ORAL ARGUMENT NOT SCHEDULED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

BEYOND NUCLEAR, INC. and THE SIERRA CLUB, INC.
Petitioners,

v.

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
and the UNTIED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondents,

NUCLEAR ENERGY INSTITUTE, et al.,
Intervenors.

No. 24-1318

On Petition for Review of an Order of the
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX

Diane Curran
Harmon, Curran, Spielberg, & Eisenberg, L.L.P.
1725 DeSales Street N.W., Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20036
240-393-9285
Email: dcurran@harmoncurran.com

Counsel for Petitioners

Caroline Leary
Environmental Working Group
1250 I St N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202-667-6982
Email: cleary@ewg.org

Counsel for Petitioners

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[1] "C.I., _" refers to the "Record ID" number associated with each document listed in the Certified Index of Record that the NRC filed on November 21, 2024 (Document # 2985911).

operation can be safely accommodated onsite during the license renewal term with small environmental effects through dry or pool storage at all plants. This is a Category 1 issue. For the period after the licensed life for reactor operations, the impacts of onsite storage of spent nuclear fuel during the continued storage period are discussed in NUREG–2157 and as stated in [10 CFR] § 51.23(b), shall be deemed incorporated into this issue.

- For the impacts from offsite radiological impacts of spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste disposal, the Commission has not assigned a single significance level. The EPA dose limits established for the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada apply. The Commission concludes that the impacts would not be sufficiently large to require the NEPA conclusion, for any plant, that the option of extended operation under 10 CFR Part 54 should be eliminated. Accordingly, while the Commission has not assigned a single level of significance for the impacts of spent fuel and high-level waste disposal, this issue is considered Category 1.

- The radiological and nonradiological environmental impacts of storage and long-term disposal of mixed waste from any individual plant at licensed sites are SMALL. The comprehensive regulatory controls and the facilities and procedures that are in place ensure proper handling and storage, as well as negligible doses and exposure to toxic materials for the public and the environment at all plants. License renewal would not increase the small continuing risk to human health and the environment posed by mixed waste at all plants. This is a Category 1 issue.

- The impacts from nonradioactive waste storage and disposal would be SMALL. No changes to systems that generate nonradioactive waste are anticipated during the license renewal term. Facilities and procedures are in place to ensure continued proper handling, storage, and disposal, as well as negligible exposure to toxic materials for the public and the environment at all plants. This is a Category 1 issue.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

- GHG impacts on climate change from continued operation and refurbishment associated with license renewal are expected to be SMALL. GHG emissions from routine operations at nuclear power plants are typically very minor because such plants, by their very nature, do not normally combust fossil fuel to generate electricity. GHG emissions from construction vehicles and other motorized equipment for refurbishment activities would be intermittent and temporary, restricted to the refurbishment period. Worker vehicle GHG emissions for refurbishment would be similar to worker vehicle emissions from normal nuclear power plant operations. This is a Category 1 issue.

- Climate change can have additive effects on environmental resource conditions that may also be directly impacted by continued operations and refurbishment during the license renewal term. The effects of climate change can vary regionally and climate change information at the regional and local scale is necessary to assess trends and the impacts on the human environment for a specific location. The impacts of climate change on environmental resources are location-specific and cannot be evaluated generically. This is a Category 2 issue.

Cumulative Effects

- Cumulative effects or impacts are those effects that result from the incremental effects of the proposed license renewal action when added to the effects of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions. The cumulative effects of continued operations and

10 CFR 51.95(c)(2) states, in part:

> The supplemental environmental impact statement for license renewal is not required to include discussion of need for power or the economic costs and economic benefits of the proposed action or of alternatives to the proposed action except insofar as such benefits and costs are either essential for a determination regarding the inclusion of an alternative in the range of alternatives considered or relevant to mitigation.

1.7.6 Seismicity, Flooding, and Other Natural Hazards

The NRC will not make a decision or any recommendations based on information presented in this LR GEIS regarding seismic risk and flooding at nuclear power plants. The NRC's assessment of seismic and flood hazards for existing nuclear power plants is a separate and distinct process from license renewal reviews. Seismic and flood hazard issues are appropriately addressed by the NRC on an ongoing basis at all licensed nuclear facilities as part of its regulatory oversight activities. As such, decisions and recommendations concerning seismic risk and flooding at nuclear power plants are outside the regulatory scope of this LR GEIS. Following the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant resulting from the March 11, 2011, Great Tohoku Earthquake and subsequent tsunami, the NRC established the Near-Term Task Force as directed by the Commission on March 23, 2011, in COMGBJ-11-0002 (NRC 2011e). In consideration of the lessons learned following the Fukushima Dai-ichi accident, the NRC staff developed an enhanced process to make sure that there is an ongoing assessment of information on a range of natural hazards that could potentially pose a threat to nuclear power plants. The framework developed as part of this process provides a graded approach that allows the NRC to proactively, routinely, and systematically seek, evaluate, and respond to new hazard information (NRC 2016f). In 2017, the Commission approved the staff's process enhancements for an ongoing assessment of natural hazard information (NRC 2017).

1.8 Implementation of the Rule (10 CFR Part 51)

1.8.1 General Requirements

The regulatory requirements for conducting a NEPA review for license renewal are similar to the NEPA review requirements for other major nuclear plant licensing actions. Consistent with the current NEPA practice for nuclear plant licensing actions, an applicant is required to submit an environmental report that assesses the environmental impacts associated with the proposed action, considers alternatives to the proposed action, and evaluates any alternatives for reducing adverse environmental effects. For license renewal, the NRC prepares a draft SEIS to the LR GEIS for public comment and issues a final SEIS after considering public comments on the draft.

1.8.2 Applicant's Environmental Report

The applicant's environmental report must contain an assessment of the environmental impacts of renewing a license, the environmental impacts of alternatives, and mitigation alternatives. In assessing the environmental impacts of license renewal for the environmental report, the applicant should refer to the summary of findings on environmental issues for license renewal in Table B-1 of 10 CFR Part 51. The license renewal applicant is not required to assess the environmental impacts of Category 1 issues listed in Table B-1 unless the applicant is aware of new and significant information that would change the conclusions in the LR GEIS. For

Comment: 2. Section/Page 4.12.8 4-72, Comment/Recommendation: The statement: "Changes in climate parameters should be quantified including changes in, but not limited to, ambient temperature, precipitation, surface water temperature and levels, length of growing season, and flooding, as appropriate." This listing needs to be bounded to changes that are materially relevant to the project/action -i.e., license renewal. For example, the growing season is not relevant to the project. (**19-2-22** [Uhle, Jennifer])

Comment: 3. Section/Page 4.12.8 4-73, Comment/Recommendation: For the statements: "Describes and quantifies climate change projections. When discussing changes in climate parameters, identify the future GHG emission projections and scenarios selected." In addition to the projections and scenarios selected, identifying the model(s) selected -single model, set of models, ensemble of models -is just as important. Also, if data are downscaled, the downscaling technique applied should be specified. (**19-2-23** [Uhle, Jennifer])

Response: *The NRC agrees in part and disagrees in part with these comments. The NRC also acknowledges the comments that are generally supportive of the NRC's consideration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change in this LR GEIS and associated rulemaking. The NRC generally agrees with the comments that suggest that clarity is needed in the NRC's guidance to applicants and staff with regard to the treatment of GHGs and climate change impacts as presented in this LR GEIS and rulemaking.*

Regarding the question on Section 3.12 of draft Regulatory Guide 4.2, Supplement 1, Revision 2, the description of the observed regional changes in key climate change indicators in an applicant's environmental report is not limited to climate assessment reports from the U.S. Global Change Research Program or Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The NRC has identified these as possible, authoritative examples of climate assessment reports that can be used by license renewal applicants. No changes were made in Regulatory Guide 4.2, Supplement 1, Revision 2 (NRC 2024a) as a result of this comment.

The NRC agrees with the recommendation that Section 4.12.3 of NUREG-1555, Supplement 1, Revision 2 (NRC 2024b) should be revised to provide an area of interest to be considered. The NRC has added a geographic scope under "studies and monitoring programs." Regarding the list of climate change indicators, the list provides examples, and the NRC recognizes that not all may apply to every nuclear power plant site. The NRC has revised the list to include "and/or."

The NRC also agrees with the recommendation that Section 4.12.5 of NUREG-1555, Supplement 1, Revision 2 should be revised to limit the list of climate change parameters that should be considered. The NRC has revised the statement cited in the comment to clarify that climate change parameters can include those that are listed.

The NRC also agrees with the recommendation that the statement concerning climate change projections in Section 4.12 of NUREG-1555 Supplement 1, Revision 2 should also reference the climate models used. The NRC has made clarifying changes to the statement in Section 4.12.5 of final NUREG-1555, Supplement 1, Revision 2.

The NRC agrees with the comments to the extent that uncertainty remains with respect to climate change impacts. However, the NRC believes that it has appropriately limited the boundaries of its inquiry of climate change impacts and the scope of the new Category 2 issue to matters germane to the NRC's proposed action. The NRC will consider climate change impacts in proportion to their significance and to the magnitude of the impacts anticipated. The NRC staff will further use the best available climate change information and consensus reports

(e.g., U.S. Global Climate Change Research Program) and will quantify climate change impacts to the extent possible. These considerations govern all environmental impact analyses performed by the NRC. While uncertainty exists with respect to climate change projections, the mere presence of uncertainty does not exempt the NRC from considering and disclosing potential climate change impacts. The NRC recognizes that it has an obligation under NEPA to disclose uncertainties and any incompleteness in available data for all environmental impact analyses it performs. For clarity, the NRC has revised Section 4.12.5 of NUREG-1555, Supplement 1, Revision 2 (NRC 2024b) to ensure that climate change impact analyses prepared by NRC staff appropriately focus on and discuss reasonably foreseeable climate change impacts and that they be evaluated in proportion to their significance.

The NRC disagrees with the suggestions that the NRC should emphasize in the LR GEIS other positive environmental attributes or benefits associated with nuclear power. The NRC does not promote any particular form of energy generation, including nuclear power. The purpose of this LR GEIS and associated rulemaking is to identify and evaluate the environmental issues that could result in the same or similar impact (i.e., generic issues) on the environment at all nuclear power plants or a specific subset of plants and determine which issues could result in different levels of impact during the license renewal term, thus requiring nuclear power plant-specific environmental analyses for impact determination. The LR GEIS also discusses a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed action (initial LR or SLR), which would be analyzed in detail in plant-specific supplements to the LR GEIS. With regard to the latter, Table D.4-3 in Section D.4.11 of this LR GEIS provides a comparison of carbon dioxide emission factors for representative fossil fuels (e.g., natural gas combined cycle, supercritical pulverized coal, integrated gasification combined cycle).

Regarding the specific suggestion that the LR GEIS should emphasize the smaller environmental footprint of nuclear power when compared to other energy sources, the NRC will quantify and compare GHG emissions from the proposed action (license renewal) and the alternatives considered in plant-specific supplements to this LR GEIS. Section 3.12.1 of the LR GEIS has been revised to include a discussion of GHG emissions from the nuclear lifecycle, which includes the uranium fuel cycle and plant construction, operation, and decommissioning. Additional discussion regarding nuclear power carbon footprint is not necessary to support the Category 1 issue, "Greenhouse gas impacts on climate change."

