EPA Environmental Justice Webinar Series for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Overview and Tribes as Cooperating Agencies



July 21, 2021





Presenters

- Stacy D. Myers III, Tribe's Senior Scientist and Governmental Liaison, Seminole Tribe of Florida
- Jake Widner, NEPA Compliance Division, OFA, U.S. EPA
- Chris Yesmant, NEPA Compliance Division, OFA, U.S. EPA
- (Assist with Q & A) Connell Dunning, Environmental Review Branch, Tribal, Intergovernmental & Policy Division, Region 9, U.S. EPA
- (Facilitator) Danny Gogal, Tribal and Indigenous Peoples Program Manager, Office of Environmental Justice, U.S. EPA











Learning Objectives

- Provide a General Overview of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process
- Describe the Three Levels of NEPA Review
- Discuss Public Involvement in the NEPA Reviews
- Sharing of a Tribe's Experiences as a Cooperating Agencies



Webinar Mini-Series on NEPA

- NEPA Overview and Tribes as Cooperating Agencies – July 21, 2021
- Environmental Justice and NEPA August 26, 2021
- Tribes, Indigenous Peoples and NEPA Date TBD



NEPA OVERVIEW



- Signed into law on Jan. 1, 1970.
- National charter for environmental responsibility.

What is NEPA?

- Procedural, not substantive requirements establishes a process by which federal agencies must study the environmental effects of their actions.
- Established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.



Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

- Primary responsibility over NEPA.
- Located in the Executive Office of the President.
- The duties of CEQ include:
 - Oversee the NEPA implementation of federal agencies.
 - Issue regulations (40 CFR parts 1500 1508) and other guidance to federal agencies regarding NEPA compliance.
 - Mediate interagency disputes over environmental policy & project impacts.



NEPA Laws and Regulations

NEPA Statute

CEQ NEPA Regulations

Agency NEPA Implementing Procedures

UNITED STATES

Application of NEPA



- Applies to major federal actions that may have a significant impact on the environment.
- Federal actions include:
 - Actions on Federal Land (mines, forestry, National Parks).
 - Federal Permits (gas pipelines, offshore oil and gas).
 - Federal Grants (water treatment, infrastructure).



Lead Agency and Cooperating Agencies

- Lead Agency
 - Agency carrying out the federal action and is responsible for complying with the requirements of NEPA.
 - If there are multiple agencies involved in the action, one is designated as "lead agency."
 - Federal agencies, together with state, tribal or local agencies, may act as joint lead agencies.
- Cooperating Agency
 - Federal, state, tribal or local agency having special expertise with respect to an environmental issue or jurisdiction, by law, may be a cooperating agency.



What is the Role of a Cooperating Agency?

- Assist the lead agency by participating in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time
- Participate in the scoping process
- Develop information and prepare environmental analysis that the agency has special expertise in
- Make staff support available



The Three Levels of NEPA Review



Three Levels of NEPA

Three levels of NEPA review for a proposed action:

- Normally does not have significant effects and is categorically excluded.
- Is not likely to have significant effects or the significance of the effects is not known and therefore is appropriate for an environmental assessment (EA).
- Is likely to have significant effects and is therefore appropriate for an **environmental impact statement** (EIS).

40 CFR 1501.3



Defining "Effects"

Effects or impacts means changes to the human environment from the proposed action or alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable and have a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed action or alternatives, including those effects that occur at the same time and place as the proposed action or alternatives and may include effects that are later in time or farther removed in distance from the proposed action or alternatives.....

40 CFR 1508.1 (g)





NEPA Process





NEPA Process





Significance

In considering whether the effects of the proposed action are significant, agencies shall analyze the **potentially affected environment** and degree of the effects of the action as well as reasonably foreseeable environmental trends and planned actions. 40 CFR 1501.3(b)

- Two Factors to Consider:
 - Setting of the potentially affected environment
 - The affected area (national, regional, or local)
 - The resources in the area
 - Degree of effects of the action, considering
 - Both short- and long-term effects.
 - Both beneficial and adverse effects.
 - Effects on public health and safety.
 - Effects that would violate federal, state, tribal, or local law protecting the environment.





NEPA Process





Categorical Exclusions (CE or CATEX)

CE is a category of actions **established by federal agencies** that normally **do not have significant effects** on the environment.

