



Effective Use of AI in NEPA Decision Making Workflows

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PermitAI, Faster Federal Permitting using AI



PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

PNNL-SA-210962

AI and LLM Primer

AI and LLM

Perspective: Human-Like Reasoning

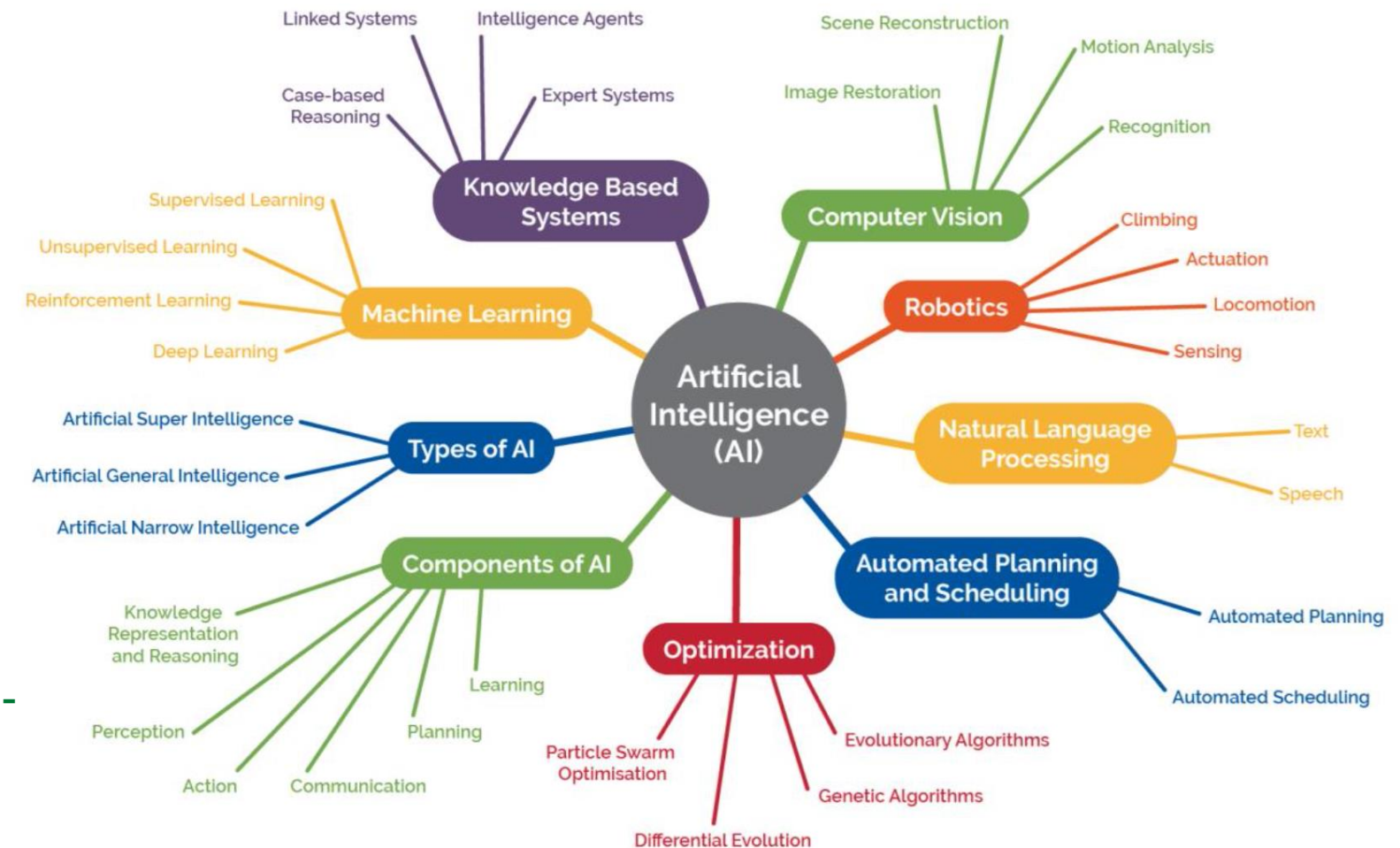
“The theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence such as, visual perception, speech recognition, learning, decision-making, and natural language processing.”

Perspective: An Algorithm that Pursues a Goal

“Any computational method that is made to act independently towards a goal based on inferences from theory or patterns in data.”

Perspective: Intelligence Augmentation

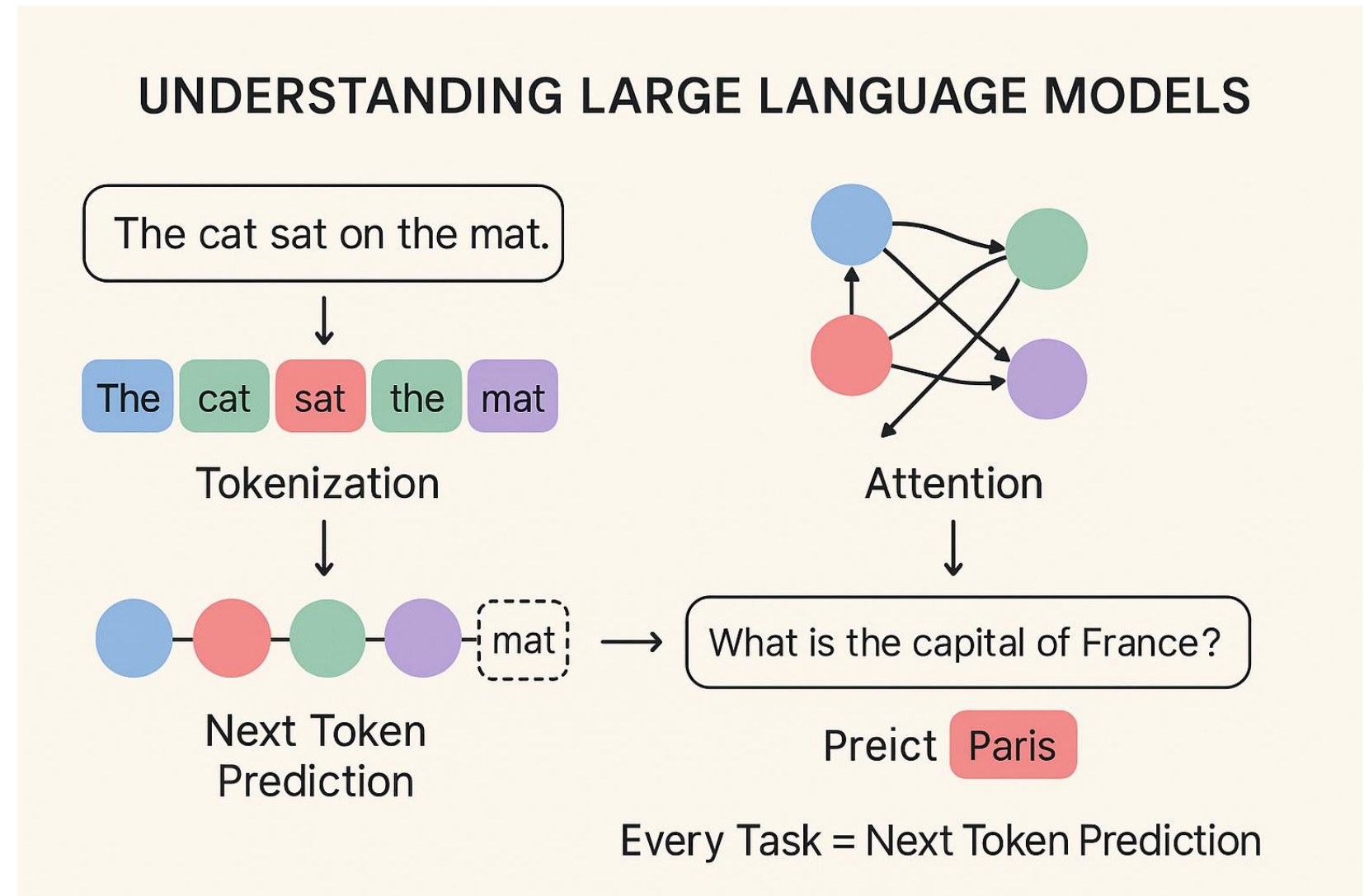
“Augmented intelligence is a design pattern for a human-centered partnership model of people and artificial intelligence (AI) working together to enhance cognitive performance, including learning, decision making, and new experiences.”



Understanding Large Language Models (LLMs)

Imagine a super-smart computer program that's read tons and tons of books, articles, and websites. It learns how words usually go together and can then create new sentences, answer questions, and even write stories!

That's kind of what a Large Language Model (LLM) is. LLMs are great at understanding and generating human language.



GPT-4 generated this image with the prompt "Create a a GIF that help 8-grader to understand Large Language Model, Help to understand how Tokenization works, how attention works, how next token prediction works, how every task is an instance of next token prediction"

LLM Primer

Tokenization Breaking Down the Code

Tokenization - Computers are great with numbers, but not so much with words directly. So, the first step is to break down sentences into smaller pieces they **can** understand. These pieces are called "tokens". Tokens can be whole words, parts of words (like "ing" or "un"), or even punctuation.

It's like taking a big Lego structure apart into individual bricks!

Type your own sentence below and watch it turn into tokens:

Let's bring Permitting Technology into the 21st Century !

Let

s

bring

Permitting

Technology

into

the

21st

Century

!

