The amendment denoted by an asterisk (*) include a change to the PFC level charged from $2.00 per enplaned passenger to $4.00 per enplaned passenger. For Orlando, FL, this change is effective on September 1, 2011.
Previous actions taken by the USFWS for the Tier 1, I–69 project, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531–1544, included its concurrence with the FHWA’s determination that the I–69 project was not likely to adversely affect the eastern fanshell mussel (Cyprogenia stegaria) and that the project was likely to adversely affect, but not jeopardize, the bald eagle. The USFWS also concluded that the project was not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Indiana bat and was not likely to adversely modify the bat’s designated Critical Habitat. These USFWS decisions were described in the Programmatic Biological Opinion issued on December 3, 2003, the Revised Programmatic Biological Opinion issued on August 24, 2006, and other documents in the Tier 1 project records. A Notice of Limitation on Claims for Judicial Review of these actions and decisions by the USFWS, DOI, was published in the Federal Register on April 17, 2007. A claim seeking judicial review of the Tier 1 decisions must have been filed by October 15, 2007, to avoid being barred under 23 U.S.C. 139(l).

On May 31, 2011, USFWS issued the Amendment to the Tier 1 Revised Programmatic Biological Opinion (RPBO) and Incidental Take Statement (ITS). USFWS decided to issue the Amendment to the RPBO primarily based on the discovery of the disease White Nose Syndrome in the State of Indiana, including the action area (which is within the Indiana bat Midwest Recovery Unit). Additionally, one new Indiana bat maternity colony was discovered within the right-of-way of Section 4 of the I–69 Project (which begins just east of the intersection of U.S. 231 and SR45/SR58 in Greene County, Indiana and terminates at SR 37 near Victor Pike in Monroe County, Indiana), and other new information revealed minor forest impacts within critical habitat for the Indiana bat (specifically, the Ray’s Cave Winter Use Area). In light of this new information, USFWS chose to reevaluate impacts to the Indiana bat and to update the 2006 Tier 1 RPBO and ITS. The Amendment to the Tier 1 RPBO contains new analysis and comment for each of the sections of the 2006 Tier 1 RPBO affected by the new information, and USFWS affirmed that all other sections of the Tier 1 RPBO remain valid. Based on analysis of the new information, USFWS concluded that overall the amount of project impacts decreased since completion of the Tier 1 analysis and that no additional impacts to the habitat of the Indiana bat are anticipated. USFWS further concluded that appreciable reductions in the likelihood of survival and recovery of the Indiana bat due to the construction, operation and maintenance of the I–69 Evansville to Indianapolis project are unlikely to occur, and therefore FHWA demonstrated that the proposed action is unlikely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Indiana bat or its designated critical habitat. USFWS did not conduct any new analysis for either the bald eagle or the eastern fanshell mussel (Cyprogenia stegaria), and the non-jeopardy conclusion regarding impacts to the bald eagle still stands as stated in the original Tier 1 Biological Opinion (dated December 3, 2003).

