Sec. 105]

The policies and goals set forth in this chapter are supplementary to those set forth in existing authorizations of Federal agencies.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 105, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 854.)

42 U.S.C. 4336. Procedure for determination of level of review. [Sec. 106]

(a) Threshold determinations

An agency is not required to prepare an environmental document with respect to a proposed agency action if—

- (1) the proposed agency action is not a final agency action within the meaning of such term in chapter 5 of title 5;
- (2) the proposed agency action is excluded pursuant to one of the agency’s categorical exclusions, another agency’s categorical exclusions consistent with section 4336c of this title, or another provision of law;
- (3) the preparation of such document would clearly and fundamentally conflict with the requirements of another provision of law; or
- (4) the proposed agency action is a nondiscretionary action with respect to which such agency does not have authority to take environmental factors into consideration in determining whether to take the proposed action.

(b) Levels of review

(1) Environmental impact statement

An agency shall issue an environmental impact statement with respect to a proposed agency action requiring an environmental document that has a reasonably foreseeable significant effect on the quality of the human environment.

(2) Environmental assessment

An agency shall prepare an environmental assessment with respect to a proposed agency action that does not have a reasonably foreseeable significant effect on the quality of the human environment, or if the significance of such effect is unknown, unless the agency finds that the proposed agency action is excluded pursuant to one of the agency's categorical exclusions, another agency's categorical exclusions consistent with section 4336c of this title, or another provision of law. Such environmental assessment shall be a concise public document prepared by a Federal agency to set forth the basis of such agency's finding of no significant impact or determination that an environmental impact statement is necessary.

(3) Sources of information

In making a determination under this subsection, an agency—

(A) may make use of any reliable data source; and

(B) is not required to undertake new scientific or technical research unless the new scientific or technical research is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives, and the overall costs and time frame of obtaining it are not unreasonable.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 106, as added Pub. L. 118–5, div. C, title III, § 321(b), June 3, 2023, 137 Stat. 39.)

42 U.S.C. 4336a. Timely and unified Federal reviews. [Sec. 107]

(a) Lead agency

(1) Designation

(A) In general

If there are two or more participating Federal agencies, such agencies shall determine, by letter or memorandum, which agency shall be the lead agency based on consideration of the—

(i) magnitude of agency's involvement;

(ii) project approval or disapproval authority;

(iii) expertise concerning the action's environmental effects;

(iv) duration of agency's involvement; and

(v) sequence of agency's involvement.

(B) Joint lead agencies

In making a determination under subparagraph (A), the participating Federal agencies may appoint such State, Tribal, or local agencies as joint lead agencies as the involved Federal agencies shall determine appropriate. Joint lead agencies shall jointly fulfill the role described in paragraph (2).

(2) Role

A lead agency shall, with respect to a proposed agency action—

- (A) supervise the preparation of an environmental document if, with respect to such proposed agency action, there is more than one participating Federal agency;
- (B) request the participation of each cooperating agency at the earliest practicable time;
- (C) in preparing an environmental document, give consideration to any analysis or proposal created by a cooperating agency;
- (D) develop a schedule, in consultation with each cooperating agency, the applicant, and such other entities as the lead agency determines appropriate, for completion of any environmental review, permit, or authorization required to carry out the proposed agency action;
- (E) if the lead agency determines that a review, permit, or authorization will not be completed in accordance with the schedule developed under subparagraph (D), notify the agency responsible for issuing such review, permit, or authorization of the discrepancy and request that such agency take such measures as such agency determines appropriate to comply with such schedule; and
- (F) meet with a cooperating agency that requests such a meeting.

(3) Cooperating agency

The lead agency may, with respect to a proposed agency action, designate any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal to serve as a cooperating agency. A cooperating agency may, not later than a date specified in the schedule established by the lead agency, submit comments to the lead agency.

(4) Request for designation

Any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency or person that is substantially affected by the lack of a designation of a lead agency with respect to a proposed agency action under paragraph (1) may submit a written request for such a designation to a participating Federal agency. An agency that receives a request under this paragraph shall transmit such request to each participating Federal agency and to the Council.