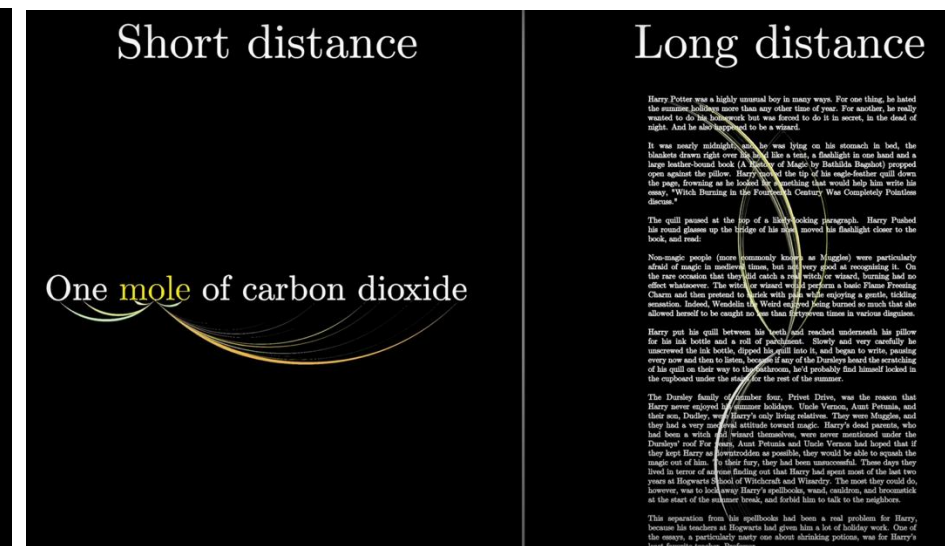
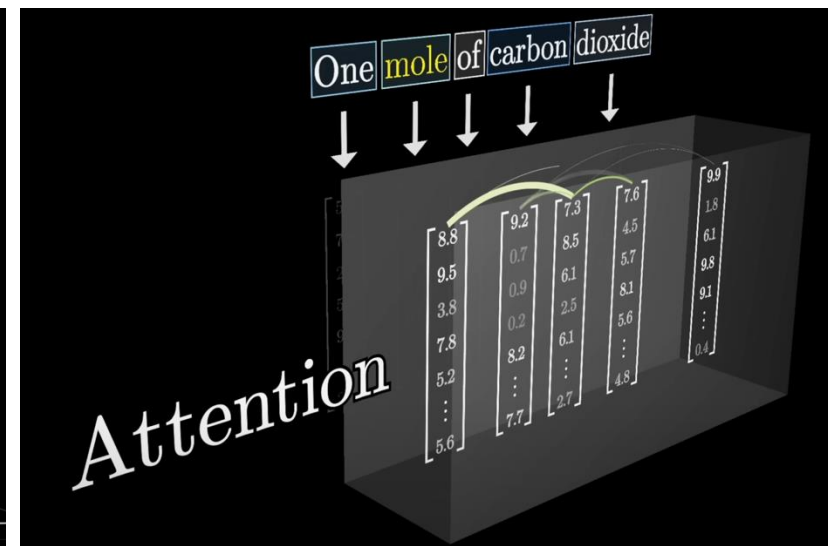
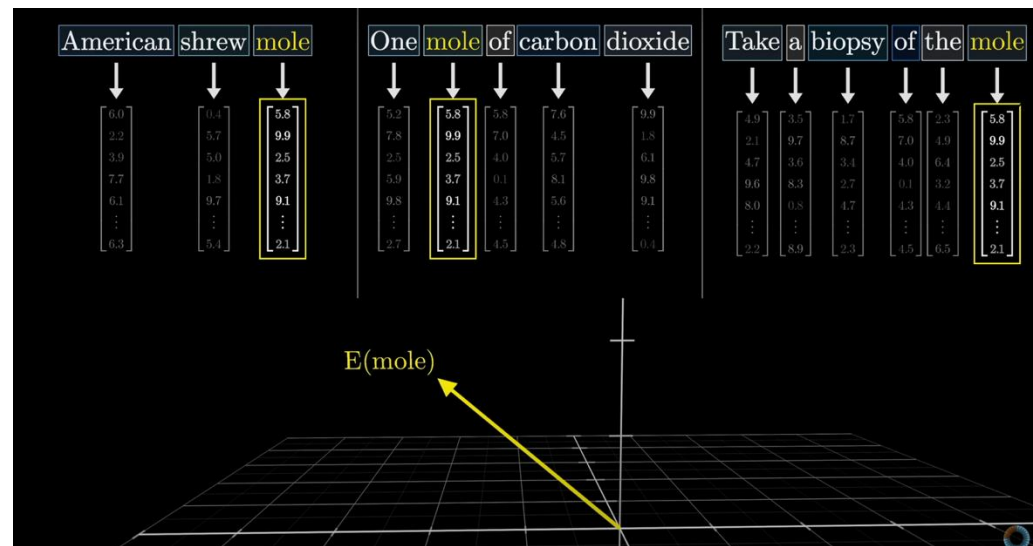
Cool Fact: LLMs use different ways to tokenize. Some break words into smaller "subwords" so they can handle new or misspelled words better!

LLM Primer

Attention - Who's Talking to Who? 🇺🇸

When you read a sentence, you naturally know which words are important and how they relate to each other.

LLMs need to do this too! "Attention" is a clever mechanism that helps the model figure out which words in the sentence are most important when it's thinking about a specific word.



LLM Primer

Next Token Prediction - The Guessing Game 🧠

At its core, a lot of what an LLM does is try to predict the **very next** token that should come in a sequence. Based on everything it's seen before (the input text and the tokens it has already generated), it calculates the chances (probabilities) for **every possible** next token.

Temperature: Controlling Creativity 🔥

When predicting the next token, the LLM doesn't **always** pick the single most likely one. "Temperature" is a setting that controls how adventurous the model is.

Input sequence: "Let's bring Permitting Technology into the 21st"

Temperature: 0.7

Predict Next Token!

The model thinks the most likely next token is: **Century**

Here are the possibilities the model considered (probabilities adjusted by temperature):

Century: 63.7%
century: 17.2%
.: 11.4%
st: 4.6%
C.: 2.4%
year: 0.6%

How it Chooses: With temperature, the model still uses probabilities, but temperature "smooths" or "sharpens" these probabilities before making a choice.

LLM Primer

Everything is a Prediction Task! ✨

Almost anything you ask an LLM to do can be framed as predicting the next token. The LLM just keeps predicting token after token until it thinks it's finished the task.

Task: Translation 🌐➡🇫🇷

Input: Translate English to French: 'Hello'

Model Predicts: 'Bonjour' (It predicts the French tokens that should follow the instruction)

Task: Summarization 📖➡✍️

Input: Summarize this article: [A really long article about space]

Model Predicts: [A short summary about space] (It predicts the tokens that condense the article)

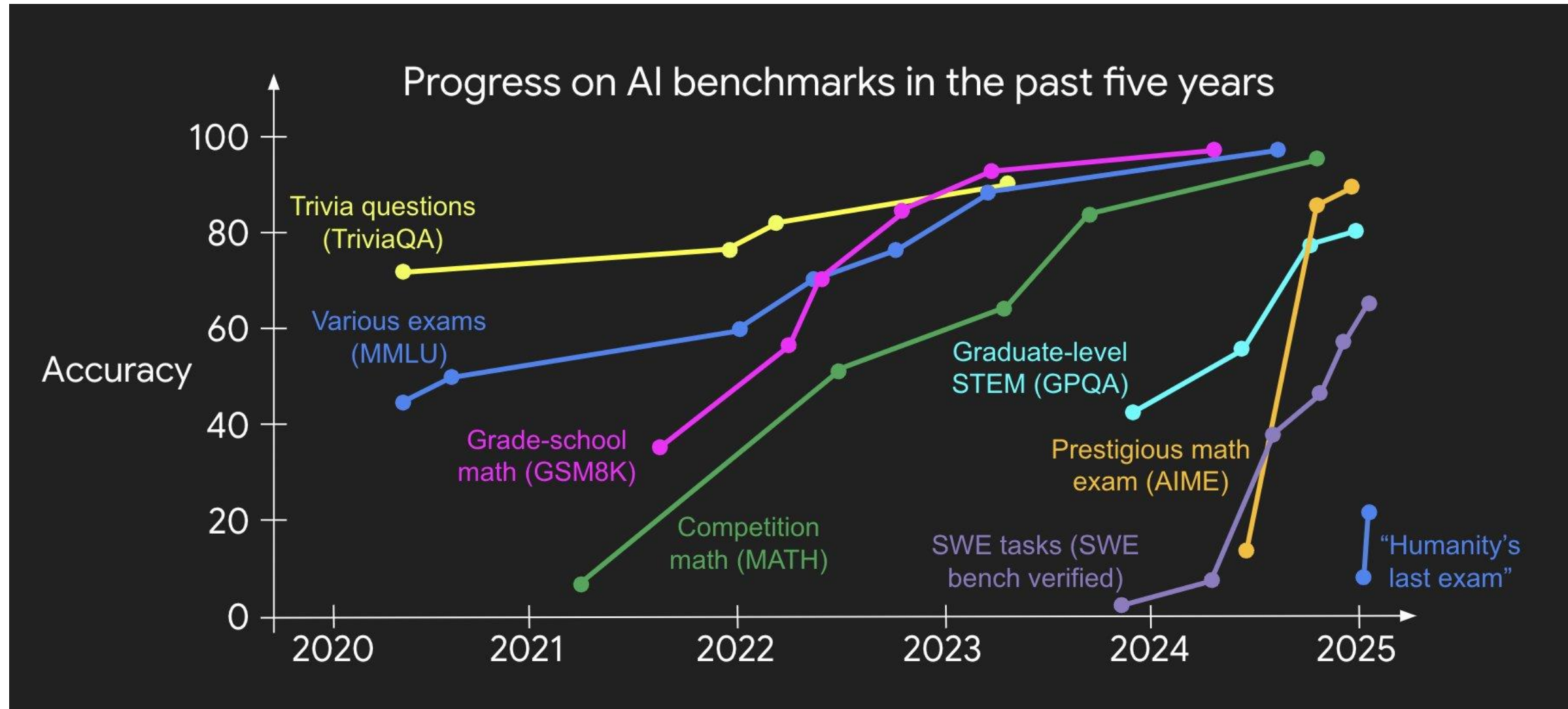
Task: Question Answering 🤔➡💡

Input: Answer this question: 'What is the capital of France?'

