Permit/Review	Responsible Agency	Responsible Bureau/ Department /Office	Project Type	Activity/Trigger	Description	Statute/ Regulation	Website
Aeronautic Study Determination	DOT	FAA	All	Any construction or alterations: (1) exceeding 200 ft above ground level; (2) within 20,000 ft of a public use or military airport which exceeds the surfaces listed in 14 CFR Part 77.9(b); (3) when requested by FAA; (4) any construction or alteration located on a public use airport or heliport regardless of height or location	Aeronautical Study Determination - The Determination is a composite of all comments and findings received during the aeronautical study conducted under 14 CFR Part 77 and FAA Order JO 7400.2. The determination outlines results and information from aeronautical study, including but not limited to construction details, supplemental notices, expiration date, special conditions, implemented mitigations, and marking and lighting.	Structures interfering with air commerce (49 USC 44718) Sovereignty & Use of Airspace (49 USC 40103)	
Authorization and Certification	DOC	NOAA - National Ocean Service	Offshore Oil & Gas Geological Exploration Electricity Transmission Bridges Ports and Waterways (all)	Authorization: When an applicant applies for a federal, state, or local permit to allow an activity otheriwse prohibited by sanctuary regulations and unable to qualify for an ONMS general or special use permit. Certification: When an applicant already holds a federal, state, or local permit to allow an activity otheriwse prohibited by sanctuary regulations and unable to qualify for an ONMS general or special use permit at the time a new sanctuary is designated or expanded.	An authorization (15 C.F.R. 922.49) provides a sanctuary with the power to "authorize" or give legal or official approval to another applicable federal, state, or local permit to allow an activity otheriwse prohibited by sanctuary regulations and unable to qualify for an ONMS general or special use permit. As of March 2016, six national marine sanctuaries—Florida Keys, Flower Garden Banks, Monterey Bay, Olympic Coast, Stellwagen Bank, and Thunder Bay—have the ability to issue authorizations. The ONMS considers the general permit regulatory review criteria at 15 C.F.R. pt. 922 when deciding whether to issue an authorization, but does not require that all criteria be met. Similarly, newly designated sites, or new portions of recently expanded sanctuaries may use certifications (15 C.F.R. 922.47) to "authorize" otherwise prohibited pre-existing uses that took place prior to the designation or expansion of a sanctuary. In other words, authorizations only effect new activites otherwise prohibited within a sanctuary whereas certifications only effect prior uses.	Authorizations, 15 C.F.R. § 922.49; Certifications, 15 C.F.R. § 922.47	
Authorization for Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal Facilities, Onshore or in State Waters	FERC	Office of Energy Projects and Office of Energy Market Regulation	Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal Facilities (Onshore or in State Water), and associated Natural Gas Pipelines	Application for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of an LNG terminal filed pursuant to section 3 of the Natural Gas Act	Applications for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of an LNG Terminal must be submitted to FERC. An LNG Terminal includes all natural gas facilities located onshore or in State waters that are used to receive, unload, load, store, transport, gasify, liquefy, or process natural gas that is: (1) imported to the U.S. from a foreign country; (2) exported to a foreign country from the U.S.; or (3) transported in interstate commerce by waterborne vessel.	Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act [15 U.S.C. 717b]; 18 C.F.R. 153. Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act [15 U.S.C. 717f]; 18 C.F.R. 157.	
Authorization to Harass, Injure, or Kill Marine Mammals (MMPA)	DOC	NOAA - NMFS	All	Projects in any sector that may result in potential 'take' as defined (16 U.S.C. 1362 Sec.3(13) defines as harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill; (18) further defines 'harassment' as any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure or has the potential to disturb by causing disruption of behavioral patterns...)	The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) prohibits the take of marine mammals. Federal agencies and individuals must seek authorization to incidentally take marine mammals when conducting otherwise lawful activities. Two types of incidental take permits can be issued: Incidental Harassment Authorizations (IHAs) and Letters of Authorization (LOAs). IHAs are issued for actions that do not have the potential to cause marine mammal mortality or serious injury. An LOA is required for actions that have the potential to cause mortality or serious injury.	Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 USC 1361-1423)	
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Permit	DOI	FWS	All	Possible take/harm of eagles	The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act prohibits anyone from "taking" bald or golden eagles. Among other actions, "take" includes disturbance of eagles to the degree that it substantially interferes with breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior or results in injury. The FWS can issue a permit for taking eagles when the take is associated with, but not the purpose of, an activity and cannot practicably be avoided. We refer to this type of take as "non-purposeful take." Authorization is subject to conditions to minimize impacts. The regulation authorizing non-purposeful take permits for bald and golden eagles is in 50 CFR 22.26.	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	
Business Resource Lease	DOI	BIA	Wind: Other than Federal Offshore Wind: Federal Offshore Solar Geothermal	Contract approved by the Secretary that authorizes possession of Indian land for a specific purpose and term.	Lease development activity to allow the possession of Indian land for wind or solar development or business purposes in exchange for pre-defined royalties.	25 CFR 162 - Leases and Permits. 25 CFR § 162.565 - 162.599 for Wind Energy Evaluation Leases (WEEL) and Wind Solar Resource (WSR) Leases. 25 USC 380, 393, 394, 397, 402, 403 and 415.	
Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines	FERC	Office of Energy Projects and Office of Energy Market Regulation	Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines	Application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct or extend interstate natural gas pipeline filed pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act	Applications must be submitted to FERC for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction or extension of natural gas facilities used for the sale or transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce. No construction or extension of natural gas facilities that are subject to the jurisdiction of FERC can be undertaken unless there is a certification of public convenience and necessity issued by FERC authorizing such acts or operations. As provided by FERC regulations, environmental reviews are conducted for interstate natural gas pipelines and related jurisdictional facilities, including underground storage and LNG peak-shaving facilities.	Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act [15 U.S.C. 717f]; 18 C.F.R. 157. *See also* 18 C.F.R. 153.2, 380.5.	
Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit	US Army	USACE - Regulatory	All	Discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of U.S. (includes wetlands, defined as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas")	Clean Water Act Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. In general, to obtain a Section 404 permit, applicants must demonstrate that the discharge of dredged or fill material would not significantly degrade the nation's waters and there are no practicable alternatives less damaging to the aquatic ecosystem, so long as the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences. Applicants should also describe steps taken to minimize impacts to water bodies and wetlands and provide appropriate and practicable mitigation, such as restoring or creating wetlands, for any remaining, unavoidable impacts.	Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) Section 404 (33 USC 1344)	
Commercial Use Permit	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Commercial use of federal lands for geothermal energy development	Prior to the commercial generation of electricity, an application for a Commercial Use Permit is submitted on a Sundry Notice form and approved by BLM prior to any commercial operations from a Federal geothermal lease, a Federal Unit, or a production facility. This document describes the location of all wells, allocation of that production, location of meters, allocation of schedules, power purchase agreement, and a number of other items. It generally takes about a month for BLM approval of a Commercial Use Permit.	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	

Conditional Letter of Map Revision	DHS	FEMA	All	Activity that modifies the floodway by causing any increase in the base flood discharge in regulatory floodways, or more than one foot increase in any portion of a Special Flood Hazard Area if no regulatory floodway is designated	[Missing description]	44 CFR 60.3; 44 CFR 65.7	
Construction and Operations Plan	DOI	BOEM	Wind: Other than Federal Offshore Wind: Federal Offshore	Contruction and operations of a commercial wind energy project on the OCS.	Prior to beginning construction activities on an OCS wind lease, a lessee must have an approved contruction and operations plan (COP). The COP must describe all proposed activities including construction, commercial operations, and conceptual decommissioning of all facilities. BOEM regulations at 39 CFR 585.620 describe the information that must be in the COP.	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act 43 U.S.C. 1337(p) and BOEM regulations at 30 CFR 585	
Consultation to Protect Essential Fish Habitat	DOC	NOAA - NMFS	All	Projects in any sector with potential impact to essential fish habitat	Under the Magnuson Stevens Act (MSA) all Federal agencies must consult on any action they authorize, fund, or undertake, or propose to authorize, fund, or undertake if they determine their actions may adversely affect essential fish habitat (EFH). Permits are not issued under this authority. NOAA provides non-binding conservation recommendations to Federal action agencies to minimize the project's potential adverse affect on EFH	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 USC 1801-1891(d)) Section 305(b)	
Consultation to Protect National Marine Sanctuaries	DOC	NOAA - National Ocean Service	All	Federal actions that are likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure a sanctuary resource	Under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) all Federal agencies taking actions likely to destroy, cause the loss of, or injure a sanctuary resource are required to consult. Sanctuary resources are defined as any living or nonliving resource that contributes to the conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, educational, cultural, archeological, scientific, or aesthetic value of the sanctuary. Permits may include recommendations to protect sanctuary resources by eliminating, reducing, or mitigating potential injury to sanctuary resources.	National Marine Sanctuaries Act Section 304(d) Oceans Act Section 2202(e)	
Development and Production Plan	DOI	BOEM	Offshore Oil & Gas	Development and production of oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf	Prior to developing outer contenental shelf oil and gas resources, a lessee must have an approved development and production plan. The plan must describe the ojectives and tentative schedule for start to completion. BOEM regulations at 30 CFR 550. 242 describe the information that must accompany the plan. BOEM conducts both techncial and environmental reviews of the plan. The plan must meet adequate provisions for safety, enviornmental protection, and conservation of natural resources and comply with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and implementing regulations, and other Federal laws.	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act 43 U.S.C. 1351 and BOEM regulations at 30 CFR 550	
