Al in the USA: Technology's Potential to Improve the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Impact Assessment Process

PANEL CHAIR AND SPEAKER:

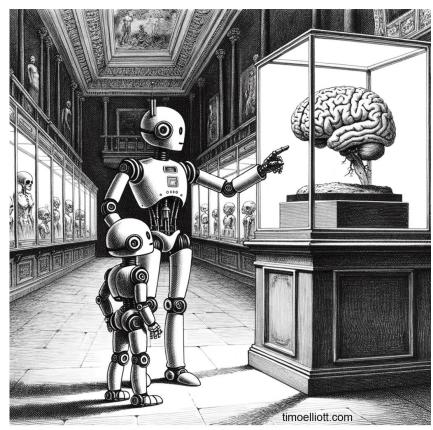
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SPEAKER:

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"And that is the original processor!"

Friday May 2, 2025



The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY THE NATIONAL POLICY ACT OF 1969, as amended (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as 190, 42 ACT OF 1903, 42 ACT OF 1903, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amend. U.S.C. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Park amend. U.S.C. 4321 U.S.C. 4321 U.S.C. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub amended by Pub. L. 94-52, and Pub. L. 97 256 L. 94 ed by Pub. L. 97-258, § 4(b), 23, August 9, 1975, and Pub. L. 97-258, § 4(b), Sept. 13, 1982)

An Act to establish a national policy for the requiren An Act to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Environmental Policy Act of 1969."

PURPOSE

Sec. 2 [42 USC § 4321].

The purposes of this Act are: To declare a lational policy which will encourage produc-

The purposes of this Act are:

To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on **Environmental Quality**









NEPA Section 102: Requirement to prepare an "EIS"

- •All agencies of the federal government shall Include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on:
- (i) the environmental impact of the proposed action,
- (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented,
- (iii) alternatives to the proposed action,
- (iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and
- (v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.



NEPA Regulatory and Legal Context

General:

- Statute (42 USC 4321)
- CEQ NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508)
- CEQ NEPA guidance memoranda
- Federal Court decisions

Agency-specific:

- Agency NEPA regulations/procedures
- Agency guidance, handbooks, and manuals



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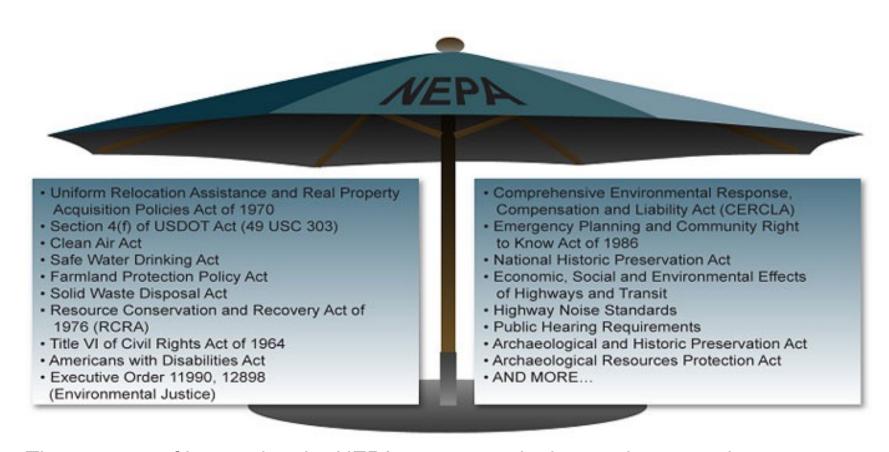


What's "Wrong" with NEPA?





