

**FINAL**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF  
NORTHERN BORDER  
REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM PROJECT  
SWANTON SECTOR  
(New York and Vermont)**

**U.S. BORDER PATROL  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**August 2021**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### Introduction

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to construct, operate, and maintain relocatable and permanent Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS) towers, and co-locate equipment on existing infrastructure to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the U.S. Border Patrol's (USBP) Swanton Sector Area of Responsibility (AoR). With the RVSS, CBP can maintain surveillance over large areas, contributing to agent safety, and increasing operational effectiveness to better detect, identify, and classify incursions/illegal entry and resolve the incursions with the appropriate level of response.

### Purpose and Need

There are currently areas along the U.S./Canada border in the Swanton Sector AoR where cross-border violators smuggle goods across the border along remote trails and roads. CBP proposes to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators through the installation of RVSSs. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The increasing frequency and nature of illegal cross-border activities, as well as the geographic area over which these activities occur, create a need for a technology-based surveillance capability that can effectively collect, process, and distribute information.

### Proposed Action and Alternatives Considered

CBP proposes to construct, operate, and maintain relocatable and permanent RVSS towers, and co-locate equipment on existing infrastructure to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

#### Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Construction of the proposed RVSS sites and co-locate equipment would not occur and there would be the continuation of current practices and procedures. Surveillance, visual detection, and situational awareness would not be enhanced within the area covered by the proposed RVSS sites. The operational efficiency (interdiction of cross-border violators) and effectiveness of the USBP would not be increased in the area covered by the proposed surveillance sites. Without the 24/7 surveillance capability, there is the probability that cross-border violations will increase.

#### Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The proposed action includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of six relocatable and permanent (fixed) RVSS towers; as well as the co-locate equipment on existing infrastructure at two locations to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector. Each RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. RVSS technology provides USBP officers with the capabilities to perform their border security mission, improve mission effectiveness, operational awareness, and USBP officer safety. The goal is to provide USBP with enhanced surveillance and detection capabilities to secure the U.S./Canada border within the USBP Swanton Sector AoR.



### Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Consideration

Unattended ground sensors, increased agent patrols, and aerial surveillance were considered as alternatives, but were eliminated from further review. Although these alternatives or a combination of these alternatives can be valuable tools, they were eliminated because of logistical restrictions and/or functional deficiencies and would fail to meet the purpose and need for this project.

### Affected Environment and Consequences

**Table ES-1. Comparison of Alternatives and Resource Impacts**

Resource	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1
Land Use	No impacts anticipated	Permanent, minor impacts on the land use in 50 ft. x 50 ft. footprint
Surface Waters and Waters of the US	No impacts anticipated	Short term, negligible impacts during construction
Vegetation	Short term, recoverable impacts from CBVs	Short term, minor impacts on common, local vegetation
Wildlife	Short term, recoverable impacts from CBVs	Long term, minor impacts on common local wildlife and habitat
Threatened and Endangered Species	Short term, recoverable impacts from CBVs	Long term, minor impacts on Northern Long-eared Bats and habitat, if present
Cultural Resources	Negligible impacts on NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources	Negligible impacts on NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources
Utilities and Infrastructure	No impacts anticipated	Minor, long term effects on the availability of utilities in the ROI
Aesthetics and Visual Resources	No impacts anticipated	Negligible to minor impacts

