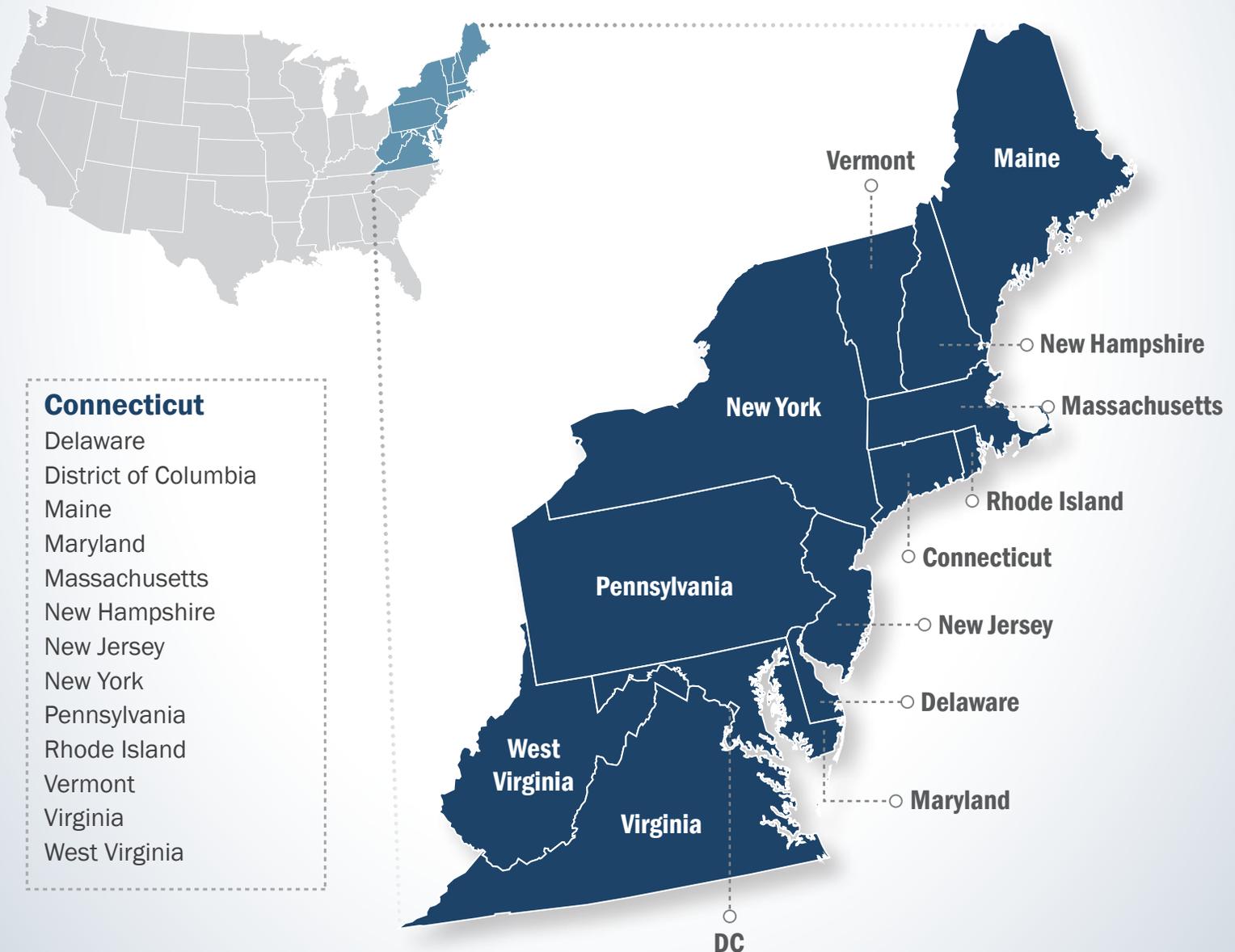




FirstNet[®]

Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network **Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern United States**

VOLUME 1 - CHAPTER 1



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First Responder Network Authority



Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network **Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern United States**

VOLUME 1 - CHAPTER 1

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Cooperating Agencies

Federal Communications Commission
General Services Administration
U.S. Department of Agriculture—Rural Utilities Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture—U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture—Natural Resource Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Defense—Department of the Air Force
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

April 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

Title VI of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Public Law [Pub. L.] No. 112-96, Title VI Stat. 156 (codified at 47 United States Code [U.S.C.] 1401 *et seq.*) (the Act) created and authorized the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) to ensure the establishment of a nationwide public safety broadband network (NPSBN) based on a single, national network architecture (47 U.S.C. § 1422(b)). FirstNet was created as an independent authority within the Department of Commerce’s National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), the Executive Branch agency that is principally responsible for advising the president on telecommunications and information policy issues.

The Act meets a long-standing and critical national infrastructure need to create a nationwide broadband network that would, for the first time, allow police officers, fire fighters, emergency medical service professionals, and other public safety officials to effectively communicate with each other across agencies and jurisdictions. The NPSBN (i.e., the Proposed Action) is intended to cover all 50 states, 5 territories, and the District of Columbia.