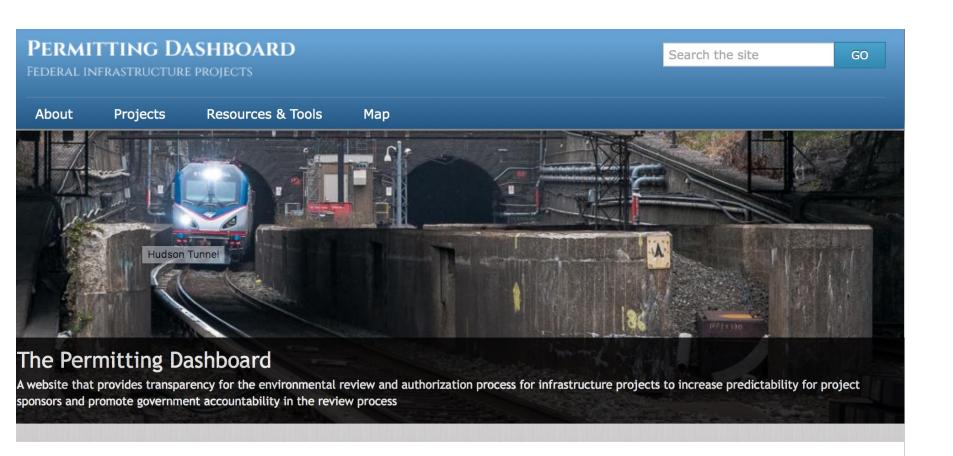
NEPA Document as the "umbrella"



- The purpose of integrating the NEPA process and other environmental requirements is to:
 - Ensure consideration of the full spectrum of requirements during the decision-making process
 - Eliminate delay and duplication of effort
 - Emphasize cooperative consultation among agencies during the development of a proposal



Federal Permitting Dashboard



PROJECT MAP

The map below depicts all Federal infrastructure projects tracked on the Permitting Dashboard. For an interactive version of this map that s.performance.gov/about" in a new tab erlays and individual project details.

BECOME A FAST-41 COVERED PROJECT

Infrastructure project sponsors interested in the

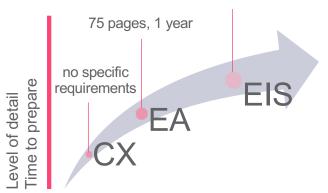




Timelines by Document Type

Regulatory Requirements

150 pages (300 if extraordinarily complex), 2 years



Source of regulatory requirements: 40 CFR 1501.10

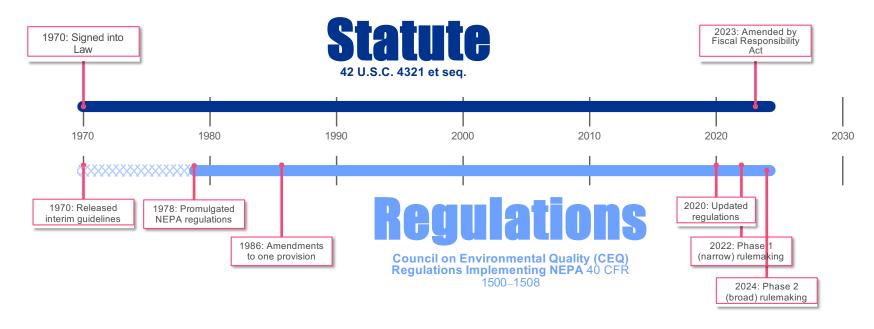
Note: Page limits exclude citations, appendices, and information displayed graphically.

Typical Timelines

- Actual time needed to complete EAs and EISs varies considerably by agency and specific action, but has historically been substantially greater than required under current regulations
- Timelines are influenced by a multitude of factors, including incomplete applications and inadequate funding and staffing of reviewing agencies

