APPENDIX F

NORTHERN BORDER PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (PEIS) CUMULATIVE SCENARIO

1.1 NON-CBP PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are the result of adding the incremental impacts of the proposed action to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The CBP Northern Border program includes multiple projects and activities. Therefore, the cumulative analysis in the PEIS first discusses the added and synergistic effects of all the individual actions that make up the CBP Northern Border program. Then the range of actions considered in the cumulative analysis is expanded to address the incremental effects of adding the CBP program to other, non-CBP program past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities. Table F-1 lists significant non-CBP projects and activities that could affect the resources potentially affected by the proposed action.

The cumulative analysis assumes the implementation of all mitigation measures required by statute and regulation as well as mitigation measures that are part of the CBP program along the Northern Border. These mitigation measures are considered to be in place for purposes of analysis.

Table F-1. Non-CBP Projects that Contribute to Cumulative Impacts

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
ENTIRE BORDER				
Vehicular traffic	Ongoing	Metropolitan areas	• Air emissions • Congestion	• Air quality • Mobility
Recreational use of ORVs and snowmobiles	Ongoing	Parks, natural areas	• Air emissions • Compaction • Noise	• Air quality • Soils • Vegetation • Wildlife
Hunting and fishing	Ongoing	All states	• Disturbance to wildlife • Habitat disruption • Depletion of wildlife	• Wildlife • Habitat • Tourism • Economic resources
Forestry and logging	Ongoing	Portions of the entire border Canadian side of border, especially British Columbia	• Tree removal • Trucks • Heavy equipment • Access road construction • Site grading • Air emissions • Noise • Controlled burns • Erosion and runoff • Jobs	• Soils • Vegetation and wildlife • Surface and ground water • Viewshed • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources
Hiking, biking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing.	Ongoing	Trails, parks, other natural areas	• Compaction • Erosion • Disturbance • Noise	• Soils • Water quality • Vegetation and wildlife • Human health and safety • Land use

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Road repair and construction	Ongoing	All states along the border	• Construction equipment • Soil compaction • Erosion • Air emissions • Grading • Noise • Jobs	• Soils • Air quality • Vegetation and wildlife • Water quality • Residential areas • Aesthetic quality • Human health and safety • Traffic • Socioeconomic resources
Communication towers	Ongoing	All states along the border	• Interference with CBP towers • Visual impacts	• Radio communications • Viewshed
Patrolling and reconnaissance by other agencies	Ongoing	All states along the border	• Air traffic • Ground patrols • Vessel traffic • Noise	• Vegetation • Air quality • Cultural resources • Wildlife • Noise disturbance • Human health and safety
NEW ENGLAND REGION: MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND VERMONT				
Mining – sand, gravel, cement, peat, stone, and clay	Ongoing	Maine	• Land clearing and grading • Excavation and extraction • Erosion and runoff • Chemical releases • Hazardous waste • Milling and crushing • Site reclamation • Jobs	• Wildlife habitat • Surface and ground water • Human health and safety • Air quality • Land use • Socioeconomic resources

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Kibby Mountain Wind Farm – 44 wind turbines	22 wind turbines are operational; another 22 to be operational Nov., 2010	Maine – Kibby and Skinner Township (Franklin County)	• Construction • Facility operations • Visual impacts • Noise • Reduced air emissions • Jobs	• Wildlife habitat • Viewshed • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources
Kibby Mountain Extension Project – 11 to 15 wind turbines	Project is currently in the planning stage; construction has not begun.	Maine – Sisk Mt, Kibby, and Chain of Ponds Townships (Franklin County)	• Construction • Facility operations • Visual impacts • Noise • Reduced air emissions • Jobs	• Wildlife habitat • Viewshed • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources
The Granite Reliable Wind Park – 33 wind turbines	In development – construction starting in 2011	New Hampshire - Sanguinary Ridge	• Construction • Facility operations • Visual impacts • Noise • Reduced air emissions • Jobs	• Wildlife habitat • Viewshed • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources
Six wind parks of varying size; up to 24 wind turbines	In development	Vermont – Orleans County, South Hero, Milton, East Haven, Coventry, Burlington	• Construction • Facility operations • Visual impacts • Noise • Reduced air emissions • Jobs	• Wildlife habitat • Viewshed • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources
Glen Ellis Site Improvement Project – possible improvements to parking, drainage, toilet facilities, hiking trails, and picnic areas	Beginning Oct. 2011	New Hampshire – White Mountain National Forest	• Paving • Clearing and grading • Erosion and runoff • Construction • Trail maintenance	• Soils • Vegetation and wildlife • Surface water

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Crawford Stewardship Project – maintenance and improvement of existing recreation facilities	Planning and analysis stage	New Hampshire – White Mountain National Forest, Coos County and Grafton County	• Paving • Clearing and grading • Erosion and runoff • Construction • Trail maintenance	• Soils • Vegetation and wildlife • Surface water
Farming – potatoes	Ongoing	Maine	• Pesticides and fertilizer • Soil cultivation • Vegetation removal • Erosion and runoff	• Soils • Water quality • Wildlife • Land use
Farming – dairy cows	Ongoing	New Hampshire – Coos County	• Grazing • Waste • Water contamination from runoff	• Soils • Water quality • Socioeconomic resources • Hazardous waste
Forestry and logging	Ongoing	Maine New Hampshire Vermont	• Tree removal • Trucks • Heavy equipment • Air emissions • Site grading • Erosion and runoff • Noise • Jobs	• Soils • Vegetation and wildlife • Surface and ground water • Air quality • Viewshed • Human health and safety • Socioeconomic resources • Land use