Comment: -Climate change is occurring rapidly and challenging reactor safety systems in unexpected ways. (**20-22** [Judson, Timothy])

Comment: First, make a plan of how the review process, the research, and report will be made and presented to the public. Gather all the information needed to make a responsible well-informed and productive decision by using multiple third-party, up-to-date resources, research, and studies. Lack of information leads to ineffective decisions and possibly dangerous and costly decisions. Full investigation with analysis, critical thinking, and deep investigation with staff listening and hearing the public's comments with an open mind to arrive at the best solutions. The public knows their own community's weather, earthquakes, lakes and waterways, droughts, floods, wind, temperatures, and all other environmental aspects which could affect the nuclear reactor. Investigate how the changes in the climate will affect the reactor during the next twenty to forty years on a Category 2 site-specific basis. (**21-4** [Gosslee, Susybelle])

Comment: -Storm pattern changes are occurring rapidly and will continue challenging reactor safety systems in unexpected ways. (**45-22** [Hutar, J Jeremy])

Comment: Climate change is occurring rapidly and challenging reactor safety systems in unexpected ways. (**46-10** [Kirby, Laurence])

Response: *The NRC agrees with the comments to the extent that they suggest that the NRC needs to consider and use site-specific information regarding changing environmental conditions and trends that can be associated with climate change. The effects of climate change can vary regionally, and climate change information at the regional and local scale is necessary to assess the trends and impacts on the human environment. Therefore, the NRC has added "Climate change impacts on environmental resources" as a new Category 2 issue in the LR GEIS and final rule, as described in Section 4.12.2 of this revised LR GEIS. Section 3.12.2, as further detailed in Appendix G, Section G.12.1, of this LR GEIS discusses observed changes in climate, spanning seven distinct regions of the United States, the Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, including the Southern Great Plains (which includes Texas). As part of the NRC's analysis for this Category 2 issue, the NRC considered consensus information from the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). The USGCRP integrates the best available information and current state of knowledge regarding climate change trends and effects and provides consensus-based estimates across 13 Federal member agencies.*

As a Category 2 issue, the climate change impacts on environmental resources that could be affected by the proposed action will be considered by the NRC in each plant-specific supplement to the LR GEIS. The NRC will use the latest, best available information from the USGCRP and/or data from member agencies. To initiate the environmental review for each plant-specific license renewal environmental review, the NRC will conduct a scoping process in part to solicit information from the public about issues and concerns, as well as site-specific information, that should be considered by the NRC during the environmental review.

The NRC disagrees with the comments to the extent that they suggest that the NRC should consider the impacts of climate change on safe operations of nuclear power plants. The scope of the new Category 2 issue focuses on the impacts of climate change on environmental resources that are also affected by continued nuclear power plant operations and any refurbishment during the LR term, not the climate change impacts on safe operation of nuclear power plants. The effects of climate change on plant structures, systems, and components are outside the scope of the NRC staff's license renewal environmental review and this LR GEIS and rulemaking. The NRC's environmental review documents the potential effects from continued nuclear power plant operation on the environment. However, NRC regulations require that plant structures, systems, and components important to safety be designed to withstand the effects of natural phenomena, such as flooding, without loss of capability to perform safety functions. Further, nuclear power plants are required to operate within technical specifications in accordance with the NRC operating license, including coping with natural phenomena hazards. The NRC conducts safety reviews prior to allowing licensees to make operational changes due to changing environmental conditions. Additionally, the NRC evaluates nuclear power plant operating conditions and physical infrastructure to ensure ongoing safe operations under the plant's initial and renewed operating licenses through the NRC's reactor oversight program. If new information about changing environmental conditions (such as rising sea levels that threaten safe operating conditions or challenge compliance with the plant's technical specifications) becomes available, the NRC will evaluate the new information to determine whether any safety-related changes are needed at licensed nuclear power plants. This is a separate and distinct process from the NRC's license renewal environmental review that it conducts in accordance with NEPA and the NRC's regulations for implementing NEPA in 10 CFR Part 51. No changes were made in the LR GEIS, final rule, or guidance as a result of these comments.

Comment: 4. Any Analysis of Climate Change Impacts on Environmental Resources Must Be Informed and Bounded by the NEPA "Rule of Reason"

Whether the NRC requires consideration of climate change impacts on environmental resources and related mitigation measures as a separate Category 2 issue or as a cumulative effect, it should make clear in the statement of considerations for the final rule and in its implementing guidance that such analysis is informed and bounded by NEPA's "rule of reason."[64] We summarize the key principles below. These principles are especially relevant here given the substantial complexities and uncertainties inherent in assessing climate change effects, especially on a regional or local scale, and the evolving state of the art in climate change science and modeling.

[64] See New York v. Kleppe, 429 U.S. 1307, 1311 (1976); see also Pub. Citizen, 541 U.S. at 767-69 (2004) (rule of reason is inherent in NEPA and its implementing regulations); NextEra Energy Point Beach LLC (Point Beach Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2), LBP-21-__, 91 NRC 1, __ (2021).

a. NEPA Requires Consideration of Only "Reasonably Foreseeable" Effects
"NEPA requirements are 'tempered by a practical rule of reason.'"[65] In this regard, NEPA only requires that the EIS address those environmental impacts that are "reasonably foreseeable."[66] An agency "need not address 'all theoretical possibilities,' but rather only those that have some 'reasonable possibility' of occurring."[67] Nor does it need to analyze events that would be considered "worst case" scenarios or "remote and highly speculative."[68] NEPA, moreover, "does not call for certainty or precision, but an estimate of anticipated (not unduly speculative) impacts."[69] Under this standard, "an EIS is required to furnish only such information as appears to be reasonably necessary under the circumstances for evaluation of the project rather than to be so all-encompassing in scope that the task of preparing it would become either fruitless or well nigh impossible."[70] Thus, if the potential effects of climate change on an environmental resource cannot be reasonably estimated with any degree of confidence, the NRC need not consider them in a license renewal SEIS.
[65] Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. (Indian Point, Units 2 and 3), CLI-16-7, 83 NRC 293, 326 (2016) (quoting Entergy Nuclear Generation Co. (Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station), CLI-10-22, 72 NRC 202, 208 (2010)); see also Potomac Alliance v. NRC, 682 F.2d 1030, 1035 (D.C. Cir. 1982).
[66] Potomac Alliance, 682 F.2d at 1035; Pa'ina Hawaii, LLC (Materials License Application), CLI-10-18, 72 NRC 56, 89 (2010).
[67] Crow Butte Res., Inc. (Marsland Expansion Area), LBP-19-2, 89 NRC 18, 40 (2019) (quoting Long Island Lighting Co. (Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit), ALAB-156, 6 AEC 831, 836 (1973)).
[68] Holtec Int'l (HI-STORE Consol. Interim Storage Facility), LBP-19-4, 89 NRC 353, 375 (2019) (quoting Private Fuel Storage, L.L.C. (Indep. Spent Fuel Storage Installation), CLI-02-25, 56 NRC 340, 352 (2002); Limerick Ecology Action, Inc. v. NRC, 869 F.2d 719, 754-55 (3d Cir. 1989)).
[69] La. Energy Servs. (Nat'l Enrichment Facility), CLI-05-20, 62 NRC 523, 536 (2005).
[70] New York v. Kleppe, 429 U.S. 1307, 1311 (1976) (quoting NRDC v. Callaway, 524 F.2d 79, 88 (2d Cir. 1975)). (**19-1-14** [Uhle, Jennifer])

Response: *The NRC agrees with the comment to the extent that the NRC's climate change impact analyses should and must be governed by NEPA's "rule of reason," use the best information reasonably available, recognize relevant scientific uncertainties, and be limited to reasonably foreseeable impacts or effects. For the new Category 2 issue, "Climate change impacts on environmental resources," the issue only applies to the environmental resources*

directly affected by continued operations and refurbishment during the license renewal term. Thus, the NRC staff's focus will be on action-relevant and reasonably foreseeable environmental effects. For clarity, the NRC has revised Section 4.12.5 of NUREG-1555, Supplement 1, Revision 2 (NRC 2024b) to reiterate that climate change impact analyses prepared by the NRC staff appropriately focus on and discuss reasonably foreseeable climate change impacts and that they be evaluated in proportion to their significance. No other changes were made in the LR GEIS or final rule as a result of this comment.

Comment: 3. Treating Climate Change Impacts on Environmental Resources as a Separate Category 2 Issue May Result in Conflicts with Other NRC Part 51 Regulations

The proposed provisions in question also could create conflicts with (1) the limitation in 10 CFR 51.53(c)(3)(ii)(B) on evaluating impacts of entrainment, impingement, and thermal discharges on fish and shellfish, and (2) the NRC's generic resolution of certain Category 1 issues in the LR GEIS and Table B-1. Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.53(c)(3)(ii)(B), which applies to plants with once through cooling or cooling ponds, no assessment of the impact of thermal discharges is required if an applicant provides a Clean Water Act Section 316(a) variance. Similarly, no assessment of entrainment or impingement is required if the applicant provides a Section 316(b) determination. This limitation implements Section 511(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act, which provides that:
Nothing in [NEPA] shall be deemed to "(A) authorize any Federal agency authorized to license or permit the conduct of any activity which may result in the discharge of a pollutant into the navigable waters to **review any effluent limitation or other requirement established pursuant to this Act** . . . or (B) authorize any such agency to impose, as a condition precedent to the issuance of any license or permit, any effluent limitation other than any such limitation established pursuant to this Act.[56]

[56] 33 U.S.C. § 1371(c)(2) (emphasis added).

This statutory provision bars the NRC from second-guessing a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting agency's analysis or approval of the impacts associated with once-through cooling or requiring any analysis of cooling towers or other mitigating alternatives. As the Commission has clearly held, "the [NPDES] permitting agency 'determines what cooling system a nuclear power facility may use and NRC factors the impacts resulting from use of that system into the NEPA cost-benefit analysis.'"[57] "[T]he NRC has no statutory authority to review limitations or other requirements established by the [NPDES permitting agency] under the Clean Water Act and must accept at face value its determination that . . . once-through cooling system . . . is sufficiently protective of the environment."[58] "Under this statutory scheme, the NRC's decision whether to renew . . . licenses does not require an environmental analysis of cooling towers as an alternative."[59] Requiring an assessment of climate change as a separate Category 2 issue, as well as mitigation measures implemented at the applicant's plant to address climate change impacts, might incorrectly suggest that thermal impacts from once through cooling must be analyzed, regardless of an NPDES agency's 316(a) determination. The Commission should avoid any such suggestion, as it would violate Section 511(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act.

[57] NextEra Energy Point Beach LLC (Point Beach Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2), CLI-22-05, 95 NRC __ (Mar. 23, 2022) (slip op. at 9) (citing Entergy Nuclear Vt. Yankee, LLC, and Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. (Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Station), CLI-07-16, 65 NRC 371, 389 (2007) (quoting Pub. Serv. Co. of N.H. (Seabrook Station, Units 1 and 2), CLI-78-1, 7 NRC 1, 26-27 (1978))).

[58] Id. (citing Vt. Yankee, CLI-07-16, 65 NRC at 376-77, 385-89).
[59] Id.