(5) Council designation

- (A) Request

If the participating Federal agencies are unable to agree on the designation of a lead agency within 45 days of the request under paragraph (4), then the Federal, State, Tribal or local agency or person that is substantially affected by the lack or a designation of a lead agency may request that the Council designate a lead agency. Such request shall consist of—

- (i) a precise description of the nature and extent of the proposed agency action; and
- (ii) a detailed statement with respect to each participating Federal agency and each factor listed in paragraph (1) regarding which agency should serve as lead agency.

(B) Transmission

The Council shall transmit a request received under subparagraph (A) to each participating Federal agency.

(C) Response

A participating Federal agency may, not later than 20 days after the date of the submission of a request under subparagraph (A), submit to the Council a response to such request.

(D) Designation

Not later than 40 days after the date of the submission of a request under subparagraph (A), the Council shall designate the lead agency with respect to the relevant proposed agency action.

(b) One document

To the extent practicable, if a proposed agency action will require action by more than one Federal agency and the lead agency has determined that it requires preparation of an environmental document, the lead and cooperating agencies shall evaluate the proposal in a single environmental document.

(c) Request for public comment

Each notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement under section 4332 of this title shall include a request for public comment on alternatives or impacts and on relevant information, studies, or analyses with respect to the proposed agency action.

(d) Statement of purpose and need

Each environmental document shall include a statement of purpose and need that briefly summarizes the underlying purpose and need for the proposed agency action.

(e) Page limits

(1) Environmental impact statements

(A) In general

Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an environmental impact statement shall not exceed 150 pages, not including any citations or appendices.

(B) Extraordinary complexity

An environmental impact statement for a proposed agency action of extraordinary complexity shall not exceed 300 pages, not including any citations or appendices.

(2) Environmental assessments

An environmental assessment shall not exceed 75 pages, not including any citations or appendices.

(f) Sponsor preparation

A lead agency shall prescribe procedures to allow a project sponsor to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under the supervision of the agency. Such agency may provide such sponsor with appropriate guidance and assist in the preparation. The lead agency shall independently evaluate the environmental document and shall take responsibility for the contents.

(g) Deadlines

(1) In general

Except as provided in paragraph (2), with respect to a proposed agency action, a lead agency shall complete, as applicable—

(A) the environmental impact statement not later than the date that is 2 years after the sooner of, as applicable—

(i) the date on which such agency determines that section 4332(2)(C) of this title requires the issuance of an environmental impact statement with respect to such action;

(ii) the date on which such agency notifies the applicant that the application to establish a right-of-way for such action is complete; and

(iii) the date on which such agency issues a notice of intent to prepare the environmental impact statement for such action; and

(B) the environmental assessment not later than the date that is 1 year after the sooner of, as applicable—

(i) the date on which such agency determines that section 4336(b)(2) of this title requires the preparation of an environmental assessment with respect to such action;

(ii) the date on which such agency notifies the applicant that the application to establish a right-of-way for such action is complete; and

(iii) the date on which such agency issues a notice of intent to prepare the environmental assessment for such action.

(2) Delay

A lead agency that determines it is not able to meet the deadline described in paragraph (1) may extend such deadline, in consultation with the applicant, to establish a new deadline that provides only so much additional time as is necessary to complete such environmental impact statement or environmental assessment.

(3) Petition to court

(A) Right to petition

A project sponsor may obtain a review of an alleged failure by an agency to act in accordance with an applicable deadline under this section by filing a written petition with a court of competent jurisdiction seeking an order under subparagraph (B).

(B) Court order

If a court of competent jurisdiction finds that an agency has failed to act in accordance with an applicable deadline, the court shall set a schedule and deadline for the agency to act as soon as practicable, which shall not exceed 90 days from the date on which the order of the court is issued, unless the court determines a longer time period is necessary to comply with applicable law.