DOD Military Mission Impact Process	DOD	DOD	All	Developer files action with FAA or contacts DoD Siting Clearinghouse for a preliminary review	OE/AAA process protects national airspace from safety of flight hazards		
Endangered Species Act Consultation (DOI)	DOI	FWS	All	The proposed action may affect threatened/endangered species and/ or their designated critical habitat	Under Section 7 of the ESA, Federal agencies must consult with NMFS and/or the USFWS when an action the agency carries out, funds, or authorizes (such as through a permit) may affect a listed endangered or threatened species and/or designated critical habitat. Thpurpose of the consultation is to assist the action agency in meeting its duty to insure that its action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. Upon completion of consultation the USFWS and/or NMFS provides the action agency with either a letter of concurrence that the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect any listed species or a biological opinion. If the biological opinion concludes that the project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species and is not likely to result in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for any listed species, the USFWS and/or NMFS also provides an incidental take statement including terms and conditions, which if complied with, provide an exemption from the ESA's prohibitions on incidental take of listed species. If the biological opinion concludes that the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species (or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat), the USFWS and NMFS develop reasonable and prudent alternatives that would avoid jeopardy or adverse modification that are shared and discussed with the action agency prior to completion of the biological opinion. NOAA generally manages marine species. The USFWS generally manages freshwater and terrestrial species. NOAA and the USFWS share responsibility for sea turtles, Atlantic salmon, and gulf sturgeon.	Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531-1544) Focus on ESA Section 7(a)(2), ESA Section 9, and ESA Section 7(a)(1) Responsibilities of Federal Agencies To Protect Migratory Birds (EO 13186)	
Endangered Species Act Consultation (DOC)	DOC	NOAA - NMFS	All	The proposed action may affect threatened/endangered species and/ or their designated critical habitat	Under Section 7 of the ESA, Federal agencies must consult with NMFS and/or the USFWS when an action the agency carries out, funds, or authorizes (such as through a permit) may affect a listed endangered or threatened species and/or designated critical habitat. Thpurpose of the consultation is to assist the action agency in meeting its duty to insure that its action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. Upon completion of consultation the USFWS and/or NMFS provides the action agency with either a letter of concurrence that the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect any listed species or a biological opinion. If the biological opinion concludes that the project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species and is not likely to result in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for any listed species, the USFWS and/or NMFS also provides an incidental take statement including terms and conditions, which if complied with, provide an exemption from the ESA's prohibitions on incidental take of listed species. If the biological opinion concludes that the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species (or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat), the USFWS and NMFS develop reasonable and prudent alternatives that would avoid jeopardy or adverse modification that are shared and discussed with the action agency prior to completion of the biological opinion. NOAA generally manages marine species. The USFWS generally manages freshwater and terrestrial species. NOAA and the USFWS share responsibility for sea turtles, Atlantic salmon, and gulf sturgeon.	Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531-1544) Focus on ESA Section 7(a)(2), ESA Section 9, and ESA Section 7(a)(1) Responsibilities of Federal Agencies To Protect Migratory Birds (EO 13186)	
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Review	DOI	FWS	All	Coast Guard permits, Corps Section 10/404/103 permits, EPA Section 402 permits, FERC licenses, NRC power station licensing, BR water resource projects.	The amendments enacted in 1946 require consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the fish and wildlife agencies of States where the "waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized, permitted or licensed to be impounded, diverted . . . or otherwise controlled or modified" by any agency under a Federal permit or license. Consultation is to be undertaken for the purpose of "preventing loss of and damage to wildlife resources."	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act 16 U.S.C. 661-667e	

Floodplain or Wetland Assessment	All	All	All	Potential to impact floodplain or wetland areas	Consideration of floodplain/wetland values	Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (water quality impacts), Endangered Species Act – Section 7 (habitat impacts), Executive Order (E.O.) 11988—Floodplain Management (May 24, 1977), Executive Order 11990—Protection of Wetlands (May 24, 1977)	
Form 3200-9, Notice of Intent to Conduct Geothermal Resource Exploration Operations	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Geothermal exploration on federal lands	Form 3200-9, Notice of Intent to Conduct Geothermal Resource Exploration Operations	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Geothermal Drilling Permit (GDP)	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Drilling on federal lands (for geothermal resources)	"3261.11 - How do I apply for approval of drilling operations and well pad construction? (a) Send to BLM: (1) A completed and signed drilling permit application, Form 3260-2; (2) A complete operations plan (3261.12); (3) A complete drilling program (3261.13); and (4) An acceptable bond (3261.18). (b) Do not start any drilling operations until after BLM approves the permit."	