The Act charges FirstNet with taking all actions necessary to ensure the building, deployment, and operation of NPSBN, by, at a minimum:

- Ensuring nationwide standards for use and access to the network (47 U.S.C. § 1426(b)(1)(A));
- Issuing open, transparent, and competitive requests for proposals to the private sector (47 U.S.C. § 1426(b)(1)(B));
- Encouraging use of existing commercial wireless infrastructure to speed deployment (47 U.S.C. § 1426(b)(1)(C)); and
- Managing and overseeing private sector entities that build, operate, and maintain the network (47 U.S.C. § 1426(b)(1)(D)).

In addition to these requirements, the Act mandates careful consideration of rural areas. This includes requiring FirstNet, to the maximum extent economically desirable, to include deployment phases with substantial rural coverage milestones as part of each construction and deployment phase of the network (47 U.S.C. § 1426(b)(3)).

The lack of interoperability in public safety communications, and the hazards associated with it, have been known within the public safety community and the telecommunications industry for quite some time. In 1996, the Public Safety Wireless Advisory Committee (PSWAC), which was established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and NTIA in 1995, published a report on the current state of public safety wireless communications (Public Safety Wireless Advisory Committee, 1996).

The report identified three major problems:

1. The radio frequencies allocated to public safety were congested and growing more so;
2. The ability of officials from different public safety agencies to communicate with each other was limited due to multiple frequency bands, incompatible equipment, and a lack of standardization in repeater spacing and transmission formats; and
3. Public safety officials were unable to effectively pursue their missions because they were not able to take advantage of cutting-edge communications technologies that would make their job performance safer and more efficient.

The report concluded that “unless immediate measures are taken to alleviate spectrum shortfalls and promote interoperability, Public Safety agencies will not be able to adequately discharge their obligation to protect life and property in a safe, efficient, and cost effective manner” (Public Safety Wireless Advisory Committee, 1996). The report went on to describe interoperability issues that hampered emergency response activities in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York City and the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. It further emphasized that these concerns also applied to more routine, day-to-day emergency response activities, and that the needs of the public safety community – with regard to security, resilience, redundancy, and coverage – were unique and mission-critical.

Although these communications challenges that face the public safety community were known, the true genesis of the NPSBN lies with the 9/11 Commission Report (the Report), published on July 22, 2004 (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, 2004). This report analyzed the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and sought to provide recommendations and new paths forward to ensure greater public safety based on the events that transpired on that day. The Commission interviewed more than 1,200 individuals and reviewed millions of pages of documents in an effort to understand how the attacks were possible and how to best attempt to prevent such a tragedy from ever recurring.

The Report identified a critical need for improved communications capabilities for the public safety community through the “expedited and increased assignment of radio spectrum for public safety purposes” (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, 2004). As numerous on-site reports from public safety personnel at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and Somerset County, Pennsylvania indicated, the lack of interoperable communications capability among the multiple police, fire, and emergency medical services personnel hampered rescue efforts and in many cases likely led to an increased loss of life. Hundreds of police officers and fire fighters, including off-duty personnel who reported to the scene to engage in rescue efforts upon learning of the events that were unfolding, were killed in the line of duty; this amounted to the largest loss of first responders in a single event anywhere in history (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States, 2004). In 2012, the Act created FirstNet with the primary purpose of designing, building, and operating a dedicated public safety communications network to provide first responders with the tools they need to do their jobs more effectively, and to minimize the loss of life in the event of any future natural or manmade emergencies or disasters.

The Act also establishes a process allowing states and territories to determine whether to participate in the FirstNet proposed network for that state or conduct their own deployment of a radio access network (RAN) in their respective states (47 U.S.C. § 1442(e)). A state that chooses to deploy its own RAN is required by the Act to follow certain procedural requirements, including submitting an alternative plan to the FCC for deployment/construction, maintenance, and operation of the RAN within that state. If the FCC approves the alternative plan, the state could apply to NTIA for a grant to construct the RAN within the state, and must apply to NTIA to lease spectrum capacity from FirstNet (47 U.S.C. § 1442(e)(3)(C)).

The Act establishes in the U.S. Department of the Treasury a fund known as a “Network Construction Fund.” This fund must be used by FirstNet to carry out its statutory mission. The source of the funds to be deposited came from the proceeds of incentive auctions that are authorized under the Act. Prior to the deposit of proceeds from the incentive auctions, Congress authorized NTIA to borrow up to \$2 billion from the Treasury, in order for FirstNet to carry out its responsibilities under the Act (47 U.S.C. § 1427(a)). However, NTIA is required to reimburse the Treasury, without interest, for any of the funds borrowed with the proceeds it receives from incentive auctions.