Model Predicts: 'Paris' (It predicts the tokens that directly answer the question)

AI Current (April 2025) Status

AI Benchmarks



[Jason Wei @X](#)

Do LLMs Pass the Turing test?

- The Turing's "imitation game." If the interrogator couldn't correctly determine which respondent was the computer and which was the human, it would suggest, on a very general level, that the machine could imitate a human.
- 3-party Turing test: Participants communicate with both a human and AI, then decide which is which
- Current Status: LLMs excel as master conversationalists

NEWS FEATURE | 25 July 2023

ChatGPT broke the Turing test – the race is on for new ways to assess AI

Large language models mimic human chatter, but scientists disagree on their ability to reason.

By [Celeste Biever](#)

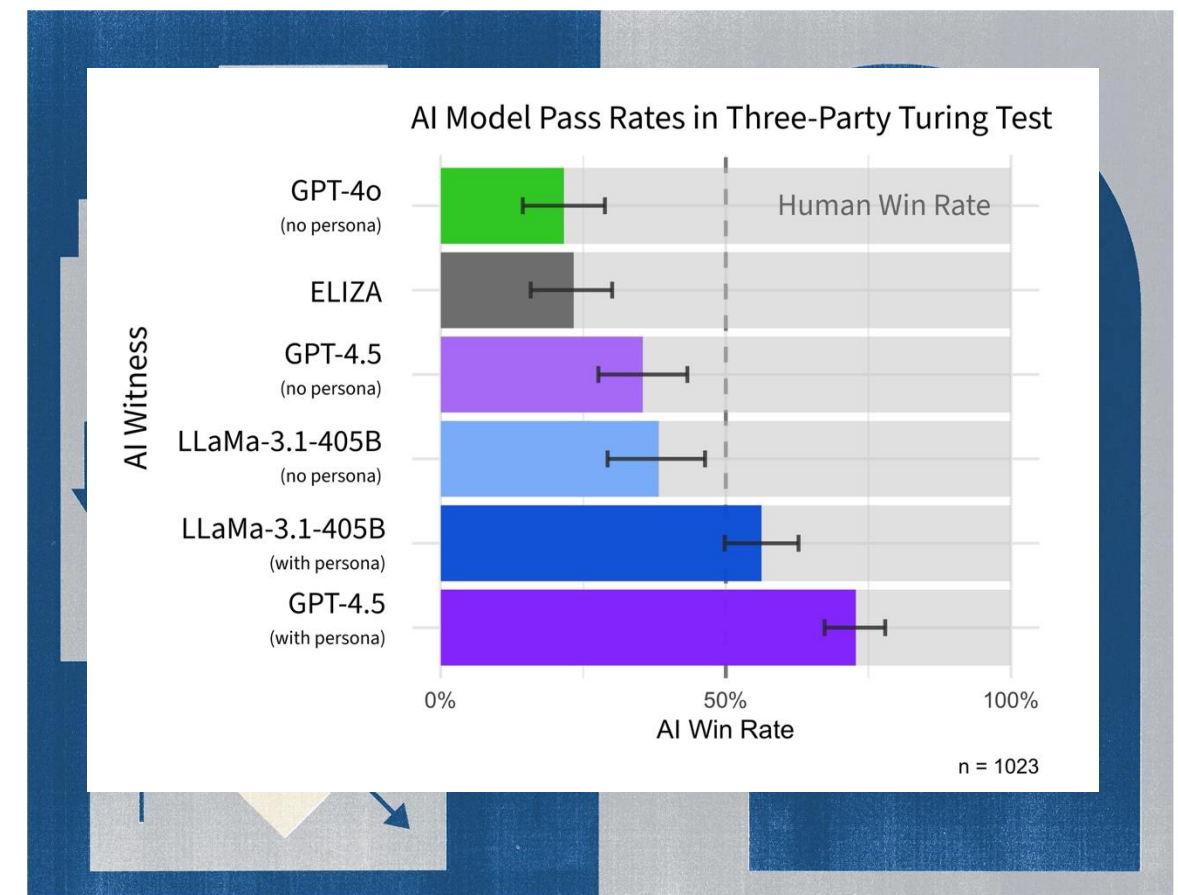


Illustration by The Project Twins

Are LLMs Creative and Intuitive?

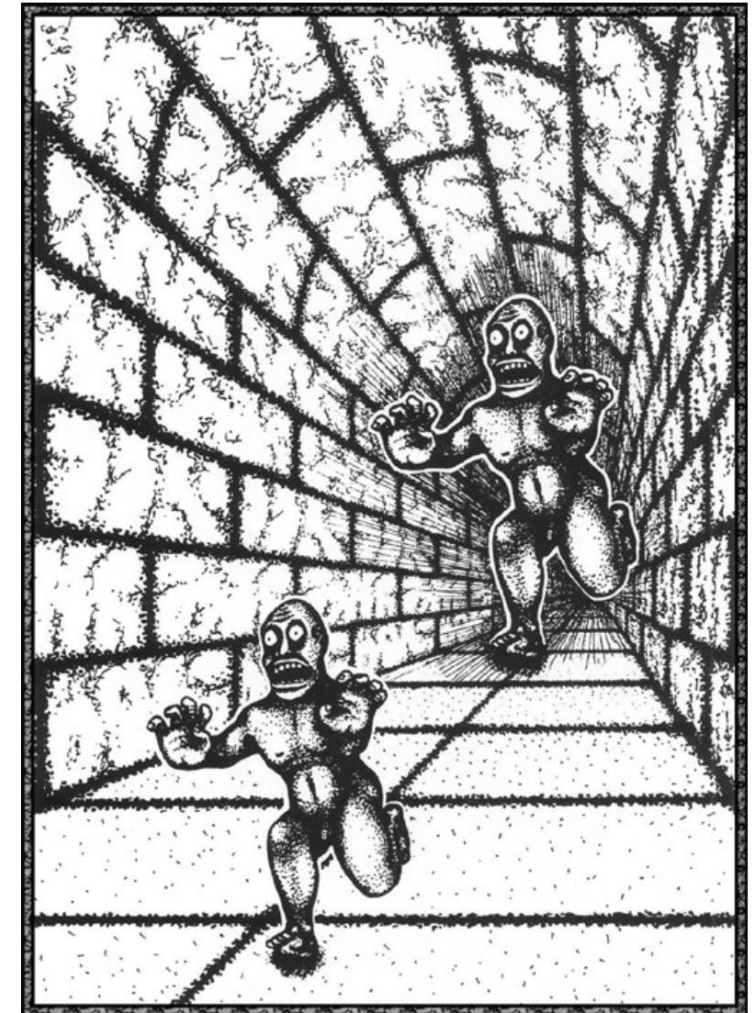
Google DeepMind CEO Demis Hassabis acknowledges the lack of true curiosity and imagination in present AI systems.

While AI can generate creative content, studies suggest it may not yet match the depth and consistency of human creativity.

AI can be a powerful tool to assist and augment human creative processes, but it doesn't yet replicate the full scope of human creativity, including intention and deeper understanding.

[Artificial intelligence could end disease, lead to "radical abundance," Google DeepMind CEO Demis Hassabis says](#)

Haase, Jennifer, Paul HP Hanel, and Sebastian Pokutta. "Has the Creativity of Large-Language Models peaked? An analysis of inter-and intra-LLM variability." arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.12320 (2025).



Source: Roger Shepard, "Terror Subterra," in Mind Sights: Original Visual Illusions, Ambiguities, and other Anomalies (New York: W. H. Freeman & Co, 1990). Downloaded from http://direct.mit.edu/daed/article-pdf/151/2/139/2060633/daed_a_01906.pdf by guest on 24 April 2025

Community Perspective

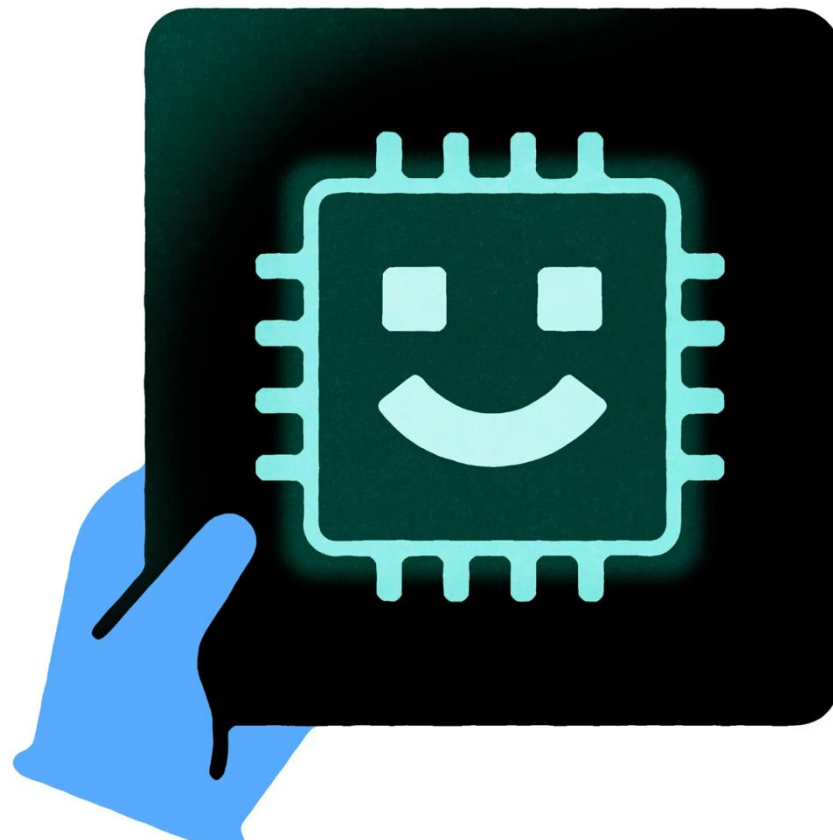
LLMs as Good Collaborators

The New York Times

OPINION
GUEST ESSAY

The Robot Doctor Will See You Now

Feb. 2, 2025



[The Robot Doctor Will See You Now](#)