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Tree farms	Ongoing	Maine	• Pesticides and fertilizer • Reduce biodiversity • Reduce runoff • Soil stabilization • Oxygen production • Carbon dioxide absorption	• Soils • Vegetation • Wildlife habitat • Water quality • Air quality • Land use
Canada's Economic Action Plan – Infrastructure at ports of entry - modernization and expansion of Canada Border Services Agency facilities	2010 - 2011	Prescott, Ontario and Huntingdon, Kingsgate New York	• Clearing and grading • Construction • Visual impacts • Construction traffic • Improved cross-border traffic	• Vegetation and wildlife • Viewshed • Mobility • Socioeconomic resources
GREAT LAKES REGION: NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN				
Vessel traffic	Ongoing	Great Lakes, including Canadian waters	• Noise • Air emissions • Discharges to water • Vessel traffic	• Human health and safety • Air quality • Water quality
Bruce to Milton Transmission Reinforcement – 500-kV electricity transmission line	2008 - 2011	Kincardine, Ontario in a southeast direction to Milton, Ontario New York	• Visual impacts (towers) • Clearing and grading • Erosion and runoff • Construction	• Wildlife • Viewshed • Water quality • Air quality
Darlington New Nuclear Power Plant – four new nuclear reactors	2007 - 2012	Darlington, Ontario New York	• Runoff • Air emissions • Water discharges • Hazardous materials and waste	• Wildlife • Air quality • Human health and safety • Water resources
Hammond Reef Gold Mine – 50,000 ton/day gold mine project	Ongoing	170 km west of Thunder Bay, Ontario Minnesota and Wisconsin	• Runoff • Air emissions • Chemical releases • Hazardous materials and waste	• Wildlife • Air quality • Water resources • Human health and safety

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Marathon Copper Mine – an open-pit mine with ore being processed at a nearby processing facility	2010 - ongoing	10 km north of the Town of Marathon, Ontario Wisconsin	• Runoff • Air emissions • Chemical releases • Hazardous materials and waste	• Wildlife • Air quality • Water resources • Human health and safety
Port Granby Long-Term Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management - Port Granby waste management facility	Began in 2010	North shore of Lake Ontario New York	• Clean up radio-active waste and contaminated soil • Air emissions • Erosion and runoff • Hazardous waste	• Wildlife • Air quality • Human health and safety • Water resources
EAST OF THE ROCKIES REGION: MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND EASTERN MONTANA				
Mineral mining	Ongoing	Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana	• Land clearing and grading • Excavation and extraction • Erosion and runoff • Milling and crushing • Hazardous waste • Chemical releases	• Vegetation • Wildlife habitat • Water resources • Human health and safety • Air quality • Land use
Wind farm and energy park	Ongoing	Montana – Toole County	• Construction • Facility operations • Visual impacts • Noise • Reduced air emissions	• Vegetation • Wildlife habitat • Viewshed • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources
Farming- wheat, barley	Ongoing	Montana, North Dakota	• Cultivation • Habitat conversion • Soil cover during winter • Field expansion • Pesticides and fertilizer	• Soils • Water resources • Vegetation and wildlife • Socioeconomic resources • Land use

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Farming – sugar beets	Ongoing	North Dakota, Minnesota	• Cultivation • Habitat conversion • Harvesting equipment • Runoff • Pesticides and fertilizer	• Soils • Water resources • Vegetation and wildlife • Socioeconomic resources • Land use
Farming – soy beans	Ongoing	North Dakota, Minnesota	• Cultivation • Habitat conversion • Harvesting equipment • Runoff • Pesticides and fertilizer	• Soils • Water resources • Vegetation and wildlife • Socioeconomic resources • Land use
Farming – cattle and hog	Ongoing	Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota	• Air emissions • Over-grazing • Runoff • Waste generation	• Water resources • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources • Land use
Hartland wind farm – 333 wind turbines	Construction to begin in 2012	North Dakota – Burke, Mountrail, and Ward counties	• Construction • Facility operations • Visual impacts • Noise • Reduced air emissions • Jobs	• Wildlife habitat • Viewshed • Air quality • Socioeconomic resources
Highwood Generating Station – coal-fired power plant and 4 wind turbines	In development	Montana – Great Falls	• Land clearing and grading • Construction • Erosion and runoff • Air emissions • Water discharges • Job creation • Noise • Visual impacts • Hazardous waste	• Air quality • Water resources • Vegetation • Wildlife • Cultural resources • Viewshed • Socioeconomic resources