As a federal entity, FirstNet is required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), which requires that the government examine the environmental, social, historic, and cultural impacts of its Proposed Actions before it irretrievably commits resources to undertake them. Furthermore, FirstNet must comply with its own NEPA implementing instructions, which were finalized and published in the Federal Register (79 FR 23945 [April 29, 2014]). FirstNet published a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register to prepare five coordinated Programmatic Environmental Impact Statements (PEISs) (79 FR 67156 [November 12, 2014]). The PEISs analyze the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed action as well as alternative approaches to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the NPSBN on natural, cultural, and social resources. Each of the five PEISs analyzes potential impacts in a particular region of the country.

1.2. PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH AND TIERING

A programmatic environmental document, such as the five coordinated PEISs being developed for the Proposed Action, is prepared when an agency is proposing to carry out a broad action, program, or policy. FirstNet has determined that the design, deployment/construction, and operation of the NPSBN is a broad action with nationwide implications. This approach, which considers the full planning area, provides for the broadest and most extensive NEPA analysis in order to support the balancing of different considerations, including social, economic, historic, and environmental issues. Furthermore, the programmatic approach creates a comprehensive analytical framework that assesses potential impacts expected from the program as a whole. It also supports any subsequent site-specific environmental analyses that may be required for individual actions at specific locations, once they are identified. Finally, and as discussed in the introduction to each of the Environmental Consequences sections, the programmatic approach

allows FirstNet to identify and define four categories of actions and associated levels of potential impact as described below:

- *Potentially significant*, where there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant;
- *Less than significant with best management practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures incorporated* (as defined through the consultation with the relevant resource agency), where the use of BMPs and mitigation measures reduce an effect from a *potentially significant* impact to a *less than significant* impact;
- *Less than significant*, where the Proposed Action is expected to result in impacts that are not potentially significant, regardless of whether BMPs or mitigation measures are incorporated; or
- *No impact*, which applies where a Proposed Action is not likely to cause an impact.

To streamline the NEPA process and avoid repetition, the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations encourage federal agencies to develop a tiered approach to their analyses (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1502.20), by working from broad, general NEPA documents addressing large-scale program-level impacts and decisions down to site-specific documents. The PEISs are intended to provide broad analysis and direction regarding the overall potential impacts of the NPSBN. When a proposed network design is ready, and specific sites are proposed for deployment, the decision to deploy the NPSBN would not be revisited; instead subsequent memoranda, Categorical Exclusions (CEs), Environmental Assessments (EAs), or EISs would be “tiered” off of the PEISs, and would summarize, or incorporate by reference, much of the detailed analyses presented in the PEISs as a means of streamlining the NEPA process (40 CFR 1500.4[I]). To satisfy NEPA, a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) would be prepared for activities associated with the design, deployment/construction, and operation of the NPSBN that fall within the range of activities analyzed in the PEISs and do not have any extraordinary circumstances that would require further study. Site-specific actions, once defined, would be evaluated against the analyses presented in the programmatic review for future NEPA compliance, and the appropriate level of NEPA review would be determined by FirstNet and developed accordingly.

1.3. PROJECT REGIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AREA

FirstNet, in consultation with CEQ, decided to analyze the potential impacts of the NPSBN in five regions, as shown in Figure 1.3-1.