- Defined in the agency's NEPA implementing procedures.
 - May adopt another agency's CE in procedures or caseby-case.
- Some examples of activities that could have Categorical Exclusions in place include:
 - Wildland Fire management.
 - Minor road and highway improvements that would not increase the existing width of the road.
 - Minor improvements to single-family homesites that do not adversely affect tribal or cultural resources.

40 CFR 1501.4





NEPA Process





Environmental Assessment (EA)

Assess Major Federal Actions that are **not likely to have significant effects** or when the significance of the effects is **unknown.** (1501.5)

 EAs briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS or finding of no significant impact (FONSI).





EA Content and Requirements

Assess Major Federal Actions that are **not likely to have significant effects** or when the significance of the effects is **unknown.** (1501.5)

EAs include:

- Purpose and need for the action.
- Alternatives (No action or action).
- Environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternatives.
- Agencies and persons consulted.
- Involves the public, state, tribal, and local governments, relevant agencies, and any applicants to the extent practicable.





Reasonably foreseeable effects

Effects that are later in time or farther removed in distance from the proposed action or alternatives are also known as **reasonably foreseeable effects** or secondary effects.



NEPA Process





Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

A decision document supporting a determination that an action will not have significant effects.

- A FONSI must:
 - Include the EA or incorporate it by reference and commit to mitigation measures needed to avoid significant impacts.
 - Be available to the affected public or made available for review for 30 days prior to making decision when:
 - Action usually requires an EIS, or
 - Action is without precedent.



NEPA Process





Scoping and Notice of Intent

- An **early and open process** to determine the scope of issues for analysis in an EIS.
- **Identifies** the significant issues and **eliminates** from further study non-significant issues.
- May begin **as soon as practicable** after the proposed action is sufficiently developed for agency consideration.
- Invite the participation of cooperating and participating agencies (this includes tribes).
- Conduct **scoping outreach** to interested or affected persons, agencies or tribal organizations (or agencies).



Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

A document that informs Federal agency decisions making and the public for major federal actions likely to have significant effects.

- Primary purpose:
 - Ensures the environmental impacts are considered in decision-making.
 - Informs decision makers and public of reasonable alternatives that avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance environment.
 - Focuses on significant environmental issues and alternatives.



40 CFR 1502.1



Steps in the EIS Preparation Process





Record of Decision (ROD)

- States the decision and the selected alternative.
- Identifies alternatives considered.
- Specifies the environmentally

preferable alternative(s).



- States whether all practicable means to avoid and minimize harm from the selected alternative were adopted
 - If not, explains why.

40 CFR 1505.2



Record of Decision (ROD) cont'd

- Adopts and summarizes a monitoring and enforcement program for any enforceable mitigation requirements or commitments.
- Certifies that the agency considered all of the alternatives, information, analyses, and objections submitted by state, tribal, and local governments and public commenters for consideration by the lead and cooperating agencies in developing the EIS.





Public Awareness and Involvement

Public Involvement Requirements





 Agencies must make diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures.

Public Involvement

• Provide **public notices** of NEPA-related hearings, public meetings, and other opportunities for public involvement, and the availability of environmental documents.



Public Comments

- Objective to promote informed decision making.
- Comments should be as **specific as possible.**
 - Address adequacy of the EIS, and/or
 - Address the merits of the alternatives discussed.
 - Provide as much detail as necessary to meaningfully participate and fully inform the agency of the commenter's position.



Public Comments (Continued)

- Explain why the issues raised are important to potential environmental impacts
 - alternatives to the proposed action,
 - economic and employment impacts,
 - cultural or sacred sites impacts,
 - other human environmental impacts, etc.
- Reference the appropriate section/page of Draft EIS with recommended specific changes, where possible.
- Include or describe the data sources and methodologies supporting the proposed changes.

40 CFR 1503.3(a)
How to Make Effective Public Comments



There are two main components to keep in mind while preparing to comment: what you will say and how you will organize it.

- Make the strongest possible points (use law, facts, process).
- Suggest specific language when possible and appropriate.
- Use specific examples to illustrate concerns.
- State what you support as well as what you disagree with.
- Provide supplemental information, if needed.
- Offer helpful solutions.



Helpful Resources and Tools

- Federal Register: <u>https://www.federalregister.gov/</u>
- CEQ's NEPA.gov: https://ceq.doe.gov/index.html
- CEQ's Citizens guide: <u>https://ceq.doe.gov/get-involved/citizens_guide_to_nepa.html</u>
- EPA NEPA program: <u>https://www.epa.gov/nepa</u>
- List of current EISs open for comment: <u>https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search</u>
- NEPAssist: https://www.epa.gov/nepa/nepassist



Seminole Tribe of Florida Experience as a Cooperating Agency



Stacy Myers, Tribe's Senior Scientist and Governmental Liaison

July 21, 2021

H.E.R.O.

HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES OFFICH

Seminole Tribe of Florida as a Cooperating Agency for Federal Projects – Is it important?

- In recent years, the Seminole Tribe has participated as a Cooperating Agency for a number of Corps of Engineers projects.
 - Has allowed for early review and input into the public review.
- Without Tribal involvement, lead agencies may have a narrow scope/limited impact assessment, and not identify potential negative impacts to Tribes.







Seminole Tribe of Florida as a Cooperative Agency to Federal Projects – Is it important? (Continued)

- As Cooperating Agencies, Tribes can help direct project alternatives and selection
 - However, Tribes as Cooperating Agencies need to have commensurate technical capabilities as the lead agency's staff
 - Tribes must commit considerable resources and staff time to effort.
 - Tribes must act to ensure lead agency properly conducts secondary and cumulative analysis.
- In light of 3x3x3 time constraints for Corps of Engineers projects, which requires limited time and funding for initial planning phases, cooperative agency status helps ensure effective, early involvement.







Other Tools that Affect "Meaningful Consultation" in Federal Actions



- Meaningful consultation is best achieved using an appropriate combination of laws and policies, for example:
 - Trust Responsibilities policies,
 - Environmental Justice policies,
 - Historic Preservation laws and consultation requirements,
 - Endangered Species Act consultation requirements, and
 - Federal agency planning requirements and processes.









Western Everglades Restoration Project (WERP)

- Example of benefits from being a Cooperating Agency and being actively engaged in the Corps PDT process.
 - up to 5 meetings per week (some as long as 4 hours), exercising consultation requirements under the Corps Trust Responsibility policy
 - Allowed for the Tribe to expand the limits and scope of the project
 - Allowed for Tribe's participation from the inception of the project



Western Everglades Restoration Project (Continued)

- Allowed for incorporation of Tribal historical and traditional ecological knowledge
- Allowed for Tribe to redirect potential negative impacts away from Reservation
- Allowed for Tribe to maintain water supply and flood protection level of service
- Allowed for Tribe to maintain sovereignty of its land and water resources



Lake Okeechobee (LO) Watershed Restoration Project

Example of how being a cooperating agency does not guarantee a desired approach/outcome

- Tribe was invited to participate as a cooperating agency later in the process, when the PDT process began, not at inception.
 - Only two of originally evaluated alternatives were being considered at the time.
- As part of the Corps PDT process, Tribe presented an alternative K42 operational changes that would provide significant benefits over K05 (selected alternative)*
 - However, afterwards, other improvements were added to only the K05 alternative

*Tragedy is that if K-42 was built and operated properly it could have resolved many of the water supply and water quality problems in LO basin









Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project (Continued)

- Initially, the State's land interest took precedence over safety and security of Tribe's people and cultural interests.
- Final Draft TSP incorporated the reservoir feature that presented high flood risk from potential breaching of levees, creating a clear EJ issue for Tribe.
- Tribe relied on trust responsibility and environmental justice policies to communicate effectively our concerns with the project.
 - As a result of meaningful consultation, the Tribe's serious concerns were heard and are being evaluated.



storage

Tribal Owned Lands

ASR Well Cluster Wetland Attenuation ASR

Well Cluster

year (400 MG/Day)

Ϊ.«I



QUESTIONS?

WEBINAR EVALUATION

HTTPS://FORMS.GLE/YEP6CWQOAXJUEW7V6





Contacts

Stacy D. Myers III, Tribe's Senior Scientist and Governmental Liaison, Seminole Tribe of Florida StacyMyers@semtribe.com	Jake Widner, NEPA Compliance Division, OFA, U.S. EPA <u>Widner.Jacob@epa.gov</u>
Chris Yesmant, NEPA Compliance Division, OFA, U.S. EPA <u>Yesmant.Christopher@epa.gov</u>	Connell Dunning, Environmental Review Branch, Tribal, Intergovernmental & Policy Division, Region 9, U.S. EPA Dunning.Connell@epa.gov
Danny Gogal, Tribal and Indigenous Peoples Program Manager, Office of Environmental Justice, U.S. EPA Gogal.Danny@epa.gov	