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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
AQ	Air Quality/Odors
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
Board	Surface Transportation Board
BR	Biological Resources
CA	Cooperating Agencies
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CITU	Certificate of Interim Trail Use
Conrail	Consolidated Rail Corporation
CR	Cultural/Historic Resources
CU	Cumulative Impacts
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EJ	Environmental Justice
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GN	General/NEPA Process
GS	Geology and Soils

HCT	Headwaters Charitable Trust
HM	Hazardous Materials Transport
HQ-CWF	High Quality-Cold Water Fishery
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ID	Identification of the Environmentally Preferable Alternative
LOS	Level of Service
LR	Local Road Traffic/Grade Crossing Delay
LRTP	Long-Range Transportation Plan
LU	Land Use
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MI	Mitigation
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NITU	Notice of Interim Trail Use
NO	Noise
NS	Norfolk Southern Railway Company
OEA	Office of Environmental Analysis
OEPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
PA	Proposed Action and Alternatives
PA DCNR	Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
PA DEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PAEDC	Pennsylvania Eminent Domain Code
PEM	Palustrine Emergent
PennDOT	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

PFBC	Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
PFO	Palustrine Forested
PGC	Pennsylvania Game Commission
PHMC	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
PN	Project Purpose and Need
PPC	People Protecting Communities
PR	Parks and Recreation Facilities
PSS	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RJCP	R.J. Corman Railroad Company/Pennsylvania Lines Inc.
RO	Rail Operations/Safety
RR	RRLLC's Proposed Landfill/Industrial Development Site
RRLLC	Resource Recovery, LLC
SDEIS	Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement
SO	Socioeconomics
S.R.	State Route
SSRTA	Snow Shoe Rails-to-Trails Association
ST	Short-Term Use Versus Long-Term Productivity of the Environment
STB	Surface Transportation Board
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TS	Transportation and Safety
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation

USEPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adverse Effect	Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a project adversely affects a historic property if it alters the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property.
Adverse environmental impact	A negative effect resulting from the implementation of a proposed action that serves to degrade or impair one or more aspects of the natural environment.
Applicant	Any person or entity seeking Board action whether by application, petition, notice of exemption, or any other means that initiates a formal Board proceeding.
Application	A formal filing with the Board related to certain railroad transactions such as railroad mergers, acquisitions, constructions, or abandonments.
Aquifer	A permeable geological stratum or formation than can both store and transmit water in significant quantities.
At-grade roadway crossing	The location where a vehicular street or roadway crosses railroad tracks at the same level or elevation.
Best Management Practice (BMP)	Techniques that various parties (e.g., the construction industry) use to avoid or minimize adverse environment impacts.
Board	Surface Transportation Board
Branch line	A secondary line of railroad usually handling light volumes of traffic.
Carload	A unit of measure used to describe commodities transported on a railroad typically in a boxcar, tank car, flat car, hopper car or gondola.
Clean Water Act	<p>The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972 (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) is the primary federal law that protects the nation’s waters, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, and coastal areas. The act provides a comprehensive framework of standards, technical tools, and financial assistance to address the many causes of pollution and poor water quality, including municipal and industrial wastewater discharges, polluted runoff from urban and rural areas, and habitat destruction. Specifically, the Clean Water Act provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Requires major industries to meet performance standards to ensure pollution control.

Clean Water Act (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charges states and tribes with setting specific water quality standards appropriate for area waters and developing pollution control programs to meet them.• Protects valuable wetlands and other aquatic habitats through a permitting process that conducts land development activities and other activities in an environmentally sound manner.
Condition	A provision that the Board imposes as part of any decision that requires action by the Applicant.
Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)	Federal agency responsible for developing regulations and guidance for agencies implementing the National Environmental Policy Act.
Cultural resource	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object that warrants consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). A cultural resource that is listed in or is eligible for listing in the National Register is considered a historic property (or a significant cultural resource).
Cumulative effects	Impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the proposed action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Eastern Segment	The rail banked portion of the proposed rail line stretching from a point east of the bridge over Moshannon Creek in the village of Winburne to the western edge of Gorton Road in the village of Gorton.
Emissions	Air pollutants that enter the atmosphere.
Emergent vegetation	An aquatic plant with vegetative growth mostly above the water.
Endangered species	A species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and is protected by state and/or federal laws.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A document that the CEQ regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to prepare for major projects or legislative proposals having the potential to significantly affect the environment. A tool for decision-making, it describes the positive and negative environmental effects of the undertaking and alternative actions and measures to reduce or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts.