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Mon Dak Power Facility – coal, petroleum, wind, corn - ethanol	In development	Between Williston, North Dakota and Sidney, Montana	• Land clearing and grading • Construction • Erosion and runoff • Air emissions • Water discharges • Job creation • Noise • Visual impacts • Hazardous waste	• Air quality • Water quality • Vegetation • Wildlife • Cultural resources • Viewshed • Socioeconomic resources
Bakken Pipeline – 123.4-kilometres oil pipeline	2010 - 2011	Steelman, Saskatchewan to Cromer, Manitoba North Dakota	• Clearing • Erosion and runoff • Air emissions	• Wildlife • Water resources • Air quality
Keystone XL Pipeline – 527-kilometre oil pipeline	Began in 2009	Hardisty, Alberta to Monchy, Saskatchewan Eastern Montana	• Clearing • Erosion and runoff • Air emissions	• Wildlife • Water resources • Air quality
Vantage Pipeline – 705-kilometer liquid ethane pipeline from Tioga, North Dakota to Empress, Alberta	Began in 2010	North Dakota Alberta	• Clearing and grading • Erosion and runoff • Construction • Access roads • Visual impacts	• Vegetation and wildlife • Water resources • Viewshed • Air quality
WEST OF THE ROCKIES REGION: WESTERN MONTANA, IDAHO, AND WASHINGTON				
West Pine Zone Pre-commercial thinning and prescribed fire	The next 10 - 15 years	Washington 5,100 acres of tree removal and 4,500 acres of prescribed fire	• Chain-saw pre-commercial tree thinning • Prescribed burns • Erosion and runoff	• Noise • Air quality • Water quality • Runoff • Vegetation and wildlife • Human health and safety

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Forestry and logging	Ongoing	Washington Idaho Montana	• Tree removal • Trucks • Heavy equipment • Site grading • Erosion and runoff	• Soil compaction • Vegetation and wildlife • Surface and ground water • Viewshed • Air quality • Human health and safety • Economics • Land use
Farming – dairy	Ongoing	Washington	• Grazing • Waste • Water contamination from runoff	• Soils • Water quality • Socioeconomic resources • Land use • Hazardous waste
Farming – crops	Ongoing	Washington	• Pesticides and fertilizer • Soil cultivation • Vegetation removal • Erosion	• Soils • Water resources • Vegetation and wildlife • Socioeconomic resources • Land use

Project Or Activity	Time Frame	Spatial Extent	Impact-Causing Factors	Affected Resource or Issue1
Line Creek Coal Mine Expansion - coal mine expansion to maintain a production capacity of 10,700 tons per day	Began in 2009	East Kootenay region of British Columbia Idaho and Montana	• Air emissions • Runoff • Chemical releases • Hazardous materials	• Air quality • Water resources • Human health
McNab Aggregate Mine – sand and gravel pit, processing plant, marine loading facility, upgrades to a small craft dock, an electrical substation, maintenance facility and office.	Began in 2010	On the western shore of Howe Sound in British Columbia Washington	• Air emissions • Runoff • Chemical releases • Hazardous materials	• Air quality • Water resources • Human health
Canada's Economic Action Plan – Infrastructure at ports of entry – modernization and expansion of Canada Border Services Agency facilities	2010 – 2011	Pacific Highway in British Columbia Washington	• Clearing and grading • Construction • Visual impacts • Construction traffic • Improved cross-border traffic	• Vegetation and wildlife • Viewshed • Traffic • Socioeconomic resources

1 1 Only resources and issues affected by CBP projects and activities are considered in the cumulative analysis.

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2.1 ADDITIONAL NON-CBP NORTHERN BORDER PROJECTS

Additional existing and planned non-CBP projects along the Northern Border that could contribute to cumulative impacts are described below.

MAINE

Port of Eastport Automated Bulk Materials Handling System: The Port of Eastport, Maine is located along the Northern Border. Expansion of the Port of Eastport Automated Bulk Materials Handling System will allow the port to have both import and export capabilities in the bulk materials market. Expansion will include a new mainline 900-foot bi-directional conveyor system, related ship-loading equipment, and bulk yard receiving and storage facilities on the port's existing property. This will increase the amount of imports coming into the United States. About 30 new jobs will be created. The total project cost is $8,000,000.

Aroostook County Transportation Plan: The County Transportation Plan proposes a new, 2-lane, controlled-access highway extending east and north from the Route 1/Route 89 intersections, crossing Route 1 north of the Cary Medical Center, and connecting to Route 161 at a point approximately 1.25 miles south of Ogren Road. The project is located just north of Interstate 95 and extends to the Northern Border. Although benefiting the economy of Maine, the project will have some adverse environmental effects on wildlife, wetlands, water, wildlife, vegetation, and land use. Impact-causing factors include runoff, land clearing, and visual impacts.

Northern Forest Canoe Trail: This multi-state initiative includes building recreational infrastructure along a 740-mile canoe trail in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Canada. The project consists of constructing nine kiosks, placing 28 register boxes in key locations along the trail, completing the GIS mapping of the canoe trail route, and upgrading the organization's website planner. The trail starts in Fort Kent, Maine and extends to Old Forge, New York. Besides beneficial impacts on recreation, there will be some adverse environmental effects on water, soil, and vegetation. Impact-causing factors include land clearing, soil compaction, and vegetation removal.