### Findings and Conclusions

Based on the analysis discussed in Chapter 3 of this Environmental Assessment (EA), the proposed action would have no significant impacts on the existing natural or built environment. This EA supports a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed action. Accordingly, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>ES-1</b>
<b>1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>1.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>1.2 Background .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action.....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>1.4 Need for the Proposed Action .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>1.5 Scope of Environmental Analysis and Decision to Be Made.....</b>	<b>1-2</b>
<b>1.6 Environmental Review and Consultation Requirements.....</b>	<b>1-4</b>
<b>1.7 Public Involvement .....</b>	<b>1-4</b>
<b>2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES.....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
<b>2.1 Description of the Proposed Action.....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1.1 RVSS Project Components .....	2-1
2.1.2 Alternative Site Selection Criteria Meeting NEPA Considerations .....	2-6
2.1.3 Alternative Site Selection Criteria Meeting Project Operational Requirements .....	2-6
<b>2.2 Description of Alternatives Carried Forward for Analysis .....</b>	<b>2-6</b>
2.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	2-6
2.2.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	2-7
<b>2.3 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Analysis.....</b>	<b>2-7</b>
2.3.1 Unattended Ground Sensors Alternative .....	2-7
2.3.2 Increased CBP Workforce Alternative .....	2-7
2.3.3 Increased Aerial Reconnaissance Alternative.....	2-8
2.3.4 Mobile Surveillance Systems.....	2-8
<b>3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>3.1 Preliminary Impact Scoping.....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>3.2 Resource Areas Eliminated From Further Discussion.....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>3.3 Land Use .....</b>	<b>3-4</b>
3.3.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-6
3.3.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-6
<b>3.4 Surface Waters and Waters of the United States.....</b>	<b>3-7</b>
3.4.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-9
3.4.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-9
<b>3.5 Vegetation .....</b>	<b>3-9</b>
3.5.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-10
3.5.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-11
<b>3.6 Wildlife Resources .....</b>	<b>3-11</b>
3.6.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-12
3.6.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-12
<b>3.7 Threatened and Endangered Species .....</b>	<b>3-13</b>
3.7.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-13

	3.7.2	Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-14
<b>3.8</b>		<b>Cultural Resources.....</b>	<b>3-14</b>
	3.8.1	Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-18
	3.8.2	Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-18
<b>3.9</b>		<b>Utilities and Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>3-20</b>
	3.9.1	Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-21
	3.9.2	Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-21
<b>3.10</b>		<b>Aesthetic and Visual Resources .....</b>	<b>3-21</b>
	3.10.1	Alternative 1: No Action Alternative.....	3-26
	3.10.2	Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative.....	3-26
<b>4.0</b>		<b>BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>4.1</b>		<b>General Project Planning Considerations .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>4.2</b>		<b>Air Quality .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>4.3</b>		<b>Noise .....</b>	<b>4-2</b>
<b>4.4</b>		<b>Roadways and Traffic.....</b>	<b>4-2</b>
<b>4.5</b>		<b>Soils.....</b>	<b>4-2</b>
<b>4.6</b>		<b>Water Resources .....</b>	<b>4-2</b>
<b>4.7</b>		<b>Biological Resources .....</b>	<b>4-3</b>
<b>4.8</b>		<b>Protected Species.....</b>	<b>4-4</b>
<b>4.9</b>		<b>Cultural Resources.....</b>	<b>4-5</b>
<b>4.10</b>		<b>Solid and Hazardous Wastes .....</b>	<b>4-5</b>
<b>5.0</b>		<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>6.0</b>		<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
<b>7.0</b>		<b>LIST OF PREPARERS.....</b>	<b>7-1</b>

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1-1. Northern Border RVSS Swanton Sector – Champlain, Richford, and Newport Areas of Responsibility .....	1-3
Figure 2-1. Proposed RVSS Tower Regional Area Overview Map and Site Locations .....	2-2

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table ES-1. Comparison of Alternatives and Resource Impacts.....	ES-2
Table 1-1. Summary of Guidance, Statutes and Relevant Regulations Including Compliance Requirements .....	1-5
Table 2-1. Proposed Tower Information.....	2-9
Table 3-1. Surface Waters and Waters of the US at the Proposed Tower Sites .....	3-8
Table 3-2. Vegetation Present at Proposed Tower Locations.....	3-10
Table 3-3. Cultural Resources Identified within the APEs.....	3-16
Table 3-4. Section 106 Consultation and Concurrence with Determinations of Effect.....	3-19
Table 3-5. Aesthetic and Visual Resources RVSS Tower Settings, Existing Visual Elements, and Sector Descriptions .....	3-23
Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts .....	3-27

## **LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photograph 2-1. Typical Northern Border RVSS Monopole Tower .....	2-4
Photograph 2-2. Typical Relocatable RVSS Tower .....	2-5

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A: Record of Decision on the PEIS for Northern Border Activities
Appendix B: Public Comments and Responses
Appendix C: Supporting Technical Information
Appendix D: USFWS Verification Letters
Appendix E: Migratory Bird Treaty Act Handbook for CBP Preparers

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## **1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

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### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is charged with managing, securing, and controlling the Nation's borders with a priority mission focus of preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States.

