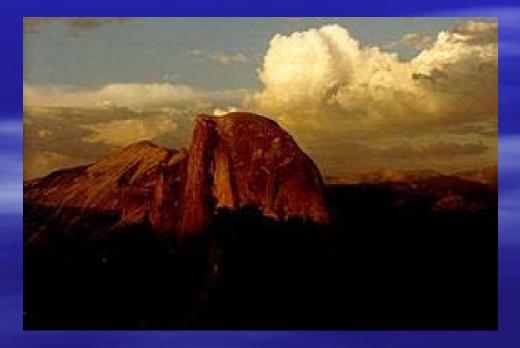
#### Large Facilities Office Workshop May 26, 2016

#### Environmental Compliance and Permitting for NSF Funded Projects



# Environmental Compliance and Permitting

**Environmental Compliance** 

**Permitting** 

NSF's legal responsibility

 Occurs before a funding decision is made Typically, it is the Awardee's responsibility

 Permits are obtained after a funding decision is made

### What Is Environmental Compliance?

 Federal agencies must consider the impacts of their proposed activities on the environment as part of their decision-making processes.

 Major federal statutes requiring environmental compliance include:

– National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA")

- National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA")

- Endangered Species Act ("ESA")

#### Threshold Issues

What are examples of triggers for federal agencies' environmental compliance obligations?

- An activity, the issuance of a license or permit, or the issuance of federal funds
- At NSF, compliance is triggered by the issuance of federal funds

#### When does compliance begin and end?

 Compliance should begin at the *earliest* possible point in the process, but only after a proposal is deemed viable for funding

 Compliance should end when the steps have been completed and documented, but before a decision is reached

# Roles of Program Officer, PI, and OGC

- Program Officers: Responsible for identifying viable proposals and determining whether significant environmental impacts are anticipated
- PI's: Responsible for providing program officers sufficient information to determine whether significant environmental impacts may result
- OGC: Responsible for providing support (i.e., training, tools, advice and assistance) to program officers so that NSF's environmental compliance obligations can be met

#### Environmental Compliance at NSF

- 1. Program Officer identifies viable proposals
- 2. Program Officer notifies PI and requests that the Organization Environmental Impacts Checklist be completed
- Upon receipt of the completed *Checklist,* Program Officer determines (with the help of EC Team, if requested) whether compliance can be completed in-house or with the assistance of a contractor
- 4. If negligible or no impacts are anticipated, Program Officer completes NSF Record of Environmental Compliance

### Environmental Compliance at NSF - continued

- If impacts are anticipated, Program Officer may use NSF's Blanket Purchase Agreement to complete compliance work
- 2. Environmental impacts are factored into NSF's decision-making process
- Completion of environmental compliance can take from a couple of minutes to over a year, depending upon the level of impacts associated with the proposed project

Major Environmental Compliance Statutes Implicated by NSF's Funding Decisions

- National Environmental Policy Act: Requires federal agencies to consider impacts on the human environment before decisions are made
- National Historic Preservation Act: Requires federal agencies to consider impacts on significant historic, cultural, and archeological resources before decisions are made
- Endangered Species Act: Requires federal agencies to consider impacts on endangered and threatened species and their habitats

#### NEPA Compliance: Three Levels of Review

Categorical Exclusions: Pursuant to NSF regulations, no significant impacts are anticipated to result (most NSF proposals fall under this category)

Environmental Assessments: Activities that are not categorically excluded, but are not anticipated to result in significant impacts (some NSF proposals)