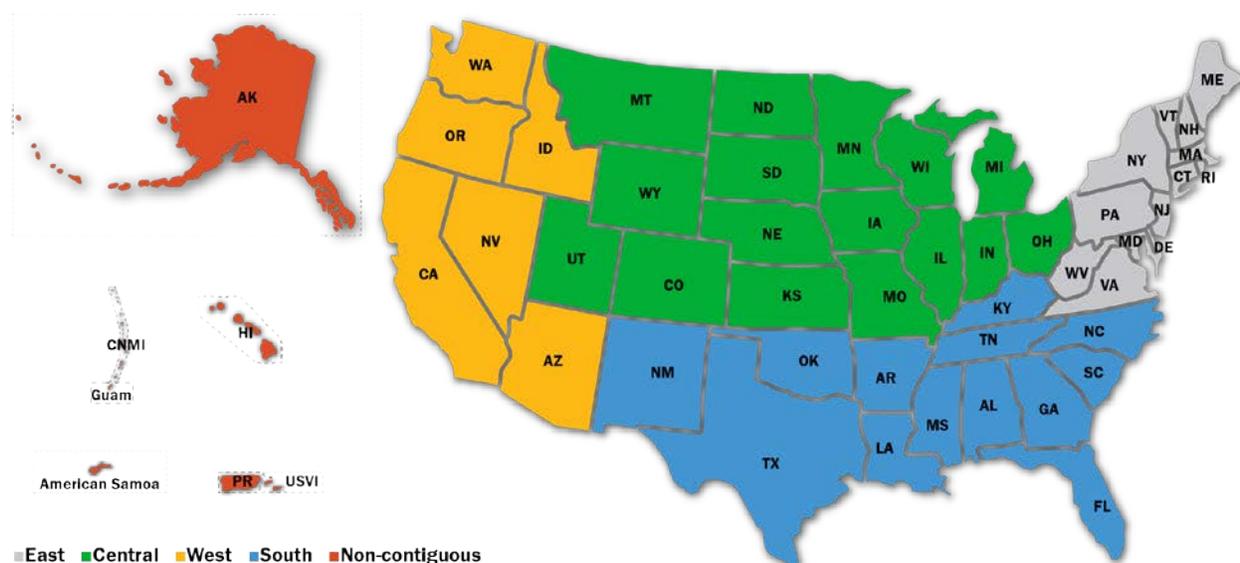


Figure 1.3-1: FirstNet PEIS Regions of Analysis

The single, unified analysis for the entire NPSBN has been divided into the five regions as described above in order to provide a greater depth of information and to more efficiently support FirstNet’s mission objectives. The FirstNet PEIS Proposed Action area would cover the geography of the 50 states, the 5 territories, the District of Columbia, and 567 tribal nations.

This PEIS focuses on the East region encompassing 13 states and the District of Columbia. This PEIS contains analysis for Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The FirstNet East region covers 7 percent of the United States land mass, yet the regional population comprises approximately 23 percent of the total United States population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015). To aid the reader, the existing environment and environmental consequences are compiled into state-specific chapters.

1.4. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to develop the NPSBN. The NPSBN is intended to facilitate the use of rugged, easy-to-use devices, and provide a set of applications and services on a single, interoperable platform built to open, non-proprietary commercially-available standards for emergency and daily public safety communications. These applications and services would enhance the ability of the public safety community to perform more reliably, effectively and safely. The NPSBN would also provide a backbone to allow for improved communications by carrying high-speed data, location information, images, and, eventually, streaming video. This capability would increase situational awareness during an emergency, thereby improving the ability of the public safety community to effectively engage and respond.

The FirstNet network would be “hardened” from the physical layer, user access, and cyber security perspectives, to be more resilient to impacts from natural and man-made disasters. Hardening refers to a variety of methods that may be used to make a structure more resistant to failure, whether through physical reinforcement of a structure, redundant sources of emergency

power, or additional firewalls and cybersecurity measures. These efforts would be designed not only to ensure that the network has greater resistance to system failure than what is currently available, but also that it can recover more rapidly should failure occur at any point in the system. The goal would be to provide not only interoperability, but also improved operability in the event of a natural or manmade disaster. The network operating standards would also provide local control to public safety agencies, allowing for more control over the configuration, deployment, and management of multiple types of Information Technology resources, referred to as provisioning, as well as device features, and reporting.

The Proposed Action is needed to address existing deficiencies in public safety communications interoperability, durability, and resiliency that have been highlighted in recent years for the ways in which they have hindered response activities in high profile natural and manmade disasters. Today, first responders rely on numerous separate, incompatible, and often proprietary land mobile radio networks. This makes it difficult, and at times impossible, for emergency responders from different jurisdictions to communicate, especially during major emergencies that require a multi-jurisdictional response (National Task Force on Interoperability, 2005).

During the September 11 attacks, members of the public safety community, who risked their own safety on behalf of others, were unable to communicate with each other on radio systems operating on different, incompatible frequencies. Additionally, emergency messages could not reach first responders as wireless and wire-line networks were overwhelmed with traffic. At the Pentagon, commanders had to resort to sending runners with paper messages to forward instructions to those trying to save as many lives as possible.

In the years that followed these events, the federal government provided billions of dollars and valuable radio spectrum to promote interoperability and improve operations (Congressional Research Service, 2011). Subsequent disasters, however, have shown that public safety response is still often compromised by an inability to communicate due to radio systems operating on different, incompatible frequencies. This is largely the result of the fragmented initial design and uncoordinated upgrades of public safety communications. Most upgrades were planned and executed at the local level; what was lacking was an overarching plan to connect all first responders under one dedicated interoperable system.

Four years after September 11, the Hurricane Katrina disaster response in August 2005 highlighted the equally fundamental challenge of operability. The collapse of critical infrastructure proved challenging throughout most of the region affected, as failures in one sector led to failures in others. The physical communications infrastructure in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama was devastated, with more than 3 million customer telephone lines destroyed; in New Orleans, only two FM and two AM radio stations out of 41 survived the storm and subsequent flooding. Almost 2,000 cell towers were knocked out, which severely degraded Land Mobile Radio (LMR) communications. At one time, more than 35 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) were out of service, which resulted in a weeks-long, sustained loss of 911 services in some parts of the region (Miller, R., 2006). This rendered the issue of interoperability moot, since the equipment and infrastructure on which the system relied were not operable to begin with (U.S. House of Representatives, 2005).