Kibby Mountain Extension Project: The Kibby Mountain wind project is the largest wind power project in New England, currently consisting of 44 turbines. In January, 2011 TransCanada was awarded a permit for an additional 11 turbines for Sisk Mountain located in Kibby and Chain of Ponds Townships in Franklin County, Maine. The turbines will generate 92 million kilowatt hours of electric generation per year, the equivalent of supplying 13,000 average Maine households. Environmental effects on wildlife habitat, viewshed, air quality, and socioeconomic resources are expected. Impact-causing factors include construction, facility operations, noise, reduced air emissions, and creation of jobs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Groveton LINC Cell Phone Tower: A new cell phone tower is proposed to increase access to wireless in Groveton, Coos County, New Hampshire. The proposed cell phone tower site is located 13 miles north of the town on municipal reservoir property. The proposed cell phone tower site provides the best coverage area and provides simple access for construction. Total project costs are $220,000. Some environmental effects on wildlife habitat, viewshed, air

quality, and socioeconomic resources are expected. Impact-causing factors include construction and facility operations.

The Granite Reliable Wind Park: Located in Coos County, New Hampshire, the Granite Reliable Wind Park is currently in development and when operating will be a 99-megawatt (MW) windpark. The windpark will create new jobs and will invest in the local economy; however, adverse effects on wildlife habitat, viewsheds, and air quality are expected. Impact-causing factors include reduction in air emissions, construction, and facility operations.

VERMONT

Northern Vermont Fiber Optic Connection Project: A fiber-optic cable connection from Stanhope, Quebec to Norton, Vermont will be built to ensure that technological infrastructure is available in this rural area. This will help create jobs in the area. Besides beneficial socioeconomic impacts, the project may cause adverse environmental effects to water, soil, and vegetation. Impact-causing factors include land clearing, soil compaction, and vegetation removal.

NEW YORK

St. Lawrence County IDA Water Line: A second water main will be constructed in the Village of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New York. The project is expected to create 300 jobs. Impact-causing factors include runoff, land clearing, and visual impacts.

Bruce to Milton Transmission Reinforcement Project: Hydro One is proposing to build a new 180-kilometer double-circuit 500-kV transmission line from the Bruce Power facility in Kincardine, Ontario to Hydro One's Milton Switching Station in the Town of Milton, New York. The Bruce to Milton Project supports the Province's climate change and clean air initiatives by providing transmission capability to reliably and safely deliver an additional 3,000 MW of energy from clean and renewable sources. Construction is projected to last from 2008 through 2011. This project could cause visual impacts and would require clearing and grading. This would lead to erosion and runoff. There could be impacts on vegetation, wildlife, air quality, human health and safety, land use, scenic quality, and water resources. Construction would also create jobs in the surrounding area.

Lewis County Water/Wastewater Implementation Project: Located in Lewis County, New York, the project is designed to facilitate improved efficiencies for water and wastewater infrastructure in the Villages of Lyons Falls and Port Leyden, and the Town of Martinsburg. This project will enable local businesses to continue or expand operations, thereby creating new jobs and maintaining existing ones. The business impact also includes improving water/wastewater services to Otis Technology, Inc., a world leader in gun cleaning systems and one of the largest private employers in Lewis County. Construction is projected to begin in 2011. This project will help retain over 250 jobs. On top of impacts to the job force and economy, there could be effects on human health and safety, water, vegetation, wildlife, and land use. Impact-causing factors include runoff, land clearing, construction, and noise.

Midtown Rising: Midtown Rising is a redevelopment partnership that will significantly shape the rebirth of the downtown Rochester, New York core through major public and private investment, job creation and infrastructure development. At the heart of the project is the

rehabilitation of the nearly 9-acre former Midtown Plaza into a mixed-use area designed to attract a critical mass of residents and 24-hour amenities. Midtown Rising is an 8- to 10-year development plan, which began in 2008. Once completed, the site will accommodate about one million square feet of office, residential, hotel and retail space and will create approximately 2,000 new jobs for downtown Rochester. On top of impacts to the job force and economy there could be effects on human health and safety, water, wildlife, vegetation, scenic quality, and air quality. Impact-causing factors include runoff, land clearing, construction, and noise.

OHIO

Northwest Ohio Intermodal Facility: Located in Wood County, Ohio, the facility is the cornerstone of the National Gateway, an $840-million, multi-state infrastructure initiative aimed at creating an efficient and environmentally-friendly freight link between the mid-Atlantic ports and the Midwest. The new facility will employ more than 200 people when fully operational with an additional 400 jobs being created during the construction phase. Over the next 10 years, creation of more than 2,600 direct and indirect jobs is expected as a result of the project. The Northwest Ohio Intermodal Facility offers the potential for significant new business investment and job growth in the region. Thousands of containers will move goods by rail into the terminal, and there would be an opportunity to return the containers overseas with American products or commodities. This project is directly related to several other key investments in the region, such as a Route 18 transformation and a regional collaboration with Lucas County to expand I-75. The facility could put Wood County at the center of a very significant transportation and distribution system that would benefit all sectors of the economy, especially agriculture. The project is scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2011. On top of impacts to the job force and economy, there could be environmental effects on human health and safety, water, wildlife, vegetation, and land use. Impact-causing factors include runoff, land clearing, construction and noise.