(h) Report

(1) In general

The head of each lead agency shall annually submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that—

(A) identifies any environmental assessment and environmental impact statement that such lead agency did not complete by the deadline described in subsection (g); and

(B) provides an explanation for any failure to meet such deadline.

(2) Inclusions

Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall identify, as applicable—

(A) the office, bureau, division, unit, or other entity within the Federal agency responsible for each such environmental assessment and environmental impact statement;

(B) the date on which—

(i) such lead agency notified the applicant that the application to establish a right-of-way for the major Federal action is complete;

(ii) such lead agency began the scoping for the major Federal action; or

(iii) such lead agency issued a notice of intent to prepare the environmental assessment or environmental impact statement for the major Federal action; and

(C) when such environmental assessment and environmental impact statement is expected to be complete.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 107, as added Pub. L. 118–5, div. C, title III, § 321(b), June 3, 2023, 137 Stat. 40.)

42 U.S.C. 4336b. Programmatic environmental document. [Sec. 108]

When an agency prepares a programmatic environmental document for which judicial review was available, the agency may rely on the analysis included in the programmatic

environmental document in a subsequent environmental document for related actions as follows:

- (1) Within 5 years and without additional review of the analysis in the programmatic environmental document, unless there are substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of adverse effects that bear on the analysis.
- (2) After 5 years, so long as the agency reevaluates the analysis in the programmatic environmental document and any underlying assumption to ensure reliance on the analysis remains valid.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 108, as added Pub. L. 118–5, div. C, title III, § 321(b), June 3, 2023, 137 Stat. 43.)

42 U.S.C. 4336c. Adoption of categorical exclusions. [Sec. 109]

An agency may adopt a categorical exclusion listed in another agency’s NEPA procedures for a category of proposed agency actions for which the categorical exclusion was established consistent with this paragraph. The agency shall—

- (1) identify the categorical exclusion listed in another agency’s NEPA procedures that covers a category of proposed actions or related actions;
- (2) consult with the agency that established the categorical exclusion to ensure that the proposed adoption of the categorical exclusion to a category of actions is appropriate;
- (3) identify to the public the categorical exclusion that the agency plans to use for its proposed actions; and
- (4) document adoption of the categorical exclusion.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 109, as added Pub. L. 118–5, div. C, title III, § 321(b), June 3, 2023, 137 Stat. 43.)

42 U.S.C. 4336d. E-NEPA. [Sec. 110]

(a) Permitting portal study

The Council on Environmental Quality shall conduct a study and submit a report to Congress within 1 year of the enactment of this Act on the potential for online and digital technologies to address delays in reviews and improve public accessibility and transparency under section 4332(2)(C) of this title including, but not limited to, a unified permitting portal that would—

- (1) allow applicants to—
 - (A) submit required documents or materials for their project in one unified portal;
 - (B) upload and collaborate with the applicable agencies to edit documents in real-time, as required;
 - (C) upload and display visual features such as video, animation, geographic information system displays, and three-dimensional renderings; and
 - (D) track the progress of individual applications;

(2) include a cloud based, digital tool for more complex reviews that would enhance interagency coordination in consultation by—

(A) centralizing, across all necessary agencies, the data, visuals, and documents, including but not limited to geographic information system displays, other visual renderings, and completed reports and analyses necessary for reviews;

(B) streamlining communications between all necessary agencies and the applicant;

(C) allowing for comments and responses by and to all necessary agencies in one unified portal;

(D) generating analytical reports to aid in organizing and cataloguing public comments; and

(E) be accessible on mobile devices;

(3) boost transparency in agency processes and present information suitable for a lay audience, including but not limited to—

(A) scientific data and analysis; and

(B) anticipated agency process and timeline; and

(4) include examples describing how at least five permits would be reviewed and processed through this portal.

(b) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality to carry out the study directed by this section.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 110, as added Pub. L. 118–5, div. C, title III, § 321(b), June 3, 2023, 137 Stat. 44.)