Many of these same challenges presented themselves again in October 2013 when Hurricane Sandy battered the northeast U.S. At the peak of the storm, approximately 25 percent of all cell sites across 10 states and the District of Columbia were out of service, resulting in the same loss of basic operability seen in previous events (Hurricane Sandy Task Force, 2013). The loss of power and loss of backhaul capacity¹ significantly impacted the functionality of the telecommunications infrastructure in the affected regions; one of the recommendations of the Hurricane Sandy Recovery Task Force was to “develop a resilient power strategy for wireless and data communications infrastructure and consumer equipment” (Hurricane Sandy Task Force, 2013). This underscored the need for a disaster-resistant network that could continue to function in an emergency, and that could recover quickly from a failure at a single point somewhere in the system without that point failure causing a ripple effect of failures throughout the system.

In May 2014, the National Public Safety Telecommunications Council (NPSTC) published its final report, *Defining Public Safety Grade Systems and Facilities*, which provides information and recommendations for resiliency and durability in a communications system designed to resist failures due to manmade or natural disasters (National Public Safety Telecommunications Council, 2014). The NPSBN is intended to have a higher level of redundancy and resiliency than current commercial networks in order to support the public safety community effectively.

1.5. FEDERAL AGENCY PARTICIPATION

1.5.1. Lead Agency

As noted in Section 1.1, Overview and Background, FirstNet is the lead agency for the environmental review consistent with NEPA, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) Section 106 consultation process, and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation process for the Proposed Action. As the lead agency, FirstNet is directing the development of the five PEISs, the tribal consultation process, and has initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to determine the likelihood of potential effects on listed species and migratory birds. FirstNet is also coordinating with cooperating agencies to ensure compliance with the laws, regulations, and Executive Orders (EOs) discussed in Section 1.8, Overview of Relevant Laws and Executive Orders and Appendix A.

1.5.2. Cooperating Agencies

Lead agencies, such as FirstNet, that are preparing a NEPA document are required to do so in cooperation with other federal, state, and/or local agencies with jurisdiction by law or with special expertise with respect to an environmental impact involved in the proposal (40 CFR 1508.5). Outside of the scoping process, this cooperation can be formalized between the lead agency and another agency with a Memorandum of Understanding that formalizes the cooperating agency status and responsibilities.

¹ Backhaul capacity refers to the ability of a network to transfer data from a radio base station or cell site to a larger core network. These connections are typically made via fiber optic cable and microwave technology.

In letters dated January 16, 2015, FirstNet invited 37 federal agencies to participate in the development of the PEISs as cooperating agencies. Eight agencies accepted the invitation: the FCC, the General Services Administration (GSA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS), the USDA's U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the U.S. Air Force (USAF), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Appendix A contains a complete list of those agencies invited to become cooperating agencies.

1.5.3. Consulting Parties

Under the Act, FirstNet is required to conduct all consultation and network planning activities in a given state or territory through a governor-appointed State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) (47 U.S.C. § 1442(d)). In a letter dated April 29, 2015, FirstNet invited all 56 SPOCs to be consulting parties on the development of the PEISs, in order to promote transparency and partnership with the SPOCs. As of the date of publication, 15 SPOCs accepted the invitation, which afforded them the opportunity to review and comment on draft documents prior to public release.

1.6. CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTATION

As a federal entity, FirstNet has obligations under the NHPA to understand and address the potential impacts of its proposed undertakings on historic properties; one of the ways in which this is accomplished is through consultation with State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and government-to-government consultation with federally-recognized American Indian tribes. As the lead agency for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, FirstNet is committed to meaningful engagement with Tribal Nations. In a letter dated January 30, 2015, FirstNet contacted tribal leaders and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), where applicable, to initiate formal, government-to-government consultation with all 567 federally-recognized American Indian tribes. As of the date of publication, FirstNet received responses from 38 tribes with requests to consult on the Proposed Action.

1.7. THE NEPA PROCESS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Under NEPA, the primary objectives of each PEIS are to:

- Identify and assess potential impacts on the natural and human environment that would result from implementation of the Proposed Action;
- Describe and evaluate reasonable alternatives, including the Preferred Alternative, a No Action Alternative, and other alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse effects to the environment;
- Identify and recommend specific BMPs and mitigation measures, as necessary, to avoid or minimize potential environmental, social, historic, and cultural impacts; and
- Facilitate public, tribal, and agency involvement in identifying significant environmental impacts.

This section provides an overview of the overall PEIS public involvement process (see Section 1.7.1) and, more specifically, the scoping process for the Draft PEISs (see Section 1.7.2).

1.7.1. Public Involvement

NEPA requires draft and final versions of a PEIS to be published, fostering public involvement through two public opportunities: the scoping public comment period prior to the preparation and publication of the Draft PEIS, and the Draft PEIS public comment period prior to the preparation and publication of the Final PEIS. FirstNet has engaged with the public to provide opportunities for comment in full compliance with the letter and spirit of the law.

The content of a Draft PEIS is based on a process called “scoping.” The regulations implementing NEPA require that scoping be included in the environmental analysis process (40 CFR 1501.7). Scoping for the Draft PEIS included several key elements: 1) gathering information and ideas from the public and key stakeholder groups, such as the public safety community, about the analytical issues related to the NPSBN; 2) making determinations about which issues should be analyzed; and, 3) identifying alternatives to the proposal that warranted analysis. The scoping process is ongoing and critical to informing agency actions, in that it begins before the PEIS analyses are initiated and continues throughout document development.