OneCommunity: Located throughout northeastern Ohio, OneCommunity was awarded a $44.8-million stimulus grant in August 2010 to add nearly 1,000 miles of fiber to the existing community broadband network. Part of a $70-million fiber-construction initiative, the Comprehensive Community Infrastructure project will: Create 500 jobs; deliver high-speed affordable connectivity to an estimated 800 anchor institutions such as schools, hospitals, government offices, public safety facilities, and other non profits; provide service to the region's carriers, cable operators and private networks, enabling them to offer individuals and businesses a broader range of affordable broadband services; combine with two other fiber construction projects to create a seamless open network across the entire state of Ohio. Construction on the project is scheduled to begin at the end of 2010 and last through 2012. On top of impacts to the job force and economy, there could be effects on human health and safety, water, wildlife, vegetation, scenic quality, and land use. Impact-causing factors include runoff, land clearing, and construction.

Com Net, Inc.: Located throughout western Ohio, the project will add almost 700 new miles of fiber to its high-capacity network to expand existing broadband services to rural and underserved communities in 28 western Ohio counties. The project proposes to provide connectivity to a high-capacity fiber network to as many as 880 community anchor institutions including K-12, state and local government, public safety, libraries, and community support organization facilities; spur affordable broadband access for local consumers and businesses by enabling local

service providers to connect to the project's open network; and encourage investment in economically distressed counties served by the project, 20 of which have unemployment rates higher than the state average. On top of impacts to the job force and economy, there could be effects on human health and safety, water, wildlife, vegetation, and land use. Impact-causing factors include runoff, land clearing, and construction.

LEEDCo: This wind project will be located in Lake Erie off the coast of Ohio and is projected to eventually generate 1,000 MW of electricity. The first turbines will be located 6 miles north of Cleveland Browns stadium. This initial phase will cost between $80 million and $100 million. The direct-drive turbines will each provide 4 MW of electricity and should be operational by the end of 2012, generating enough electricity to power 6,000 homes. This phase will be followed by subsequent projects with a long-term goal of 1,000 MW in the Ohio waters of Lake Erie by 2020.

MICHIGAN

Thumb Loop Transmission Line Project: Approved in August, 2010, this project calls for the construction of approximately 140 miles of double-circuit 345,000-volt (345-kV) lines and four new substations that will serve as the backbone of the system to provide power to the "Thumb" region. The Huron POE is 86.2 miles away from the loop in Tuscola County, 63 miles from the same loop within Huron County, and 20 miles from the U.S.-Canada border. The western side of the loop from Tuscola County to Huron County is tentatively planned to enter service in late 2013; the remainder would be targeted for completion by 2015. Impact-producing activities include clearing, grading, and construction. Impacts could occur to human health and safety, land use, visual resources, water, and biological resources.

WISCONSIN

Curt Manufacturing: A 150,000-square-foot warehouse and logistics facility will be built adjacent to an existing 165,000-square-foot manufacturing plant, enabling Curt to expand their fabrication, welding, and two-coat finishing process areas for towing systems, goods, trailer products, and specialty equipment. Construction of this $12.8-million facility expansion has begun in Altoona, Wisconsin, which is 275 miles from the Northern Border and 195 miles from the Green Bay POE. The project is expected to be completed by June, 2011, and will create up to 125 jobs. Impact-causing factors include construction, facility operations, noise, air emissions, and job creation, and water discharges.

The Alberta Clipper: Enbridge Energy, LP, completed the installation of a 1,000-mile, 36-inch pipeline from northern Canada, to Superior, Wisconsin in March 2010, 326 miles of which was in the United States. The pipeline was being built along an existing Enbridge pipeline right-of-way that enters the United States near Neche, North Dakota, running through northwestern Minnesota, past Thief River Falls and Clearbrook, Minnesota**.** The Green Bay POE is the CBP facility closest to Superior, Wisconsin, which is approximately 320 miles away and 100 miles from the Northern Border. The Enbridge expansion will pump another 19 million gallons of oil into the Midwest each day. Impact-causing factors include erosion and runoff, construction, air emissions, and the use of access roads.

Weston-Arrowhead Transmission Line: The Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and Minnesota Power propose to construct a new 220-mile, 345-kV electric transmission line from

the Weston Power Plant near Wausau, Wisconsin to the Arrowhead substation near Duluth, Minnesota**.** The Green Bay POE is approximately 94.4 miles from the Weston Power Plant near Wausau, Wisconsin and 189 miles from the Northern Border. The Arrowhead substation near Duluth, Minnesota is closest to the Roseau POE, approximately 66 miles away. The project also includes the proposed construction of a new 345/115-kV substation to be located near Tripoli, Wisconsin and the construction of a new 115-kV transmission line from the Tripoli substation to the existing Highway 8 substation in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Project activities include clearing, grading, and construction, which could cause impacts to human health and safety, land use, visual resources, water, and biological resources.