CBP, formed in 2003 as a part of DHS, is responsible for guarding nearly 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico and 2,000 miles of coastal waters. CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders with the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology.

As part of the CBP law enforcement strategy, the U.S. Border Patrol's (USBP) priority mission is the prevention of "terrorists and terrorist weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, from entering the United States" (CBP 2012).

### **1.2 BACKGROUND**

To support the USBP, CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS). The RVSS have been deployed since 1996 by the USBP for surveillance along the United States' borders with Canada and Mexico.

### **1.3 PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The purpose of the proposed action is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators (CBVs), which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without the proper documentation.

The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions.

### **1.4 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The increasing frequency and nature of illegal cross-border activities, as well as the geographic area over which these activities occur, create a need for a technology-based surveillance capability that can effectively collect, process, and distribute information.

With the RVSS, USBP can maintain surveillance over large areas, contributing to agent safety, and increasing operational effectiveness as they detect, identify, and classify incursions/illegal entry and resolve the incursions with the appropriate level of response.

There are currently areas along the U.S./Canada border in the Swanton Sector's Champlain, Newport, Richford, and Swanton stations Area of Responsibility (AoR) (Figure 1-1) where CBVs smuggle goods across the border along remote trails and roads.

## 1.5 SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND DECISION TO BE MADE

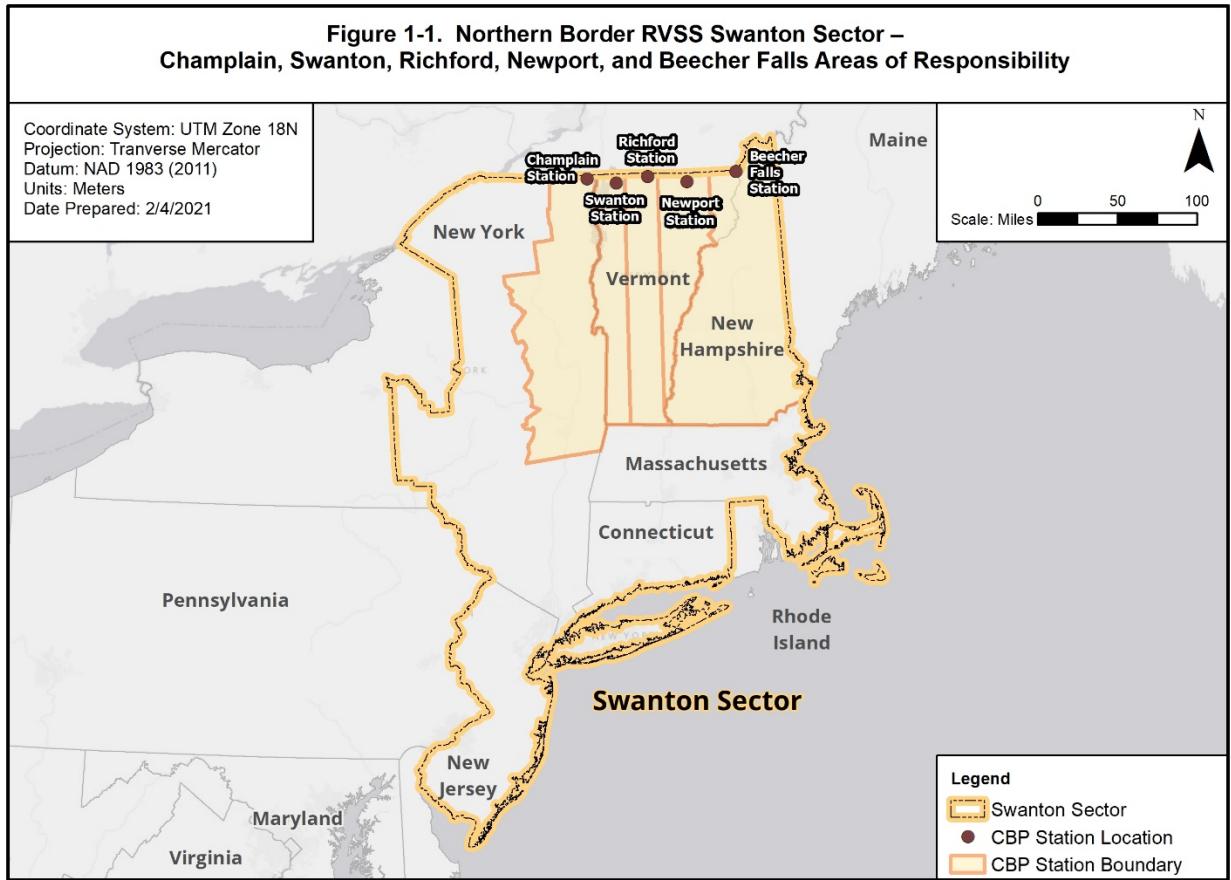
The Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzes the potential impacts on the natural, social, economic, and physical environment resulting from the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of six new RVSS towers and two locations where USBP equipment would be co-located on existing infrastructure within the USBP Swanton Sector. The Swanton Sector AoR encompasses some 24,000 square miles and includes all of the state of Vermont; Clinton, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, and Herkimer Counties of New York; and Coos, Grafton, and Carroll Counties of New Hampshire (Figure 1-1). A description of the proposed action and alternatives is provided in Chapter 2.0 of this EA.