1.7.2. Scoping

On November 12, 2014, FirstNet published a NOI in the *Federal Register* to prepare five coordinated PEISs (79 FR 67156 [November 12, 2014]). This publication kicked off a 45-day public comment period wherein members of the public were able to submit comments to FirstNet via traditional mail or via e-mail. A series of public meetings were also held where participants had the opportunity to learn about the Proposed Action, talk directly with FirstNet environmental staff, and provide input regarding the scope and analysis of the Proposed Action. The public meetings were held in the following locations:

- Washington, D.C. - Tuesday, November 25, 2014; 4-8 p.m.;
- Honolulu, HI - Tuesday, December 2, 2014; 4-8 p.m.;
- San Francisco, CA - Thursday, December 4, 2014; 4-8 p.m.;
- Tucson, AZ - Thursday, December 4, 2014; 4-8 p.m.;
- Kansas City, MO - Tuesday, December 9, 2014; 4-8 p.m.;
- New Orleans, LA - Thursday, December 11, 2014; 5-9 p.m.; and
- New York, NY - Monday, December 15, 2014; 4-8 p.m.

The Scoping Summary Report may be found in Appendix B. The following major items were identified during the scoping comment period and in public meetings:

- Potential impacts of the NPSBN on sensitive natural resources;
- Concerns regarding the impacts of tower placement on culturally and ecologically sensitive areas, such as Tumamoc Hill in Tucson, AZ; and
- The impact of the NPSBN on existing public safety communications infrastructure and operations.

FirstNet continued to accept comments after the close of the formal scoping period in order to allow the public as many opportunities as possible to provide input. Additional comments were received on the topics mentioned above, as well as on the topic of potential impacts of radio frequency (RF) radiation.

1.8. OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT FEDERAL LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

This section will provide a brief explanation of major federal laws and Executive Orders (EOs) that are relevant to this Proposed Action. Given the expected nature and extent of the proposed NPSBN, it is likely that a wide range of diverse resources could be potentially impacted to varying degrees, including wetlands, coastal areas, farmland, wildlife, marine areas, migratory birds, and social or cultural resources, among others. Therefore, there are multiple laws and EOs that FirstNet is obliged to consider as part of this analysis. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all applicable laws and EOs, instead it provides context with regard to those laws and EOs that are most likely to be directly triggered by the Proposed Action. Appendix C provides a comprehensive list of applicable laws and regulations that were considered as part of the Proposed Action.

1.8.1. National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their Proposed Actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. NEPA also established CEQ. As part of the Executive Office of the President, CEQ coordinates federal environmental efforts and is responsible for advising the president on environmental policy matters. CEQ has also promulgated regulations implementing NEPA, which are binding on all federal agencies. These regulations address the procedural provisions of NEPA and the administration of the NEPA process, including preparation of EISs.

NEPA is applicable to all “major” federal actions affecting the quality of the human environment. A major federal action is an action with effects that may be major and which are potentially subject to federal control and responsibility. These actions may include new and continuing activities, including projects and programs entirely or partly financed, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies; new or revised agency rules, regulations, plans, policies, or procedures; and legislative proposals. FirstNet has determined the deployment/construction, operation, and maintenance of the NPSBN qualifies as a major federal action under these criteria and therefore requires a review under NEPA.

1.8.2. National Historic Preservation Act

The goal of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (formerly 16 U.S.C. § 470 *et seq.*, now 54 U.S.C. § 100101 *et seq.*) is to empower federal agencies to act as responsible stewards of cultural resources when agency actions affect historic properties. The NHPA established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation’s historic resources,

and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. The NHPA also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. In carrying out their responsibilities under Section 106, the NHPA requires that federal agencies consult with federally-recognized Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations that attach traditional religious and cultural significance to eligible or listed historic properties that could potentially be affected by the agency's actions. The intent of the consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking and to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on those properties.

The NHPA details a 4-step process for Section 106 consultation that requires each federal agency to: 1) initiate a review process to evaluate any proposed action; 2) identify historic properties that could be affected by the proposed federal, or federally-licensed, permitted or funded, action; 3) assess whether the action has the potential to affect properties that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and, 4) resolve the adverse effects. FirstNet has determined that the deployment/construction, operation, and maintenance of the NPSBN qualifies as an undertaking under Section 106, and will, therefore, require analysis under NHPA.

1.8.3. Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*) was established to conserve and protect threatened and endangered species. Under most circumstances, the ESA prohibits take, which is defined as harming, up to and including loss of life, or harassing a listed species. Section 2 of the ESA sets forth the purposes and policy of the Act, which include providing a means to conserve endangered and threatened species' ecosystems and providing programs for the conservation of such species. The ESA requires federal agencies to conserve threatened and endangered species, and use their authorities to further the purposes of the ESA.