42 U.S.C. 4336e. Definitions. [Sec. 111]

In this subchapter:

(1) Categorical exclusion

The term “categorical exclusion” means a category of actions that a Federal agency has determined normally does not significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of section 4332(2)(C) of this title.

(2) Cooperating agency

The term “cooperating agency” means any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency that has been designated as a cooperating agency under section 4336a(a)(3) of this title.

(3) Council

The term “Council” means the Council on Environmental Quality established in subchapter II.

(4) Environmental assessment

The term “environmental assessment” means an environmental assessment prepared under section 4336(b)(2) of this title.

(5) Environmental document

The term “environmental document” means an environmental impact statement, an environmental assessment, or a finding of no significant impact.

(6) Environmental impact statement

The term “environmental impact statement” means a detailed written statement that is required by section 4332(2)(C) of this title.

(7) Finding of no significant impact

The term “finding of no significant impact” means a determination by a Federal agency that a proposed agency action does not require the issuance of an environmental impact statement.

(8) Participating federal agency

The term “participating Federal agency” means a Federal agency participating in an environmental review or authorization of an action.

(9) Lead agency

The term “lead agency” means, with respect to a proposed agency action—

(A) the agency that proposed such action; or

(B) if there are 2 or more involved Federal agencies with respect to such action, the agency designated under section 4336a(a)(1) of this title.

(10) Major Federal action

(A) In general

The term “major Federal action” means an action that the agency carrying out such action determines is subject to substantial Federal control and responsibility.

(B) Exclusion

The term “major Federal action” does not include—

(i) a non-Federal action—

(I) with no or minimal Federal funding; or

(II) with no or minimal Federal involvement where a Federal agency cannot control the outcome of the project;

(ii) funding assistance solely in the form of general revenue sharing funds which do not provide Federal agency compliance or enforcement responsibility over the subsequent use of such funds;

(iii) loans, loan guarantees, or other forms of financial assistance where a Federal agency does not exercise sufficient control and responsibility over the subsequent use of such financial assistance or the effect of the action;

- (iv) business loan guarantees provided by the Small Business Administration pursuant to section 7(a) or (b) and of the Small Business Act (U.S.C. 636(a)), or title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695 *et seq.*);
- (v) bringing judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions;
- (vi) extraterritorial activities or decisions, which means agency activities or decisions with effects located entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the United States; or
- (vii) activities or decisions that are non-discretionary and made in accordance with the agency’s statutory authority.

(11) Programmatic environmental document

The term “programmatic environmental document” means an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment analyzing all or some of the environmental effects of a policy, program, plan, or group of related actions.

(12) Proposal

The term “proposal” means a proposed action at a stage when an agency has a goal, is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal, and can meaningfully evaluate its effects.

(13) Special expertise

The term “special expertise” means statutory responsibility, agency mission, or related program experience.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title I, § 111, as added Pub. L. 118–5, div. C, title III, § 321(b), June 3, 2023, 137 Stat. 44.)

SUBCHAPTER II – COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY [TITLE II]

42 U.S.C. 4341. [Sec. 201] Omitted

Section 201 which required the President to transmit to Congress annually an Environmental Quality Report, was terminated by Congress, effective May 15, 2000, pursuant to section 3003 of Pub. L. 104–66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 201, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 854; Pub. L. 104–66, title III, § 3003, Dec. 21, 1995 of as amended, 31 U.S.C. 1113)

42 U.S.C. 4342. Establishment; membership; Chairman; appointments [Sec. 202]

There is created in the Executive Office of the President a Council on Environmental Quality (hereinafter referred to as the “Council”). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President to serve at his pleasure, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate one of the members of the Council to serve as Chairman. Each member shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience, and attainments, is exceptionally well qualified to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information of all kinds; to appraise programs and

activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in subchapter I of this chapter; to be conscious of and responsive to the scientific, economic, social, esthetic, and cultural needs and interests of the Nation; and to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 202, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 854)

Provisions stating that notwithstanding this section, the Council was to consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council, were contained in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, Pub. L. 109–54, title III, Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 543, and were repeated in provisions of subsequent appropriations acts which are not set out in the Code.

