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2004

5-13-2004

SLIDES: NEPA and Adaptive Management

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Citation Information

Dragoo, Denise A., "SLIDES: NEPA and Adaptive Management" (2004). Best Management Practices and Adaptive Management in Oil and Gas Development (May 12-13).

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NEPA And Adaptive Management University of Colorado School of Law

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- ☐ Introduction
- ☐ Traditional NEPA Analysis
- ☐ Adaptive Environmental Management
- ☐ How Has AEM Worked?
- Obstacles to AEM in NEPA Process
- Conclusion

- ☐ Introduction
 - NEPA enacted January 1, 1970
 - Section102(2)(C) environmental analysis
 - "The National Environmental Policy Act: A Study of its Effectiveness after Twenty Five Years"
 - ☐ "One time EIS" to "Continuous Monitoring"
 - ☐ AEM alters "traditional" approach
 - ☐ Subjects environmental analysis to legal challenge
 - ☐ If fully analyzed, allows project to proceed despite scientific uncertainty
 - Modernizing NEPA Implementation (CEQ, 2003)

- ☐ What is adaptive management?
 - Process for monitoring and adapting to impacts
 - Applied to long term monitoring on federal lands
 - ☐ HCP
 - ☐ Forest Plan
 - \square RMP
 - Adaptive management and NEPA

- ☐ History of adaptive management
 - Ecosystem management C.S. Holling
 - Northwest Forest Plan (AMAs)
 - USFS planning rules
 - CEQ 1997 study
 - CEQ modernizing NEPA
 - Streamlining Task Force

- ☐ Application to oil & gas development
 - Continental Divide/Wamsutter II Project
 - ☐ "changed mitigation actions"
 - Pinedale anticline
 - Collaborative/citizen AM teams
 - Jack Morrow Hill's CAP
 - ☐ Nyberg definition of AM
 - Powder River Basin RMPs
 - ☐ Intra-agency monitoring team

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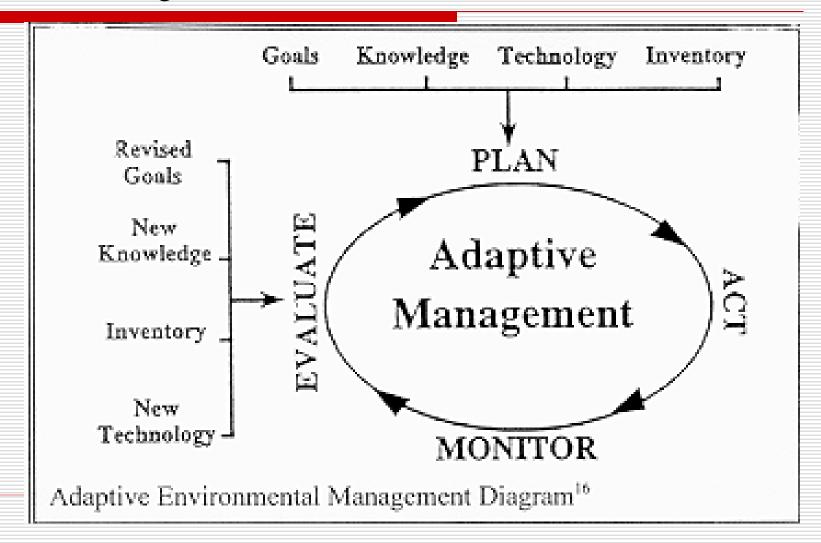
Definition of AM

- Nyberg, "systematic process for continually improving management practices by learning from the outcome of actions over time"
- USFS planning rules, "an approach to natural resource management wherein the effects of policies, plans and actions are monitored for the purpose of learning and adjusting future management actions"
- American Petroleum Institute, "a science based approach to natural resource management wherein the effects of policies, plans and practices are monitored for the purpose of evaluating and adjusting management actions"

- ☐ Monitoring team
 - Science/technical
 - Collaborative
 - Citizen group
- Funding
 - Government
 - Industry
 - Allocation formula
- ☐ Compliance with NEPA, FACA & APA

- ☐ Traditional NEPA Analysis
 - Procedural Statute
 - No private cause of action (APA)
 - CEQ role in implementing NEPA
 - One Time Event Single Decision
 - Mitigation Measures in ROD
 - □ 40 CFR 1505.2(c)
 - ☐ Permit conditions, lease stipulations