Accordingly, Section 7 of the ESA requires each federal agency to ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species or result in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for such species. Federal agencies are further required to consult with the appropriate federal agency, either the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), for federal actions that "may affect" a listed species or adversely modify critical habitat. Federal agencies must use the best scientific and commercial data available when making an effect determination relating to the impact of their actions. Given the likely extent of the NPSBN, FirstNet has determined consultation under the ESA is required to determine whether there are any expected impacts to endangered and threatened species or their critical habitat.

1.8.4. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) (16 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*) is the primary law governing fisheries management in U.S. federal waters. The MSA is intended to foster long-term biological and economic sustainability of U.S. marine fisheries through the prevention of overfishing, the rebuilding of overfished stocks, and increasing long-term economic and social benefits to ensure a safe and sustainable supply of seafood. The MSA extended U.S. jurisdiction from 12 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles and established eight regional fisheries management councils to develop Fishery Management Plans (FMPs), which must comply with conservation and management standards to promote sustainable fisheries management. The FMPs also define essential fish habitat (EFH), which is the aquatic habitat where fish spawn, breed, feed, and grow through various life stages; this habitat includes marine waters, wetlands, coral reefs, seagrasses, and rivers. The FMPs further define habitat areas of particular concern (HAPCs), which are high priority areas that are rare, particularly sensitive, or critical to overall ecosystem functions. FirstNet may encounter marine resources in the deployment/construction and operation of the NPSBN, particularly for those parts of the network intended to provide coverage and service to coastal areas.

1.8.5. Marine Mammal Protection Act

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) (16 U.S.C. § 1361 *et seq.*) prohibits takes of all marine mammals in the U.S. (including territorial seas) with few exceptions. Permits for scientific research on marine mammals and permits to enhance the survival or recovery of a species, issued under Section 104 of the MMPA, are two such exceptions, neither of which would likely be pursued by FirstNet as part of the Proposed Action. For threatened and endangered marine mammals, any activities that may affect ESA-listed species must be consistent with the ESA as well. Deployment/construction and operation of the NPSBN may include activities that occur in or adjacent to marine areas for those parts of the network intended to provide coverage to coastal areas, including mainland and island coastlines.

1.8.6. Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. § 703-712) was enacted to ensure protection of migratory bird resources that are shared among the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia. The MBTA prohibits the take, possession, import, export, transport, selling, purchase, barter, or offering for sale, purchase, or barter, of any migratory bird, their eggs, parts, and nests, except as authorized under a valid permit. The responsibilities of federal agencies to protect migratory birds are set forth in EO 13186 (see below). USFWS is the lead agency for migratory birds. The USFWS issues permits for takes of migratory birds for activities such as scientific research, education, and depredation control, but does not issue permits for incidental take² of migratory birds. FirstNet activities, such as tower construction, would have the potential to impact

² Section 704 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act describes a take as “hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, or export of any such bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof.”

migratory bird species; therefore, FirstNet is obliged under the MBTA and EO 13186 to analyze the potential impacts of such actions.

1.8.7. Clean Water Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*), establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the U.S. and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The CWA defines waters of the U.S. to include all interstate waters, lakes, rivers, streams, territorial seas, tributaries to navigable waters, interstate wetlands, wetlands that could affect interstate or foreign commerce, and wetlands adjacent to other waters of the U.S. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, without a permit. Under Sections 303 and 305 of the CWA, states must review all “existing and readily available” state surface water quality data to compare against their water quality standards and determine whether water bodies will be classified as higher quality (Category 1 or 2) or lower quality (Categories 3, 4, or 5). A water pollution reduction plan, or total maximum daily load (TMDL), may be required for water bodies that are classified as lower quality. The TMDL defines the upper threshold of a given pollutant that a waterbody can contain and still meet water quality standards.

Under Section 401 of the CWA, discharges of pollutants, such as storm water from point or nonpoint sources³ into waters of the U.S. are authorized through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and delegated states and territories administer the NPDES permitting program. As part of this program, general NPDES permits are required to regulate storm water discharges associated with construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land. Section 404 of the CWA established a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Under the CWA, if FirstNet intends to carry out ground disturbing activity in or adjacent to waters of the United States, then permits and analyses may be required.

1.8.8. Coastal Zone Management Act

Congress enacted the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) (16 U.S.C. § 1451 *et seq.*) to protect the coastal environment from growing demands associated with residential, recreational, commercial and industrial uses (such as, state and federal offshore oil and gas development). Coastal states with an approved Coastal Zone Management Plan, which defines permissible land and water use within the state’s coastal zone, can review federal actions (such as deployment/construction and operation of the Proposed Action), licenses, or permits for federal

³ Section 502 (14) of the CWA defines point source pollution as pollution that comes from “any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.” Nonpoint source pollution is defined as any source of water pollution that does not meet the legal definition of “point source”, and includes runoff from rain or snowmelt that picks up natural and manmade pollutants, such as fertilizers, oils, salt, bacteria, and others that are eventually deposited into lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, coastal water, and groundwater.

consistency. Federal consistency is the requirement that those federal permits and licenses likely to affect any land/water use or natural resources of the coastal zone be consistent with the state program's enforceable policies. Deployment/construction of the NPSBN is likely to occur in coastal areas; therefore, consistency determinations under CZMA may be required.