In the same vein, requiring climate change and related mitigation measures to be analyzed as a separate Category 2 issue could create a conflict with Category 1 findings on impacts that might hypothetically be affected by climate change. For example, while the draft revised LR GEIS concludes that surface water use conflicts would be SMALL for all plants with once through cooling systems (a Category 1 finding),[60] treating climate change as a Category 2 issue might be construed as requiring further analysis of the consumptive water use of a plant using once through cooling. This would undercut the Category 1 finding, eliminating the benefit of the GEIS's generic analysis, and would be particularly inappropriate because the generic analysis considers climate change.[61] In addition, for all Category 1 issues, NRC has determined that "additional plant-specific mitigation measures are not likely to be sufficiently beneficial to warrant implementation."[62] To eliminate the potential conflict and preserve the efficacy of Category 1 findings, any consideration of climate change impacts on Category 1 issues should be limited to the existing processes for identifying new and significant information. Absent new and significant information, Category 1 issues do not require additional analysis in a plant-specific environmental review, and are not subject to challenge in individual licensing adjudications without a waiver.[63]

[60] Revised LR GEIS, Vol. 1 at 4-30.
[61] See id. at 4-29 to 4-30.
[62] Proposed Rule, 88 Fed. Reg. at 13,357 (footnote 2 of Table B-1).
[63] See Entergy Nuclear Vt. Yankee, LLC, and Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc. (Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Station), CLI-07-3, 65 NRC 13, 19-21 (2007); Massachusetts v. United States, 522 F.3d 115, 127 (1st Cir. 2008) (noting that "generic Category 1 issues cannot be litigated in individual licensing adjudications without a waiver"). (**19-1-13** [Uhle, Jennifer])

Comment: NextEra is concerned, however, with the NRC's creation of a new Category 2 issue, "Climate change impacts on environmental resources." Historically, the NRC's LR GEIS has evaluated "Category 1" issues, which can be addressed generically across the industry, need not be addressed by an applicants' Environmental Reports, and are not subject to challenge in hearings because they have been adopted by rule. By contrast, the NRC has also evaluated "Category 2" issues, which cannot be addressed generically, and so must be addressed in site specific Environmental Reports. The proposed climate change issue is a new concept, a cross-cutting Category 2 issue that potentially reaches every other issue, whether Category 1 or Category 2. Moreover, this issue is not itself an impact of the proposed action of license renewal but is more appropriately considered a cumulative impact. NextEra is concerned that this proposal is inconsistent with the NRC's successful existing license renewal process and may have unintended consequences. (**22-3** [Strand, Dianne])

Comment: Specifically, NextEra is concerned about the interaction between this new Category 2 issue and existing Category 1 issues. The proposed rule states that this issue encompasses the "impacts of climate change on environmental resources that are affected by continued nuclear power plant operations." In other words, this new Category 2 issue could be read to require a site-specific review of climate change coupled with the environmental impacts of license renewal is required for every environmental issue, regardless of whether that issue is currently a Category 1 or Category 2 issue.
NextEra believes, however, that this interpretation was not the NRC's intent because such an interpretation would upend the NRC's long-established environmental framework and the proposed rule continues to utilize the distinction between Category 1 and Category 2 issues. As

a result, NextEra requests that the NRC clarify this proposal and affirm that that the existence of this new Category 2 issue in the proposed rule does not change the standards for analyzing or challenging generic Category 1 issues. (**22-4** [Strand, Dianne])

Response: *The NRC acknowledges the concerns regarding the new Category 2 issue, "Climate change impacts on environmental resources." Climate change is a subject of national and international interest and has been and continues to be a topic of broad public interest with respect to reactor license renewal. The implications of climate change and the high level of public interest have made this topic one that the NRC believes requires a "hard look" as required by NEPA. Further, the CEQ in its January 9, 2023, interim guidance, "National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change," (88 FR 1196), encourages agencies in their NEPA reviews to quantify proposed actions' GHG emissions and disclose relevant climate change impacts. The NRC has concluded that the effects of climate change can vary regionally, and climate change information at the regional and local scale is necessary to assess trends and the impacts on the human environment for a specific location. Therefore, for the new Category 2 issue, the impacts of climate change on environmental resources that are affected by continued nuclear power plant operations and refurbishment during the license renewal term are location-specific, thus requiring a plant-specific review.*

The NRC disagrees with the comment that treating climate change impacts as a Category 2 issue could conflict with other provisions of 10 CFR Part 51, including the treatment of Category 1 issues in Appendix B to Subpart A of 10 CFR Part 51. The NRC's climate change impacts analysis will focus on reasonably foreseeable climate change impacts and predicted (future) trends on the baseline affected environment (i.e., the effects of climate change on environmental resource areas). Impact levels (i.e., SMALL, MODERATE, LARGE) are not assigned to this Category 2 issue because the analysis will define the future environmental baseline (i.e., future affected environment). In contrast, Category 1 issues focus on discrete aspects of nuclear power plant operations and refurbishment during the license renewal term and their environmental impacts.

To apply for license renewal, an applicant must submit an environmental report that contains any new and significant information regarding the environmental impacts of license renewal of which the applicant is aware, in accordance with 10 CFR 51.53(c)(3)(iv). This rulemaking does not change this requirement. If there is no new and significant information for a Category 1 issue, the applicant can rely on that Category 1 generic finding and analyses in the LR GEIS. Issues that are resolved generically (Category 1) are not reevaluated in the plant-specific supplement to the LR GEIS, unless new and significant information is identified that would lead the NRC staff to reevaluate the LR GEIS's conclusions. Similar to how the Category 2 issue, "Cumulative effects," does not override Category 1 issues or their findings, the Category 2 issue, "Climate change impacts on environmental resources," does not override Category 1 issues, or impose any additional requirements.

The NRC also disagrees with comments that express concern that requiring the consideration of mitigation as part of the new Category 2 issue may result in the NRC imposing conditions or measures that are outside NRC's regulatory authority. As noted by some comments, for some resource areas (e.g., water and aquatic resources), the contributions of ongoing actions are regulated and monitored through a permitting process (e.g., National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems [NPDES]) under State-delegated or Federal authority. However, as required by NEPA and NRC's regulations (see 10 CFR 51.71(d)), the NRC is obligated to perform its own assessment of the impacts of the proposed action. The NRC recognizes,

obstacles to," this policy and to develop and submit to certain Administration officials lists of planned agency actions to rectify the identified issues. The Order also establishes an Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases and revokes or temporarily suspends a number of prior Orders and other White House issuances related to environmental, infrastructure, and energy issues that were issued by President Trump.

Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad (86 FR 7619) – This Order addresses a number of areas related to climate change, including making climate change issues central to U.S. foreign policy and national security and pursuing various government-wide domestic initiatives. The aspects of the Order that have the most direct applicability to the NRC are the provisions addressing the sustainability and climate-related resilience of a Federal agency's own operations. For example, the NRC will submit a draft action plan describing steps the agency can take with regard to its facilities and operations to bolster adaptation and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change and will also release publicly progress reports as updates on the agency's implementation efforts.

F.4 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulations and Associated Guidance

The AEA, as amended, allows the NRC to issue licenses for commercial power reactors to operate up to 40 years. This license is based on adherence of the licensee to NRC's regulations, which are set forth in Chapter 1 of Title 10 of the CFR. The NRC regulations allow for the renewal of the licenses for up to an additional 20 years beyond the initial licensing period. The renewal of the license depends on the outcome of the NRC's safety and environmental reviews of the commercial power reactor license renewal applications. There are no specific limitations in the AEA or NRC regulations restricting the number of times a license may be renewed. The license renewal process includes a set of requirements, which are designed to assure safe operation of nuclear power plants and protection of the environment.

The license renewal process includes two reviews: an environmental review and a safety review. The reviews are based on the regulations published in 10 CFR Part 51 for the environmental review and 10 CFR Part 54 for the safety review. These regulations prescribe the format and content of license renewal applications, as well as the methods and criteria used by NRC staff when evaluating these applications.

The license renewal environmental review relies upon the following regulations and guidance:

- ***Code of Federal Regulations* –** The scope of the environmental review is based on the regulations provided in 10 CFR Part 51, "Environmental Protection Regulations for Domestic Licensing and Related Regulatory Functions."
- ***Preparation of Environmental Reports for License Renewal Applications* (Supplement 1 to Regulatory Guide 4.2, Revision 2; NRC 2024c)** – This document outlines the format and content to be used by the applicant to discuss the environmental aspects of its license renewal application. It also defines the information and analyses the applicant must include in its environmental report submitted as part of the application.
- ***Standard Review Plans for Environmental Reviews for Nuclear Power Plants – Supplement 1: Operating License Renewal* (NUREG-1555, Supplement 1, Revision 2; NRC 2024a)** – This document describes how the NRC staff conducts its review of the environmental issues associated license renewal.

decontamination: Removal of unwanted radioactive or hazardous contamination by a chemical or mechanical process.

deep-dose equivalent: The dose equivalent at a tissue depth of 1 cm; applies to external whole-body exposure.

demand-side management: The planning, implementation, and monitoring of utility activities designed to encourage consumers to modify patterns of electricity usage, including the timing and level of electricity demand. It only refers to energy and load-shape modifying activities that are undertaken in response to utility-administered programs. It does not refer to energy and load-shaped changes arising from the normal operation of the marketplace or from government-mandated energy-efficiency standards. Demand-side management covers the complete range of load-shape objectives, including strategic conservation and load management, as well as strategic load growth.

demographics: A term used to describe specific population characteristics such as age, gender, education, and income level.

densitometer: An apparatus for measuring the optical density of a material, such as a photographic negative.

depleted uranium: Uranium having a percentage of uranium-235 smaller than the 0.7 percent found in natural uranium. It results from uranium isotope enrichment operations.

deposition: The laying down of matter by a natural process (e.g., the settling of particulate matter out of air or water onto soil or sediment surfaces).

design-basis accident: A postulated accident that a nuclear facility must be designed and built to withstand without loss to the systems, structures, and components necessary to ensure public health and safety.

desquamation: To shed, peel, or come off in scales.

detritus: Dead, decaying plant material.

dewatering: To remove or drain water from an area.

dielectric: A nonconductor of electricity.

diesel generator: An electric generator that runs on diesel fuel.

diffusion: A process in which substances are transported from one area to another due to differences in the concentration of that material or in temperature.

disposal: The act of placing unwanted materials in an area with the intent of not recovering in the future.

dissolved gas: Gas dissolved in water or in other liquid without change in its chemical structure.

2. CORE INTERNALS AND PIPING SYSTEMS

This technical area is broad and is an extension of the PMDA report, which covered the same material systems. These material systems include low-alloy steels, wrought stainless steels, Alloy 600 and its weldments, Alloy 690 and its weldments, cast austenitic stainless steels, and liner materials. Components using these materials must serve in a variety of environments spanning a broad range of water chemistry temperature, and stress conditions. For many components, irradiation may also exist. The expert panel considered and scored over 1,000 different material/environment/degradation combinations (451 for PWR and 599 for BWR). Volume 2 of this report provides detailed background assessments and PIRT scoring details for all of these materials and degradation modes.

2.1 SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND OF KEY DEGRADATION ISSUES

The reactor core is a very hostile environment, combining the effects of stress, high temperature water environments, and irradiation. Components in this environment are also often the most critical for safe and reliable operation, as the failure of a core internal component may have severe consequences. In general, service beyond 60 years will increase time of exposure in a range of temperature and neutron fluence, leading to potentially increased susceptibility and severity for known degradation mechanisms (although the emergence of new mechanisms are also possible). Therefore, understanding the materials performance and degradation mechanisms is a key to ensure adequate component performance. The issues described below represent those that may warrant additional attention in reactor operation beyond 60 years and are grouped into three key areas: corrosion, thermal aging and fatigue, and irradiation-induced effects. While the susceptibility for each of these key concerns is highly dependent upon specific material and environment, these have been observed in service for many key materials, such as those used for pressure boundary components. These materials, mechanisms, and components were described in considerably more detail in Volume 2: Piping and Core Internals, organized by key classes of materials.

2.1.1 Corrosion and Stress Corrosion Cracking Issues

In addition to elevated temperatures, intense neutron fields, and stress, components must also be able to withstand a corrosive environment. Temperatures typically range from 288 ºC (550 ºF) in a BWR up to 360 ºC (680 ºF) in a PWR, although other water chemistry variables differ more significantly between the BWR and PWR's.