MINNESOTA

St. Louis County Union Depot and Northern Lights Express: These projects are part of a planned high-speed passenger rail line between Twin Ports and Twin Cities. It is a part of the larger Midwest Regional Rail Initiative. The Minnesota portion includes about 150 miles of rail and would cut travel time by 30 to 50 percent. Since most infrastructure is in place and impacts would be limited to socioeconomic affects, jobs, noise, and air quality.

Willmar Municipal Utility, Corncob Co-combustion Plant Modification: This $3 million dollar project will be the first full-scale corncob co-combustion power generation system in the United States and will utilize an agricultural by-product to create fuel.

Goodhue County Wind Project: The project will spread over 32,000 acres of Goodhue County and will include up to fifty 400-foot turbines. Negotiations with homeowners should address noise impacts. Construction should be completed in spring, 2011 with operations beginning soon after.

Polymet Land Exchange: Forest Service lands would be used for sulfide mining in the Superior National Forest, resulting in the acquisition of 6,650 acres of publicly owned lands and the loss of over 1,000 acres of wetlands in the Lake Superior Watershed. The Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board approved a $4-million loan to Polymet; it is currently being challenged in court. The facility could provide up to 400 permanent jobs. Superior National Forest is about 12 miles from the Canadian border.

NORTH DAKOTA

Langdon Wind Project: This project is located in Langdon, Cavalier County, North Dakota. Total energy production is expected to be 159 MW at peak output using 106 wind turbines. Thirty-five miles of transmission line will be upgraded from 41.6 kV to 115 kV. Operations began in 2008. Langdon is just over 80 miles from the Canadian border. Impact-causing factors include construction, facility operations, noise, air emissions, and disturbance to wildlife. Affected resources include jobs, human health and safety, and aesthetic resources.

Renewable Energy Plant: Construction started on this $60-million project in Cavalier County in January 2010. It is expected to be operational in December 2014. Energy sources include biofuel and wind. The supply of the raw products is readily available for plant operations and growers of the products will have shorter distances to drive to sell their product. The development of a biomass energy plant would complement a planned canola crushing plant.

Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator Smart Grid Project: This $34.5-million project covers parts of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. This project will install, test, integrate, and monitor phasor measurement units in strategic locations across the Midwest in independent transmission system operations, which will improve energy dispatching, system reliability, and planning capabilities. Impacts could occur from construction and changes to utilities and infrastructure.

Southern Lights Project: This pipeline system will transport light hydrocarbons from the Chicago area to Alberta's oil sands. The pipeline will connect Canada's vast oil sands with key refinery markets in the U.S. Midwest, and it will require construction of some new pipelines and use of some segments of existing Enbridge pipeline that will be reversed for south-to-north use. A separate pipeline is proposed from Edmonton, Alberta to the heavy oil-sands region in northern Alberta. The project also includes a 313-mile, 20-inch crude oil pipeline from Cromer, Manitoba to Clearbrook, Minnesota that was brought into operation in February 2009. Project activities would create jobs and could cause impacts to wildlife, vegetation, soils, air and water quality, and human health and safety.

Quintana Capital Group Pipeline: This $250-million, 300-mile-long pipeline system will extend from Watford City in western North Dakota to Fallon County in eastern Montana and will connect the Williston Basin producing regions with the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline. Completion is scheduled for 2013. Watford City, North Dakota is just over 80 miles from the Canadian border. Construction activities could affect vegetation, wildlife, soils, air and water quality, visual resources, and socioeconomic resources. Spills and leaks could occur during operations.

MONTANA

Keystone Gulf Coast Expansion: The proposed project is a 1,661-mile, 36-inch crude oil pipeline that would begin at Hardisty, Alberta and extend southeast through Saskatchewan, Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The pipeline is 440 miles from the closest CBP facility—the Roseau POE—and 200 miles from Great Falls, Montana. The Keystone XL pipeline would enter the United States at Port Morgan, Montana and then extend through South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. Construction began in 2009, and the Montana segment of the 327.5-mile (total) oil pipeline is scheduled for construction in 2011 and 2012. The Keystone XL Pipeline will have the nominal capacity to deliver up to 900,000 barrels per day of crude oil. Impact-producing factors include clearing, erosion and runoff, job creation, and air emissions.

Existing Wind Facilities: (1) The **Horseshoe Bend Wind Park**, is a 9-MW capacity wind farm about 5 miles west of the City of Great Falls and about 7 miles northwest of Great Falls POE; (2) the **Valley County Wind Farm** is a 10-MW capacity facility about 26 miles north of Glasgow, 20 miles south from the Opheim POE, and 30 miles from the Northern Border; and (3) the **Glacier Wind Farm** is a 210-MW capacity wind farm near Ethridge, Montana, which is around 15 miles west of the Shelby Border Patrol station and 30 miles from the Northern Border. Impact-producing factors include construction, facility operations, visual impacts, noise, and reduced air emissions.

Westmoreland Savage Corporation's Savage Mine: This 874-acre strategically placed single-pit surface mine is located in Sidney, 100 miles from the Northern Border and 90 miles from the Raymond POE. The Savage Mine produces approximately 350,000 tons of lignite annually and also has a full-requirements contract with the 69-MW Lewis & Clark Station, which utilizes emission control technologies and has a long-standing annual supply relationship with a sugar beet refinery near Sidney, Montana. Impact-causing factors include land clearing and grading, excavation and extraction, erosion and runoff, milling and crushing, hazardous waste, and chemical releases.