- ☐ Adaptive Environmental Management
 - Problem Identified in CEQ Report
 - CEQ Solution AEM
 - ☐ Accept uncertainty in environmental analysis
 - ☐ Post ROD development of monitoring plan
 - ☐ Develop responsive mitigation as action is implemented



- ☐ Obstacles to Use of AEM: NEPA
 - Improper Use of AEM to defer decisions
 - ☐ AEM process not contemplated by NEPA or CEQ rules
 - ☐ Section 102(2)(C) requires environmental analysis prior to ROD
 - ☐ AEM allows project to proceed subject to monitoring & responsive mitigation
 - ☐ Avoids public review & comment
 - ☐ Avoids due process review of ROD
- ☐ Solutions proposed by NEPA task force

- ☐ Resolve uncertainty regarding significance of impacts
 - 40 CFR 1502.14: include AM measures in alternative analysis
 - e.g. Sierra Nevada Forest Plan
 - ☐ USFS planning rules define AM
 - ☐ Plan fully analyzes range of scenarios regarding mitigation monitoring
 - Contemplates supplemental EIS

- ☐ Address incomplete data
 - 40 CFR 1502.22(b): use AM when means to obtain data are unknown
 - Allow monitoring of impacts <u>after</u> decision to proceed with the project
 - Replaces theoretical models with actual monitoring results
 - Streamlining task force guidance to discourage use of AM to defer decision making
 - e.g. Glen Canyon Dam AM Program

- ☐ Post Decision Enforcement
 - 40 CFR 1505.2(c): use AM as a mitigation monitoring and enforcement program
 - By contrast, current rules base enforcement on ROD, permit conditions, lease stipulations, not NEPA
 - DOI NEPA guidance requires "use of AM to fully comply with 40 CFR 1505.2 which requires the monitoring enforcement program to be adopted for any mitigation activity" 516 DM 4.16
 - Gives NEPA substantive "teeth"

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☐ Mitigated FONSI

- EAs use mitigation plans to achieve "finding of no significant impact"
- AM may currently be applied to EAs which use mitigation plans to avoid impacts
- Mitigation measures may be enforced after issuance of agency decision, *Cabinet Mtn. Wilderness v. Peterson* (D.C. Cir. 1982)

- ☐ Obstacles to Use of AEM: NEPA
 - Improper Delegation to AEM Team
 - ☐ Lead agency (not AEM team) authorized to implement monitoring & mitigation
 - ☐ Contrast to activities of Pinedale AEM team
 - ☐ BLM may not abdicate to AEM team
 - ☐ Citizen participation on AEM team provides new method of citizen enforcement not authorized by NEPA

- ☐ Obstacles to Use of AEM: FACA
 - Federal Advisory Committee Act
 - AEM teams meet definition of Advisory Committee under FACA
 - General Services Administration requirements
 - Availability of injunctive relief

- ☐ Obstacles to Use of AEM: Cost
 - Monitoring scientific uncertainty is costly
 - Costs likely to be passed on to industry
 - Methods to contain costs
 - ☐ HCP "no surprise" rule
 - ☐ FACA budgetary analysis
 - ☐ APA rulemaking
 - ☐ Address costs "upfront"

- ☐ Obstacles to Use of AEM: APA
 - Need for APA Rulemaking
 - Application in a variety of contexts without definition or uniform standards
 - NEPA task force proposes to define AM in new CEQ rules
 - DOI has new definition 516 DM 4.16
 - USFS has defined AM in 2000 planning rules

- Obstacles to Use of AEM: National Energy Plan
 - Traditional NEPA process is streamlined
 - ☐ Page limits, clear format, scoping process
 - No similar limits on AEM process
 - May 18, 2001 executive order, White House streamlining task force to accelerate permit review of energy related projects
 - Draft AM guidance document

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Conclusion

- AEM clear departure from traditional NEPA analysis
- Moves NEPA from procedural statute to substantive enforcement of mitigation
- Rulemaking required to establish uniform standards and incorporation with NEPA process
- AEM may undermine achievements recognized in CEQ report
- Or, if carefully applied could expedite decisions to allow projects to proceed where limited resource information is available and there is scientific uncertainty as to project impacts.