2. Project: Section 1 of the I–69 highway project from Evansville to Indianapolis. Location: I–64 just north of Evansville to just north of SR 64 west of Oakland City. Section 1 of the I–69 project extends from the I–64/I–164/SR 57 interchange north of Evansville to approximately one-half mile north of SR 64 near Oakland City, Indiana. Section 1 is a new alignment, fully access-controlled highway that has an approximately 350-foot-wide right-of-way. The ROD selected Alternative 4 for section 1, as described in the I–69 Evansville to Indianapolis, Indiana, Tier 2 Final Environmental Impact Statement, Evansville to Oakland City (FEIS). The ROD also approved the locations of the interchanges, grade separations, and access roads (which include new roads, road relocations, and realignments). On February 1, 2008, the FHWA published a “Notice of Final Federal Agency Actions on Proposed Highway in Indiana” in the Federal Register (at 73 FR 6241–01) for the Section 1, 13.1 mile segment of I–69 in the Counties of Warrick and Gibson, State of Indiana. Notice is hereby given that, subsequent to the earlier FHWA notice, the USACE has taken final agency actions within the meaning of 23 U.S.C. 139(l)(1) by issuing permits and approvals for the project. The actions by the USACE, related final actions by other Federal agencies, and the laws under which such actions were taken, are described in the USACE decisions and its project records, referenced as Department of the Army (DA) Permit, Number LRL–2007–1043, to construct crossings and relocations of four (4) unnamed tributaries to Smith Creek on Section 1 of the I–69 project. On June 15, 2011, the USACE took final action in issuing the Department of the Army (DA) Individual Permit for the construction of crossing and relocation of four (4) unnamed tributaries to Smith Creek for Section 1 I–69 project, Number LRL–2007–1043, as described in the USACE decision and its administrative record for the project. As part of the Section 1 project, which begins at I–64 just north of Evansville and extends to just north of SR 64 west of Oakland City, there is one (1) crossing of water resources requiring an individual permit from the USACE. Subject to the permit conditions, INDOT is permitted to discharge 1,149 cubic yards of fill material below the Ordinary High Water Mark of 1,780 linear feet of stream channels (the four unnamed tributaries to Smith Creek). In addition, in a letter dated January 25, 2010, the USACE has authorized impacts at 52 other sites under their jurisdiction within Section 1 of the I–69 project in Warrick and Gibson Counties via the Regional General Permit No. 1 (LRL–2007–1043–djd) issued jointly by the Louisville, Detroit and Chicago Districts on December 15, 2009. In the letter dated January 25, 2010 from Ms. Deborah Duda Snyder of the Indianapolis Regulatory Office of the USACE to Ms. Laura Hilden of INDOT, the USACE verified that 52 individual stream and wetland impacts are authorized under the Regional General Permit No. 1, subject to special permit conditions requiring compensatory wetland and stream mitigation in accordance with the approved “I–69 Section 1 Compensatory Mitigation Plan” (dated October 16, 2007; revised February 8, 2008). The actions by the Federal agencies on the project, and the laws under which such actions were taken, are described in the Amendment to the Tier 1 Revised Programmatic Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement, the Department of the Army (DA) Individual Permit (LRL–2007–1043) and Regional General Permit letter (LRL–2007–1043–djd), and in other documents in the FHWA administrative record for the project. The ROD and other documents from the FHWA administrative record files for Tier 1 of the I–69 project and for the I–69 Tier 2 Section 1 project are available by contacting FHWA, USACE, USFWS or INDOT at the address provided above. Project information may also be available through the INDOT I–69 Highway” and related records. That information is available by contacting the USFWS at the address provided above.
revocation under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) must be filed.

Provided no formal expression of intent to file an offer of financial assistance (OFA) has been received, this exemption will be effective on August 19, 2011, unless stayed pending reconsideration. Petitions to stay that do not involve environmental issues,\(^1\) formal expressions of intent to file an OFA under 49 CFR 1152.27(c)(2),\(^2\) and trail use/rail banking requests under 49 CFR 1152.29 must be filed by August 1, 2011. Petitions to reopen or requests for public use conditions under 49 CFR 1152.28 must be filed by August 9, 2011, with the Surface Transportation Board, 395 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20423–0001. A copy of any petition filed with the Board should be sent to CSXT’s representative: Louis E. Gitomer, 600 Baltimore Ave., Suite 301, Towson, MD 21204.

If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void ab initio. CSXT has filed a combined environmental and historic report which addresses the effects, if any, of the abandonment on the environment and historic resources. OEA will issue an environmental assessment (EA) by August 25, 2011. Interested persons may obtain a copy of the EA by writing to OEA (Room 1100, Surface Transportation Board, Washington, DC 20423–0001) or by calling OEA at (202) 245–0305. Assistance for the hearing impaired is available through the Federal Information Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339. Comments on environmental and historic preservation matters must be filed within 15 days after the EA becomes available to the public.

Environmental, historic preservation, public use, or trail use/rail banking conditions will be imposed, where appropriate, in a subsequent decision. Pursuant to the provisions of 49 CFR 1152.29(e)(2), CSXT shall file a notice of consummation with the Board to signify that it has exercised the authority granted and fully abandoned the line. If consummation has not been effected by CSXT’s filing of a notice of consummation by July 20, 2012, and there are no legal or regulatory barriers to consummation, the authority to abandon will automatically expire.

Board decisions and notices are available on our Web site at http://www.stb.dot.gov.

Decided: July 14, 2011.

By the Board,

Rachel D. Campbell, Director, Office of Proceedings. Jeffrey Herzig, Clearance Clerk.

\(^1\) The Board will grant a stay if an informed decision on environmental issues (whether raised by a party or by the Board’s Office of Environmental Analysis (OEA) in its independent investigation) cannot be made before the exemption’s effective date. See Exemption of Out-of-Serv. Rail Lines, 5 I.C.C.2d 377 (1989). Any request for a stay should be filed as soon as possible so that the Board may take appropriate action before the exemption’s effective date.

\(^2\) Each OFA must be accompanied by the filing fee, which is currently set at $1,500. See 49 CFR 1002.2(f)(25).