A description of the affected environment and analysis of the potential impacts on physical and biological resources is provided in Chapter 3.0 of this EA. Impacts on the following resources were identified as potential issues of concern during the internal scoping process or were raised during the agency scoping process (see Section 1.6) and will be analyzed concerning the proposed action and the No Action Alternative:

- Land Use
- Vegetation
- Wildlife
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Surface Waters and Waters of the U.S.
- Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Infrastructure
- Aesthetic and Visual Resources

The EA documents the significance of the environmental effects of the proposed action and considers alternative means to achieve project objectives. The EA allows decision makers to determine if the proposed action would or would not have a significant impact on the human environment [the natural and physical environment and the relationship of present and future generations of Americans with that environment - 40 CFR 1508.1(m)]; and if the proposed action can proceed to the next phase of project development or if an Environmental Impact Statement is required. The EA also allows for input and comments on the proposed action from the concerned public and interested government agencies to assist in agency decision making.

**Figure 1-1. Northern Border RVSS Swanton Sector – Champlain, Swanton, Richford, Newport, and Beecher Falls Areas of Responsibility**



## 1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

The EA was developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) published in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500-1508, DHS Directive (Dir.) 023-01, Revision Number: 01 (*Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act*) and DHS Instruction Number: 023-01-001-01, Revision: 01 [*Instruction Manual on Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*], and other pertinent environmental statutes, regulations and compliance requirements (Table 1-1). The EA will be the vehicle for compliance with all applicable environmental statutes, such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Part §1531 et seq., as amended and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, 16 U.S.C. §470a et seq., as amended.

Pursuant to 40 CFR § 1508.1(ff), the proposed action is tiered from CBP's, Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Northern Border Activities ("Northern Border PEIS") (July 2012), which is hereby incorporated by reference and presented in Appendix A. The Northern Border PEIS preferred alternative is the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative. According to the Record of Decision (ROD) for Northern Border Activities (April 2013), this alternative focuses on "deploying more and better technologies to support CBP's detection, inspection, and surveillance capabilities and operational communications" and includes continuing the deployment of RVSS along the northern border of the United States. The ROD is also hereby incorporated by reference. Both the PEIS and ROD remain valid.

## 1.7 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. §1501.9, 1503 and 1506.6, CBP initiated public involvement and agency scoping activities to identify significant issues related to the proposed action. CBP has consulted with appropriate local, state, and Federal government agencies and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe throughout the EA process.