Environmental justice	For purposes of this document, the Section of Environmental Analysis defines environmental justice as the mission discussed in Executive Order (EO) 12898 “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 11, 1994). This EO directs federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects” of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations in the United States. EO 12898 also calls for public notification for environmental justice populations, as well as meaningful public participation of environmental justice populations.
Environmental justice population	A population within an area of potential effect whose minority and low-income composition meets at least one of the following criteria: 1) the percentage of minority and low-income population in the area of potential effect is greater than 50 percent of the total population in the area of potential effect or 2) the percentage of minority and low-income population in the area of potential effect is at least ten percentage points greater than the percentage of minority or low-income population in the county of which the area of potential effect is a part.
Environmental resource category	Any of the environmental issues that serve as the major topics of impact analysis for this EIS. Examples include land use, biological resources, water resources, noise, cultural resources, or socioeconomic resources.
Executive Order (EO) 12898	Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations,” issued in February of 1994, directs Federal agencies to identify and address as appropriate “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects”, including interrelated social and economic effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States.
Fill	The term used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that refers to the placement of suitable materials (e.g., soils, aggregates, concrete structures, etc.) within water resources under USACE jurisdiction.
Floodplain	The lowlands adjoining inland and coastal waters and relatively flat areas and flood-prone offshore islands, including, at a minimum, those areas that have a one percent or greater chance of flood in any given year (also known as 100-year or Zone A floodplain).
Grade crossing	<i>See at-grade roadway crossing.</i>

Habitat	The places(s) where plant or animal species generally occur(s) including specific vegetation types, geologic features, and hydrologic features. The continued survival of that species depends upon the intrinsic resources of the habitat.
Hazardous materials	Substances or materials that the Secretary of Transportation has determined are capable of posing an unreasonable risk to human health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, as designated under 49 C.F.R. Parts 172 and 173.
Hazardous wastes	Waste materials that by their nature, are inherently dangerous to handle or dispose of, as designated under 40 C.F.R. § 261. Usually, industrial operations produce these waste materials.
Historic property	Any historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The term “eligible for inclusion in the National Register” pertains to both properties that the Secretary of the Interior has formally determined to be eligible and to all other properties that meet National Register listing criteria.
Horn Noise	Noise that occurs when locomotives sound warning horns in the vicinity of at-grade roadway crossings.
Impaired waterbody	Any waterbody that is too polluted to maintain its beneficial uses.
Jurisdictional wetland	Wetlands that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344).
Level of Service (LOS)	A degree of peak congestion experienced by roadway vehicle traffic stream using procedures that consider factors such as vehicle delay, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort and convenience, and safety. Traffic analysts express LOS as letter grades, ranging from Level of Service A (free flowing) to Level of Service F (severely congested); they measure LOS by the average for all vehicles. Specifically, Level of Service A describes operations with very low delay (less than 5.0 seconds per vehicle), Level of Service B describes operations with delay in the range of 5.01 to 15.0 seconds per vehicle, Level of Service C describes operations with delay in the range of 15.0 to 25.0 seconds per vehicle, Level of Service D describes operations with delay in the range of 25.0 to 40.0 seconds per vehicle, Level of Service E describes operations with delay in the range of 40.0 to 60.0 seconds per vehicle, and Level of Service F describes operations with delay in excess of 60.0 seconds per vehicle.
Low-income population	A population composed of persons whose median household income is below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.