Corrosion is a complex form of degradation that depends on temperature, material condition, material composition, water purity, water pH, chemical species present, and gas concentrations. The operating corrosion mechanism will vary from location to location within the reactor core and a number of different mechanisms may be operating at the same time. These may include general corrosion mechanisms such as uniform corrosion, boric acid corrosion (BAC), flow accelerated corrosion (FAC), and/or erosion corrosion that will occur over a reasonably large area of material in a fairly homogenous manner. Localized corrosion modes occur over much smaller areas, but at much higher rates than general corrosion and include crevice corrosion, pitting, galvanic corrosion, and microbially induced corrosion (MIC). Finally, environmentally assisted cracking (EAC) includes a combination of other forms of degradation, which are closely related to localized or general corrosion with the added contribution of stress, temperature

and/or irradiation. In a LWR, a number of different environmentally assisted cracking mechanisms are observed: intergranular stress-corrosion cracking (IGSCC), transgranular stress corrosion cracking (TGSCC), PWSCC, IASCC and low-temperature crack propagation (LTCP).

While all forms of corrosion are important in managing the safe operation of a nuclear reactor, IASCC has received considerable attention over the last four decades due both to its severity and unpredictability. Despite over thirty years of international study, there does not exist a consensus on the underlying mechanism of IASCC, although more recent work in the open literature has identified several possible causes. These forms of degradation are discussed in considerably more detail in Volume 2 of the EMDA.

Components in the secondary (steam generator) side of a PWR are also subject to degradation. While the secondary side of the reactor does not have the added complications of an intense neutron irradiation field, the combined action of corrosion and stress can create many different forms of failure. The majority of steam generator systems in U.S. power plants today originally used Alloy 600 (a Ni-Cr-Fe alloy) for tubes and some other components, although service experience showed many failures in tubes through the 1970s. In the last 20 years, most steam generators have been replaced with units that have Alloy 690 tubes, which shows more resistance SCC. In addition to the base material, there are weldments, joints, and varying water chemistry conditions leading to a very complex component. Indeed, the array of modes of degradation varies with location. In a single steam generator examined by Staehle and Gorman [3], twenty-five different modes of corrosion degradation were identified. Stress-corrosion cracking is found in several different forms, and may be the limiting factor for extended service. The integrity of these components is critical for reliable power generation in extended operation, and as a result, understanding and mitigating these forms of degradation is important. Adding additional service period to these components will allow more time for corrosion to occur. The various forms of corrosion must be evaluated as in the PMDA report, with a special attention to those that may be life limiting in extended service.

2.1.2 Thermal Aging and Fatigue

The effects of elevated temperature service in metal alloys have been examined for many years. Possible effects include phase transformations that can adversely affect mechanical properties. Extended time at elevated temperature may permit even very slow phase transformations to occur. This is of particular concern for cast stainless steel components where the formation of a brittle alpha-phase can result in a loss of fracture toughness and lead to brittle failure. The effects of aging on other components are also of concern and should be examined. The effort required for identifying possible problems can be reduced, though, by using modern materials science modeling techniques and experience from other industries.

Fatigue refers to an aging degradation mechanism where components undergo cyclic stress. Typically, these are either low-load, high frequency stresses or high-load, low frequency stresses generated by thermal cycling, vibration, seismic events, or loading transients. Environmental factors may accelerate fatigue and eventually may result in a component failure. In a light water reactor, components such as the pressure vessel, pressurizer, steam generator shells, steam separators, pumps, and piping are among the components that may be affected. The PMDA report identified fatigue as an issue for a number of different components and subsystems for both PWR and BWR's. This area of degradation was also identified by the panelists of this effort and is discussed in considerable detail in Volume 2.

Due to the potential for thermal aging and fatigue damage during extended lifetimes, the assumptions and limits considered at the design phase for core internal structures should also be examined. During the initial plant design, each component was designed with a load to expected and specific lifetimes and operating conditions using established guidelines (typically those in Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code). An 80-year reactor lifetime corresponds to over 600,000 hours of service (at a 90% service factor) while most creep data used in design comes from tests operating much less than 100,000 hours. The extension of lifetimes beyond these initial design considerations should be carefully examined.

2.1.3 Irradiation-Induced Effects

Over the forty-year lifetime of a light water reactor, internal structural components may experience neutron flux to ~10^{22} n/cm^2/s in a BWR and ~10^{23} n/cm^2/s in a PWR (E > 1 MeV), corresponding to accumulated neutron dose of ~7 displacements per atom (dpa) and 70 dpa, respectively. Extending the operating period of a reactor will increase the total neutron fluence to each component. Fortunately, radiation effects in stainless steels (the most common core constituent) are also the most examined as these materials are also of interest in fast-spectrum fission and fusion reactors where higher fluences are encountered.

The neutron irradiation field can produce large property and dimensional changes in materials. This occurs primarily via one of five radiation damage processes: Radiation-induced hardening and embrittlement, phase instabilities from radiation-induced or -enhanced segregation and precipitation, irradiation creep due to unbalanced absorption of interstitials vs. vacancies at dislocations, volumetric swelling from cavity formation, and high temperature helium embrittlement due to formation of helium-filled cavities on grain boundaries. For light water reactor systems, high temperature embrittlement and creep are not common problems due to the relatively (for creep) lower reactor operating temperature. However, radiation embrittlement, phase transformation, segregation, and swelling have all been observed in reactor components.

Radiation-induced segregation and phase transformations: Under irradiation, the large concentrations of radiation-induced defects will diffuse to defect sinks such as grain boundaries and free surfaces. These concentrations are far in excess of thermal-equilibrium values and can lead to coupled-diffusion with particular atoms. In engineering metals such as stainless steel, this results in radiation-induced segregation of elements within the steel. For example, in Type 316 stainless steel (SS), chromium (important for corrosion resistance) can be depleted at areas while elements like nickel and silicon are enriched to levels well above the starting, homogenous composition. While radiation-induced segregation does not directly cause component failure, it can influence corrosion behavior in a water environment. Further, this form of degradation can accelerate the thermally driven phase transformations mentioned above and also result in phase transformations that are not favorable under thermal aging (such as gamma or gamma-prime phases observed in stainless steels). Additional fluence may exacerbate radiation-induced phase transformations and should be considered. The wealth of data generated for fast-breeder reactor studies and more recently in LWR-related analysis will be beneficial in this effort.

Radiation-induced swelling and creep: The diffusion of radiation-induced defects can also result in the clustering of vacancies, creating voids. If gas atoms such as He enter the void, it becomes a bubble. While swelling is typically a greater concern for fast reactor applications where it can be life-limiting, voids have recently been observed in LWR components such as baffle bolts. The motion of vacancies can also greatly accelerate creep rates, resulting in stress relaxation and deformation. Irradiation-induced swelling and creep effects can be synergistic

and their combined influence must be considered. Longer reactor component lifetimes may increase the need for a more thorough evaluation of swelling as a limiting factor in LWR operation. As above, data, theory, and simulations generated for fast reactor and fusion applications can be used to help identify potentially problematic components.

Radiation-induced embrittlement: Radiation embrittlement results in an increase in the yield and ultimate tensile strength of the material. This increase in strength comes with a corresponding decrease in ductility. This hardening can be caused by the changes in the alloy's microstructure including radiation-induced segregation, phase transformations, and swelling. Ultimately, hardening and loss of ductility will result in reduced fracture toughness and resistance to crack growth. Extended reactor lifetimes may lead to increased embrittlement issues.

2.2 SPECIFICS OF PIRT PROCESS FOR CORE INTERNALS AND PIPING SYSTEMS PANEL

The expert elicitation process conducted for each panel is based on the PIRT process. As noted above, the inspiration and methodology for this specific panel is most directly based on that found in the PMDA report.

For the PMDA report, eight experts were utilized for conducting PIRT. For the current activity, 8-10 experts were selected for each of the key panels, and in the case of this volume, 9 experts participated in this exercise. To ensure a diverse set of background and expertise, each panel was assembled to include the institutional affiliations noted above. The panelists selected for this core internals and piping panel had an average of over 40 years' experience in the field and several participated in developing the PMDA report. Selection and assembly of panel experts was performed with NRC and DOE input and approval.

The panelists followed the process covered in section 1.6 above, based on the previous PMDA effort. However, there are also key differences in the PIRT assessment in this work versus the previous PMDA activity that should be noted.

Of particular importance is the PIRT scoring. In the PMDA report, scoring was done on an individual component basis, or groups of components with similar characteristics. For a reference reactor design, a detailed component list was created for both a BWR and PWR plant. The environment was assessed for each component and then relevant degradation modes were considered. For the PMDA report, over 3000 material/environment/degradation modes were considered and scored. However, upon analysis as part of EMDA, it was noted that the same material/environment/degradation mode groupings were scored repeatedly and identically for multiple components or systems, introducing considerable redundancy into the scoring matrix.

For EMDA, considerable effort was made to reduce this scoring redundancy. The original scoring sheets from the PMDA report were obtained and sorted by material and environment. Common components/environments were then condensed into a common entry. For example, in the PMDA report, Type 316 SS heat-affected zones (HAZ) in primary PWR with no irradiation appeared in 17 different entries, although the panelist scores were identical. In this activity, 316 SS HAZ in primary water were scored only a single time. This effort reduced the total number of scoring categories from greater than 3000 to 1020 scoring categories, giving the panel more time to focus on substantive technical concerns.

As a result, this distillation of scoring categories provided a much more efficient process and

ABSTRACT

This document provides guidance on the content of applications for renewal of the initial renewed operating license. The initial renewed operating license is the first renewed license issued under Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 54, "Requirements for Renewal of Operating Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants," after either supersession or the expiration of the original operating license issued under either 10 CFR Part 50 or Part 52 following the completion of construction under a construction permit issued under Part 50, or a combined license issued under Part 52. In this guidance document, the renewal of the initial renewed operating license is referred to as "subsequent license renewal" (SLR). NUREG–2191, "Generic Aging Lessons Learned for Subsequent License Renewal (GALL-SLR) Report," provides guidance for SLR applicants. The GALL-SLR Report contains the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff's generic evaluation of plant aging management programs (AMPs) and establishes the technical basis for their adequacy. The GALL-SLR Report contains recommendations on specific areas for which existing AMPs should be augmented for SLR. An applicant may reference this report in an SLR application to demonstrate that the AMPs at the applicant's facility correspond to those described in the GALL-SLR Report. If an applicant credits an AMP in the GALL-SLR Report, it is incumbent on the applicant to ensure that the conditions and operating experience (OE) at the plant are bounded by the conditions and OE for which the GALL-SLR Report program was evaluated. If these bounding conditions are not met, it is incumbent on the applicant to address any additional aging effects and augment the AMPs for SLR. For AMPs that are based on the GALL-SLR Report, the NRC staff will review and verify whether the applicant's AMPs are consistent with those described in the GALL-SLR Report, including applicable plant conditions and OE. The focus of the NRC staff's review of an SLR application is on those AMPs that an applicant has enhanced to be consistent with the GALL-SLR Report, those AMPs for which the applicant has taken an exception to the program described in the GALL-SLR Report, and plant-specific AMPs not described in the GALL-SLR Report.

This document is a companion document to NUREG–2192, "Standard Review Plan for Review of Subsequent License Renewal Applications for Nuclear Power Plants," (SRP-SLR) that provides guidance to NRC staff on the review of SLR applications. The guidance in this document is for the use of future applicants for SLR. The NRC does not intend to impose the guidance in this document on current holders of an initial operating license. However, this document encompasses all of the guidance applicable to initial license renewal. Accordingly, both current holders of initial operating licenses as well as future applicants for initial license renewal may voluntarily choose to reference an AMP in the GALL-SLR Report in their applications. However, such applicants should inform the NRC that they plan to demonstrate consistency with the GALL-SLR Report.