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Geothermal Exploration Bond	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Geothermal exploration, drilling or utilization operations on federal lands	Form 3000-004a, Geothermal Exploration Bond	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Geothermal Lease	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Lease confers right to explore for, drill, produce and utilize geothermal resources on federal lands with limitations. Subsequent permits required prior to any surface disturbing activities. Lands must be made available for this use in BLM Land Use Plan	Geothermal Lease Form (Form 3200-24a). Nomination of Lands for Competitive Geothermal Leasing (Form 3203-1). Conduct auction. Non-competitive leases available for two years if not purchased at auction (Form 3200-24a).	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Geothermal Project Utilization Plan, Facility Construction Permit, and Site License	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Once a decision is made to construct a facility to utilize the geothermal resource and construct electric generation facilities. A site license is required of operators who are not the geothermal lease holder to operate the facility.	A Utilization Plan (no form, 43 CFR 3272) describes how the geothermal resource will be used, including all of the proposed structures and facilities and their locations necessary for plant operations, as well as plans for final reclamation and decommissioning. These documents are submitted as part of the NEPA process. The Utilization Plan also includes the construction permit for construction and operation of the electric generation facilities, direct-use steam plants, and related facility and well field operations, including well field production and injection. The site license is required if the operatior is not party to the geothermal lease.	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Geothermal Sundry Notice	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Surface disturbance activities prior to obtaining exploration or drilling permit *or* Change to surface use plan or drilling plan	To begin surface disturbance activities prior to obtaining a Geothermal Drilling Permit for the purpose of constructing roads, pads, etc.	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Lease of Power Privilege	DOI	BOR	Federal Hydropower Non-Federal Hydropower - Leases	Authorization of hydropower development at certain facilities owned by the Bureau of Reclamation	Non-federal entities who develop hydropower resources at Reclamation facilities where Reclamation has authority to develop power, must execute a Lease of Power Privilege. The lease term may extend for up to 40 years. Reclamation has issued a directive and standard for Reclamation's Lease of Power Privilege that outlines the roles, responsibilities and process for obtaining a Lease of Power Privilege.	The Town Sites and Power Act of 1906; Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 USC 485h); Contributed Funds Act of 1921, 43 U.S.C. sec. 395	
Loan Guarantee Program, Title XVII of EPAct 2005	DOE	Loan Program Office	Renewable Energy Production (all)	Enterance into loan guarantee underwriting due diligence	The Title XVII innovative clean energy projects loan program (Title XVII) provides loan guarantees to accelerate the deployment of innovative clean energy technology. The U.S. Department of Energy is authorized to issue loan guarantees pursuant to Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Loan guarantees are made to qualified projects and applicants who apply for funding in response to open technology-specific solicitations.	Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 USC Sec. 16511, et. Seq)/10 CFR Part 609	
Loan Program, Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing	DOE	Loan Program Office	Manufacturing (all)	Enterance into ATVM loan underwriting due diligence	The Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing (ATVM) direct loan program was established in Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to support the production of fuel-efficient, advanced technology vehicles and qualifying components in the United States. The ATVM loan program provides direct loans to automotive or component manufacturers for reequipping, expanding, or establishing manufacturing facilities in the U.S. that produce fuel-efficient advanced technology vehicles or qualifying components, or for engineering integration performed in the U.S. for advanced technology vehicles or qualifying components.	Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, as amended (42 USC 17013)/10 CFR Part 611	
Migratory Bird Treaty Act permits	DOI	FWS	All	The proposed action may take birds.	The Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it illegal for anyone to take any migratory bird or nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to Federal regulations. The migratory bird species protected by the Act are listed in 50 CFR 10.13. Take means to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect. Take incidental to an action (non-purposeful take) is not permitted.	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-712; Ch. 128; July 13, 1918; 40 Stat. 755)	
Migratory Bird Treaty Act permits	DOI	FWS	All	The proposed action may take birds.	The Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it illegal for anyone to take any migratory bird or nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to Federal regulations. The migratory bird species protected by the Act are listed in 50 CFR 10.13. Take means to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect. Take incidental to an action (non-purposeful take) is not permitted.	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-712; Ch. 128; July 13, 1918; 40 Stat. 755)	
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance	All	All	All	NEPA requires Federal departments and agencies to complete environmental reviews before decisions are made to entirely or partly finance, assist, conduct, regulate, or approve new or revised agency rules, regulations, plans, policies, programs, or specific projects	When NEPA is applicable, there are three types of NEPA review: Categorical Exclusions; Environmental Assessments; and Environmental Impact Statements.		
