

Environmental Review Process for PTC Wayside Poles

Determining Whether an EA Is Required

Section 1.1307(a) of the Commission's rules requires an applicant to file an Environmental Assessment (EA) if construction of a facility may significantly affect the environment. If an EA is required, construction may not begin until the Commission issues a Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI).¹ The conditions under which an EA is routinely required are set out in Section 1.1307(a) and (b) and the Note to Section 1.1307(d).² In order to determine whether any of these conditions are met, the railroads must take the following steps:

- Determine whether the construction may affect historic properties or Indian religious sites (Section 1.1307(a)(4) and (5)). This determination is made by following the procedures set forth in the Program Comment adopted by ACHP on May 16, 2014, or any agreed-upon alternative procedure contemplated under the Program Comment. If these processes result in a determination of adverse effect and the adverse effect cannot be avoided, mitigation measures will be memorialized in a PTC adverse effect agreement, and an EA is then required.
- Determine whether the construction may affect listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, or is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of proposed threatened or endangered species or destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat (Section 1.1307(a)(3)). This is determined in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), or based on information from FWS, as follows:
 - If threatened or endangered species are not located in the action area, or if they are present in the action area but would not be affected, no EA is required. A determination that no threatened or endangered species are present in the action area may be made by querying the FWS' Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) database. Alternatively, the railroad may rely on publicly available FWS species lists for the area containing each site, or it may obtain a site-specific determination of no effect from the local FWS field office, or its own qualified biologist may determine no effect. FCC staff will work with FWS staff to help obtain expeditious determinations of no effect in appropriate cases.
 - If threatened or endangered species may be affected, informal consultation with FWS is required. If FWS issues a finding of Not Likely to Adversely Affect, no EA is required.
 - If FWS finds there may be an adverse effect, the railroad must formally consult with FWS and complete a Biological Assessment. An EA is then required.

¹ In the unusual circumstance where the Commission is unable to issue a FONSI, additional environmental processing is required.

² The Commission will also require an EA if it finds that an otherwise excluded action may have a significant environmental impact under Section 1.1307(c) or (d). If the FCC determines that a railroad must file an EA pursuant to Section 1.1307(c) or (d), FCC staff will inform the railroad in writing.

- Determine if the site is located in a 100-year floodplain (Section 1.1307(a)(6)). Floodplain boundaries are identified on maps available from FEMA. If the site is in a floodplain, an EA is required, and the EA must show that the construction will be at least one foot above the floodplain.

The remaining criteria requiring an EA are unlikely to be met for PTC wayside poles. However, the railroad must satisfy itself that none of these criteria are triggered:

- Location in a designated wilderness area (Section 1.1307(a)(1)).
- Location in a designated wildlife preserve (Section 1.1307(a)(2)).
- Significant change in surface features (Section 1.1307(a)(7)). The most common type of significant change in surface features for communications projects is wetland fill. If a wayside pole will require wetland fill, the railroad must obtain a regional wetlands permit or an individual site permit from the Army Corps of Engineers and attach the permit to the EA, or attach a preexisting agreement or other document from the Army Corps of Engineers that permits construction.
- Use of high intensity white lights in a residential neighborhood (Section 1.1307(a)(8)).
- Human exposure to radio frequency emissions in excess of the Commission's guidelines (Section 1.1307(b)).
- Structure height more than 450 feet above ground level (Section 1.1307(d) Note).

Preparing and Filing an EA

If an EA is required, it must be filed as an attachment to Form 601 in the Universal Licensing System (ULS). To file Form 601, the railroad will need the FCC Registration Number, password, and call sign associated with the underlying license. PTC-220, LLC, has indicated that it will make this information available to the Class 1 freight railroads.