Both the GALL-SLR Report and the SRP-SLR were published for public comment in December 2015, with the comment period ending February 29, 2016. The staff received over 300 pages of comments from interested stakeholders. These comments were reviewed and dispositioned by the staff. The disposition of these comments and the technical bases for the staffs' agreement or disagreement with these comments will be published shortly in a NUREG. The staff will also publish a second NUREG that will document all the technical changes made to the license renewal guidance documents for first license renewal (i.e., for operation from 40 years to 60 years), along with the technical bases for these changes.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021

Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad

The United States and the world face a profound climate crisis. We have a narrow moment to pursue action at home and abroad in order to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of that crisis and to seize the opportunity that tackling climate change presents. Domestic action must go hand in hand with United States international leadership, aimed at significantly enhancing global action. Together, we must listen to science and meet the moment.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I—PUTTING THE CLIMATE CRISIS AT THE CENTER OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Section 101. *Policy.* United States international engagement to address climate change—which has become a climate crisis—is more necessary and urgent than ever. The scientific community has made clear that the scale and speed of necessary action is greater than previously believed. There is little time left to avoid setting the world on a dangerous, potentially catastrophic, climate trajectory. Responding to the climate crisis will require both significant short-term global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and net-zero global emissions by mid-century or before.

It is the policy of my Administration that climate considerations shall be an essential element of United States foreign policy and national security. The United States will work with other countries and partners, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to put the world on a sustainable climate pathway. The United States will also move quickly to build resilience, both at home and abroad, against the impacts of climate change that are already manifest and will continue to intensify according to current trajectories.

Sec. 102. *Purpose.* This order builds on and reaffirms actions my Administration has already taken to place the climate crisis at the forefront of this Nation's foreign policy and national security planning, including submitting the United States instrument of acceptance to rejoin the Paris Agreement. In implementing—and building upon—the Paris Agreement's three overarching objectives (a safe global temperature, increased climate resilience, and financial flows aligned with a pathway toward low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development), the United States will exercise its leadership to promote a significant increase in global climate ambition to meet the climate challenge. In this regard:

(a) I will host an early Leaders' Climate Summit aimed at raising climate ambition and making a positive contribution to the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) and beyond.

(b) The United States will reconvene the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, beginning with the Leaders' Climate Summit. In cooperation with the members of that Forum, as well as with other partners as appropriate, the United States will pursue green recovery efforts, initiatives to advance the clean energy transition, sectoral decarbonization, and alignment of financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, including with respect to coal financing, nature-based solutions, and solutions to other climate-related challenges.

(c) I have created a new Presidentially appointed position, the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, to elevate the issue of climate change and underscore the commitment my Administration will make toward addressing it.

(d) Recognizing that climate change affects a wide range of subjects, it will be a United States priority to press for enhanced climate ambition and integration of climate considerations across a wide range of international fora, including the Group of Seven (G7), the Group of Twenty (G20), and fora that address clean energy, aviation, shipping, the Arctic, the ocean, sustainable development, migration, and other relevant topics. The Special Presidential Envoy for Climate and others, as appropriate, are encouraged to promote innovative approaches, including international multi-stakeholder initiatives. In addition, my Administration will work in partnership with States, localities, Tribes, territories, and other United States stakeholders to advance United States climate diplomacy.

(e) The United States will immediately begin the process of developing its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement. The process will include analysis and input from relevant executive departments and agencies (agencies), as well as appropriate outreach to domestic stakeholders. The United States will aim to submit its nationally determined contribution in advance of the Leaders' Climate Summit.

(f) The United States will also immediately begin to develop a climate finance plan, making strategic use of multilateral and bilateral channels and institutions, to assist developing countries in implementing ambitious emissions reduction measures, protecting critical ecosystems, building resilience against the impacts of climate change, and promoting the flow of capital toward climate-aligned investments and away from high-carbon investments. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, shall lead a process to develop this plan, with the participation of the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), the Chief Executive Officer of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Director of the United States Trade and Development Agency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the head of any other agency providing foreign assistance and development financing, as appropriate. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit the plan to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, within 90 days of the date of this order.

(g) The Secretary of the Treasury shall:

(i) ensure that the United States is present and engaged in relevant international fora and institutions that are working on the management of climate-related financial risks;

(ii) develop a strategy for how the voice and vote of the United States can be used in international financial institutions, including the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, to promote financing programs, economic stimulus packages, and debt relief initiatives that are aligned with and support the goals of the Paris Agreement; and

(iii) develop, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, the Administrator of USAID, and the Chief Executive Officer of the DFC, a plan for promoting the protection of the Amazon rainforest and other critical ecosystems that serve as global carbon sinks, including through market-based mechanisms.

(h) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Energy shall work together and with the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Chief Executive Officer of the DFC, and the heads of other agencies and partners, as appropriate, to identify steps through which the United States can promote ending international financing of carbon-

intensive fossil fuel-based energy while simultaneously advancing sustainable development and a green recovery, in consultation with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

(i) The Secretary of Energy, in cooperation with the Secretary of State and the heads of other agencies, as appropriate, shall identify steps through which the United States can intensify international collaborations to drive innovation and deployment of clean energy technologies, which are critical for climate protection.

(j) The Secretary of State shall prepare, within 60 days of the date of this order, a transmittal package seeking the Senate's advice and consent to ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, regarding the phasedown of the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons.

Sec. 103. *Prioritizing Climate in Foreign Policy and National Security.* To ensure that climate change considerations are central to United States foreign policy and national security:

(a) Agencies that engage in extensive international work shall develop, in coordination with the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, and submit to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, within 90 days of the date of this order, strategies and implementation plans for integrating climate considerations into their international work, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law. These strategies and plans should include an assessment of:

(i) climate impacts relevant to broad agency strategies in particular countries or regions;

(ii) climate impacts on their agency-managed infrastructure abroad (e.g., embassies, military installations), without prejudice to existing requirements regarding assessment of such infrastructure;

(iii) how the agency intends to manage such impacts or incorporate risk mitigation into its installation master plans; and

(iv) how the agency's international work, including partner engagement, can contribute to addressing the climate crisis.

(b) The Director of National Intelligence shall prepare, within 120 days of the date of this order, a National Intelligence Estimate on the national and economic security impacts of climate change.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the heads of other agencies as appropriate, shall develop and submit to the President, within 120 days of the date of this order, an analysis of the security implications of climate change (Climate Risk Analysis) that can be incorporated into modeling, simulation, war-gaming, and other analyses.

(d) The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall consider the security implications of climate change, including any relevant information from the Climate Risk Analysis described in subsection (c) of this section, in developing the National Defense Strategy, Defense Planning Guidance, Chairman's Risk Assessment, and other relevant strategy, planning, and programming documents and processes. Starting in January 2022, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall provide an annual update, through the National Security Council, on the progress made in incorporating the security implications of climate change into these documents and processes.

(e) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider the implications of climate change in the Arctic, along our Nation's borders, and to National

Critical Functions, including any relevant information from the Climate Risk Analysis described in subsection (c) of this section, in developing relevant strategy, planning, and programming documents and processes. Starting in January 2022, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide an annual update, through the National Security Council, on the progress made in incorporating the homeland security implications of climate change into these documents and processes.

Sec. 104. *Reinstatement.* The Presidential Memorandum of September 21, 2016 (Climate Change and National Security), is hereby reinstated.

PART II—TAKING A GOVERNMENT-WIDE APPROACH TO THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Sec. 201. *Policy.* Even as our Nation emerges from profound public health and economic crises borne of a pandemic, we face a climate crisis that threatens our people and communities, public health and economy, and, starkly, our ability to live on planet Earth. Despite the peril that is already evident, there is promise in the solutions—opportunities to create well-paying union jobs to build a modern and sustainable infrastructure, deliver an equitable, clean energy future, and put the United States on a path to achieve net-zero emissions, economy-wide, by no later than 2050.

We must listen to science—and act. We must strengthen our clean air and water protections. We must hold polluters accountable for their actions. We must deliver environmental justice in communities all across America. The Federal Government must drive assessment, disclosure, and mitigation of climate pollution and climate-related risks in every sector of our economy, marshaling the creativity, courage, and capital necessary to make our Nation resilient in the face of this threat. Together, we must combat the climate crisis with bold, progressive action that combines the full capacity of the Federal Government with efforts from every corner of our Nation, every level of government, and every sector of our economy.

It is the policy of my Administration to organize and deploy the full capacity of its agencies to combat the climate crisis to implement a Government-wide approach that reduces climate pollution in every sector of the economy; increases resilience to the impacts of climate change; protects public health; conserves our lands, waters, and biodiversity; delivers environmental justice; and spurs well-paying union jobs and economic growth, especially through innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure. Successfully meeting these challenges will require the Federal Government to pursue such a coordinated approach from planning to implementation, coupled with substantive engagement by stakeholders, including State, local, and Tribal governments.

Sec. 202. *White House Office of Domestic Climate Policy.* There is hereby established the White House Office of Domestic Climate Policy (Climate Policy Office) within the Executive Office of the President, which shall coordinate the policy-making process with respect to domestic climate-policy issues; coordinate domestic climate-policy advice to the President; ensure that domestic climate-policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals and that those goals are being effectively pursued; and monitor implementation of the President's domestic climate-policy agenda. The Climate Policy Office shall have a staff headed by the Assistant to the President and National Climate Advisor (National Climate Advisor) and shall include the Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Climate Advisor. The Climate Policy Office shall have such staff and other assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, subject to the availability of appropriations, and may work with established or ad hoc committees or interagency groups. All agencies shall cooperate with the Climate Policy Office and provide such information, support, and assistance to the Climate Policy Office as it may request, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

Sec. 203. *National Climate Task Force*. There is hereby established a National Climate Task Force (Task Force). The Task Force shall be chaired by the National Climate Advisor.

(a) Membership. The Task Force shall consist of the following additional members:

(i) the Secretary of the Treasury;

(ii) the Secretary of Defense;

(iii) the Attorney General;

(iv) the Secretary of the Interior;

(v) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(vi) the Secretary of Commerce;

(vii) the Secretary of Labor;

(viii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(ix) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(x) the Secretary of Transportation;

(xi) the Secretary of Energy;

(xii) the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(xiii) the Administrator of General Services;

(xiv) the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality;

(xv) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(xvi) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(xvii) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(xviii) the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;

(xix) the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

(xx) the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism; and

(xxi) the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.

(b) Mission and Work. The Task Force shall facilitate the organization and deployment of a Government-wide approach to combat the climate crisis. This Task Force shall facilitate planning and implementation of key Federal actions to reduce climate pollution; increase resilience to the impacts of climate change; protect public health; conserve our lands, waters, oceans, and biodiversity; deliver environmental justice; and spur well-paying union jobs and economic growth. As necessary and appropriate, members of the Task Force will engage on these matters with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments; workers and communities; and leaders across the various sectors of our economy.

(c) Prioritizing Actions. To the extent permitted by law, Task Force members shall prioritize action on climate change in their policy-making and budget processes, in their contracting and procurement, and in their engagement with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments; workers and communities; and leaders across all the sectors of our economy.

USE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S BUYING POWER AND REAL PROPERTY AND ASSET MANAGEMENT

Sec. 204. *Policy*. It is the policy of my Administration to lead the Nation's effort to combat the climate crisis by example—specifically, by aligning the management of Federal procurement and real property, public lands and waters, and financial programs to support robust climate action. By providing an immediate, clear, and stable source of product demand, increased transparency and data, and robust standards for the market, my Administration will help to catalyze private sector investment into, and

accelerate the advancement of America's industrial capacity to supply, domestic clean energy, buildings, vehicles, and other necessary products and materials.