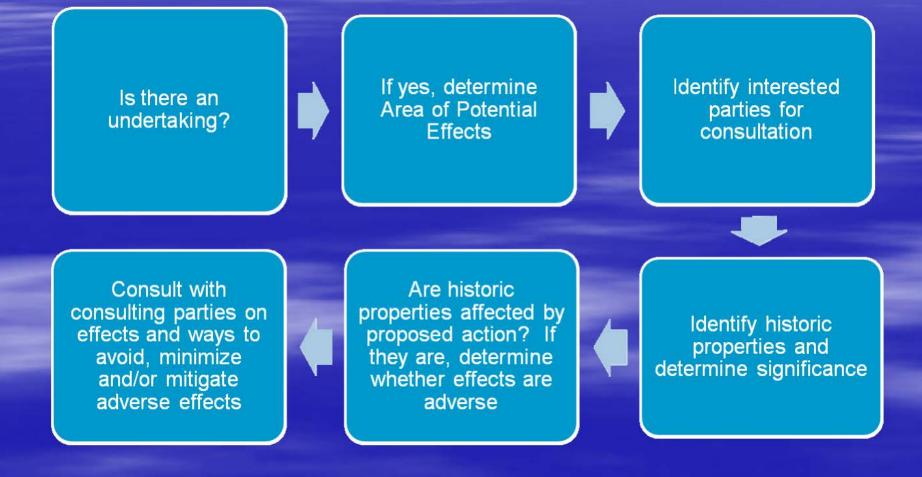
Environmental Impact Statement: Activities that are anticipated to result in significant impacts (few NSF proposals fall under this category)

Note: OGC can assist in determining appropriate level of environmental review

### Examples of Activities Requiring Limited Environmental Review

- Interior alterations/renovations
- Theoretical and/or laboratory research
- Data analysis/Modeling
- Planning/conducting scientific workshops/conferences
- Conducting day-to-day management activities of FFRDCs
- Educational development grants
- Scholarships/Fellowships
- Purchasing Equipment
- Field work not affecting the environment
- Activities having minor disturbance to the local environment
- Drilling/excavation of the earth with no significant impacts

### National Historic Preservation Act: the Section 106 Process



### Endangered Species Act

- Requires NSF to determine whether endangered/threatened species and/or their habitat are present in the area of the proposed project
- Requires determination of anticipated effects to such species/habitat
- Preparation of Biological Assessment if formal consultation with USFWS or NMFS is required
  Incidental Take Permit might also be required

Streamlining Environmental Compliance

Overlap exists in requirements of planning statutes such as NEPA, the NHPA, and the ESA NEPA document can be used as an umbrella document to demonstrate compliance with other statutes such as the NHPA, and ESA

### Permitting

 Awardees typically are the entities responsible for obtaining required permits to carry out the proposed activities.

Permitting does not include environmental compliance responsibilities – permitting occurs after NSF has issued a decision to fund the proposed activities.

### Examples of Permits

- Construction Permit
- Research Permit
- Special-Use Permits (SUP)

 Note that when a SUP is issued by a federal agency (i.e., the National Park Service or the National Forest Service), that agency will have to complete its environmental compliance processes before issuing the SUP.