42 U.S.C. 4343. Employment of personnel, experts and consultants [Sec. 203]

(a) The Council may employ such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this chapter. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this Act, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

(b) Notwithstanding section 1342 of Title 31, the Council may accept and employ voluntary and uncompensated services in furtherance of the purposes of the Council.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 203, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 855; Pub. L. 94–52, § 2, July 3, 1975, 89 Stat. 258)

42 U.S.C. 4344. Duties and functions [Sec. 204]

It shall be the duty and function of the Council—

(1) to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Environmental Quality Report required by section 4341 of this title;*

(2) to gather timely and authoritative information concerning the conditions and trends in the quality of the environment both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such conditions and trends are interfering, or are likely to interfere, with the achievement of the policy set forth in subchapter I of this chapter, and to compile and submit to the President studies relating to such conditions and trends;

(3) to review and appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in subchapter I of this chapter for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs and activities are contributing to the achievement of such policy, and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

* CEQ notes that Congress amended 42 U.S.C. 4341 to remove the Environmental Quality Report requirement.

(4) to develop and recommend to the President national policies to foster and promote the improvement of environmental quality to meet the conservation, social, economic, health, and other requirements and goals of the Nation;

(5) to conduct investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses relating to ecological systems and environmental quality;

(6) to document and define changes in the natural environment, including the plant and animal systems, and to accumulate necessary data and other information for a continuing analysis of these changes or trends and an interpretation of their underlying causes;

(7) to report at least once each year to the President on the state and condition of the environment; and

(8) to make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation as the President may request.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 204, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 855)

42 U.S.C. 4345. Consultation with Citizens’ Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality and other representatives [Sec. 205]

In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under this Act, the Council shall—

(1) consult with the Citizens’ Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality established by Executive Order numbered 11472, dated May 29, 1969, and with such representatives of science, industry, agriculture, labor, conservation organizations, State and local governments and other groups, as it deems advisable; and

(2) utilize, to the fullest extent possible, the services, facilities and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided, thus assuring that the Council’s activities will not unnecessarily overlap or conflict with similar activities authorized by law and performed by established agencies.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 205, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 855)

42 U.S.C. 4346. Tenure and compensation of members [Sec. 206]

Members of the Council shall serve full time and the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5313). The other members of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV o[f] the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5315).

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 206, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 856)

42 U.S.C. 4346a. Travel reimbursement by private organizations and Federal, State, and local governments [Sec. 207]

The Council may accept reimbursements from any private nonprofit organization or from any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, any State, or local government, for the reasonable travel expenses incurred by an officer or employee of the Council in connection with his attendance at any conference, seminar, or similar meeting conducted for the benefit of the Council.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 207, as added Pub. L. 94–52, § 3, July 3, 1975, 89 Stat. 258)

42 U.S.C. 4346b. Expenditures in support of international activities [Sec. 208]

The Council may make expenditures in support of its international activities, including expenditures for: (1) international travel; (2) activities in implementation of international agreements; and (3) the support of international exchange programs in the United States and in foreign countries.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 208, as added Pub. L. 94–52, § 3, July 3, 1975, 89 Stat. 258)

42 U.S.C. 4347. Authorization of appropriations [Sec. 209]

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this chapter not to exceed \$300,000 for fiscal year 1970, \$700,000 for fiscal year 1971, and \$1,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

(Pub. L. 91–190, title II, § 209, formerly § 207, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 856, renumbered § 209, Pub. L. 94–52, § 3, July 3, 1975, 89 Stat. 258)

The Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970

42 U.S.C. 4371. Congressional findings, declarations, and purposes [Sec. 202]

(a) The Congress finds—

- (1) that man has caused changes in the environment;
- (2) that many of these changes may affect the relationship between man and his environment; and
- (3) that population increases and urban concentration contribute directly to pollution and the degradation of our environment.