A public review and comment period for the draft environmental assessment began on February 9, 2021 and ran until March 15, 2021 (34 days). CBP extended the public comment period for an additional 60 days following a request from an interested party. Notices of Availability (NOA) were published in two local newspapers: the *Caledonian Record* and *Press Republican*. Interested agencies, organizations, Native American tribes, and members of the public were invited to submit comments on all aspects of the draft environmental assessment. In accordance with CEQ regulations, all substantive comments have been considered in preparing this final environmental assessment (40 CFR 1503.4). Over the course of the 94-day public comment period, 255 comments were received (181 during the initial 34-day period, 74 in the subsequent 60-day period).



**Table 1-1. Summary of Guidance, Statutes and Relevant Regulations Including Compliance Requirements**

<b>Policy Document</b>	<b>Administrative Authority</b>	<b>Invoking Action</b>	<b>Requirements for Compliance</b>
<p>Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</p> <p>16 United States Code (USC) § 470 et seq.</p>	<p>Department of Interior</p>	<p>Excavation, removal, damage, or other alteration or defacing; or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on public lands</p> <p>43 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) 7.4</p>	<p>Because activities are exclusively for purposes other than the excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources, even though those activities might incidentally result in the disturbance of archaeological resources, no permit shall be required</p>
<p>Clean Air Act of 1963</p> <p>16 USC § 470 et seq.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)</p>	<p>Any Federal action where the total emissions in a non-attainment area would equal or exceed the provided rates</p> <p>40 CFR 51</p>	<p>Project emission levels were determined to be less than <i>de minimis</i> thresholds; therefore, a determination of conformity with applicable implementation plan is not required</p>
<p>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980</p> <p>42 USC § 9601 et seq.</p>	<p>USEPA</p>	<p>Release or threatened release of a hazardous substance</p> <p>40 CFR 302</p>	<p>Development of emergency response plans, notification, and cleanup</p>
<p>Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973</p> <p>16 USC § 1531 et seq.</p>	<p>United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)</p>	<p>All Federal actions in which there is discretionary involvement or control potentially impacting species listed under the ESA</p> <p>50 CFR 402.03</p>	<p>Determination of no jeopardy to listed species and no destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat through consultation with the USFWS</p>
<p>Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981</p> <p>7 USC § 9601 et seq.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Conservation Service</p>	<p>Any Federal action that impacts prime or unique farmland soils</p> <p>7 CFR 658</p>	<p>Identify and take into account the adverse effects on the protection of prime or unique farmland</p>

**Table 1-1. Summary of Guidance, Statutes and Relevant Regulations Including Compliance Requirements, continued**

<b>Policy Document</b>	<b>Administrative Authority</b>	<b>Invoking Action</b>	<b>Requirements for Compliance</b>
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1977 (also known as Clean Water Act or CWA)  33 USC § 1251 et seq.	USEPA	Storage, use, or consumption of oil and oil products, which could discharge oil in quantities that could affect water quality standards, into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S.  40 CFR 112	Preparation of a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1977 (also known as Clean Water Act or CWA)  33 USC § 1251 et seq.	USEPA	Discharge of pollutants that could impact surface water or groundwater  40 CFR 122	Obtain a general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1977 (also known as Clean Water Act or CWA)  33 USC § 1251 et seq.	USEPA, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Excavation, fill, or discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S.  40 CFR 230 § 404	Identification of wetlands and application for permit, if necessary
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918  16 USC § 703	USFWS	Any CBP action resulting in the take of any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such bird  50 CFR 21.11	Avoidance of take or application for permit
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended  54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Any Federal undertaking that could impact cultural resources  36 CFR 800.3	Assessment of effects through consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