Native American Graves Protection Act Compliance	All	All	All	Intentional excavation of Native American cultural items, including human remains and objects of cultural patrimony.	For activities on Federal lands, NAGPRA requires consultation with "appropriate" Indian tribes (including Alaska Native villages) or Native Hawaiian organizations prior to the intentional excavation, or removal after inadvertent discovery, of several kinds of cultural items, including human remains and objects of cultural patrimony. For activities on Native American or Native Hawaiian lands, which are defined in the statute, NAGPRA requires the consent of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization prior to the removal of cultural items.	Native American Graves Protection Act	

Natural Gas Export Authorization	DOE	Office of Regulation and International Engagement	Liquified Natural Gas Terminal Facilities - Onshore or in State Water Liquified Natural Gas Terminal Facilities - Offshore	Application for export of LNG	Under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), DOE authorizes imports and exports of natural gas, including LNG and CNG. As needed, these imports and exports must be supported by natural gas commodity pipelines and gasification and liquefaction projects that involve large capital expenditures. FERC regulates most such projects under sections 3 and 7 of the NGA. But, if the projects are located in deepwater ports, MARAD is the principal regulatory authority. If the projects cross federal lands, BLM at the Department of Interior is the principal regulatory authority. Within the Department of Transportation, PHMSA is responsible for enforcing safety standards on both gas and oil pipelines.	Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act [15 U.S.C. 717b]	
Non-Federal Hydropower Licenses	FERC	Office of Energy Projects	Non-Federal Hydropower - Licenses (including Non-Federal Marine and Hydrokinetic Projects)	License application submitted to FERC in accordance with Part I of the Federal Power Act	An application must be submitted to the Commission for a license to construct, operate, and maintain a non-federal hydropower project that would: (1) be located on navigable waters of the United States; (2) occupy lands or reservations of the United States; (3) use surplus water or water power from a Government dam; or (4) be located on non-navigable waters that are subject to the authority of Congress under the Commerce Clause, affect the interests of interstate or foreign commerce, and involve construction on or after August 26, 1935. FERC is authorized to issue original licenses, and new licenses following the expiration of an existing license (i.e., "relicenses")	Section 4(e), 15(a)(1), and 23(b) of the Federal Power Act [16 U.S.C. 797, 808, and 817, respectively]; 18 C.F.R. 4, 5, and 16.	
Non-Impairment Determination (separate from NPS permit)	DOI	NPS	All	Any project crossing NPS jurisdictional lands for which a NPS permit would be required	NPS is required to by statute to preserve its lands unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. NPS is required to make a determination as to whether a project would impair park system resources before taking an agency action, including issuing permits.	National Park Service and Related Programs (commonly known as the NPS Organic Act), 54 USC 100101 et seq.	
Notice of Proposed Construction - Form 7460	DOT	FAA	All	Construction/alteration of structures >200 ft or near airports, depending on distinction and length of nearby runway; siting within radar line-of-sight of air surveillance or communications facility	Any person/organization who intends to sponsor construction or alterations that fall under activities listed under CFR Title 14 Part 77.9 must notify the Administrator of the FAA via a Notice of Proposed Construction - Form 7460. This notice includes a plan for appropriate markings and lighting, after which FAA makes a Hazard Determination for the proposed construction.	Structures interfering with air commerce (49 USC 44718)	
NPS Permit	DOI	NPS	All	Projects to be located on NPS lands	Permits for rights-of-way, easements or other non-park uses: Informational requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis, and applicants should consult with the Park Superintendent before making formal application. The applicant must provide sufficient information on the proposed non-park use, as well as park resources and resource-related values to be affected directly and indirectly by the proposed use in order to allow the Service to evaluate the application, assess the impact of the proposed use on the NPS unit and other environmental values, develop restrictions/stipulations to mitigate adverse impacts, and reach a decision on issuance of the instrument. Policies concerning regulation of special uses are described in the NPS Management Policies Notebook.	Rights-of-way through parks or reservations for power and communications facilities (16 USC 5), Rights-of-way for public utilities (16 USC 79) (NPS does not have authority, however, to issue rights-of-way for oil or gas pipelines.)	