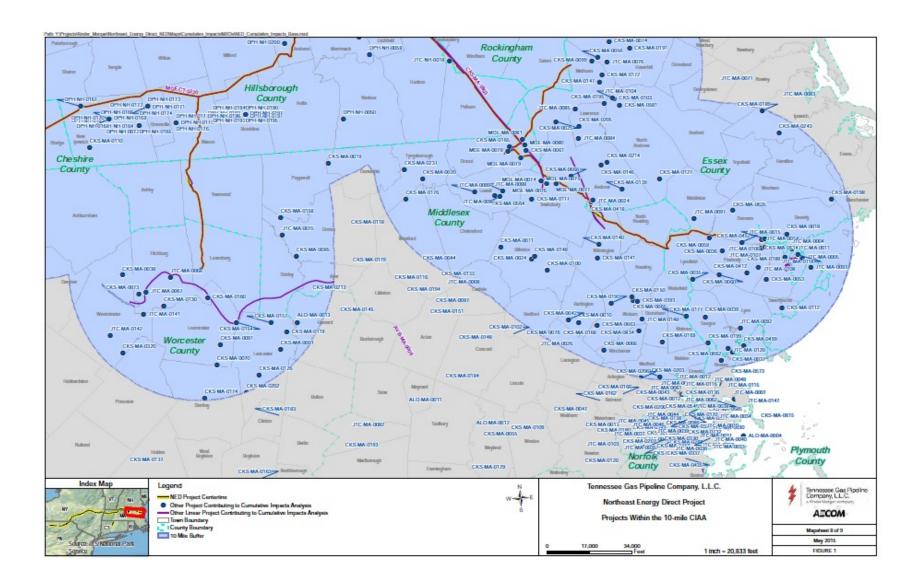


Substantial Changes to NEPA



Note: Minor technical and typographical changes not shown.

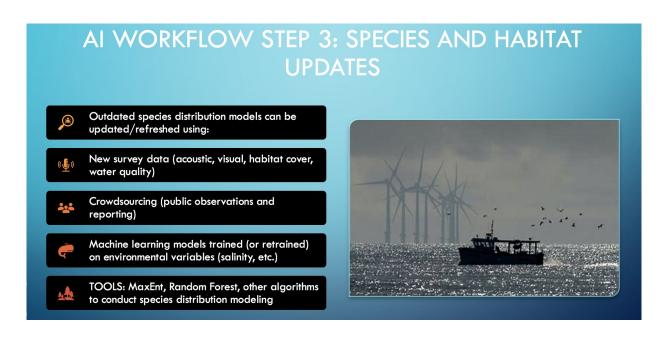






Use of Digital Tools/Technology for NEPA Assessments

- Data collection
- Permit issuance
- Surveys
- Impact assessment/analysis?
- Public comment processing
- Post-approval monitoring





Use of Digital Tools/Technology for NEPA

Permitting Council – 2024 \$30M USD investment in technology tool development



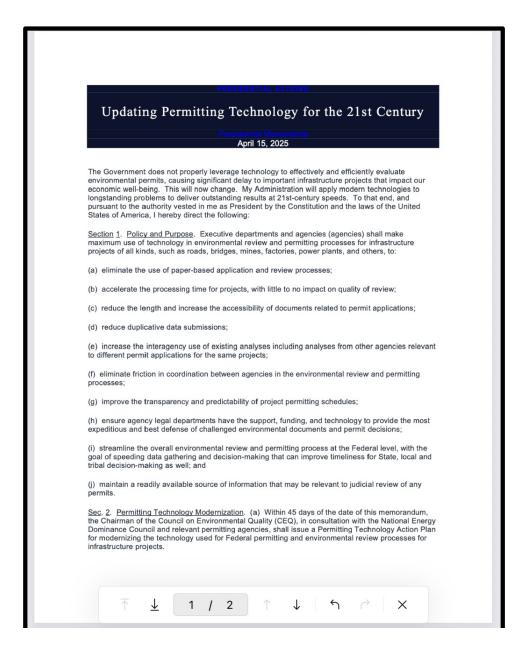
Council on Environmental Quality
Report to Congress on the Potential for
Online and Digital Technologies to
Address Delays in Reviews and Improve
Public Accessibility and Transparency
under 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)

Delivered to Congress, as directed in Section 110 of the National Environmental Policy
Act of 1969, as amended.





Use of Digital Tools/Technology for NEPA





NEPATEC1.0 Project

- Existing online repositories containing EISs and other NEPA documents are incomplete and have limited search capabilities
- EISs are long documents that do not have a universally consistent or standardized structure
- Al can assist people involved in the preparation and review of NEPA documents and enhance efficiency by:
 - searching for, interpreting, and synthesizing content from existing NEPA documents
 - assessing trends in NEPA documents and processes over time
 - generating draft content or reviewing text of new NEPA documents
 - assisting with analysis and summarization of public comments



NEPATEC1.0 Project

- Scraped a total of 35,427 PDFs from the EPA website from 12,376 EIS Project Links
- Total of 16,310 EIS Project Metadata
- 2-step EIS Project Title merging:
 - Duplicate Title Merging
 - Fuzzy Title Merging
- After mapping the PDFs to corresponding metadata, total of 28,212 PDFs from 2,917 Unique EIS Projects
 - Total number of pages: 4.5 Million
 - Total number of tokens (GPT2 tokenizer):3.6 Billion

3K Projects

28K PDFs

4.5M Pages

3.6B Tokens



Technical Opportunities, Users, and Solutions

Problems, ways solutions would benefit potential users (high-level stakeholders, researchers/authors of EISs, and members of the public), and examples of potential solutions.