nature human behaviour

Perspective

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-024-0300-0>

How large language models can reshape collective intelligence

Received: 6 November 2023

Accepted: 17 July 2024

Published online: 20 September 2024

 Check for updates

Jason W. Burton^{1,2}✉, Ezequiel Lopez-Lopez², Shahar Hechtlinger^{2,3}, Zoe Rahwan², Samuel Aeschbach^{2,4}, Michiel A. Bakker⁵, Joshua A. Becker⁶, Aleks Berditchevskaia⁷, Julian Berger^{2,3}, Levin Brinkmann⁸, Lucie Flek^{9,10}, Stefan M. Herzog², Saffron Huang¹¹, Sayash Kapoor^{12,13}, Arvind Narayanan^{12,13}, Anne-Marie Nussberger⁸, Taha Yasseri^{14,15}, Pietro Nickl^{2,3}, Abdullah Almaatouq¹⁶, Ulrike Hahn¹⁷, Ralf H. J. M. Kurvers^{2,18}, Susan Leavy¹⁹, Iyad Rahwan⁸, Divya Siddarth^{11,20}, Alice Siu²¹, Anita W. Woolley²², Dirk U. Wulff^{2,4} & Ralph Hertwig²

Collective intelligence underpins the success of groups, organizations, markets and societies. Through distributed cognition and coordination, collectives can achieve outcomes that exceed the capabilities of individuals—even experts—resulting in improved accuracy and novel capabilities. Often, collective intelligence is supported by information technology, such as online prediction markets that elicit the ‘wisdom of crowds’, online forums that structure collective deliberation or digital platforms that crowdsource knowledge from the public. Large language models, however, are transforming how information is aggregated, accessed and transmitted online. Here we focus on the unique opportunities and challenges this transformation poses for collective intelligence. We bring together interdisciplinary perspectives from industry and academia to identify potential benefits, risks, policy-relevant considerations and open research questions, culminating in a call for a closer examination of how large language models affect humans’ ability to collectively tackle complex problems.

Burton, Jason W., et al. "How large language models can reshape collective intelligence." *Nature human behaviour* 8.9 (2024): 1643-1655.

Community Perspective

Adopt AI as a Normal Technology

Analysis of AI often contrasts "AI as impending superintelligence" with "AI as a fad that will soon end". Narayanan et al. suggest the third alternative: AI as a general-purpose technology that will follow well-worn patterns of innovation and diffusion.

“We view AI as a tool that we can and should remain in control of, and we argue that this goal does not require drastic policy interventions or technical breakthroughs.”

“We do not think that viewing AI as a humanlike intelligence is currently accurate or useful for understanding its societal impacts, nor is it likely to be in our vision of the future”

[AI as Normal Technology: An alternative to the vision of AI as a potential superintelligence](#)
By [Arvind Narayanan](#) & [Sayash Kapoor](#)

	Capability → Power	Power → Loss of control
Super-intelligence view	Seen as almost inevitable due to superhuman AI abilities, including speed and persuasion (which we consider either irrelevant or unlikely to be possible). Use of the term “intelligence” to refer to both capability and power, essentially erasing the distinction.	Seen as the primary locus of safety interventions, primarily to be achieved using model alignment.
Normalist view	Seen as the primary locus of safety interventions. Achievable due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• market incentives for safety, and safety regulation;• techniques discussed in “many flavors of control”;• the use of AI for defense; downstream defenses;• policies that inhibit concentration of power (whether by human or AI systems) Made more tractable due to slow diffusion.	Seen as largely irrelevant; for highly agentic systems, power and loss of control are essentially tautological.

Figure 5. Two views of the causal chain from increases in AI capability to loss of control.

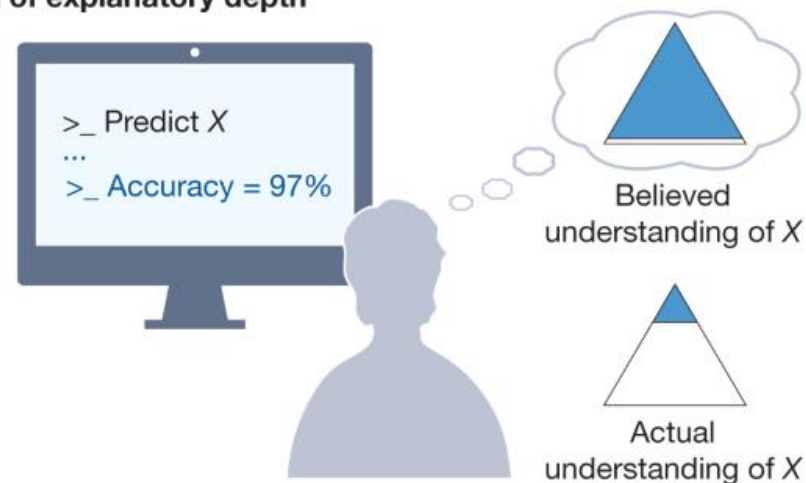
Once we stop using the terms ‘intelligence’ and ‘superintelligence,’ things become much clearer (Figure 5). The worry is that if AI capabilities continue to increase indefinitely (whether or not they are humanlike or superhuman is irrelevant), they may lead to AI systems with more and more power, in turn leading to a loss of control. If we accept that capabilities are likely to increase indefinitely (we do), our options for preventing a loss of control are to intervene in one of the two causal steps.

The superintelligence view is pessimistic about the first arrow in Figure 5—preventing arbitrarily capable AI systems from acquiring power that is significant enough to pose catastrophic risks—and instead focuses on alignment techniques that try to prevent arbitrarily powerful AI systems from acting against human interests. Our view is precisely the opposite, as we elaborate in the rest of this paper.

Community Perspective

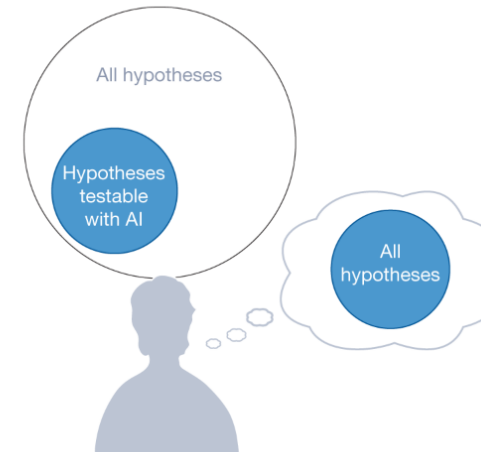
Do Not Trap to AI Illusions

a Illusion of explanatory depth



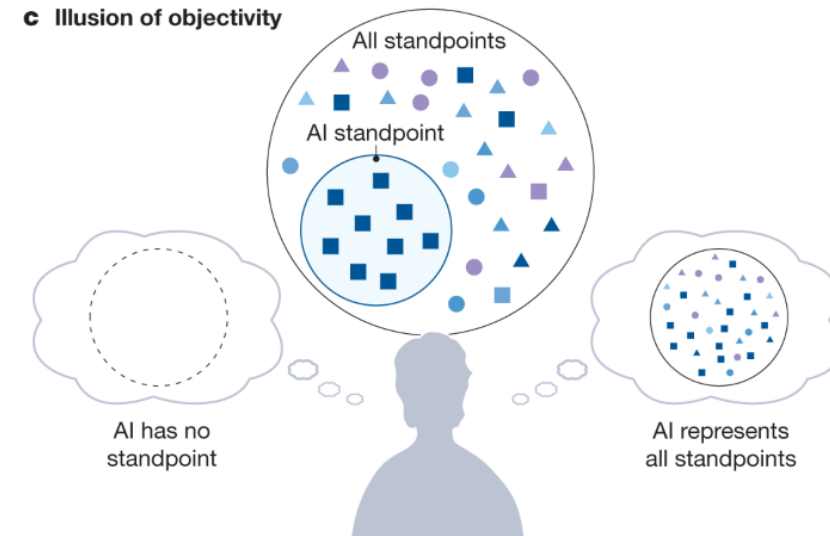
People relying on another person — or, in this case, an algorithm — for knowledge have a tendency to mistake that knowledge for their own and think their understanding is deeper than it actually is.

b Illusion of exploratory breadth



Research becomes skewed towards studying the kinds of thing that AI systems can test

c Illusion of objectivity



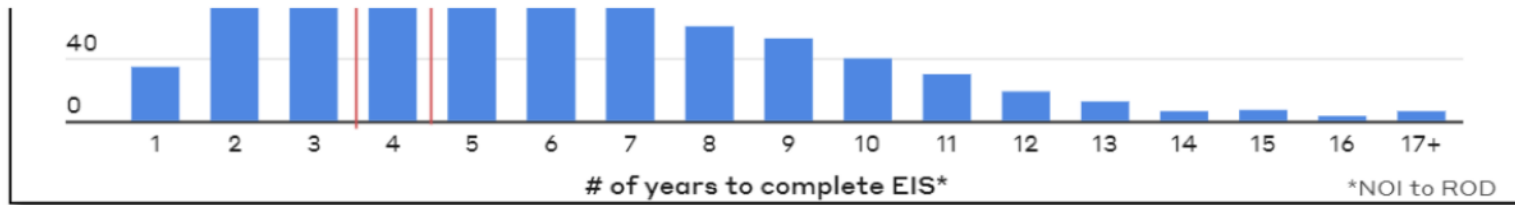
Researchers see AI systems as representing all possible viewpoints or not having a viewpoint.