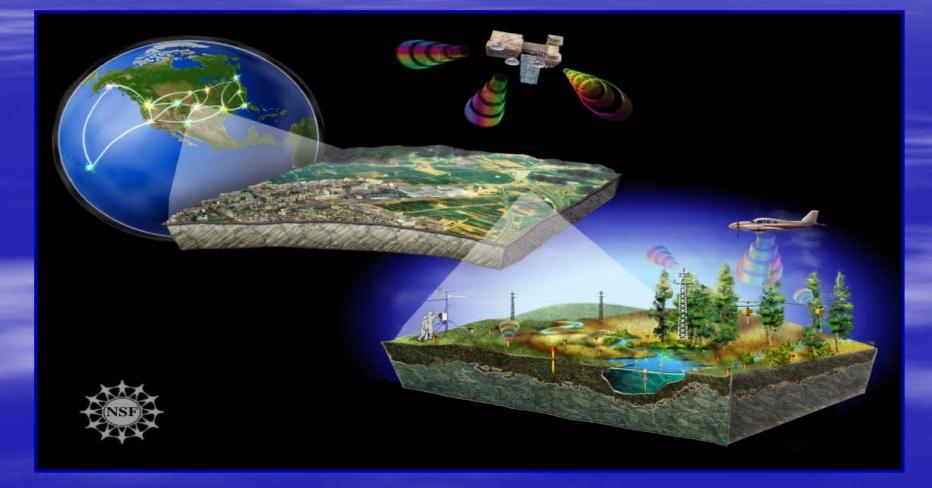
# NCAR Wyoming Supercomputer Center

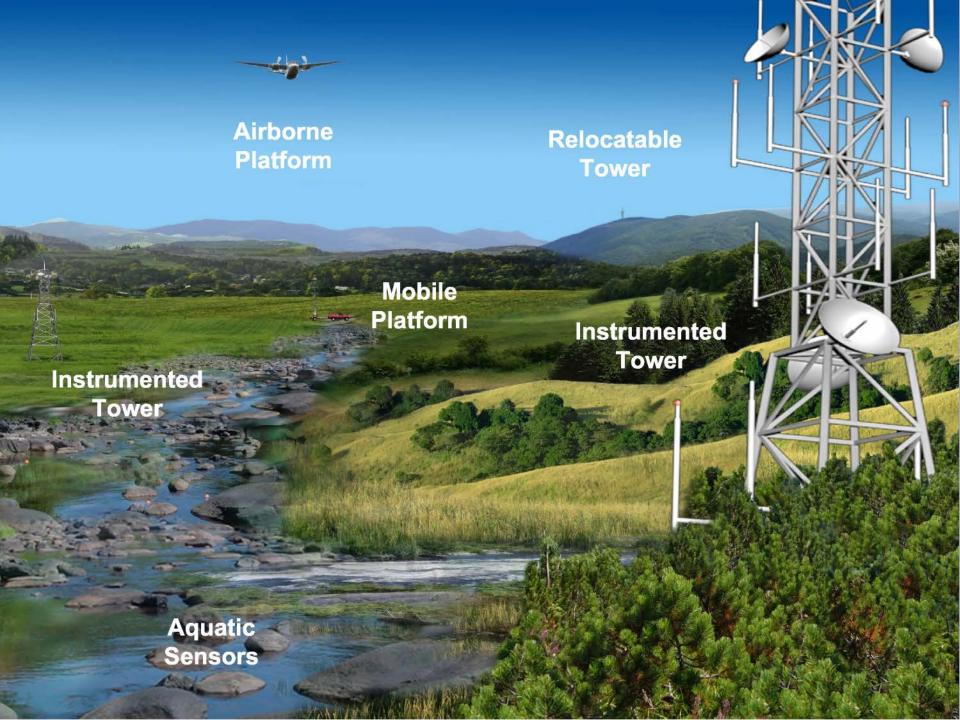
Compliance: 1. Few, if any, impacts were anticipated