(b) (1) The Congress declares that there is a national policy for the environment which provides for the enhancement of environmental quality. This policy is evidenced by statutes heretofore enacted relating to the prevention, abatement, and control of environmental pollution, water and land resources, transportation, and economic and regional development.

(2) The primary responsibility for implementing this policy rests with State and local government.

(3) The Federal Government encourages and supports implementation of this policy through appropriate regional organizations established under existing law.

(c) The purposes of this chapter are—

- (1) to assure that each Federal department and agency conducting or supporting public works activities which affect the environment shall implement the policies established under existing law; and
- (2) to authorize an Office of Environmental Quality, which, notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall provide the professional and administrative staff for the Council on Environmental Quality established by Public Law 91–190.

(Pub. L. 91–224, title II, § 202, Apr. 3, 1970, 84 Stat. 114)

42 U.S.C. 4372. Office of Environmental Quality [Sec. 203]

(a) Establishment; Director; Deputy Director

There is established in the Executive Office of the President an office to be known as the Office of Environmental Quality (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the “Office”). The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality established by Public Law 91–190 shall be the Director of the Office. There shall be in the Office a Deputy Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) Compensation of Deputy Director

The compensation of the Deputy Director shall be fixed by the President at a rate not in excess of the annual rate of compensation payable to the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(c) Employment of personnel, experts, and consultants; compensation

The Director is authorized to employ such officers and employees (including experts and consultants) as may be necessary to enable the Office to carry out its functions; under this chapter and Public Law 91–190, except that he may employ no more than ten specialists and other experts without regard to the provisions of title 5, governing appointments in the competitive service, and pay such specialists and experts without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, but no such specialist or expert shall be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of Title 5.

(d) Duties and Functions of Director

In carrying out his functions the Director shall assist and advise the President on policies and programs of the Federal Government affecting environmental quality by—

- (1) providing the professional and administrative staff and support for the Council on Environmental Quality established by Public Law 91–190;
- (2) assisting the Federal agencies and departments in appraising the effectiveness of existing and proposed facilities, programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government, and those specific major projects designated by the President which do not require individual project authorization by Congress, which affect environmental quality;
- (3) reviewing the adequacy of existing systems for monitoring and predicting environmental changes in order to achieve effective coverage and efficient use of research facilities and other resources;
- (4) promoting the advancement of scientific knowledge of the effects of actions and technology on the environment and encourage[ing] the development of the means to prevent or reduce adverse effects that endanger the health and well-being of man;
- (5) assisting in coordinating among the Federal departments and agencies those programs and activities which affect, protect, and improve environmental quality;
- (6) assisting the Federal departments and agencies in the development and inter-relationship of environmental quality criteria and standards established throughout the Federal Government;
- (7) collecting, collating, analyzing, and interpreting data and information on environmental quality, ecological research, and evaluation.

(e) Authority of Director to contract

The Director is authorized to contract with public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations and with individuals without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 5 of title 41 in carrying out his functions.

(Pub. L. 91–224, title II, § 203, Apr. 3, 1970, 84 Stat. 114; 1970 Reorg. Plan No. 2, § 102, eff. July 1, 1970, 35 F.R. 7959, 84 Stat. 2085)

42 U.S.C. 4373. Referral of Environmental Quality Reports to standing committees having jurisdiction [Sec. 204]

Each Environmental Quality Report required by Public Law 91–190 [NEPA] shall, upon transmittal to Congress, be referred to each standing committee having jurisdiction over any part of the subject matter of the Report.**

(Pub. L. 91–224, title II, § 204, Apr. 3, 1970, 84 Stat. 115)

42 U.S.C. 4374. Authorization of appropriations [Sec. 205]

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the operations of the Office of Environmental Quality and the Council on Environmental Quality not to exceed the following sums for the following fiscal years which sums are in addition to those contained in Public Law 91–190 [NEPA]:

- (a) \$2,126,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979.
- (b) \$3,000,000 for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1980, and September 30, 1981.
- (c) \$44,000 for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1982, 1983, and 1984.
- (d) \$480,000 for each of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1985 and 1986.