Sec. 205. *Federal Clean Electricity and Vehicle Procurement Strategy*. (a) The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Administrator of General Services, and the Director of the Office and Management and Budget, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Energy, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall assist the National Climate Advisor, through the Task Force established in section 203 of this order, in developing a comprehensive plan to create good jobs and stimulate clean energy industries by revitalizing the Federal Government's sustainability efforts.

(b) The plan shall aim to use, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, all available procurement authorities to achieve or facilitate:

(i) a carbon pollution-free electricity sector no later than 2035; and

(ii) clean and zero-emission vehicles for Federal, State, local, and Tribal government fleets, including vehicles of the United States Postal Service.

(c) If necessary, the plan shall recommend any additional legislation needed to accomplish these objectives.

(d) The plan shall also aim to ensure that the United States retains the union jobs integral to and involved in running and maintaining clean and zero-emission fleets, while spurring the creation of union jobs in the manufacture of those new vehicles. The plan shall be submitted to the Task Force within 90 days of the date of this order.

Sec. 206. *Procurement Standards*. Consistent with the Executive Order of January 25, 2021, entitled, "Ensuring the Future Is Made in All of America by All of America's Workers," agencies shall adhere to the requirements of the Made in America Laws in making clean energy, energy efficiency, and clean energy procurement decisions. Agencies shall, consistent with applicable law, apply and enforce the Davis-Bacon Act and prevailing wage and benefit requirements. The Secretary of Labor shall take steps to update prevailing wage requirements. The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality shall consider additional administrative steps and guidance to assist the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council in developing regulatory amendments to promote increased contractor attention on reduced carbon emission and Federal sustainability.

Sec. 207. *Renewable Energy on Public Lands and in Offshore Waters*. The Secretary of the Interior shall review siting and permitting processes on public lands and in offshore waters to identify to the Task Force steps that can be taken, consistent with applicable law, to increase renewable energy production on those lands and in those waters, with the goal of doubling offshore wind by 2030 while ensuring robust protection for our lands, waters, and biodiversity and creating good jobs. In conducting this review, the Secretary of the Interior shall consult, as appropriate, with the heads of relevant agencies, including the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Secretary of Energy, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, State and Tribal authorities, project developers, and other interested parties. The Secretary of the Interior shall engage with Tribal authorities regarding the development and management of renewable and conventional energy resources on Tribal lands.

Sec. 208. *Oil and Natural Gas Development on Public Lands and in Offshore Waters*. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Secretary of the Interior shall pause new oil and natural gas leases on public lands or in offshore waters pending completion of a comprehensive review and reconsideration of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices in light of the Secretary of the Interior's broad stewardship responsibilities over the public lands and in offshore waters, including potential climate and

other impacts associated with oil and gas activities on public lands or in offshore waters. The Secretary of the Interior shall complete that review in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Secretary of Energy. In conducting this analysis, and to the extent consistent with applicable law, the Secretary of the Interior shall consider whether to adjust royalties associated with coal, oil, and gas resources extracted from public lands and offshore waters, or take other appropriate action, to account for corresponding climate costs.

Sec. 209. *Fossil Fuel Subsidies.* The heads of agencies shall identify for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the National Climate Advisor any fossil fuel subsidies provided by their respective agencies, and then take steps to ensure that, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Federal funding is not directly subsidizing fossil fuels. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall seek, in coordination with the heads of agencies and the National Climate Advisor, to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies from the budget request for Fiscal Year 2022 and thereafter.

Sec. 210. *Clean Energy in Financial Management.* The heads of agencies shall identify opportunities for Federal funding to spur innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the National Climate Advisor, and then take steps to ensure that, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Federal funding is used to spur innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with agency heads and the National Climate Advisor, shall seek to prioritize such investments in the President's budget request for Fiscal Year 2022 and thereafter.

Sec. 211. *Climate Action Plans and Data and Information Products to Improve Adaptation and Increase Resilience.* (a) The head of each agency shall submit a draft action plan to the Task Force and the Federal Chief Sustainability Officer within 120 days of the date of this order that describes steps the agency can take with regard to its facilities and operations to bolster adaptation and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. Action plans should, among other things, describe the agency's climate vulnerabilities and describe the agency's plan to use the power of procurement to increase the energy and water efficiency of United States Government installations, buildings, and facilities and ensure they are climate-ready. Agencies shall consider the feasibility of using the purchasing power of the Federal Government to drive innovation, and shall seek to increase the Federal Government's resilience against supply chain disruptions. Such disruptions put the Nation's manufacturing sector at risk, as well as consumer access to critical goods and services. Agencies shall make their action plans public, and post them on the agency website, to the extent consistent with applicable law.

(b) Within 30 days of an agency's submission of an action plan, the Federal Chief Sustainability Officer, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall review the plan to assess its consistency with the policy set forth in section 204 of this order and the priorities issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

(c) After submitting an initial action plan, the head of each agency shall submit to the Task Force and Federal Chief Sustainability Officer progress reports annually on the status of implementation efforts. Agencies shall make progress reports public and post them on the agency website, to the extent consistent with applicable law. The heads of agencies shall assign their respective agency Chief Sustainability Officer the authority to perform duties relating to implementation of this order within the agency, to the extent consistent with applicable law.

(d) To assist agencies and State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, communities, and businesses in preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change, the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator

of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Secretary of Homeland Security, through the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in coordination with the heads of other agencies, as appropriate, shall provide to the Task Force a report on ways to expand and improve climate forecast capabilities and information products for the public. In addition, the Secretary of the Interior and the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget, in their capacities as the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Federal Geographic Data Committee, shall assess and provide to the Task Force a report on the potential development of a consolidated Federal geographic mapping service that can facilitate public access to climate-related information that will assist Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments in climate planning and resilience activities.

EMPOWERING WORKERS THROUGH REBUILDING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Sec. 212. *Policy.* This Nation needs millions of construction, manufacturing, engineering, and skilled-trades workers to build a new American infrastructure and clean energy economy. These jobs will create opportunities for young people and for older workers shifting to new professions, and for people from all backgrounds and communities. Such jobs will bring opportunity to communities too often left behind—places that have suffered as a result of economic shifts and places that have suffered the most from persistent pollution, including low-income rural and urban communities, communities of color, and Native communities.

Sec. 213. *Sustainable Infrastructure.* (a) The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall take steps, consistent with applicable law, to ensure that Federal infrastructure investment reduces climate pollution, and to require that Federal permitting decisions consider the effects of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. In addition, they shall review, and report to the National Climate Advisor on, siting and permitting processes, including those in progress under the auspices of the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, and identify steps that can be taken, consistent with applicable law, to accelerate the deployment of clean energy and transmission projects in an environmentally stable manner.

(b) Agency heads conducting infrastructure reviews shall, as appropriate, consult from an early stage with State, local, and Tribal officials involved in permitting or authorizing proposed infrastructure projects to develop efficient timelines for decision-making that are appropriate given the complexities of proposed projects.

EMPOWERING WORKERS BY ADVANCING CONSERVATION, AGRICULTURE, AND REFORESTATION

Sec. 214. *Policy.* It is the policy of my Administration to put a new generation of Americans to work conserving our public lands and waters. The Federal Government must protect America's natural treasures, increase reforestation, improve access to recreation, and increase resilience to wildfires and storms, while creating well-paying union jobs for more Americans, including more opportunities for women and people of color in occupations where they are underrepresented. America's farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners have an important role to play in combating the climate crisis and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, by sequestering carbon in soils, grasses, trees, and other vegetation and sourcing sustainable bioproducts and fuels. Coastal communities have an essential role to play in mitigating climate change and strengthening resilience by protecting and restoring coastal ecosystems, such as wetlands, seagrasses, coral and oyster reefs, and mangrove and kelp forests, to protect vulnerable coastlines, sequester carbon, and support biodiversity and fisheries.

Sec. 215. *Civilian Climate Corps.* In furtherance of the policy set forth in section 214 of this order, the Secretary of the Interior, in collaboration with the Secretary of Agriculture and the heads of other relevant agencies,

shall submit a strategy to the Task Force within 90 days of the date of this order for creating a Civilian Climate Corps Initiative, within existing appropriations, to mobilize the next generation of conservation and resilience workers and maximize the creation of accessible training opportunities and good jobs. The initiative shall aim to conserve and restore public lands and waters, bolster community resilience, increase reforestation, increase carbon sequestration in the agricultural sector, protect biodiversity, improve access to recreation, and address the changing climate.

Sec. 216. *Conserving Our Nation's Lands and Waters.* (a) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall submit a report to the Task Force within 90 days of the date of this order recommending steps that the United States should take, working with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, agricultural and forest landowners, fishermen, and other key stakeholders, to achieve the goal of conserving at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030.

(i) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality shall, as appropriate, solicit input from State, local, Tribal, and territorial officials, agricultural and forest landowners, fishermen, and other key stakeholders in identifying strategies that will encourage broad participation in the goal of conserving 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030.

(ii) The report shall propose guidelines for determining whether lands and waters qualify for conservation, and it also shall establish mechanisms to measure progress toward the 30-percent goal. The Secretary of the Interior shall subsequently submit annual reports to the Task Force to monitor progress.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall:

(i) initiate efforts in the first 60 days from the date of this order to collect input from Tribes, farmers, ranchers, forest owners, conservation groups, firefighters, and other stakeholders on how to best use Department of Agriculture programs, funding and financing capacities, and other authorities, and how to encourage the voluntary adoption of climate-smart agricultural and forestry practices that decrease wildfire risk fueled by climate change and result in additional, measurable, and verifiable carbon reductions and sequestration and that source sustainable bioproducts and fuels; and

(ii) submit to the Task Force within 90 days of the date of this order a report making recommendations for an agricultural and forestry climate strategy.

(c) The Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall initiate efforts in the first 60 days from the date of this order to collect input from fishermen, regional ocean councils, fishery management councils, scientists, and other stakeholders on how to make fisheries and protected resources more resilient to climate change, including changes in management and conservation measures, and improvements in science, monitoring, and cooperative research.

EMPOWERING WORKERS THROUGH REVITALIZING ENERGY COMMUNITIES

Sec. 217. *Policy.* It is the policy of my Administration to improve air and water quality and to create well-paying union jobs and more opportunities for women and people of color in hard-hit communities, including rural communities, while reducing methane emissions, oil and brine leaks, and other environmental harms from tens of thousands of former mining and well sites. Mining and power plant workers drove the industrial revolution and the economic growth that followed, and have been essential to the growth of the United States. As the Nation shifts to a clean energy economy,

Federal leadership is essential to foster economic revitalization of and investment in these communities, ensure the creation of good jobs that provide a choice to join a union, and secure the benefits that have been earned by workers.

Such work should include projects that reduce emissions of toxic substances and greenhouse gases from existing and abandoned infrastructure and that prevent environmental damage that harms communities and poses a risk to public health and safety. Plugging leaks in oil and gas wells and reclaiming abandoned mine land can create well-paying union jobs in coal, oil, and gas communities while restoring natural assets, revitalizing recreation economies, and curbing methane emissions. In addition, such work should include efforts to turn properties idled in these communities, such as brownfields, into new hubs for the growth of our economy. Federal agencies should therefore coordinate investments and other efforts to assist coal, oil and gas, and power plant communities, and achieve substantial reductions of methane emissions from the oil and gas sector as quickly as possible.