Mainline	Railroad line that through trains use between terminals.
Minority population	A population composed of persons who are Black, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native.
Mitigation	An action taken to prevent, reduce, eliminate or compensate for an adverse environmental impact.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347; P.L. 91-190) is the basic national charter for the protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy. Its purpose is to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and to instruct federal agencies on what they must do to comply with the procedures and achieve the goals of NEPA.
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470 <i>et seq.</i> ; P.L. 89-665), is the basic legislation of the Nation’s historic preservation program that established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the Section 106 review process. Section 106 of the NHPA requires every federal agency to “take into account” the effects of its undertakings on historic properties.
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the nation’s master inventory of known historic properties, including buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the federal, state, and local levels.
No-Action Alternative	An alternative that involves taking no action. The No-Action Alternative serves as the basic measure of existing conditions for comparison to all other project alternatives.
Noise	Any undesired sound or unwanted noise.
Noise-sensitive receptor	Location where noise can interrupt ongoing activities and can result in community annoyance, especially in residential areas. The Board’s environmental regulations include schools, libraries, hospitals, residences, retirement communities, and nursing homes as examples of noise-sensitive receptors.
Palustrine wetland	Non-tidal wetland dominated by trees, shrubs, or persistent emergent vegetation. Includes wetlands traditionally classified as marshes, swamps, or bogs.
Rail line segment	For the purposes of this EIS, separate portions of the proposed rail line extending between two defined points.

Rail yard	A location or facility with multiple tracks where rail operators switch and store rail cars.
Right-of-way	The strip of land for which an entity (e.g., a railroad) has a property right to build, operate, and maintain a linear structure, such as a road, railroad, or utility line.
Riparian	Of or related to the area immediately adjacent to a stream or river.
Scoping	Scoping is a process designed to examine a proposed project early in the EIS environmental analysis/review process, and is intended to identify the range of issues raised by the proposed project and to outline feasible Alternatives or mitigation measures to avoid potentially significant environmental effects. The scoping process inherently stresses early consultation with responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and any federal agency whose approval or funding of the proposed project will be required for completion of the project. Scoping is considered an effective way to bring together and resolve the concerns of other agencies potentially affected by the project as well as other interested persons, such as the general public, who might not be in accord with the action on environmental grounds.
Section 106	Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992 (16 U.S.C. § 470).
Service	The official notification and delivery of Board decisions and notices (including environmental documents) by the Secretary of the Board to persons involved in a particular proceeding.
Take or taking	Refers to the removal of property, an acquisition of right-of-way, or a loss and/or degradation of species' habitat.
Tank car	A type of freight car that shippers use to ship liquids and liquefied gases in bulk.
Threatened species	A species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or part of its range, and is protected by state and/or federal law.
Threshold for environmental analysis	A level of proposed change in railroad activities that determines the need for OEA's environmental review. OEA first applies the Board's thresholds for environmental analysis at 49 C.F.R. Part 1105. The Board thresholds apply specifically to air quality and noise. For other issue areas, OEA developed appropriate thresholds to guide its environmental review.
Toxic	Toxic refers to effects of, relating to, or caused by a poisonous substance.

Track class	Designation between one and six by the Federal Railroad Administration to characterize the quality and condition of track. The track geometry and type of track structure govern the allowable speed over the track and the level of upkeep to maintain the track. For a Class 3 track the maximum allowable operating speed is 40 mph for freight trains and 60 mph for passenger trains.
Unit train	A train consisting of cars carrying a single commodity, e.g., a coal train.
Water resources	An all inclusive term that refers to many types of permanent and seasonally wet/dry surface water features including springs, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, wetlands, canals, harbors, bays, and sloughs.
Wayside	Of or relating to the area adjacent to the railroad track.
Wayside train noise	Train noise adjacent to the right-of-way that comes from sources other than the horn, such as engine noise, exhaust noise, and noise from steel train wheels rolling on steel rails.
Western Segment	The portion of the proposed rail line stretching from its junction with RJCP's Wallaceton Subdivision Line to a point just east of the bridge over Moshannon Creek in the village of Winburne. There are two routes for a portion of the Western Segment: the Proposed Action's Wallaceton to Munson Route and the Modified Proposed Action's Alternate Route from Philipsburg to Munson.
Wetland	According to 40 C.F.R. Part 230.41, those "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions," generally including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.