For NEPA SMEs, you can reduce potential issues with AI through several strategies.

- Align your proposed use of AI with your goals and consider which common pitfalls you might encounter.
- Deploying AI tools to streamline tasks you are already proficient in is less risky than relying on them to provide expertise your team lacks.

AI in NEPA Reviews

Fast Federal Permitting using AI



Source: [Council on Environmental Quality](#)

Federal agencies are under increasing pressure to complete high-quality environmental reviews faster, cheaper, and with lower page counts.

Timeline

Current status: Research and development, pilot and v1 applications, interagency agreements and feedback

1–2 years

AI-enabled pilots improving permitting workflows

5 years

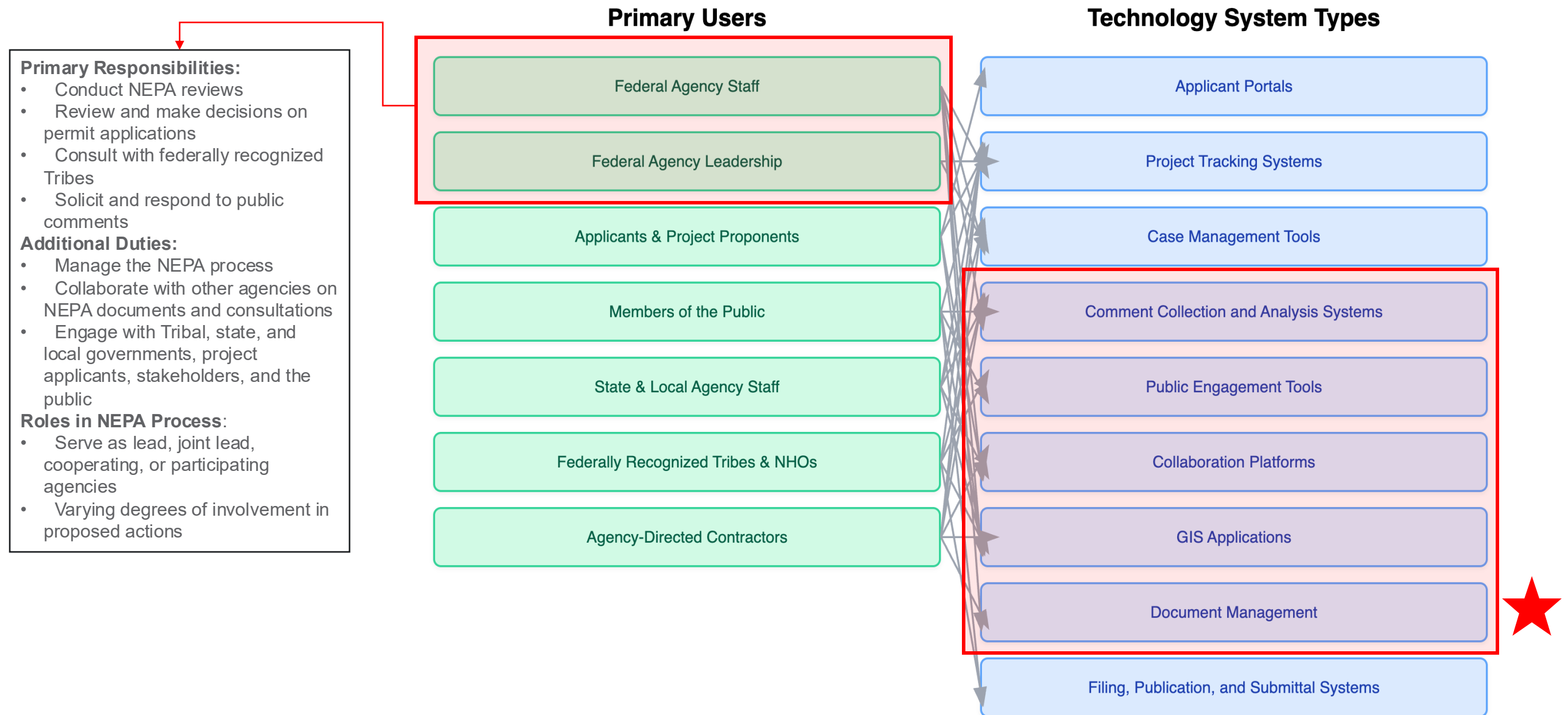
Operationalized AI models streamlining permitting

An AI-driven platform and tools to streamline and improve review/permitting efficiency and outcomes through human-machine collaboration

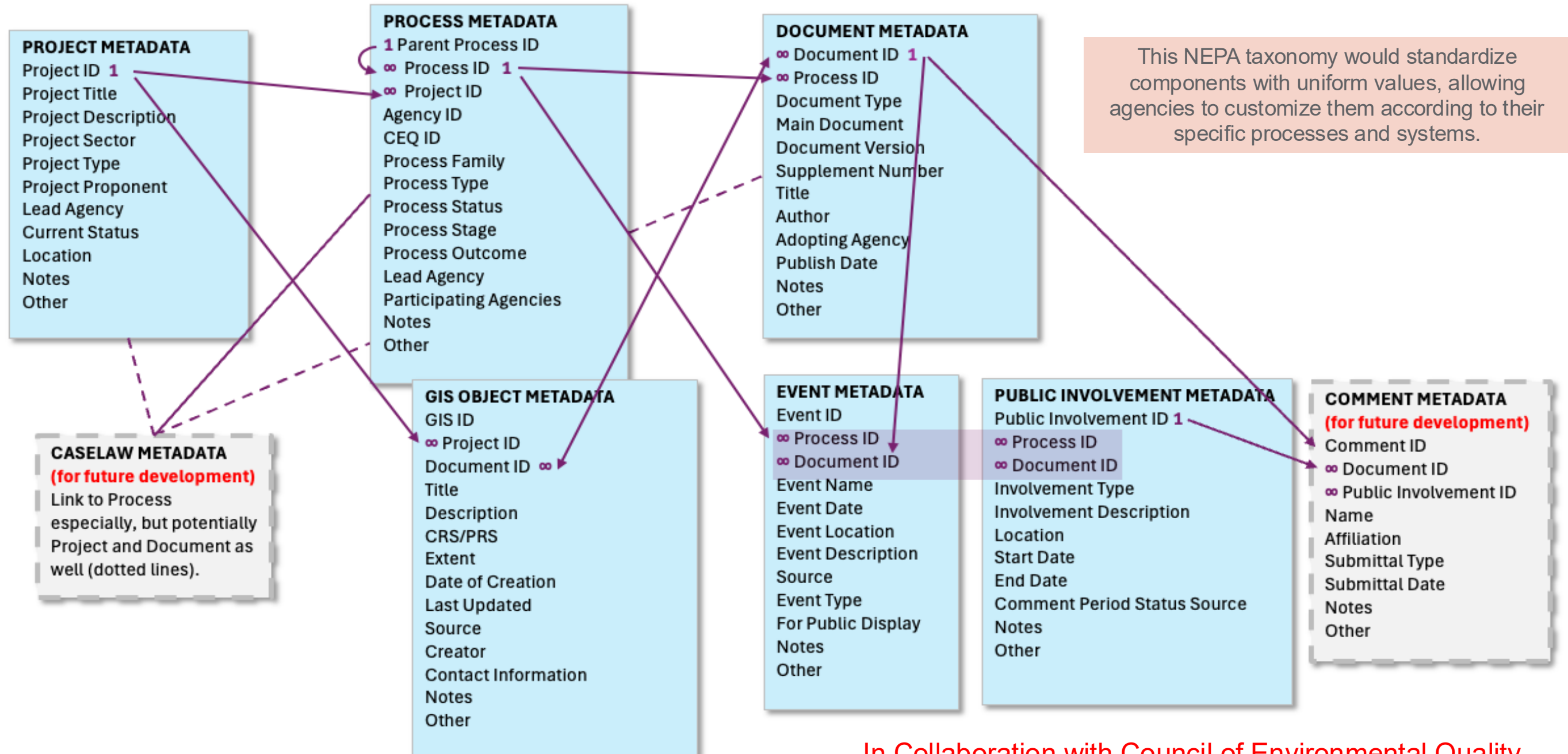
DOE and PNNL are working with industry collaborators to augment frontier AI technologies for specific use in permitting workflows.