**Table 1-1. Summary of Guidance, Statutes and Relevant Regulations Including Compliance Requirements, continued**

<b>Policy Document</b>	<b>Administrative Authority</b>	<b>Invoking Action</b>	<b>Requirements for Compliance</b>
Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970  29 USC § 651 et seq.	Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor	Employees performing in a workplace  29 CFR 1910.5 (a)	Adherence to occupational health and safety standards
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976  42 USC § 6901 et seq.	USEPA	Collection of residential, commercial, and institutional solid wastes and street wastes  40 CFR 243	Adherence to guidelines for waste storage and safety and collection equipment, frequency, and management
RCRA of 1976  42 USC § 6901 et seq.	USEPA	Procurement of more than \$10,000 annually of products containing recovered materials  40 CFR 247	Procure designated items composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable
RCRA of 1976  42 USC § 6901 et seq.	USEPA	Recovery of resources from solid waste through source separation  40 CFR 246	Recovery of high-grade paper, residential materials, and corrugated containers
RCRA of 1976  42 USC § 6901 et seq.	USEPA	Treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste on-site  40 CFR 262.10(c)	Determination of hazardous or non-hazardous nature of solid waste, obtain an EPA identification number if necessary, properly accumulate hazardous waste, and maintain a record

**Table 1-1. Summary of Guidance, Statutes and Relevant Regulations Including Compliance Requirements, continued**

<b>Policy Document</b>	<b>Administrative Authority</b>	<b>Invoking Action</b>	<b>Requirements for Compliance</b>
Executive Order (EO) 11988: Floodplain Management  42 Federal Register (FR) 26,951 (May 24, 1977)	Water Resources Council, Federal Emergency Management Agency	Acquisition and management of Federal lands; Federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction; conducting Federal activities affecting land use in a floodplain	Determine whether the proposed action will occur in a floodplain, then evaluate potential effects of any action in a floodplain
Safe, efficient use, and preservation of the navigable airspace  CFR Title 14 Part 77	FAA	Standards for determining obstructions to air navigation or navigational aids or facilities	Filing with the FAA for proposed structures varies based on a number of factors including: height, proximity to an airport, location, and frequencies emitted from the structure
EO 11990: Protection of Wetlands  42 FR 26,691 (May 24, 1977), as amended by EO 12608	USACE, USEPA	Acquisition and management of Federal lands; Federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction; conducting Federal activities affecting wetlands	Take action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands
EO 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations  59 FR 7629 (February 11, 1994)	USEPA	All programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance that affect human health or the environment	Analyze the environmental effects, including human health, economic, and social effects of CBP actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities
EO 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks  62 FR 19883 (April 23, 1997)	USEPA	Any Federal action potentially affecting health and safety of children	Identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children

**Table 1-1. Summary of Guidance, Statutes and Relevant Regulations Including Compliance Requirements, continued**

<b>Policy Document</b>	<b>Administrative Authority</b>	<b>Invoking Action</b>	<b>Requirements for Compliance</b>
EO 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad 86 FR 7619 (Jan. 27, 2021)	DHS	Consider the implications of climate change in the Arctic, along our Nation's borders, and to National Critical Functions, including any relevant information from the Climate Risk Analysis	1) promote safe global temperature, 2) increase climate resilience, and 3) support financial a pathway toward low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

CBP coordinated with the following agencies and federally recognized Native American tribes:

**Federal Agencies:**

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

**State Agencies:**

- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
- New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP)  
(which contains the State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO])
- New York State Division for Historic Preservation
- Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department (F&W)
- Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (which contains the SHPO)

**Native American Nations/Tribes:**

- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe

**Towns/Villages:**

- Champlain, New York
- Highgate, New York
- Franklin, Vermont
- Richford, Vermont
- Derby, Vermont
- Derby Line, Vermont
- North Troy, Vermont

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## **2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES**

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This chapter discusses the proposed action and alternatives and provides details about the components of the proposed action. It also presents the criteria used to determine whether alternatives were reasonable and, therefore, should be carried forward for analysis.

### **2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The proposed action includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of six relocatable and permanent (fixed) RVSS towers; as well as the co-locate equipment on existing infrastructure provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector. Each RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. These activities are required to support the border security mission of the USBP with advanced capabilities of border surveillance, detection, and interdiction. CBP has proposed RVSS as the technology platform to provide USBP officers with the capabilities to perform this border security mission, and at the same time, improve mission effectiveness, operational awareness, and USBP officer safety.

