# NEPA DESKBOOK 4тн EDITION

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ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INSTITUTE

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## **Table of Contents**

About the Author	vii
Acknowledgments	vii
Foreword	ix

## Contents

I.	Overview
	Introduction1
	NEPA's Purposes
	The First Objective: Preventing Environmental Damage
	The Second Objective: Ensuring That Agency Decisionmakers Take Environmental Factors Into Account
	Agency Responsibilities Under NEPA
	CEQ
	EPA
	Other Federal Agencies
	Numbers of Environmental Documents Prepared
II.	The Administrative Process Under NEPA9
	Introduction
	Prestatement Procedures
	Procedures for Determining Whether an EIS Is Required10
	Definitions of Terms Regarding When an EIS Is Required: Proposals for Major Federal Actions Significantly Affecting the Quality of the Human Environment
	Scoping14
	Preparation of the Statement
	Who Prepares the EIS15
	The EIS16
	Commenting
	Response to Comments and the Final EIS
	Post-Statement Procedures
	CEQ Referrals
	Agency Decisionmaking and the Record of Decision23
	Agency Actions During the Pendency of an EIS
III.	Judicial Review
	Introduction
	The Importance of Courts in the NEPA Process

	NEPA Litigation in the Courts	25
	Overview of the Judicial Process in NEPA Cases	26
	The Complaint	26
	Venue	26
	Discovery	26
	The Course of Litigation	27
	Remedies	27
	Preliminary Relief	27
	Permanent Relief	
	Defenses	29
	Standards of Review of NEPA Cases	
	Failure to Prepare an EIS	
	Inadequacy of an EIS or EA	
	Other Nontrivial Violations of NEPA	
	Substantive Review of NEPA Actions	
IV.	Conclusion	35
Glo	ssary	

### Appendices

#### Statutes

Appendix 1: National Environmental Protection Act3
Appendix 2: Environmental Quality Improvement Act5
Appendix 3: Clean Air Act §3095
Appendix 4: State "Mini-NEPAs" and Other State Environmental Review Requirements6
Executive Orders
Appendix 5: Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, as Amended by Executive Order 119916
Appendix 6: Executive Order 12114: Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions7
Regulations
Appendix 7: Council on Environmental Quality NEPA Regulations7
Appendix 8: NEPA Implementation Procedures, Appendices I, II, and III10
Appendix 9: List of Agency NEPA Regulations and Procedures14
Selected Agency NEPA Regulations and Procedures
Appendix 10: Department of Agriculture15
Appendix 11: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers15

Appendix 12: Environmental Protection Agency	203
Appendix 13: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	241
Appendix 14: Federal Highway Administration	273
Appendix 15: Department of the Interior	291
Appendix 16: Department of Transportation	331

#### Policy Guidance

#### CEQ Guidance

	Appendix 17: Preamble to Proposed CEQ NEPA Regulations
	Appendix 18: Preamble to Final CEQ NEPA Regulations
	Appendix 19: Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's NEPA Regulations397
	Appendix 20: Guidance Regarding NEPA Regulations413
	Appendix 21: NEPA Regulations; Incomplete or Unavailable Information421
	Appendix 22: Application of NEPA to Proposed Federal Actions in the United States With Transboundary Effects
	Appendix 23: Designation of Non-Federal Agencies to Be Cooperative Agencies
	Appendix 24: Identifying Non-Federal Cooperating Agencies
	Appendix 25: Cooperating Agencies in Implementing the Procedural Requirements of NEPA
	Appendix 26: Memorandum for Heads of Federal Departments and Agencies: Improving the Process for Preparing Efficient and Timely Environmental Reviews Under the National Environmental Policy Act
	Appendix 27: Memorandum for Heads of Federal Departments and Agencies: Appropriate Use of Mitigation and Monitoring and Appropriate Use of Mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact
	Appendix 28: Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Establishing, Applying, and Revising Categorical Exclusions Under the National Environmental Policy Act
	Appendix 29: Reporting Cooperating Agencies in Implementing the Procedural Requirements of NEPA
	Appendix 30: Other Helpful CEQ Publications
EPA	Guidance
	Appendix 31: Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment
	Appendix 32: Amended Environmental Impact Statement Filing System Guidance for Implementing 1506.9 and 1506.10 of the CEQ Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA
Othe	er Helpful Materials

Appendix	34:	Model NEPA Complaint	579
Appendix	35:	List of Agency NEPA Contacts	585
Appendix	36:	NEPA Documents Available	599