Montanore Silver-Copper Project: This project would be located in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District, roughly 50 miles from the Canadian border and the Eureka POE. The proposed Montanore project is targeting an initial production capacity of approximately 12,500 tons per day, to yield an annual production rate of 8 million ounces of silver and 60 million pounds of copper. The mine is estimated to contain more than 230 million ounces of silver and nearly 2 billion pounds of copper. Based on long-term silver and copper prices, the mine has a $ 485.6 million net present value. Major infrastructure for the project will include construction of a 230-kV electrical transmission line approximately 17 miles in length, access road and bridge improvements, and water treatment facilities. The project is currently undergoing NEPA analysis. Impact-causing factors include erosion and runoff, clearing and grading, excavation and extraction, air emissions, chemical releases, hazardous materials and waste, visual impacts (towers), water discharges, and job creation.

WASHINGTON

The Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project: This project is located in Kittitas County, Washington, approximately 12 miles west of Ellensburg. Construction began in mid-March 2010. Forty-eight of 52 wind turbines have been installed, and the project is scheduled for completion in 2011. The project site consists of approximately 5,400 acres of forest and rangeland; the project connects to the Bonneville Power Administration transmission system. Resources that could be affected by this project include, but are not limited to, visual resources, jobs, habitat, vegetation, recreation, local residences, human health and safety, land use, bird and bat migration, and traffic.

The Teanaway Solar Reserve (TSR) project: The TSR project received final approval in August 2010. The 75-MW project, when completed, will likely be the largest photovoltaic (PV) installation in the northwest and one of the largest in the world. When operational, the reserve will supply enough electricity to power about 45,000 homes. It will be built about 90 miles east of Seattle just outside of Cle Elum, Washington on previously logged land. Resources that could be affected by this project include, but are not limited to, visual resources, jobs, recreation, local residences, human health and safety, noise, habitat, introduction of invasive species, and land use.

The Satsop Combustion Turbine Project: This project consists of two combustion turbine generators in a "two on one" configuration with a single steam turbine generator; it is located on a 20-acre site within the Satsop Redevelopment Park in Grays Harbor County. The project will produce a nominal output of approximately 530 MW per year, with a maximum annual output of approximately 650 MW. The entire 20-acre site was previously developed, including grading and surfacing with gravel and asphalt. Resources that could be affected by this project include,

but are not limited to, jobs, recreation, local residences, human health and safety, land use, noise, habitat, traffic, and introduction of invasive species.

The Desert Claim Wind Power Project: This wind project will be a 190-MW wind power project located on approximately 5,200 contiguous acres in Kittitas County, eight miles northwest of Ellensburg, Washington. The project will include a maximum of 95 turbines and associated electrical collection system that would connect to the regional high-voltage transmission grid. The project area includes purchased land and land leased from private and public land owners. These MM92 model turbines have a tower height of 258 feet, a rotor diameter of 304 feet, a total height of 410 feet, and a generating capacity of 2.0 MW. Resources that could be affected include, but are not limited to visual resources, jobs, habitat, vegetation, recreation, local residences, human health and safety, land use, and bird and bat migration.

The BP Cherry Point Cogeneration Project: The proposed project is to construct and operate a 720-MW, natural-gas-fired, combined-cycle cogeneration facility in Whatcom County, Washington, approximately 7 miles south of Blaine. The project would provide stable and reliable electricity and steam to meet the needs of the refinery and provide electricity to the Bonneville Federal Columbia River Transmission System. Approximately 195 acres of undeveloped land would be converted for the cogeneration facility, which would consist of gas, water, wastewater, and steam pipelines; construction laydown areas; access roads; and wetland mitigation areas. There are no immediate plans to begin construction. Resources that could be affected by this project include jobs, noise, spills, air quality, vegetation habitat, water quality, introduction of invasive species, land use, human health and safety, recreation, local residences, and traffic.

The Sumas Generating Station: The Sumas Generating Station is located in Sumas, Washington, just south of the Canadian border. The facility can produce 125 MW of electricity when operating at maximum capacity. That is enough power to meet the peak electricity needs of about 94,000 households. Built in 1993, the power plant employs modern, combined-cycle combustion-turbine technology that allows it to generate electricity using both a natural gas cycle and, from the exhaust heat of its power-generating turbines, a steam cycle. Combined-cycle plants like Sumas operate more efficiently than single-cycle gas-fired plants.

CANADA

Adjacent to New England Region

St. Stephen Border Crossing: This project is part of the Federal government's initiative to improve the accessibility of its buildings. An accessibility audit will be conducted by the Public Works and Government Services Canada followed by any needed repairs or upgrades. This border crossing is directly opposite of the Calais POE, north of the U.S.-Canada border.

Contaminated Sites Action Plan: This project involves conducting assessments to help determine the nature and level of contamination, as well as the next steps in the environmental remediation of the contaminated sites. The following locations along the border are designated as site locations:

- St. Croix border crossing, across the border from the Vanceboro POE in Maine; and

- St. Leonard border crossing, across the border from the Van Buren POE in Maine.