Sec. 218. *Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization.* There is hereby established an Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization (Interagency Working Group). The National Climate Advisor and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy shall serve as Co-Chairs of the Interagency Working Group.

(a) Membership. The Interagency Working Group shall consist of the following additional members:

(i) the Secretary of the Treasury;

(ii) the Secretary of the Interior;

(iii) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(iv) the Secretary of Commerce;

(v) the Secretary of Labor;

(vi) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(vii) the Secretary of Transportation;

(viii) the Secretary of Energy;

(ix) the Secretary of Education;

(x) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(xi) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(xii) the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and Director of the Domestic Policy Council; and

(xiii) the Federal Co-Chair of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

(b) Mission and Work.

(i) The Interagency Working Group shall coordinate the identification and delivery of Federal resources to revitalize the economies of coal, oil and gas, and power plant communities; develop strategies to implement the policy set forth in section 217 of this order and for economic and social recovery; assess opportunities to ensure benefits and protections for coal and power plant workers; and submit reports to the National Climate Advisor and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy on a regular basis on the progress of the revitalization effort.

(ii) As part of this effort, within 60 days of the date of this order, the Interagency Working Group shall submit a report to the President describing all mechanisms, consistent with applicable law, to prioritize grantmaking, Federal loan programs, technical assistance, financing, procurement, or other existing programs to support and revitalize the economies of coal and power plant communities, and providing recommendations for action consistent with the goals of the Interagency Working Group.

(c) Consultation. Consistent with the objectives set out in this order and in accordance with applicable law, the Interagency Working Group shall seek the views of State, local, and Tribal officials; unions; environmental justice organizations; community groups; and other persons it identifies who may have perspectives on the mission of the Interagency Working Group.

(d) Administration. The Interagency Working Group shall be housed within the Department of Energy. The Chairs shall convene regular meetings of the Interagency Working Group, determine its agenda, and direct its work. The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Chairs, shall designate an Executive Director of the Interagency Working Group, who shall coordinate the work of the Interagency Working Group and head any staff assigned to the Interagency Working Group.

(e) Officers. To facilitate the work of the Interagency Working Group, the head of each agency listed in subsection (a) of this section shall assign a designated official within the agency the authority to represent the agency on the Interagency Working Group and perform such other duties relating to the implementation of this order within the agency as the head of the agency deems appropriate.

SECURING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND SPURRING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Sec. 219. *Policy.* To secure an equitable economic future, the United States must ensure that environmental and economic justice are key considerations in how we govern. That means investing and building a clean energy economy that creates well-paying union jobs, turning disadvantaged communities—historically marginalized and overburdened—into healthy, thriving communities, and undertaking robust actions to mitigate climate change while preparing for the impacts of climate change across rural, urban, and Tribal areas. Agencies shall make achieving environmental justice part of their missions by developing programs, policies, and activities to address the disproportionately high and adverse human health, environmental, climate-related and other cumulative impacts on disadvantaged communities, as well as the accompanying economic challenges of such impacts. It is therefore the policy of my Administration to secure environmental justice and spur economic opportunity for disadvantaged communities that have been historically marginalized and overburdened by pollution and underinvestment in housing, transportation, water and wastewater infrastructure, and health care.

Sec. 220. *White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council.* (a) Section 1–102 of Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994 (Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) There is hereby created within the Executive Office of the President a White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council (Interagency Council). The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality shall serve as Chair of the Interagency Council.

"(b) Membership. The Interagency Council shall consist of the following additional members:

(i) the Secretary of Defense;

(ii) the Attorney General;

(iii) the Secretary of the Interior;

(iv) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(v) the Secretary of Commerce;

(vi) the Secretary of Labor;

(vii) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(viii) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(ix) the Secretary of Transportation;

(x) the Secretary of Energy;

(xi) the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers;

(xii) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(xiii) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(xiv) the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council;

(xv) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

(xvi) the National Climate Advisor;

(xvii) the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; and

(xviii) the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.

"(c) At the direction of the Chair, the Interagency Council may establish subgroups consisting exclusively of Interagency Council members or their designees under this section, as appropriate.

"(d) Mission and Work. The Interagency Council shall develop a strategy to address current and historic environmental injustice by consulting with the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council and with local environmental justice leaders. The Interagency Council shall also develop clear performance metrics to ensure accountability, and publish an annual public performance scorecard on its implementation.

"(e) Administration. The Office of Administration within the Executive Office of the President shall provide funding and administrative support for the Interagency Council, to the extent permitted by law and within existing appropriations. To the extent permitted by law, including the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535), and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency shall provide administrative support as necessary.

"(f) Meetings and Staff. The Chair shall convene regular meetings of the Council, determine its agenda, and direct its work. The Chair shall designate an Executive Director of the Council, who shall coordinate the work of the Interagency Council and head any staff assigned to the Council.

"(g) Officers. To facilitate the work of the Interagency Council, the head of each agency listed in subsection (b) shall assign a designated official within the agency to be an Environmental Justice Officer, with the authority to represent the agency on the Interagency Council and perform such other duties relating to the implementation of this order within the agency as the head of the agency deems appropriate."

(b) The Interagency Council shall, within 120 days of the date of this order, submit to the President, through the National Climate Advisor, a set of recommendations for further updating Executive Order 12898.

Sec. 221. *White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council.* There is hereby established, within the Environmental Protection Agency, the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council (Advisory Council), which shall advise the Interagency Council and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality.

(a) Membership. Members shall be appointed by the President, shall be drawn from across the political spectrum, and may include those with knowledge about or experience in environmental justice, climate change, disaster preparedness, racial inequity, or any other area determined by the President to be of value to the Advisory Council.

(b) Mission and Work. The Advisory Council shall be solely advisory. It shall provide recommendations to the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council established in section 220 of this order on how to increase the Federal Government's efforts to address current and historic environmental injustice, including recommendations for updating Executive Order 12898.

(c) Administration. The Environmental Protection Agency shall provide funding and administrative support for the Advisory Council to the extent permitted by law and within existing appropriations. Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without either compensation or reimbursement of expenses.

(d) Federal Advisory Committee Act. Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), may apply to the Advisory Council, any functions of the President under the Act, except for those in section 6 of the Act, shall be performed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 222. *Agency Responsibilities.* In furtherance of the policy set forth in section 219:

(a) The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality shall, within 6 months of the date of this order, create a geospatial Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool and shall annually publish interactive maps highlighting disadvantaged communities.

(b) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, within existing appropriations and consistent with applicable law:

(i) strengthen enforcement of environmental violations with disproportionate impact on underserved communities through the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance; and

(ii) create a community notification program to monitor and provide real-time data to the public on current environmental pollution, including emissions, criteria pollutants, and toxins, in frontline and fenceline communities—places with the most significant exposure to such pollution.

(c) The Attorney General shall, within existing appropriations and consistent with applicable law:

(i) consider renaming the Environment and Natural Resources Division the Environmental Justice and Natural Resources Division;

(ii) direct that division to coordinate with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, through the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, as well as with other client agencies as appropriate, to develop a comprehensive environmental justice enforcement strategy, which shall seek to provide timely remedies for systemic environmental violations and contaminations, and injury to natural resources; and

(iii) ensure comprehensive attention to environmental justice throughout the Department of Justice, including by considering creating an Office of Environmental Justice within the Department to coordinate environmental justice activities among Department of Justice components and United States Attorneys' Offices nationwide.

(d) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, consistent with applicable law and within existing appropriations:

(i) establish an Office of Climate Change and Health Equity to address the impact of climate change on the health of the American people; and

(ii) establish an Interagency Working Group to Decrease Risk of Climate Change to Children, the Elderly, People with Disabilities, and the Vulnerable as well as a biennial Health Care System Readiness Advisory Council, both of which shall report their progress and findings regularly to the Task Force.

(e) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall, in consultation with the National Climate Advisor, within existing appropriations, and within 100 days of the date of this order, publish a report identifying the climate strategies and technologies that will result in the most air and water quality improvements, which shall be made public to the maximum extent possible and published on the Office's website.

Sec. 223. *Justice40 Initiative.* (a) Within 120 days of the date of this order, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Director of the

Office of Management and Budget, and the National Climate Advisor, in consultation with the Advisory Council, shall jointly publish recommendations on how certain Federal investments might be made toward a goal that 40 percent of the overall benefits flow to disadvantaged communities. The recommendations shall focus on investments in the areas of clean energy and energy efficiency; clean transit; affordable and sustainable housing; training and workforce development; the remediation and reduction of legacy pollution; and the development of critical clean water infrastructure. The recommendations shall reflect existing authorities the agencies may possess for achieving the 40-percent goal as well as recommendations on any legislation needed to achieve the 40-percent goal.

(b) In developing the recommendations, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Climate Advisor shall consult with affected disadvantaged communities.

(c) Within 60 days of the recommendations described in subsection (a) of this section, agency heads shall identify applicable program investment funds based on the recommendations and consider interim investment guidance to relevant program staff, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

(d) By February 2022, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Administrator of the United States Digital Service, and other relevant agency heads, shall, to the extent consistent with applicable law, publish on a public website an annual Environmental Justice Scorecard detailing agency environmental justice performance measures.

PART III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

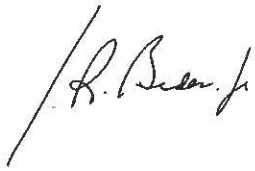
Sec. 301. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 27, 2021.

[FR Doc. 2021–02177
Filed 1–29–21; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3295–F1–P

ABSTRACT

This document provides guidance on the content of applications for renewal of the initial renewed operating license. The initial renewed operating license is the first renewed license issued under Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 54, "Requirements for Renewal of Operating Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants," after either supersession or the expiration of the original operating license issued under either 10 CFR Part 50 or Part 52 following the completion of construction under a construction permit issued under Part 50, or a combined license issued under Part 52. In this guidance document, the renewal of the initial renewed operating license is referred to as "subsequent license renewal" (SLR). Draft NUREG–2191, Revision 1, "Generic Aging Lessons Learned for Subsequent License Renewal (GALL-SLR) Draft Report for Comment" (GALL-SLR Report, Revision 1, GALL-SLR Report, or simply GALL-SLR) provides guidance for SLR applicants. The GALL-SLR Report contains the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff's generic evaluation of plant aging management programs (AMPs) and establishes the technical basis for their adequacy. The GALL-SLR Report contains recommendations about specific areas for which existing AMPs should be augmented for SLR. An applicant may reference this report in an SLR application to demonstrate that the AMPs at the applicant's facility correspond to those described in the GALL-SLR Report. If an applicant credits an AMP in the GALL-SLR Report, it is incumbent on the applicant to ensure that the conditions and operating experience at the plant are bounded by the conditions and OE for which the GALL-SLR Report program was evaluated. If these bounding conditions are not met, it is incumbent on the applicant to address any additional aging effects and augment the AMPs for SLR. For AMPs that are based on the GALL-SLR Report, the NRC staff will review and verify whether the applicant's AMPs are consistent with those described in the GALL-SLR Report, including applicable plant conditions and operating experience. The focus of the NRC staff's review of an SLR application is on the AMPs that an applicant has enhanced to be consistent with the GALL-SLR Report, the AMPs for which the applicant has taken an exception to the program described in the GALL-SLR Report, and plant-specific AMPs not described in the GALL-SLR Report.

This document is a companion document to Draft NUREG–2192, "Standard Review Plan for Review of Subsequent License Renewal Applications for Nuclear Power Plants, Draft Report for Comment" (SRP-SLR), Revision 1, that provides guidance to NRC staff on the review of SLR applications. The guidance in this document is for the use of future applicants for SLR. The NRC does not intend to impose the guidance in this document on current holders of an initial operating license. However, this document encompasses all of the guidance applicable to initial license renewal. Accordingly, both current holders of initial operating licenses as well as future applicants for initial license renewal may voluntarily choose to reference an AMP in the GALL-SLR Report in their applications. However, such applicants should inform the NRC that they plan to demonstrate consistency with the GALL-SLR Report.