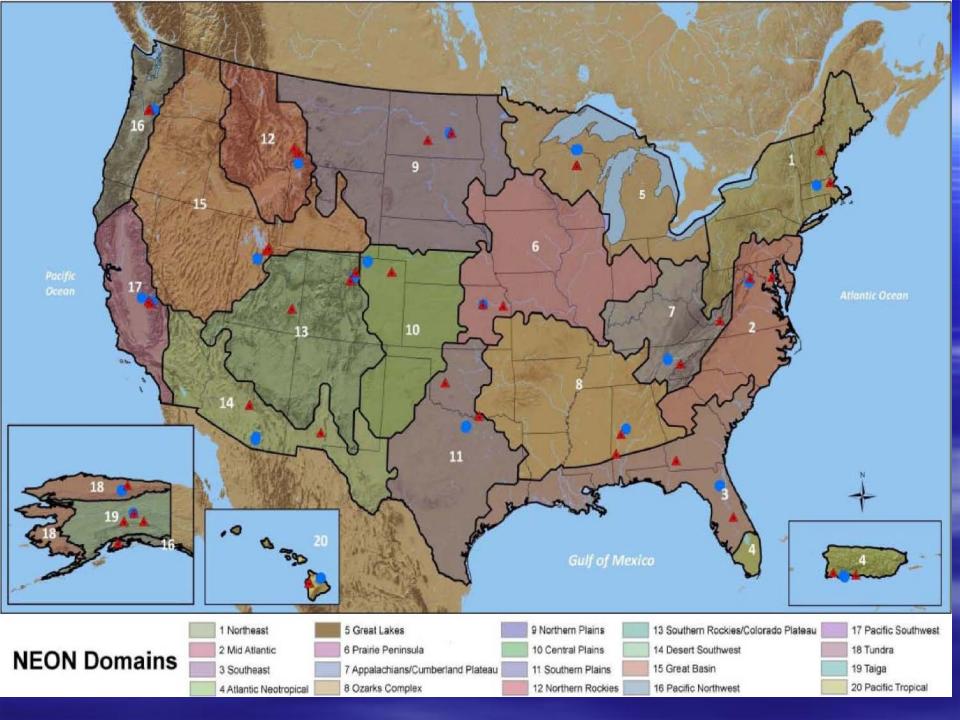
#### 2. EA/FONSI



### National Ecological Observatory Network



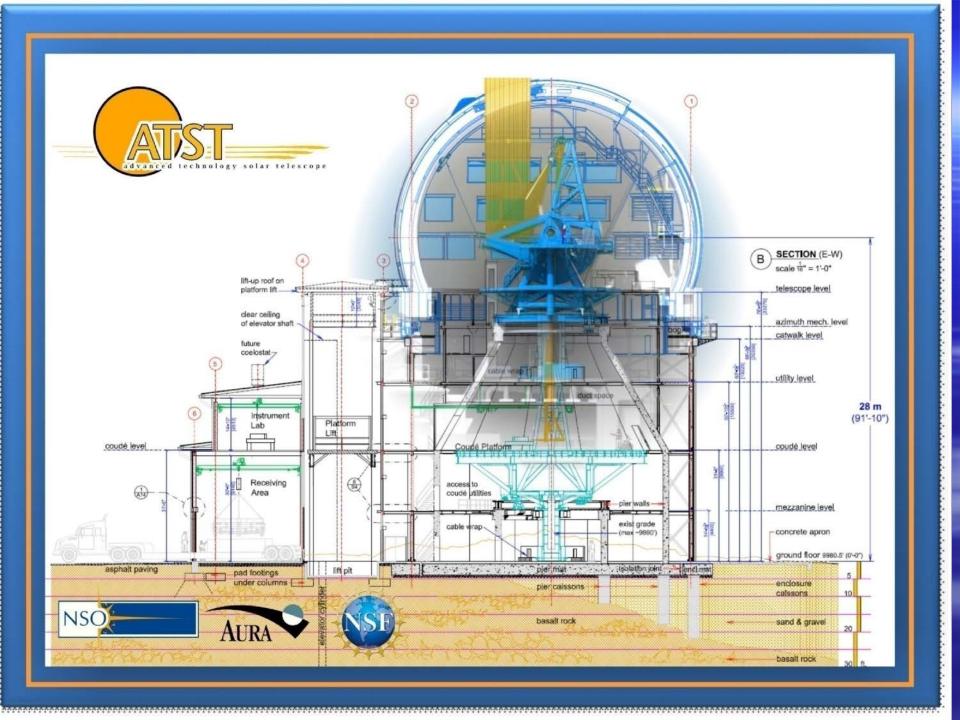






# NEON: Lessons Learned

### Environmental Compliance v. Permitting



#### Haleakala Crater

#### Haleakala Visitor Center

Haleakala National Park's Red Hill Overlook

#### **Proposed ATST Site**

### The u'au -- Hawaiian Petrel



#### **ATST Environmental Compliance**



Dr. Bement signing the ROD

EIS:

3116 pages, ~\$3.5M. Preceded by a DEIS and a SDEIS ROD: Signed in December 2009

NHPA Programmatic Agreement: SHPO ACHP Native Hawaiian Stakeholders

ESA: USFWS – Biological Opinion State – Habitat Conservation Plan

## DKIST: Lessons Learned

### Understand the local culture And Begin permit process early

### Additional Thoughts

- Do not imply that the decision is a done deal; refer to the project as the "proposed project"
- All memoranda, correspondence (including letters and e-mails), technical studies, records of public participation, public comments, notes, etc. become part of the administrative record
- Try to develop more than one action alternative if possible; if not possible, explain why other alternatives were not selected
- Begin environmental compliance early on in the decision-making process

### Resources

NSF: Caroline M. Blanco, Assistant General Counsel, <u>cblanco@nsf.gov</u>, (703) 292-4592 ECOs: Kristen Hamilton and Holly Smith Legal Analyst: Dana Thibodeau NEPA: Council on Environmental Quality (www.NEPA.gov) NHPA: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (<u>www.achp.gov</u>)