Infrastructure at Ports of Entry: Through Canada's Economic Action Plan, the Federal government is providing funding to accelerate the modernization and expansion of Canada Border Services Agency facilities at Prescott, Ontario and at Huntingdon, Kingsgate, and the Pacific Highway in British Columbia. The initiative costs an estimated $70 million, and construction at all sites is scheduled for completion in March 2012. This project involves the following border crossings and project specifics:

- Investigating water issues and septic fields as well as repairing the flooring at the St. Croix border crossing, customs, and immigration complex, across from the Vanceboro POE in Maine.
- Across from the Van Buren POE, the St. Leonard customs and immigration building will be remodeled with new paint and flooring.

Adjacent to the Great Lakes Region

Bruce to Milton Transmission Reinforcement: Hydro One's Bruce to Milton Transmission Reinforcement Project is a 500-kV electricity transmission line proposal that will connect the proposed new nuclear power sources at the Bruce site in Kincardine, Ontario to the switching station just west of Toronto, Ontario. The proposal requires the construction of temporary access roads. This project is still awaiting approval but has a proposed timeline that calls for operations beginning in 2012.

Darlington New Nuclear Power Plant: Ontario Power Generation's Darlington New Nuclear Power Plant Project is a proposal to construct and operate up to four new nuclear reactors at the Darlington, Ontario nuclear site for the production of approximately 4,800 MW of electricity. The site is located in the regional municipality of Durham, 70 kilometers (43.5 miles) east of Toronto and across Lake Ontario from Orcutt, New York.

Trillium Offshore Wind Farm: Trillium Power Wind Corp., Toronto is proposing Trillium Power Wind 1, a 414-MW project consisting of 138 wind turbines. The project would cover about 16,000 acres in the shoals south and west of Main Duck Island, 27 kilometers (16.8 miles) from Cape Vincent in Lake Ontario. The project will sit 17 kilometers (10.6 miles) from the nearest shoreline in Prince Edward County, Ontario and 28 kilometers (17.4 miles) from the shoreline in the town of Greater Napanee, where the transmission line will make landfall. Trillium Power plans to begin construction in July 2012 and complete the project in November 2014.

Wolfe Island Wind Plant Rehabilitation: This project involves rehabilitating the Wolfe Island Wind Plant. This is expected to generate increased traffic volumes on the Township Road system. The project is located on Wolfe Island, which is on the northwest edge of Lake Ontario just north of the Canada-U.S. boundary and about 64.4 kilometers (40 miles) south of the Ogdensburg, New York POE. The facility currently includes 86 wind turbines and can generate up to 594,000 MW per year.

Adjacent to the East of the Rockies Region

Southern Manitoba Railway Operation: Boundary Trail Railway Company will establish a short-line railway operation in the communities of Morden, Manitou, Darlingford, La Rivière, and the rural municipalities of Stanley and Pembina that will provide rail transport service for the region's agricultural producers and other businesses on the section of track between Morden and Binney Siding just west of Manitou. This project occurs just north of Grand Forks, North Dakota and will run close to the Pembina POE.

Vantage Pipeline: The proposed Vantage Pipeline is a high vapor pressure pipeline carrying ethane from a source near Tioga, North Dakota, extending northwest, through Saskatchewan, Canada, and terminating near Empress, Alberta. The pipeline will link a growing supply of ethane from North Dakota to markets in Alberta. The proposed pipeline will be steel, approximately 700-km long (430 miles), with an outside diameter of 273 millimeters (11 inches).

Adjacent to the West of the Rockies Region

Infrastructure at Ports of Entry: Through Canada's Economic Action Plan, the Federal government is providing funding to accelerate the modernization and expansion of Canada Border Services Agency facilities at Prescott, Ontario and at Huntingdon, Kingsgate and the Pacific Highway in British Columbia. The initiative costs an estimated $70 million, and construction at all sites is scheduled for completion in March 2012. Work will take place at the following sites:

- Huntingdon, British Columbia / Sumas, Washington – Modernization;
- Kingsgate, British Columbia / Eastport, Idaho – Replacement; and
- Pacific Highway in British Columbia / Blaine, Washington – Modernization.

Marten Ridge Wind Energy: Premier Renewable Energy's Marten Ridge Wind Energy project is an 80-MW wind-power proposal located near Fernie, British Columbia. The proposal consists of approximately forty 2-MW wind turbines, an interconnecting collector system, a substation, access roads, and an overhead transmission line to connect the wind turbine area to an interconnection point on the existing power grid. This project is located about 32.2 kilometers (20 miles) north of the Roosville POE in Montana.

Bakken Pipeline: Enbridge Bakken Pipeline Company Inc. has proposed the construction of a 123.4-kilometer (76.7 mile) oil pipeline from Steelman, Saskatchewan to Cromer, Manitoba. The pipeline will be designed to transport up to 145,800 barrels-per-day of oil and will connect to a pipeline in North Dakota. As the existing pipeline originates in the United States, the overall Bakken Expansion Program will include regulatory applications on both sides of the border. The project is still in the environmental assessment stage. Construction may begin in 2012.

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