Nuclear Power Plant – Combined (construction and operating) License	NRC	Office of New Reactors	Nuclear Power Plant - Combined (construction and operating) license	Application for a Combined License by an applicant under 10 CFR Part 52.	Authorization under 10 CFR Part 52, for which review under the National Environmental Policy Act is required, allows construction and operation of a new nuclear power plant under the Atomic Energy Act.	Atomic Energy Act is Sections 103 and 185(b)	
Nuclear Power Plant – Construction Permit	NRC	Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation	Nuclear Power Plant - Construction Permit	Application for a Construction Permit by an applicant and then subsequent application for an Operating License under 10 CFR Part 50.	Authorization under 10 CFR Part 50, for which review under the National Environmental Policy Act is required, covers construction of a new nuclear power plant under the Atomic Energy Act. A construction permit does not allow operation but, if certain requirements are met, the applicant may convert the construction permit to an operating license as approved by the NRC.	Atomic Energy Act is Sections 103 and 185(b)	
Ocean Dumping Permit - Dredged Material	US Army	USACE - Regulatory	All	All proposed transportation of dredged material for disposal in ocean waters	Ocean dumping requires a permit issued under the MPRSA. In the case of dredged material, the decision to issue a permit is made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, using EPA´s environmental criteria and subject to EPA´s concurrence. EPA is responsible for designating recommended ocean dumping sites (through promulgation in the Code of Federal Regulations).	Title I, Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 USC 1401 *et seq.*), Section 103	
Oil and Gas Sundry Notice for Surface Disturbing Activity	DOI	BLM	Land-based Oil & Gas - Production/Extraction	Proposal to build large oil and gas processing facility "on lease"	Surface disturbing activities "on lease" (i.e. located on the same lease, unit, or communitization agreement as the lease from which all processed fluids are produced) must be permitted on Sundry Notice Form 3160-5. The proposal must include a Surface Use Plan.	Mineral Leasing Act (30 USC) 43 CFR3162.3-2	
Operations Plan / Surface Use Plan	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Surface disturbance activities prior to obtaining exploration or drilling permit, or start of NEPA approval process	The operator may submit the Operations Plan (a.k.a. surface use plan): (1) as part of the GDP application; or (2) by itself, prior to submitting a GDP application, by using a Sundry Notice (NEPA analysis and approval required before starting surface operations (see 43 CFR 3261 - Drilling Operations: Getting a Permit). This will allow the operator to begin the NEPA approval process earlier and begin surface preparations while the rest of the GDP application is prepared. Plan describes access to well location(s), size of drilling pad(s), environmental mitigation measures, etc.	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Right-Of-Way Authorization (DOI-FWS)	DOI	FWS	All	Use of national wildlife refuge lands	The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act requires that any activity on Refuge lands be determined as compatible with the Refuge system mission and Refuge purpose(s). Compatibility determinations are made by the Service's Refuge Managers. The FWS will conduct a review of projects on lands managed by it and coordinate any responses with the reviewing/lead agency. NWR lands are mainly for environmental, wildlife, recreational, educational purposes.	Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA) (43 USC 1763), 43 CFR 2800	
Right-of-way Authorization (DOI--BIA)	DOI	BIA	Electricity Transmission "Rural Energy" Projects Surface Transportation (all) Broadband (all)	Application by prospective transportation developers, utilities and adjoining landowners to access, cross or provide services and utilities on Indian lands	Application by prospective transportation developers, utilities and adjoining landowners to access, cross or provide services and utilities on Indian lands	25 USC 323 - 328 and 25 USC 2218, where appropriate, 25 CFR 169 Rights-of-Way over Indian Lands	