DOE and PNNL will identify additional potential priority applications in consultation with interagency partners

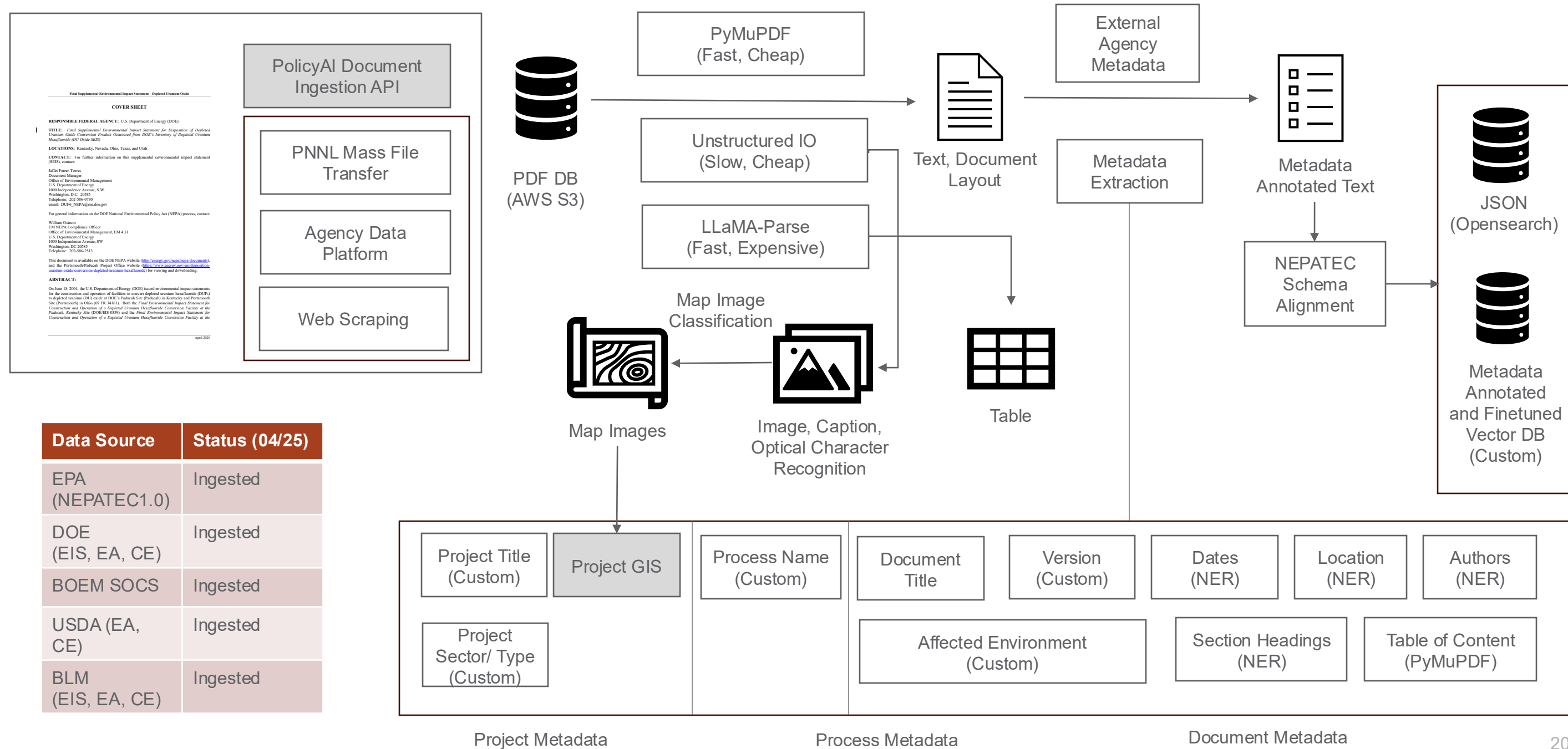
NEPA and Permitting Technology Ecosystem



NEPA Taxonomy and Metadata Standards



NEPA Document Processing Pipeline





NEPA Text Corpus (NEPATEC)

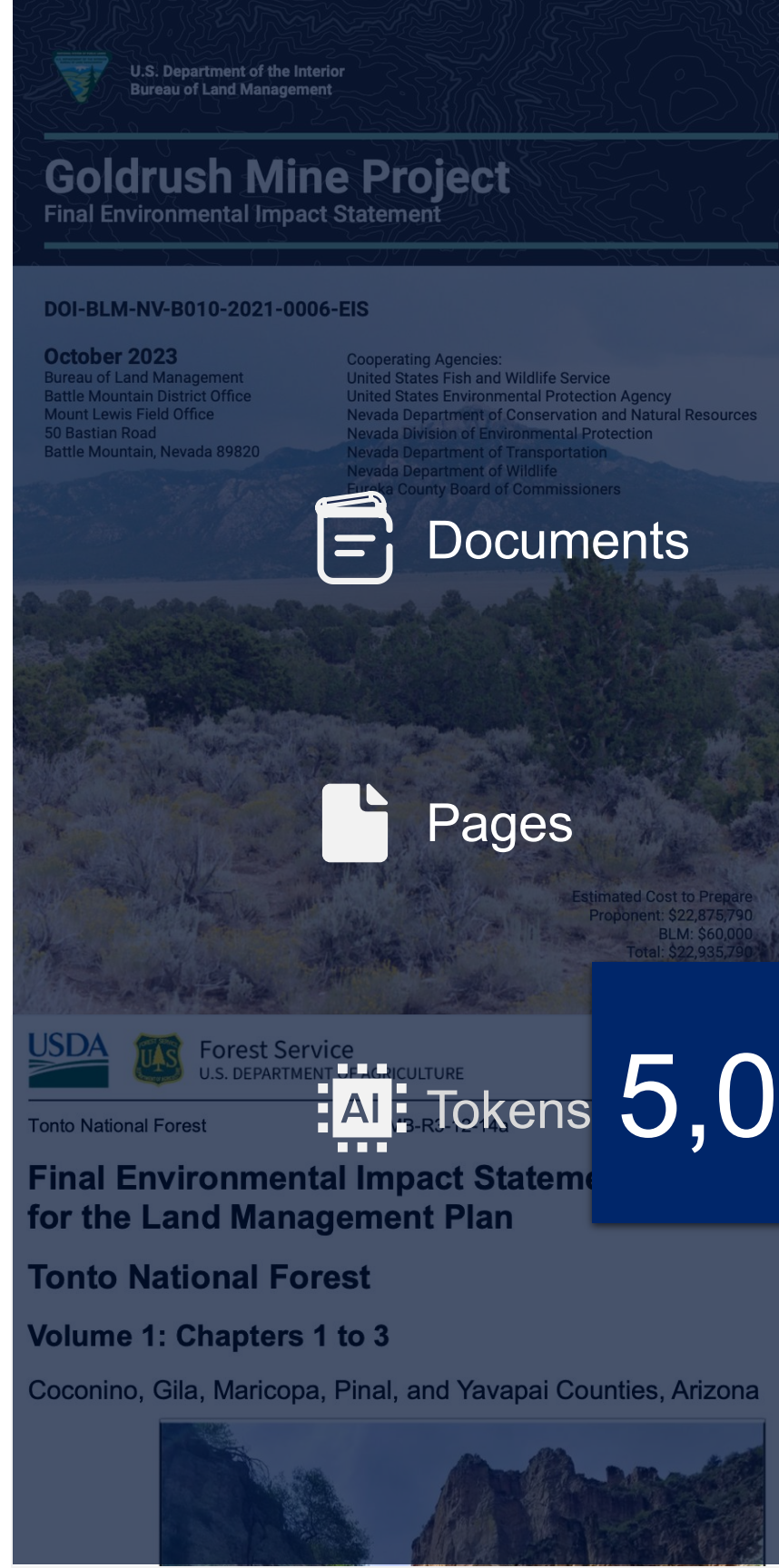
Documents are collected across 5+ Siloed Data Sources

- EPA
- DOE
- BOEM
- USDA
- BLM

Documents Authored by 100+ Government Agencies

- DOE
- DOI
- USFS
- DOD
- ..

[We publicly released NEPA Text Corpus \(NEPATEC\) v1.0](#)
(Available in HuggingFace)



Documents

80,057



Pages

4,508,321



Tokens

5,000,000,000+

MAX: 33,220,133/document

*and growing

SearchNEPA Landing Page

Search  NEPA

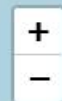
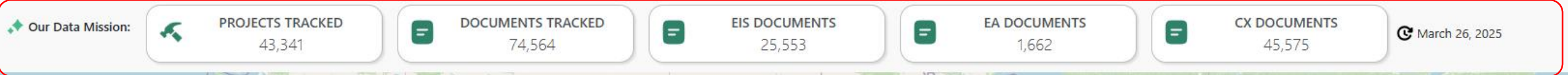
Welcome. What permitting documents do you need? Type keywords to begin.

Stats

Reset to Landing Page

Keyword Search

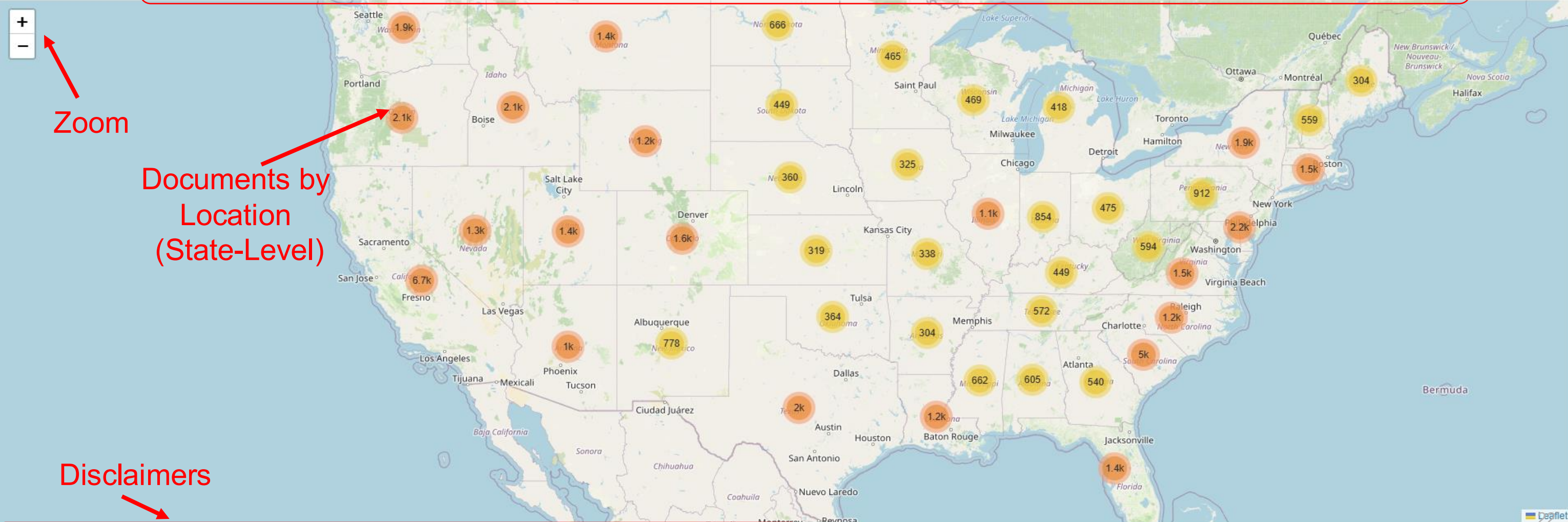
Release Notes



Zoom

Documents by Location
(State-Level)