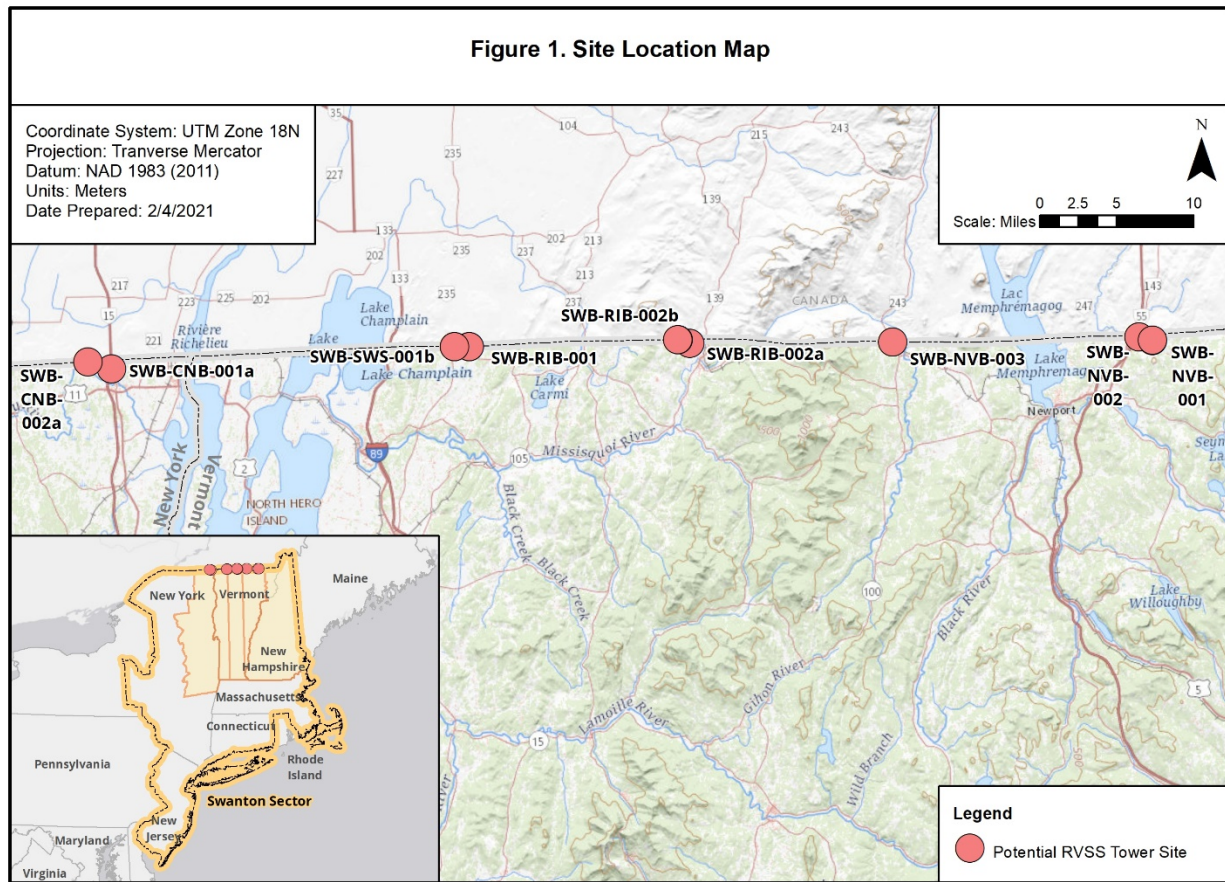
The goal of the proposed action is to provide USBP with enhanced surveillance and detection capabilities to secure the U.S./Canada border within the area of responsibility of the USBP Swanton Sector.

#### **2.1.1 RVSS Project Components**

The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications permanent (fixed) tower site includes a foundation, tower, an equipment cabinet (approximately 4 ft. x 2.5 ft. x 5 ft. tall) located within the site footprint utility connections, and other site features. The towers that are proposed are monopole and 120 ft. in height. Site footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. which requires a temporary 200 ft. x 200 ft. temporary construction footprint. The concrete tower foundations will be based on site conditions and CBP criteria and can range from a spread footing (maximum disturbance) to anchors into bedrock. Concrete tower foundations will be approximately 25 ft. x 25 ft. and will reach a 10 ft. depth or to bedrock (whichever is deeper).