Right-of-Way Authorization (DOI-BLM)	DOI	BLM	*- Wind energy : Other than Federal Offshore* *- Electricity Transmission (all)* *- Surface Transportation (all)* *- Broadband (all)* *- Water Resource Projects (all)*	Filing a Right-of-Way application (SF-299) to request a right-of-way grant for the use of public lands.	Applications for proposed rights-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands, including, but not limited to, grants for wind energy site testing and monitoring, power distribution lines, trails, highways, communication site facilities, water retention basins, and water conveyance pipelines. The processing of right-of-way applications must comply with the BLM's regulatory requirements, including those for planning, environmental, and right-of-way. BLM may approve application, approve the application with modifications, or deny the application. • A BLM right-of-way grant is required for an oil or gas pipeline to cross Federal lands under BLM's jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of two or more Federal agencies (43 CFR 2881.11). • The BLM requires as a matter of policy that all prospective applicants schedule and	Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA) (43 USC 1763), 43 CFR 2800	

Right-of-Way Authorization (BOR)	BOR	BOR	Federal Hydropower Non-Federal Hydropower - Leases Non-Federal Hydropower - Licenses (including Non-Federal Marine and Hydrokinetic Projects)	Through communication with the local Reclamation office and submission of an application using one of the following forms depending on the nature of the requested use:(a) Use SF 299 to request a use authorization for the placement, construction, and use of energy, transportation, water, or telecommunication systems and facilities on or across all Federal property including Reclamation land, facilities, or waterbodies. (b) Use Form 7–2540 to request any other type of use authorization.	Applications to obtain a use authorization for the placement, construction, and use of energy, transportation, water, or telecommunication systems and facilities on or across all Federal property including Reclamation land, facilities, or waterbodies. Reclamation uses SF 299, Application for Transportation and Utility Systems and Facilities on Federal Lands. The regulations addressing this are 43 CFR part 429, Use of Bureau of Reclamation Land, Facilities, and Waterbodies.	Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA) (43 USC 1763), 43 CFR 2800	
Section 10 Permit	US Army	USACE	All	Placement of structures affecting course, location, condition, or capacity of navigable waters of U.S. (includes offshore wind within 3 miles of coast); exemptions exist)	Activities that may affect navigation on US waterways must be evaluated to ensure navigational capacity is maintained.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) Section 10 (33 USC 403)	
Section 106 Review	ACHP	ACHP	All	Activities that could involve Federal impacts on properties listed in or are eligible for National Register of Historic Places	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. Federal agencies must complete this process prior to moving forward with, or issuing a permit, license, or assistance for, an undertaking. While completion of the Section 106 process is not an "authorization" per se, a federal agency must be able to show evidence that it has properly concluded its review in accordance with the regulations.	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)	
Section 1222 Project	DOE	DOE	Electric Transmission	Application/proposal	The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Southwestern Power Administration (Southwestern) or the Western Area Power Administration (Western), has the authority to design, develop, construct, operate, own, or participate with other entities in designing, developing, constructing, operating, maintaining, or owning two types of projects: (1) Electric power transmission facilities and related facilities needed to upgrade existing transmission facilities owned by Southwestern or Western (42 U.S.C 16421(a)), or (2) New electric power transmission facilities and related facilities located within any State in which Southwestern or Western operates (42 U.S.C. 16421(b)).	Section 1222 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16421)	
Section 408 Permit	US Army	USACE	All	Alteration/modification of a federal project	That the Secretary may, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, grant permission for the alteration or permanent occupation or use of any of the aforementioned public works when in the judgment of the Secretary such occupation or use will not be injurious to the public interest and will not impair the usefulness of such work.	33 USC 408 (Chapter 9.1), Navigation and Navigable Waters: It is unlawful for any person(s) to build upon, alter, deface, destroy, move, injure, obstruct or… impair the usefulness of any levee or other work built by the U.S.	
