



# Considering Climate Change Under NEPA



Murray Feldman  
Holland & Hart LLP


# The New Reality

- ◆ Climate change should be considered in NEPA documents

# NEPA

- ◆ Purpose
  - Informed decision making
  - Informed public comment
- ◆ Requires preparation of an EIS for major federal actions with significant environmental effects

# Contents of an EIS

- ◆ Purpose and Need
  - ◆ Proposed Action and Alternatives
  - ◆ Description of Affected Environment
  - ◆ Potential Effects
  - ◆ Mitigation Measures
- 

# Environmental Effects

- ◆ Direct – Occur in same time and place
- ◆ Indirect – Later in time or farther removed, but reasonably foreseeable
- ◆ Cumulative – Incremental effects of action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions (regardless of who undertakes)

# CEQ Draft Guidance

- ◆ Never adopted or finalized, but recognized significance of climate change
- ◆ Each agency should exercise independent judgment in considering climate change
- ◆ Agencies should consider
  - Potential for actions to influence climate change
  - Potential for climate change to affect federal actions

# Climate Change Litigation

- ◆ Two kinds of cases

- Complete failure to consider climate change

- Inadequate discussion of climate change effects



# Failure to Consider Climate Change

- ◆ *Border Power Plant Working Group v. Dept. of Energy* (S.D. Cal. 2003)
  - Rights-of-way for transmission lines from two gas-fired power plants in Mexico



# *Border Power, Cont. . . .*

- ◆ Does agency have to consider effects of emissions from power plants outside the United States?
  - Yes – if sufficient causal link to indirect effects
- ◆ Does the agency have to consider “questionable effects” or “imaginary horrors”?
  - GHG emissions were not imaginary

# Failure to Consider Climate Change

- ◆ *Mid States Coalition for Progress v. Surface Transportation Board* (8th Cir. 2003)



## *Mid States Coalition, Cont. . . .*

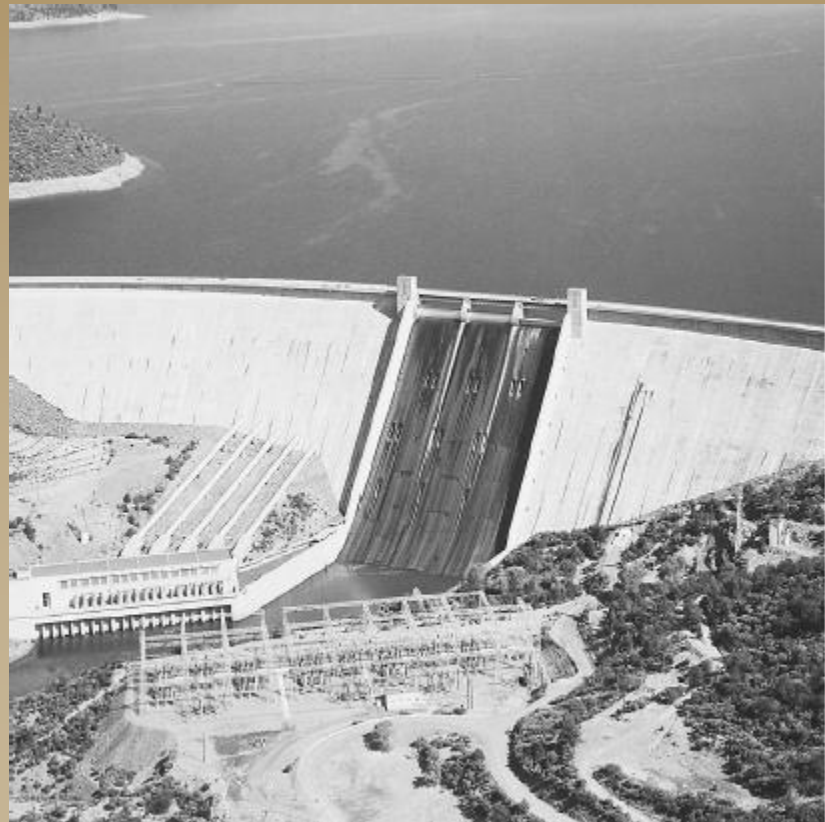
- ◆ New rail line would lead to increased demand for lower sulfur Powder River Basin coal
- ◆ Though “extent” of impact was not certain, the “nature” of the potential impact was reasonably foreseeable
- ◆ Court suggested modeling air quality impacts

# *Mid States Coalition on Remand*

- ◆ STB modeled potential changes to coal supply and demand and calculated increased emissions
  - Less than 1% increase in national emissions
- ◆ Local effects not modeled
  - Could not be estimated with confidence
  - STB followed procedure for addressing unavailable information

# Adequacy of Climate Change Impact Analysis

- ◆ Association of Public Agency Customers, Inc. v. Bonneville Power Administration (9th Cir. 1997)
  - Renegotiation of power sales contracts
  - Table quantifying carbon dioxide emissions sufficient



# *CBD v. NHTSA* (9th Cir. 2008)

- ◆ Challenge to final rule setting corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for light trucks



# *CBD v. NHTSA, Cont. . . .*

- ◆ EA calculated likely effect to GHG emissions
- ◆ Concluded new standards would cause a slight decrease compared to no action



# *CBD v. NHTSA, Cont. . . .*

- ◆ Brief discussion of climate change
- ◆ EA inadequate because
  - Failed to address cumulative impacts of CAFE standard + other actions on climate change
  - Failed to explain why GHG emissions would not have a significant effect on the environment


## *CBD v. NHTSA, Cont. . . .*

- ◆ “The fact that ‘climate change’ is largely a global phenomenon that includes actions that are outside of the agency’s control . . . does not release the agency from the duty of assessing the effects of its actions on global warming.”

# Recent NEPA/Climate Change-Related Documents

- ◆ Petition to CEQ to Include Climate Change in NEPA Documents
  - Include climate change analysis in NEPA documents
  - Issue guidance memorandum for including climate change analysis
- ◆ New DOI Regulations
  - Do not include specific climate change requirements
  - DOI believed best left to discretion of responsible agency

# Lessons Learned

- ◆ Disclose reasonably foreseeable GHG emissions
  - ◆ Quantify emissions when possible
  - ◆ Translate emissions to climate change effects
  - ◆ Consider cumulative effects
- 

# Lessons Learned

- ◆ Consider using models to estimate effects
- ◆ Where information is incomplete or unavailable, say so, and why the agency has not obtained the information
- ◆ The framework may differ depending on nature of the proposed action

# Questions Left Unanswered

- ◆ How to address cumulative impacts
  - ◆ How does climate change affect the need for and environmental baseline for your NEPA analysis?
  - ◆ How to address mitigation measures
- 