Drafts of GALL-SLR Report, Revision 0, and the SRP-SLR, Revision 0, were published for public comment in December 2015, and the comment period ended on February 29, 2016. The staff received more than 300 pages of comments from interested stakeholders. The comments were reviewed and dispositioned by the staff, and documented in NUREG-2222, "Disposition of Public Comments on the Draft Subsequent License Renewal Guidance Documents NUREG–2191 and NUREG–2192" (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System [ADAMS] Accession No. ML17362A143), in December 2017. The disposition of the comments was published in final NUREG-2191, Revision 0, (GALL-SLR Report, Rev. 0) (ADAMS Accession Nos. ML17187A031, and ML17187A204, for Volumes 1 and 2 respectively) in July 2017. The

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14148 of January 20, 2025

Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy.* The previous administration has embedded deeply unpopular, inflationary, illegal, and radical practices within every agency and office of the Federal Government. The injection of "diversity, equity, and inclusion" (DEI) into our institutions has corrupted them by replacing hard work, merit, and equality with a divisive and dangerous preferential hierarchy. Orders to open the borders have endangered the American people and dissolved Federal, State, and local resources that should be used to benefit the American people. Climate extremism has exploded inflation and overburdened businesses with regulation.

To commence the policies that will make our Nation united, fair, safe, and prosperous again, it is the policy of the United States to restore common sense to the Federal Government and unleash the potential of the American citizen. The revocations within this order will be the first of many steps the United States Federal Government will take to repair our institutions and our economy.

Sec. 2. *Revocation of Orders and Actions.* The following executive actions are hereby revoked:

(a) Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government).

(b) Executive Order 13986 of January 20, 2021 (Ensuring a Lawful and Accurate Enumeration and Apportionment Pursuant to the Decennial Census).

(c) Executive Order 13987 of January 20, 2021 (Organizing and Mobilizing the United States Government To Provide a Unified and Effective Response To Combat COVID–19 and To Provide United States Leadership on Global Health and Security).

(d) Executive Order 13988 of January 20, 2021 (Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation).

(e) Executive Order 13989 of January 20, 2021 (Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Personnel).

(f) Executive Order 13990 of January 20, 2021 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis).

(g) Executive Order 13992 of January 20, 2021 (Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Regulation).

(h) Executive Order 13993 of January 20, 2021 (Revision of Civil Immigration Enforcement Policies and Priorities).

(i) Executive Order 13995 of January 21, 2021 (Ensuring an Equitable Pandemic Response and Recovery).

(j) Executive Order 13996 of January 21, 2021 (Establishing the COVID–19 Pandemic Testing Board and Ensuring a Sustainable Public Health Workforce for COVID–19 and Other Biological Threats).

(k) Executive Order 13997 of January 21, 2021 (Improving and Expanding Access to Care and Treatments for COVID–19).

(l) Executive Order 13999 of January 21, 2021 (Protecting Worker Health and Safety).

(m) Executive Order 14000 of January 21, 2021 (Supporting the Reopening and Continuing Operation of Schools and Early Childhood Education Providers).

(n) Executive Order 14002 of January 22, 2021 (Economic Relief Related to the COVID–19 Pandemic).

(o) Executive Order 14003 of January 22, 2021 (Protecting the Federal Workforce).

(p) Executive Order 14004 of January 25, 2021 (Enabling All Qualified Americans To Serve Their Country in Uniform).

(q) Executive Order 14006 of January 26, 2021 (Reforming Our Incarceration System To Eliminate the Use of Privately Operated Criminal Detention Facilities).

(r) Executive Order 14007 of January 27, 2021 (President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology).

(s) Executive Order 14008 of January 27, 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad).

(t) Executive Order 14009 of January 28, 2021 (Strengthening Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act).

(u) Executive Order 14010 of February 2, 2021 (Creating a Comprehensive Regional Framework To Address the Causes of Migration, To Manage Migration Throughout North and Central America, and To Provide Safe and Orderly Processing of Asylum Seekers at the United States Border).

(v) Executive Order 14011 of February 2, 2021 (Establishment of Interagency Task Force on the Reunification of Families).

(w) Executive Order 14012 of February 2, 2021 (Restoring Faith in Our Legal Immigration Systems and Strengthening Integration and Inclusion Efforts for New Americans).

(x) Executive Order 14013 of February 4, 2021 (Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration).

(y) Executive Order 14015 of February 14, 2021 (Establishment of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships).

(z) Executive Order 14018 of February 24, 2021 (Revocation of Certain Presidential Actions).

(aa) Executive Order 14019 of March 7, 2021 (Promoting Access to Voting).

(bb) Executive Order 14020 of March 8, 2021 (Establishment of the White House Gender Policy Council).

(cc) Executive Order 14021 of March 8, 2021 (Guaranteeing an Educational Environment Free From Discrimination on the Basis of Sex, Including Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity).

(dd) Executive Order 14022 of April 1, 2021 (Termination of Emergency With Respect to the International Criminal Court).

(ee) Executive Order 14023 of April 9, 2021 (Establishment of the Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States).

(ff) Executive Order 14027 of May 7, 2021 (Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office).

(gg) Executive Order 14029 of May 14, 2021 (Revocation of Certain Presidential Actions and Technical Amendment).

(hh) Executive Order 14030 of May 20, 2021 (Climate-Related Financial Risk).

(ii) Executive Order 14031 of May 28, 2021 (Advancing Equity, Justice, and Opportunity for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders).

(jj) Executive Order 14035 of June 25, 2021 (Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce).

(kk) Executive Order 14037 of August 5, 2021 (Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks).

(ll) Executive Order 14044 of September 13, 2021 (Amending Executive Order 14007).

(mm) Executive Order 14045 of September 13, 2021 (White House Initiative on Advancing Educational Equity, Excellence, and Economic Opportunity for Hispanics).

(nn) Executive Order 14049 of October 11, 2021 (White House Initiative on Advancing Educational Equity, Excellence, and Economic Opportunity for Native Americans and Strengthening Tribal Colleges and Universities).

(oo) Executive Order 14050 of October 19, 2021 (White House Initiative on Advancing Educational Equity, Excellence, and Economic Opportunity for Black Americans).

(pp) Executive Order 14052 of November 15, 2021 (Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act).

(qq) Executive Order 14055 of November 18, 2021 (Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Service Contracts).

(rr) Executive Order 14057 of December 8, 2021 (Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability).

(ss) Executive Order 14060 of December 15, 2021 (Establishing the United States Council on Transnational Organized Crime).

(tt) Executive Order 14069 of March 15, 2022 (Advancing Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness in Federal Contracting by Promoting Pay Equity and Transparency).

(uu) Executive Order 14070 of April 5, 2022 (Continuing To Strengthen Americans' Access to Affordable, Quality Health Coverage).

(vv) Executive Order 14074 of May 25, 2022 (Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices To Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety).

(ww) Executive Order 14075 of June 15, 2022 (Advancing Equality for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Individuals).

(xx) Executive Order 14082 of September 12, 2022 (Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022).

(yy) Executive Order 14084 of September 30, 2022 (Promoting the Arts, the Humanities, and Museum and Library Services).

(zz) Executive Order 14087 of October 14, 2022 (Lowering Prescription Drug Costs for Americans).

(aaa) Executive Order 14089 of December 13, 2022 (Establishing the President's Advisory Council on African Diaspora Engagement in the United States).

(bbb) Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government).

(ccc) The Presidential Memorandum of March 13, 2023 (Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the United States Arctic Coast of the Outer Continental Shelf from Oil or Gas Leasing).

(ddd) Executive Order 14094 of April 6, 2023 (Modernizing Regulatory Review).

(eee) Executive Order 14096 of April 21, 2023 (Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All).

(fff) Executive Order 14099 of May 9, 2023 (Moving Beyond COVID–19 Vaccination Requirements for Federal Workers).

(ggg) Executive Order 14110 of October 30, 2023 (Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence).

(hhh) Executive Order 14115 of February 1, 2024 (Imposing Certain Sanctions on Persons Undermining Peace, Security, and Stability in the West Bank).

(iii) Executive Order 14124 of July 17, 2024 (White House Initiative on Advancing Educational Equity, Excellence, and Economic Opportunity Through Hispanic-Serving Institutions).

(jjj) Executive Order 14134 of January 3, 2025 (Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Agriculture).

(kkk) Executive Order 14135 of January 3, 2025 (Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Homeland Security).

(lll) Executive Order 14136 of January 3, 2025 (Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Justice).

(mmm) Executive Order 14137 of January 3, 2025 (Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of the Treasury).

(nnn) Executive Order 14138 of January 3, 2025 (Providing an Order of Succession Within the Office of Management and Budget).

(ooo) Executive Order 14139 of January 3, 2025 (Providing an Order of Succession Within the Office of the National Cyber Director).

(ppp) The Presidential Memorandum of January 3, 2025 (Designation of Officials of the Council on Environmental Quality to Act as Chairman).

(qqq) The Presidential Memorandum of January 3, 2025 (Designation of Officials of the Office of Personnel Management to Act as Director).

(rrr) The Presidential Memorandum of January 3, 2025 (Designation of Officials of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to Act as Director).

(sss) The Presidential Memorandum of January 3, 2025 (Designation of Officials of the United States Agency for Global Media to Act as Chief Executive Officer).

(ttt) The Presidential Memorandum of January 3, 2025 (Designation of Officials of the United States Agency for International Development to Act as Administrator).

(uuu) The Presidential Memorandum of January 3, 2025 (Designation of Officials of the United States International Development Finance Corporation to Act as Chief Executive Officer).

(vvv) The Presidential Memorandum of January 6, 2025 (Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Oil or Natural Gas Leasing).

(www) The Presidential Memorandum of January 6, 2025 (Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Oil or Natural Gas Leasing).

(xxx) The Presidential Memorandum of January 14, 2025 (Certification of Rescission of Cuba's Designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism).

(yyy) The Presidential Memorandum of January 14, 2025 (Revocation of National Security Presidential Memorandum 5).

(zzz) Executive Order 14143 of January 16, 2025 (Providing for the Appointment of Alumni of AmeriCorps to the Competitive Service).

Sec. 3. *Implementation.* (a) To effectuate the revocations described in section 2 of this order, the heads of each agency shall take immediate steps to end Federal implementation of unlawful and radical DEI ideology.

(b) The Director of the Domestic Policy Council (DPC) and the Director of the National Economic Council (NEC) shall review all Federal Government actions taken pursuant to the orders, memoranda, and proclamations listed in section 2 of this order and take necessary steps to rescind, replace, or amend such actions as appropriate. Within 45 days of the date of this order, the Director of the DPC and the Director of the NEC shall submit to the President an additional list of orders, memoranda, and proclamations issued by the prior administration that should be rescinded, as well as a list of replacement orders, memoranda, or proclamations, to increase American prosperity.

(c) The National Security Advisor (NSA) shall immediately begin a complete and thorough review of all National Security Memoranda (NSMs) issued from January 20, 2021, through January 20, 2025, for harm to national security, domestic resilience, and American values. No later than 45 days from the date of this order, the NSA shall recommend to the President NSMs for rescission.

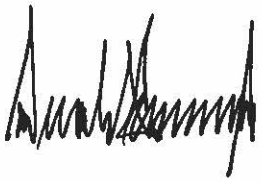
Sec. 4. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 20, 2025.

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