Disclaimers



SearchNEPA Document Search Results

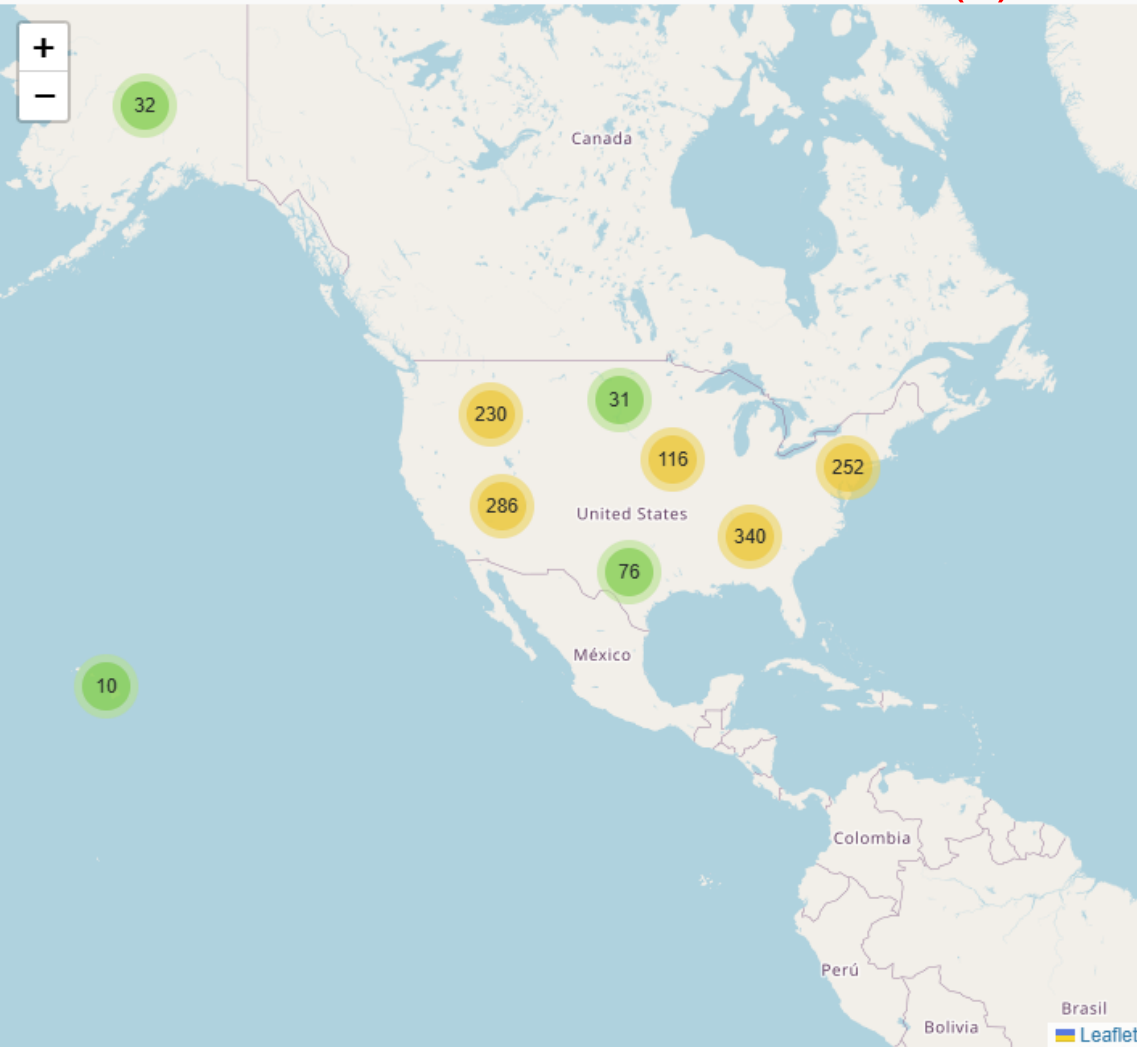
Search NEPA

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Search permitting documents ...

Migratory Birds

Searched Term(s)



Ask ChatNEPA

Initiate ChatNEPA

Filters

Vol 4 CCSM FEIS Atchments B-E > 38 pages

Click for document

Eagle Take Permits for the Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Phase I Wind Energy Project

Click for project

Wyoming

Fish and Wildlife Service

EIS

FINAL

Not Supplemental

Map It

Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Environmental Constraints and Measures Phase I Wind Turbine Development TABLE 4. APPLICANT COMMITTED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (ROD TABLE D-3) 38 August 2015 Item Resource Concern Measure Applicability to **Migratory Birds** and Bats A-3-69 Soils – Erosion Control If, during operation, it is determined that snow accumulation causes significant accelerated erosion, appropriate mitigation measures (e.g., snow fence construction) would be developed and implemented. Measure will reduce impacts to soils, increase reclamation success, and maintain habitats that are used by **migratory birds** and bats. A-3-70 Soils – Excavation and Blasting Activities Foundations and trenches would be backfilled with originally excavated material as much as possible. Excess excavation materials would be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities. No applicability to **migratory birds** and bats. A-3-71 Soils – Excavation and Blasting Activities Borrow material would be obtained only from authorized and permitted sites. Existing sites would be used in preference to new sites when possible. No applicability to **migratory birds** and bats. A-3-72 Soils – Topsoil Handling Topsoil from all excavations and construction activities would be salvaged and reapplied during reclamation. Topsoil salvage will increase reclamation success and benefit **migratory birds** and bats per item A-3-41. A-3-73 Soils – Topsoil Handling Topsoil material suitable for site reclamation would be removed in conjunction with clearing and grading and reserved in local stockpiles. Topsoil storage areas would generally be located within staging areas and alongside roadways during construction. Topsoil salvage will increase reclamation success and benefit **migratory birds** and bats per item A-3-41. A-3-74 Soils – Wet Soils During Construction Construction activities would be suspended when soils are wet. Construction would resume when soils become dry enough to support construction equipment. The Environmental Inspector (EI) would determine when conditions are too wet to continue. Measure will reduce impacts to soils, increase reclamation success, and maintain habitats that are used by **migratory birds** and bats. ...

CP-KCS FEIS EPA Vol XI 01272023 > 28 pages

Canadian Pacific Acquisition of Kansas City Southern

Michigan, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois, Texas, Missouri, Louisiana, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota

Surface Transportation Board

EIS

FINAL

Not Supplemental

Map It

• please contact our office for further coordination. For communication and wind energy projects, please refer to additional

Search Results

594 Documents


Clear Filters

Sort by

AGENCIES

Animal and Plant Heal... - 3
Bonneville Power Admi... - 1
Bureau of Indian Affa... - 17
Bureau of Land Manage... - 106
Bureau of Ocean Energy... - 6
Bureau of Prisons - 2
Bureau of Reclamation - 6
California Department... - 5
Department of Commerc... - 12
Department of Energy - 41
Department of Housing... - 2
Department of State - 4
Department of Transpo... - 1
Department of Treasur... - 1
Department of the Int... - 1
Environmental Protect... - 2
Federal Aviation Admi... - 3
Federal Emergency Man... - 1
Federal Energy Regula... - 94
Federal Highway Admin... - 23
Federal Railroad Admi... - 2
Federal Transit Admin... - 5
Fish and Wildlife Ser... - 27
Forest Service - 135
Minerals Management S... - 2
National Aeronautics ... - 3

ChatNEPA for NEPA Fact Finding

Search  NEPA

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Search permitting documents ...

Adjust search

Migratory Birds transmission lines

AZ > Western Area Power Administration > EIS > OTHER
Appendix_1-6_and_8_Ten_West_Link
operational avian risks that result from interactions with **transmission lines**. This goal of this guidance is to reduce avian mortality from

AZ > Western Area Power Administration > EIS > FINAL
Final_EIS_Ten_West_Link
on structures increases collision risk for night migrating birds. **Transmission lines** crossing the Colorado River and its historic floodplain are a

AZ > Western Area Power Administration > EIS > DRAFT
Ten_West_Link_DEIS_Ch_1-Appx_6
; Impacts to native habitat and designated management areas; and **Migratory birds**. Segment already impacted by I-10, agriculture, **transmission lines**, and

AZ > Bureau of Land Management > EIS > FINAL
APS_SV2M_FEIS_Text
Management Plan Amendment Electrocutation Risk Transmission line structures are attractive sites for raptors and **migratory birds** to perch, roost, loaf

NM > Forest Service > EIS > DRAFT
20190702-CarsonDraftPlanVolume1DEIS
Migratory Birds and Golden and Bald Eagles New Mexico Partners in

Close Chat

Back to search

summarize any mitigations in these documents that explain how migratory birds will be kept safe

Current search

Current Search results

Current chat answer

New prompt

Ask ChatNEPA.ai about these search results ...

AI can make mistakes. Check responses.