(Pub. L. 91–224, title II, § 205, Apr. 3, 1970, 84 Stat. 115; Pub. L. 93–36, May 18, 1973, 87 Stat. 72; Pub. L. 94–52, § 1, July 3, 1975, 89 Stat. 258; Pub. L. 94–298, May 29, 1976, 90 Stat. 587; Pub. L. 95–300, June 26, 1978, 92 Stat. 342; Pub. L. 97–350, § 1, Oct. 18, 1982, 96 Stat. 1661; Pub. L. 98–581, § 1, Oct. 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 3093)

42 U.S.C. 4375. Office of Environmental Quality Management Fund [Sec. 206]

(a) Establishment; financing of study contracts and Federal interagency environmental projects

There is established an Office of Environmental Quality Management Fund (hereinafter referred to as the “Fund”) to receive advance payments from other agencies or accounts that may be used solely to finance—

- (1) study contracts that are jointly sponsored by the Office and one or more other Federal agencies; and
- (2) Federal interagency environmental projects (including task forces) in which the Office participates.

(b) Study contract or project initiative

Any study contract or project that is to be financed under subsection (a) of this section may be initiated only with the approval of the Director.

(c) Regulations

** CEQ notes that Congress amended 42 U.S.C. 4341 to remove the Environmental Quality Report requirement.

The Director shall promulgate regulations setting forth policies and procedures for operation of the Fund.

(Pub. L. 91–224, title II, § 206, as added Pub. L. 98–581, § 2, Oct. 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 3093)

The Clean Air Act—Section 309

42 U.S.C. 7609. Policy review [Sec. 309]

(a) Environmental impact

The Administrator shall review and comment in writing on the environmental impact of any matter relating to duties and responsibilities granted pursuant to this chapter or other provisions of the authority of the Administration, contained in any (1) legislation proposed by any Federal department or agency, (2) newly authorized Federal projects for construction and any major Federal agency action (other than a project for construction) to which section 4332(2)(C) of the title applies, and (3) proposed regulations published by any department or agency of the Federal Government. Such written comment shall be made public at the conclusion of any such review.

(b) Unsatisfactory legislation, action, or regulation

In the event the Administrator determines that any such legislation, action, or regulation is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality, he shall publish his determination and the matter shall be referred to the Council on Environmental Quality.

(July 14, 1955, ch. 360, title III, § 309, as added Pub. L. 91–604, § 12(a), Dec. 31, 1970, 84 Stat. 1709)

Executive Order 11514—Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, as amended by Executive Order 11991

SOURCE: The provisions of Executive Order 11514 of Mar. 5, 1970, appear at 35 FR 4247, 3 CFR, 1966–1970, Comp., p. 902, unless otherwise noted.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and in furtherance of the purpose and policy of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law No. 91–190, approved January 1, 1970), it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The Federal Government shall provide leadership in protecting and enhancing the quality of the Nation’s environment to sustain and enrich human life. Federal agencies shall initiate measures needed to direct their policies, plans and programs so as to meet national environmental goals. The Council on Environmental Quality, through the Chairman, shall advise and assist the President in leading this national effort.

Sec. 2. Responsibilities of Federal agencies. Consonant with Title I of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, hereafter referred to as the “Act”, the heads of Federal agencies shall:

- (a) Monitor, evaluate, and control on a continuing basis their agencies’ activities so as to protect and enhance the quality of the environment. Such activities shall include those directed to controlling pollution and enhancing the environment and those designed to accomplish other program objectives which may affect the quality of the environment. Agencies shall develop programs and measures to protect and enhance environmental quality and shall assess progress in meeting the specific objectives of such activities. Heads of agencies shall consult with appropriate Federal, State and local agencies in carrying out their activities as they affect the quality of the environment.
- (b) Develop procedures to ensure the fullest practicable provision of timely public information and understanding of Federal plans and programs with environmental impact in order to obtain the views of interested parties. These procedures shall include, whenever appropriate, provision for public hearings, and shall provide the public with relevant information, including information on alternative courses of action. Federal agencies shall also encourage State and local agencies to adopt similar procedures for informing the public concerning their activities affecting the quality of the environment.
- (c) Insure that information regarding existing or potential environmental problems and control methods developed as part of research, development, demonstration, test, or evaluation activities is made available to Federal agencies, states, counties, municipalities, institutions, and other entities, as appropriate.
- (d) Review their agencies’ statutory authority, administrative regulations, policies, and procedures, including those relating to loans, grants, contracts, leases, licenses, or permits, in order to identify any deficiencies or inconsistencies therein which prohibit or limit full compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act. A report on this review and the corrective actions taken or planned, including such measures to be proposed to the President as may be necessary to bring their authority and policies into conformance with the intent, purposes, and procedures of the Act, shall be provided to the Council on Environmental Quality not later than September 1, 1970.

(e) Engage in exchange of data and research results, and cooperate with agencies of other governments to foster the purposes of the Act.

(f) Proceed, in coordination with other agencies, with actions required by section 102 of the Act.

(g) In carrying out their responsibilities under the Act and this Order, comply with the regulations issued by the Council except where such compliance would be inconsistent with statutory requirements.

(Sec. 2 amended by Executive Order 11991 of May 24, 1977, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123)

Sec. 3. *Responsibilities of Council on Environmental Quality.* The Council on Environmental Quality shall:

(a) Evaluate existing and proposed policies and activities of the Federal Government directed to the control of pollution and the enhancement of the environment and to the accomplishment of other objectives which affect the quality of the environment. This shall include continuing review of procedures employed in the development and enforcement of Federal standards affecting environmental quality. Based upon such evaluations the Council shall, where appropriate, recommend to the President policies and programs to achieve more effective protection and enhancement of environmental quality and shall, where appropriate, seek resolution of significant environmental issues.

(b) Recommend to the President and to the agencies priorities among programs designed for the control of pollution and for the enhancement of the environment.

(c) Determine the need for new policies and programs for dealing with environmental problems not being adequately addressed.

(d) Conduct, as it determines to be appropriate, public hearings or conferences on issues of environmental significance.

(e) Promote the development and use of indices and monitoring systems (1) to assess environmental conditions and trends, (2) to predict the environmental impact of proposed public and private actions, and (3) to determine the effectiveness of programs for protecting and enhancing environmental quality.

(f) Coordinate Federal programs related to environmental quality.

(g) Advise and assist the President and the agencies in achieving international cooperation for dealing with environmental problems, under the foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

(h) Issue regulations to Federal agencies for the implementation of the procedural provisions of the Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)). Such regulations shall be developed after consultation with affected agencies and after such public hearings as may be appropriate. They will be designed to make the environmental impact statement process more useful to decisionmakers and the public; and to reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data, in order to emphasize the need to focus on real environmental issues and alternatives. They will require impact statements to be concise, clear, and to the point, and supported by evidence that agencies have made the necessary environmental analyses. The Council shall include in its regulations procedures (1) for

the early preparation of environmental impact statements, and (2) for the referral to the Council of conflicts between agencies concerning the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, for the Council's recommendation as to their prompt resolution.

(i) Issue such other instructions to agencies, and request such reports and other information from them, as may be required to carry out the Council's responsibilities under the Act.

(j) Assist the President in preparing the annual Environmental Quality Report provided for in section 201 of the Act.

(k) Foster investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses relating to (i) ecological systems and environmental quality, (ii) the impact of new and changing technologies there- on, and (iii) means of preventing or reducing adverse effects from such technologies.

(Sec. 3 amended by Executive Order 11991 of May 24, 1977, 42 FR 26967, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 123)

Sec. 4. *Amendments of E.O. 11472.*

[Selection 4 amends Executive Order 11472 of May 29, 1969, Chapter 40.]