For those railroads without an FRN and password, the following process can be used:

- Complete the Form 601 Main Form with request for waiver of mandatory electronic filing and original signature rules.
 - Respond "Yes" to the waiver question (Question 11a).
 - List Sections 1.913(b), 1.917(a), and 1.917(d) in response to Question 11b.
- Include a Waiver Attachment with justification for waiver.
- Include a separate Schedule D for each location. Complete:
 - Coordinates
 - City
 - County
 - State
 - NEPA question (Question 26)
 - International coordination questions (Questions 23 and 28)
- Send application, waiver attachment, and additional attachments discussed below to PTCQuestions@fcc.gov

A single Form 601 and a single EA may be used for multiple sites that are subject to similar environmental analysis. ULS will accept up to 999 sites in a single submission, provided they are all associated with the same license. The only guideline is that the fact patterns should be sufficiently similar so that the EA may be easily understood. If a Form 601 submission includes multiple sites, the coordinates for each site shall be listed on Schedule D.

If an EA is required, the railroad must address all the factors in Section 1.1307(a) and (b), even if the EA requirement is not triggered under a particular factor. The required contents of an EA are outlined in the attached NEPA checklist (Attachment A). If the same analysis and supporting documentation applies to multiple sites within an EA, it may be stated only once and need not be repeated for each site. If the common analysis or documentation applies to fewer than all of the sites included within an EA, the submission should make clear which sites are included.

ULS allows an applicant to submit multiple attachments to Form 601 in .pdf format. For ease of review, we recommend that the railroad submit the EA and each supporting document or group of related supporting documents as separate attachments. Each attachment should be given a name that clearly identifies what it is and the scope of the sites that it covers, if fewer than all of the sites included in the EA. If a document refers to sites that are not included within the relevant Form 601, we recommend that the railroad highlight the information that pertains to the relevant sites so as to assist the FCC reviewer.

To further facilitate review, we additionally recommend that the railroad provide, as separate attachments to each Form 601 submission, one or more NEPA cover sheets and TCNS summary charts. Sample formats for the NEPA cover sheet and TCNS summary chart are Attachments B and C, respectively. The cover sheet should summarize, in succinct fashion, whether each of the EA criteria in Section 1.1307 is triggered for the wayside poles included in the submission, as well as the pages in the EA where each criterion is covered and the attachment(s) containing the documentation relevant to each criterion. The TCNS summary should indicate, for each Tribal Nation contacted, whether 1) the Tribal Nation has indicated in TCNS that its lack of a reply indicates no interest; 2) the Tribal Nation has agreed that further pre-construction process for the poles included in the submission is unnecessary (and the date and nature of documentation, such as a TCNS response, letter, or adverse effect agreement, memorializing that concurrence); 3) the Tribal Nation did not respond to the railroad's attempts at contact and the FCC has not directed that the Tribal Nation be given a further opportunity to participate (and the date the lack of response was referred to the FCC); or 4) the FCC has resolved disputed issues between the railroad and the Tribal Nation (and the date of the FCC's determination). The TCNS summary should also provide the relevant TCNS number(s) and identify where any relevant documentation not contained within TCNS may be found.

To ensure that they can be easily associated with the correct EA, both the NEPA cover sheet and the TCNS summary chart should include the coordinates of the pole sites covered, matching the coordinates in Form 601 Schedule D. If the information in either document is not the same for all sites contained

within a submission, we recommend preparing multiple versions of the cover sheet and/or TCNS summary, clearly indicating by coordinates which poles are covered by each version. Multiple iterations of the cover sheet or TCNS summary may be submitted in a single .pdf document as a single attachment to Form 601.

When a railroad submits Form 601 with an attached EA and associated documentation, ULS will automatically assign an application file number. Within one week after filing, the Form 601 will be placed on public notice for a 30-day comment period. A FONSI is ordinarily issued within 15 days after the end of the comment period unless: 1) the EA did not include all of the information required in the checklist; 2) a petition to deny is filed; or 3) staff identifies unusual circumstances under which the construction may have a significant environmental impact under Section 1.1307(d). Staff will endeavor to identify any missing information early in the comment period, and if the missing information is promptly provided and does not materially change the submission, it ordinarily will not require additional notice or otherwise delay the review. It is our experience that petitions to deny are rare and can almost always be anticipated based on known controversy. If a petition to deny is filed that affects fewer than all of the sites in a submission, the railroad can file a severance as a minor amendment so that a FONSI can be granted for all sites that are not subject to the petition to deny.