Current prompt

Applied filter

National Marine Fish... - 4

National Oceanic and ... - 5

National Park Service - 3

National Science Foun... - 4

National Security Age... - 1

Natural Resource Cons... - 4

Nuclear Regulatory Co... - 26

Office of Surface Min... - 1

Rural Utilities Servi... - 4

Surface Transportatio... - 4

Tennessee Valley Auth... - 11

Texas Department of T... - 3

U.S. Army Corps of En... - 47

U.S. Coast Guard - 3

U.S. Customs and Bord... - 2

United States Air For... - 5

United States Army - 5

United States Navy - 3

Utah Department of Tr... - 4

Western Area Power Ad... - 6

STATES

Alabama - 18

Alaska - 25

Arizona - 44

Arkansas - 20

California - 70

Colorado - 37

Connecticut - 11

Delaware - 8

District of Columbia - 7

ChatNEPA for Project-level Fact Finding

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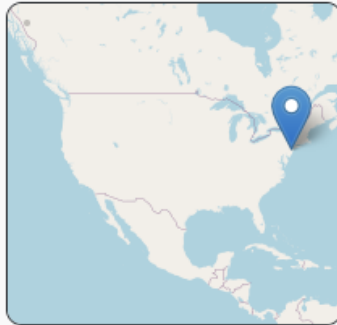
Early Site Permit at PSEG Site

AGENCY

LOCATION



Nuclear Regulatory Commission



New Jersey

DOCUMENTS

✓ NJ > Nuclear Regulatory Commission > > FINAL
NUREG-2168_Vol_1

✓ NJ > Nuclear Regulatory Commission > > FINAL
NUREG-2168_Vol_2

✓ NJ > Nuclear Regulatory Commission > > FINAL
NUREG-2168_Vol_3

✓ NJ > Nuclear Regulatory Commission > > COMMENT
CEQ20150329

Project title

Current prompt

what is the purpose and need for this action?

The purpose and need for the proposed action are twofold. For the NRC, the purpose of issuing the Early Site Permit (ESP) is to provide early resolution of site safety and environmental issues, which contributes to stability in the licensing process. Although no reactor will be built under the ESP, the environmental review assumes the construction and operation of one or two reactors to meet the need for up to 2,200 MW(e) of baseload power in New Jersey by 2021 [1]. For the USACE, the purpose is to issue a Department of the Army permit to allow PSEG to perform dredge and fill activities necessary for building a power plant to generate additional baseload electricity [1].

Current chat answer


New prompt

- 1 Page 26 of NUREG 2168 Vol 1
Part of the **Early Site Permit at PSEG Site**, overseen by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**
- 2 Page 59 of NUREG 2168 Vol 1
Part of the **Early Site Permit at PSEG Site**, overseen by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**
- 3 Page 167 of NUREG 2168 Vol 2
Part of the **Early Site Permit at PSEG Site**, overseen by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**
- 4 Page 169 of NUREG 2168 Vol 2
Part of the **Early Site Permit at PSEG Site**, overseen by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**
- 5 Page 426 of NUREG 2168 Vol 3
Part of the **Early Site Permit at PSEG Site**, overseen by the **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Sources used in answer

Ask ChatNEPA.ai about this project ...


ChatNEPA for Document-level Fact Finding

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Appendix 1 6 and 8 Ten West Link

AGENCIES

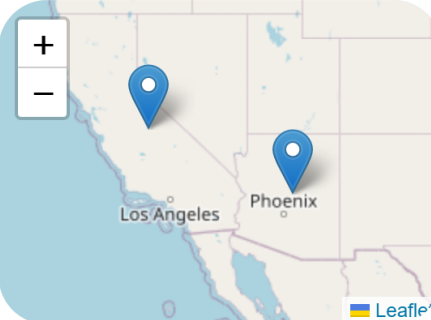


Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management



Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management

LOCATION



Arizona, California

829 of 1926

Ten West Link Transmission Project | Avian Protection Plan/Bird and Bat Conservation Strategy Plan Appendix F-3

2.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is administered under the USFWS. The purpose of the ESA is to "provide a means whereby ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend may be conserved, and to provide a program for the conservation of these species." Section 9 of the ESA prohibits purposeful or "incidental" take of listed species, including killing or harming a listed species or its habitat. If an action with a federal nexus has potential to affect a listed species, consultation under Section 7 of the ESA is required between the lead federal agency and the USFWS.

2.2 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) of 1940 provides for the protection of bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) by prohibiting the take; possession; sale; purchase; barter; offer to sell, purchase, or barter; transport; and export or import of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg unless allowed by permit (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 668 (a); 50 Code of Federal Regulations Part 22.3). "Take" is defined as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb." "Disturb" means "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available: 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior."

2.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was enacted in 1918 to put an end to the commercial trade of migratory birds and their feathers. The MBTA implements treaties and conventions between the United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan, and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. This Act decrees that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are fully protected. Under this Act, it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver, transport, or receive any migratory birds (including parts, nests, eggs or other product, manufactured or not). In practice, most bird species with non-migratory life-histories are protected under the MBTA, as well. Virtually all native bird species in the United States are protected under MBTA, with the exception of upland game birds (order Galliformes: e.g., grouse and quail). While the USFWS is the lead federal agency charged with protecting migratory birds within the United States, under Executive Order 13186 all other federal agencies are charged with conserving and protecting migratory birds and the habitats on which they depend.

Historically, incidental take (i.e., take of birds resulting from an activity when the underlying purpose of that activity is not to take birds) has been considered a violation of the MBTA. In a December 22, 2017 memorandum, M-37050 (M-Opinion), the United States Department of the Interior Office of the Solicitor issued an opinion concluding that incidental take is not a violation of MBTA. On April 11, 2018, USFWS issued a guidance Memorandum acknowledging and clarifying what changes in practice should be made in light of the M-Opinion. For example, under this guidance memo, knowingly destroying an active bird nest along with the nesting substrate (e.g., vegetation clearing for construction) does not violate MBTA unless the nest is explicitly and intentionally destroyed along with the nesting substrate (e.g., tree trimming or removal to destroy an undesired nesting colony). While

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incidental take of birds is no longer considered a violation of MBTA, avoiding or minimizing take of birds to the extent practicable is still a responsible, effective, and valuable way to avoid and minimize impacts to bird populations. Furthermore, minimizing impacts to individual birds is integral to many of the APMs, BMPs, and MMs required by the POD for this Project.

2.4 Arizona State Regulations

Current prompt

what does the MBTA prohibit?

Current chat answer

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the pursuit, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, possessing, offering to sell, bartering, purchasing, delivering, transporting, or receiving of any migratory birds, including their parts (such as eggs, nests, and feathers) or products derived from them. This protection applies to virtually all native bird species in the United States, including those with non-migratory life histories, with the exception of upland game birds like grouse and quail [1][3].

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Part of the ADOPTION - Final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Ten West Link Transmission Line Project, overseen by the Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management

New prompt

Ask ChatNEPA.ai about this document ...

AI can make mistakes. Check responses.

PermitAI Team



Sameera
Horawalavithana
(PI)



Sai Munikoti
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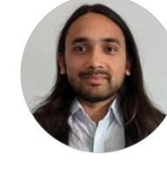
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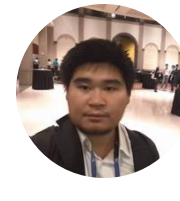
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Sarthak
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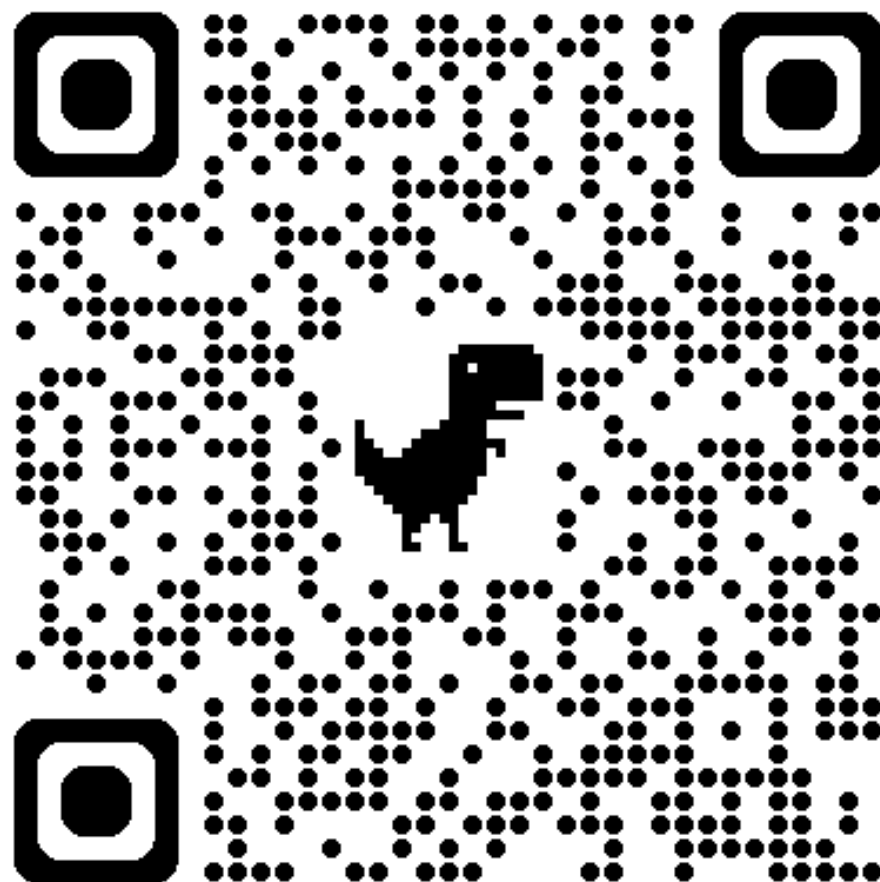


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