- NEPA documents often contain technical jargon and are challenging for the public to understand.
 - Need: Apply language modeling to suggest revisions to NEPA documents to improve clarify through use of plain text (e.g., clear, understandable prose)
 - Solutions:
 - ✓ Develop Al-powered tools for enhancing document clarity and readability.
 - √ Implement a plain language checker and recommendation for NEPA documents.
- Reviewing and synthesizing information from multiple NEPA documents is time consuming.
 - Need: Enable rapid comparative analysis and summarization of multiple NEPA documents.
 - Solutions:
 - ✓ Develop natural language processing algorithms to summarize documents.
 - ✓ Create a comparative analysis tool for multiple NEPA documents.

- High-Level Stakeholders: Ensures documents meet policy and regulatory standards.
- Researchers: Helps in producing clear and concise research outputs.
- General Public: Improves document readability and comprehension.



Technical Complexity Level

- High-Level Stakeholders: Provides quick insights for decision-making.
- Researchers: Assists in comparative studies across multiple documents.
- General Public: Simplifies complex information for better understanding.





Technical Opportunities, Users, and Solutions (Continued)

- NEPA documents are information rich but have limited to no metadata.
 - Need: Extract multi-level metadata to facilitate information retrieval and analysis by LLMs.
 - Solutions:
 - ✓ Develop software to reliably harvest metadata from a variety of file types (PDFs, Word documents, etc.)
 - ✓ Implement a metadata standardization system to ensure consistency across data sets.
- How do NEPA projects and processes change with place and
 . High-Level St
 - Need: Find documents or assess spatio-temporal trends based on project location and points in time.
 - Solutions:

time?

- ✓ Create visualization tools for spatio-temporal data analysis.
- ✓ Develop machine learning models to predict trends based on historical data.

- High-Level Stakeholders: Helps in policymaking and oversight.
- Researchers: Aids in academic and practical research
- General Public: Assists in understanding project context and relevance.



Technical Complexity Level

- High-Level Stakeholders: Enables strategic planning based on spatial and temporal trends.
- Researchers: Aids in identifying patterns and anomalies over time.
- General Public: Enhances public awareness of environmental changes.





Technical Opportunities, Users, and Solutions (Continued)

- NEPA documents are mostly text and not designed to convey information quickly or visually.
 - Need: Display specific subsets of information graphically to enhance understanding (e.g., word cloud, complex numerical taxonomic clustering).
 - Solutions:
 - ✓ Develop dynamic visual tools like word clouds and taxonomic clustering.
 - ✓ Create dashboards for visual representation of complex data sets.
- Few quantitative metrics are available to measure the efficiency of the NEPA process.
 - Need: Assess trends in document length, process length, project types, and other characteristics over time.
 - Solutions:
 - ✓ Develop tools to track document length, process duration, and other efficiency metrics.
 - ✓ Implement dashboards for real-time monitoring of NEPA efficiency.

- High-Level Stakeholders: Assists in datadriven decision-making.
- **Researchers:** Helps to visually interpret complex data patterns.
- **General Public:** Makes technical information accessible through visuals.



Technical Complexity Level

- High-Level Stakeholders: Informs policy reviews and legislative changes.
- Researchers: Supports empirical studies and trend analysis.
- General Public: Offers transparency in governmental processes.





Technical Opportunities, Users, and Solutions (Continued)

- Geospatial information is not directly embedded in NEPA documents.
 - Need: Extract detailed project location data to enable geographical search and localization capabilities.
 - Solutions:
 - ✓ Create a geographic information system (GIS) integration module.
 - ✓ Develop APIs to extract and standardize location data from NEPA documents.
- Are NEPA documents using best available science?
 - Need: Identify and assess trends in scientific concepts and studies cited in NEPA documents over time and space
 - Solutions:
 - ✓ Develop text mining and analysis tools to identify key scientific concepts.
 - ✓ Implement trend analysis modules for scientific studies cited in NEPA documents.