#### **About the Author**



Nicholas C. Yost is a Partner at Dentons US LLP in San Francisco, California, from which he directs the firm's practice of environmental and natural resources law with a focus on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). His practice includes counseling clients on environmental leadership and compliance with state and federal environmental laws, obtaining permits and authorizations, litigation, and representing clients before federal and state agencies on environmental matters. Mr. Yost was General Counsel of the Counsel on Environmental Quality from 1977 until 1981, where he had lead responsibility for the development and drafting of NEPA's implementing regulations. He has also served in the California Department of Justice, forming and heading the Environmental Section, as a pri-

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#### Foreword

The Environmental Law Institute (ELI) has a special interest in the National Environmental Policy Act that dates back to our shared birth date in December 1969. This *Deskbook*, now updated, is one of the most popular resources for environmental professionals in the United States and abroad. I was recently asked which statute I thought had the greatest impact on environmental law. Although there are many candidates for this honor, my own candidate is clear: NEPA. Not only did the statute revolutionize federal decisionmaking, but it has been replicated countless times in state statutes and exported to numerous foreign governments to guide their decisionmaking. We should always be proud of our nation's contribution to the worldwide use of NEPA-like statutes to advance environmental action.

Over the years, the Environmental Law Institute and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) have cooperated in conference and research projects. We've watched the birth and application of NEPA, its inculcation into the fabric of the federal government's decisionmaking process, and its journey through many courts, creating a nearly unparalleled body of environmental law. Without question, NEPA has been highly successful in assuring that environmental considerations are factored into federal planning and decisionmaking.

NEPA is a statute of productive dimensions because it impacts the relationships of the body politic. It clearly directs coordination among federal, state, municipal, and private agencies that would not occur otherwise. Even when there is gridlock elsewhere, NEPA has often acted as a consensus-building tool to provide real options that take into account environmental protection. It also empowers citizens to participate directly in environmental planning. In fact, NEPA has been the single most useful development in opening up federal agency decisionmaking to groups that do not have budgets or staff to investigate projects. Citizen groups find environmental impact statements (EISs) particularly useful because they include key information about projects in one, easily accessible document. And, decisionmakers rely on NEPA impact statements, knowing that they must be both comprehensive and balanced to be effective.

The brilliance of NEPA is that it calls for active citizen and interest group participation to forge consensus and wise environmental decisions. And, it provides a record in one place for key decisions. In this effort, there is much work for lawyers. The *NEPA Deskbook* is designed to assist practitioners by assembling the necessary legal materials in one place.

The introductory chapter of the *Deskbook* presents a detailed analysis of the statute by the leading U.S. expert on NEPA. As General Counsel of the CEQ from 1977 until 1981, Nicholas C. Yost led the successful effort to write regulations that put administrative flesh on the bare bones of the statute. This expert legal commentary is accompanied by the text of the statute, the regulations, key policy guidance that gives insight into NEPA's implementation, and sample documents prepared under the statute. An especially useful feature of the *Deskbook* is its collection of summaries of U.S. Supreme Court cases prepared by the staff of ELI's highly regarded *Environmental Law Reporter (ELR)*.

Most of the lawsuits filed under NEPA have arisen from its statutory requirement that the lead agency file an EIS for each "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." These few words, each of them with independent meaning, have become the workhorse of environmental litigation, and lawyers play a key role in assuring compliance with its requirements. Knowledge of case law is especially essential in this area, and the *Deskbook* excels in presenting cases in a clear and understandable fashion.

As with all ELI Deskbooks, the *NEPA Deskbook* is an extremely valuable resource for a skilled practitioner. Keep it by your desk. Carry it to meetings. Our editors have carefully screened materials to include only the information environmental professionals need most.

The Deskbook series is a spinoff of *ELR*'s work in tracking and analyzing legislative, regulatory, and judicial developments. Companion Deskbooks—the *Environmental Law Deskbook*, the *TSCA Deskbook*, the *Wetlands Deskbook*, the *RCRA Permitting Deskbook*, the *Environmental Crimes Deskbook*, the *Natural Resource Damage Assessment Deskbook*, the *Superfund Deskbook*, and the *Oil Pollution Deskbook*—have drawn an enthusiastic response from environmental law practitioners.

As a national environmental research and publishing organization dedicated to the development of more effective and more efficient environmental protection efforts, ELI is pleased to present the fourth edition of the *NEPA Deskbook*. We hope that it will assist environmental lawyers and managers in their efforts to make this central and most important statute work to protect the environment.

— John C. Cruden, President Environmental Law Institute