1.8.9. Occupational Safety and Health Act

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for the purpose of ensuring safe and healthful working conditions. OSHA pursues this mission by setting and enforcing standards in the workplace to create an environment free from hazards that include exposure to toxic substances, excessive noise, unsanitary conditions, and other physical hazards such as mechanical dangers and heat or cold stress. The OSH Act covers most private sector, and some public sector, employers and their workers either directly at the federal level, through OSHA, or through an OSHA-approved state plan that defines and implements state-level worker health and safety programs and enforcement standards. Currently, 22 states and territories have OSHA-approved state plans. Deployment/construction activities required for the deployment of the NPSBN would be required to comply with OSHA standards, or OSHA-approved state plans.

1.8.10. Executive Order 11988 – Floodplain Management

EO 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. In accomplishing this objective, “each agency shall provide leadership and shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out its responsibilities” for the following actions:

- Acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities;
- Providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and
- Conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing activities.

The guidelines address an eight-step process that agencies should carry out as part of their decision-making on projects that have potential impacts to or within the floodplain. This 8-step process can be addressed as part of the NEPA compliance process if an EA or EIS, such as this PEIS, is developed. Aspects of EO 11988 have been updated in EO 13690 (see Section 1.8.14).

1.8.11. Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands

The purpose of EO 11990 is to “minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.” To meet these objectives, federal agencies are required, in planning their actions, to consider alternatives to wetland sites and limit potential damage if an activity affecting a wetland cannot be avoided. The EO applies to the following:

- Acquisition, management, and disposition of federal lands and facilities construction and improvement projects that are undertaken, financed or assisted by federal agencies; and
- Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing activities.

The procedures require the determination of whether or not the proposed project would be in, or would affect, wetlands. If so, a wetlands assessment must be prepared that describes the alternatives considered. The procedures include a requirement for public review of assessments. The evaluation process follows the same eight steps as for EO 11988, Floodplain Management. As with EO 11988, this eight-step process can be addressed as part of the NEPA compliance process if an EA or EIS, such as this PEIS, is developed.

1.8.12. Executive Order 12898 – Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The purpose of EO 12898 is to ensure that federal agencies avoid taking actions that have a disproportionately high and adverse impact on low-income populations or minority populations. Each federal agency must make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health, environmental, economic, and social effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations, particularly when such analysis is required by NEPA. The EO emphasizes the importance of NEPA's public participation process, directing that each federal agency shall provide opportunities for community input in the NEPA process. Agencies are further directed to identify potential effects, as well as BMPs and mitigation measures in consultation with affected communities.

1.8.13. Executive Order 13186 – Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds

The purpose of EO 13186 is to direct federal agencies to take certain actions to further implement the MBTA. Several international, bilateral conventions on migratory birds, of which the U.S. is a co-signatory, impose substantive obligations on the U.S. for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats. Through the MBTA, the U.S. has implemented these migratory bird conventions with respect to this country. The EO directs each federal agency whose actions are likely to create a measurable, negative effect on migratory bird populations to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the USFWS to promote the conservation and mitigation of impacts to migratory birds. Furthermore, the EO established the interagency Council for the Conservation of Migratory Birds to enhance coordination and communication among federal agencies regarding their responsibilities under the four bilateral treaties on the conservation of migratory birds.

1.8.14. Executive Order 13690 – Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input

The purpose of EO 13690 is to implement the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard as part of a national policy on resilience and risk reduction, consistent with the President’s Climate Action Plan. The EO amends EO 11988, and emphasizes consideration by agencies of ecosystem-based alternatives and long-term resilience and risk reduction when managing flood risks. The order further establishes a process for further solicitation and consideration of public input and a climate science-based approach to defining floodplains and flood hazard areas.

1.9. PEIS ORGANIZATION

This Draft PEIS includes descriptions of the affected environment, potential impacts, and alternatives of the Proposed Action, including cumulative impacts, in each of the 14 states and territories that make up the East region. The structure and contents of this document have been developed consistent with NEPA requirements. The main organization of this document is as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction;
- Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives;
- Chapters 3 through 16: Each chapter contains a state-by-state analysis of the affected environment (including descriptions of the portions of the environment that could be affected by the Proposed Action), environmental consequences (including descriptions of the potential environmental, social, historic, and cultural impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives, and references.
- Chapter 17: Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures
- Chapter 18: Comparison of Alternatives;
- Chapter 19: Cumulative Impacts
- Chapter 20: Other Required Analysis
- Chapter 21: List of Preparers and Contributors;
- Chapter 22: Distribution List;
- Chapter 23: Glossary; and
- Appendices.

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