- High-Level Stakeholders: Enhances geographical planning and resource allocation.
- Researchers: Facilitates spatial analysis and correlation studies.
- General Public: Provides an easy way to identify projects in their vicinity.



Technical Complexity Level

- High-Level Stakeholders: Informs evidence-based policy-making.
- **Researchers:** Enables trend analysis in scientific research.
- General Public: Promotes awareness of the scientific foundations of projects.







Inventory of Environmental Permitting Tools

Historic federal investments in climate resilience, the clean energy transition, and new infrastructure will hinge on the government's ability to efficiently permit, site, and build key projects. That's why EPIC and the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) are collaborating on strategies and resources to help accelerate permitting innovation. Systems and digital tools play a central role throughout the permitting process—from project siting and design, to permit application steps and post-permit activities. We built this inventory to enhance our collective understanding of how software is used in the federal permitting process, and to open lines of dialogue for cross-agency and cross-sector learning.

The inventory below catalogs over sixty permitting software applications from across federal and state agencies, non-profit organizations, and private companies. While far from comprehensive, our goals with this first iteration are to survey permitting tools for interested users, open up lines of dialogue for cross-application learning, and highlight where we see needs for further permitting tech investment.

FAQs

What's in this inventory?

How were these tools chosen?

How do I navigate information in this inventory?

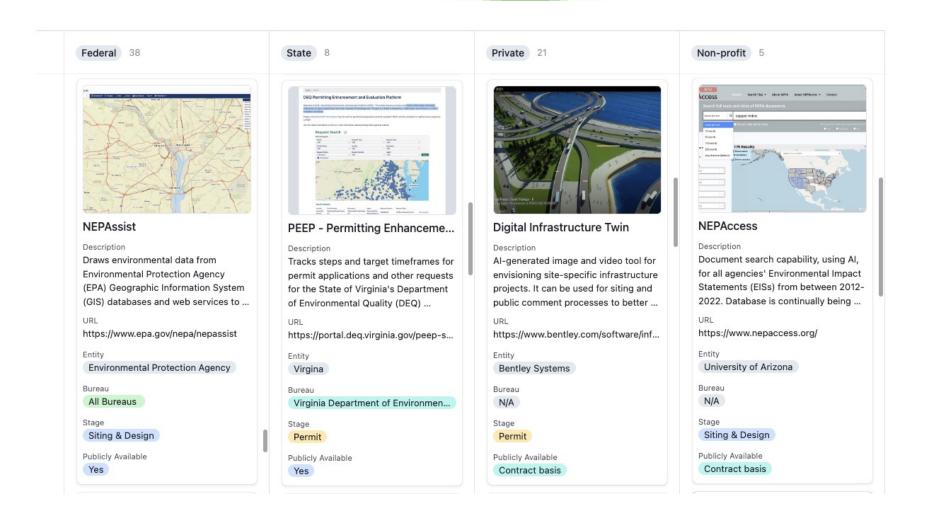
How can I learn more or suggest the addition of a tool?

Note: This beta inventory will be refined as features, an improved user interface, an more tools are added in the weeks and months ahead.

https://www.policyinnovation.org/permitting/inventory







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U.S. States Use of A.I.

- Permitting processes
 - Produce staff report with compliance history, public comments, and media reports
- Public comment processing
- Sorting large data sets for air and water quality and climate modeling
- Sorting from multiple data sets
- Predictive modeling/collating unstructured data
- Addressing holes in staff capacity and hiring/retention challenges



A.I. Accuracy Issues

Bloomberg News

- More than three dozen news summaries required corrections from January-March 2025
- Other errors included incorrect figures, incorrect attribution, and references to the incorrect Presidential election
- Spokesperson: "Feedback has been positive in general...and we continue to refine the experience."

Los Angeles Times

- Article describes KKK as a "race-neutral organization"
- In response, editors state: "A.I. summaries are meant to complement our journalism, not replace it."



QUESTIONS/DISCUSSION

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