Service Line Agreement	DOI	BIA	All	Application by prospective transportation developers, utilities and adjoining landowners to access, cross or provide services and utilities on Indian lands	Authorized rights of way and easements for access to and across Indian lands and to transport a variety of commodities including water, oil, gas, broadband, telephone service and electricity across and to Indian lands.	25 U.S.C. 47, 323-328, 450	
Site License	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	A site license is required of operators who are not the geothermal lease holder to operate the facility on the described land and determine rental fee.	Site License (no form)	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Special Use Permit (NOAA)	DOC	NOAA - National Ocean Service	Offshore Broadband Infrastructure	The continued presence of commerical submarine cables on or within the submerged lands of any national marine sanctuary.	Under section 310 of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. § 1441), the ONMS can issue a special use permit and collect fees for a limited number of activities that either "establish conditions of access to and use of any sanctuary resource" or "promote public use and understanding of a sanctuary resource." Each of the seven categories for a special use permit must also meet four legislative "permit terms," one of which is a finding that the project will not destroy, cause the loss of, or injure sanctuary resources. Sanctuary resources are defined as any living or nonliving resource that contributes to the conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, educational, cultural, archeological, scientific, or aesthetic value of the sanctuary. Here, the ONMS can issue a special use permit, "that establish[es] conditions of access to and use of any sanctuary resource," for the continued presence of commerical submarine cables on or within the submerged lands of any national marine sanctuary.	National Marine Sanctuaries Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1441; 78 FR 25957 (list of applicable special use permit categories of activities)	
Special Use Permit (BLM)	DOI	BLM	Geothermal	Split estates where BLM is the surface managing agency but does not own the subsurface mineral resource (the mineral estate was not reserved to the Federal government)	Special Use Permit (no form). In split estate where BLM is the surface management (the mineral estate was not reserved to the Federal government), a special use permit, usually, a rights of way (ROW) is required to occupy the surface. The drilling permit will be approved by the appropriate State agency.	Geothermal Steam Act (30 USC 1001 et seq.); Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 USC 1701 et seq.); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58)	
Special Use Permit (FS)	USDA	FS	All	Proposed activities impact Forest Service owned lands	The Forest Service requires a special use permit for all uses and occupancies of National Forest System (NFS) lands with certain limited exceptions. The Agency's special-uses program authorizes uses on NFS land that provide a benefit to the general public and protect public and natural resource values. These uses cover a variety of activities ranging from individual private uses to large-scale commercial facilities and public services. Examples of authorized land uses include road rights-of-way accessing private residences and non-Federal lands, domestic water supplies and water conveyance systems, utility rights-of-way, communications uses, ski areas, resorts, marinas, outfitting and guiding services, and public parks and campgrounds. The Forest Service carefully reviews each application to determine how the request affects the public's use of NFS land.	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Organic Act of 1897, the Mineral Leasing Act and others	

State CZMA Reviews	States	States with NOAA-approved Coastal Management Programs	All	When a federal agency determines that an activity may have reasonably foreseeable coastal effects, or when a proposed federal authorization or federal financial assistance to a state or local government is listed in a state's NOAA-approved coastal management program as subject to CZMA review.	The scope of the CZMA applies to any federal action that may have reasonably foreseeable effects to any coastal use or resource of a state. States review the federal action for consistency with their NOAA-approved enforceable policies.	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972	
USCG Bridge Permit	DHS	USCG - Office of Bridge Programs	Bridges	Construction of bridges or causeways over or in any navigable river or other navigable water, and international bridges regardless of the waterway's navigability.	Federal law prohibits the construction or modification of any bridge across navigable waters of the United States unless first authorized by the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard approves the location, plans and navigational clearances of bridges through the issuance of bridge permits or bridge permit amendments.	Section 9, Rivers and Harbors Appropriations Act of 1899, as amended (33 USC 401); the Act of March 23, 1906, amended (33 USC 491), the General Bridge Act of 1946, amended (33 USC 525); the International Bridge Act of 1972 (33 USC 535)	
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Determination/ Coordination	BLM	BLM, FWS, NPS, or USFS	Hydropower (all) Surface Transportation (all) Electricity Transmission (all) Water Resource Projects (all)	Projects on national wild and scenic rivers, congressionally authorized study rivers, or upstream, downstream or on a tributary of such rivers.	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act prohibits a federal agency from issuing a permit, license, loan, grant, or other assistance for an activity that would adversely affect the free-flow, water quality, or outstandingly remarkable river values of a national wild and scenic river. The river administering agency (BLM, FWS, NPS, or USFS) makes the determination about effects, and coordinates with proponents to achieve compliant projects. FERC is prohibited fromlicensing construction of any hydroelectric dam or other project works regulated under the Federal Power Act on designated wild and scenic rivers and Congressionally authorized study areas.	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1271–1287: Sections 7, 10(a), and 12; • 36 CFR part 297 (USFS); • 43 CFR part 8350 (BLM).	
Wind Energy Evaluation Lease - Indian Lands	DOI	DOI - BIA	Wind: Other than Federal Offshore	Contract approved by the Secretary that authorizes possession of Indian land for a specific purpose and term.	Lease allows the possession of Indian land for wind energy evaluation in exchange for pre-defined royalties.	[Add statute/reg]	