Relocatable towers involve a retractable tower contained on a towable trailer, a non-ground penetrating security fence if required, solar panels, and battery power. Two of the proposed tower site locations only involve the addition of relay equipment on existing towers.

**Figure 2-1. Proposed RVSS Tower Regional Area Overview Map and Site Locations**



\*The Deringer tower is not included on this map as it is an existing CBP tower that will have equipment co-located.



### **Permanent (Fixed) Towers**

The RVSS monopole towers are 120-ft in height (Photograph 2-1) structure with a platform at the top. The payload for the tower consists of two camera bundles, each bundle consisting of a remotely controlled pan-tilt-unit (PTU) and two cameras consisting of one electro-optic camera and one infrared camera. Towers will be outfitted with Mesh radios for communication. These radios do not utilize microwave radiation, but rather Non-Ionizing Radiofrequency (RF) Radiation. The radios are compliant with IEEE standard C95.1 1999 - *IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz* and *Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-varying Electric, Magnetic & Electromagnetic Fields* (up to 300 GHz) published in 1998 by the Secretariat of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). The ‘emissions’ from Mesh radio use is no more than an exposure expected in our modern lifestyle. With sensors and lightning protection installed, the total height of the tower typically does not exceed 120 ft above ground level (AGL). Construction time for fixed towers is 30-45 days, with a variance due to site conditions.

The primary power source for RVSS towers is commercial grid power. Grid power design is site-specific; however, commercial grid power would be overhead leading up to the permanent disturbed area and then underground where it enters the tower site. The installation of overhead or buried lines at the RVSS tower sites would be placed within surveyed road construction buffer areas, to the extent possible, all of which would be verified to identify potential impacts on biological and cultural resources along access roads. The backup to commercial grid power is battery power. The batteries will be charged by commercial grid power when not being used as the secondary power source. There will be an equipment cabinet (approximately 4 ft. x 2.5 ft. x 5 ft. tall) located on a concrete pad within the site footprint.



**Photograph 2-1. Typical Northern Border RVSS Monopole Tower**

## **Relocatable Towers**

Relocatable towers (Photograph 2-2) are trailer-mounted, and their use is temporary based on the tactical needs of the Border Patrol. The footprint of the relocatable tower is 50 ft. by 50 ft., which includes a non-ground penetrating security perimeter fence. The relocatable tower extends to 84 ft. Power is supplied by solar panels with a back-up diesel generator. Installation is generally under 7 days.



**Photograph 2-2. Typical Relocatable RVSS Tower**

## **Criteria of Tower Site Selection**

Screening criteria were used to assess whether an alternative was “reasonable” and would be carried forward for evaluation in this EA meeting both NEPA and CBP operational/siting requirements.

### **2.1.2 Alternative Site Selection Criteria Meeting NEPA Considerations**

CBP has established the following criteria for determining the selection of alternatives:

1. Meet CBP and USBP mission and operational objectives outlined in Chapter 1,
2. Include sites that meet design and operational criteria for tower and support facilities that is practicable and feasible within reasonable budget parameters, and
3. Environmental mitigation meeting regulatory requirements can be accomplished that is practicable and economically feasible.

### **2.1.3 Alternative Site Selection Criteria Meeting Project Operational Requirements**

The RVSS site selection process identifies potentially suitable tower site locations and their alternatives. Key tower site evaluation considerations considered are:

1. Constructability
2. Operability
3. Real estate availability
4. Environmental siting constraint factors.

## **2.2 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES CARRIED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS**

USBP developed a ranking of proposed surveillance sites in the Swanton Sector’s AoR. This priority ranking is based on meeting the purpose and need, the greatest degree of operational effectiveness, and the potential effects on the environment.

### **2.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed RVSS sites and the co-locate equipment would not occur and there would be the continuation of current practices and procedures. Surveillance, visual detection, and situational awareness would not be enhanced within the area covered by the proposed RVSS sites. The operational efficiency (interdiction of cross - border violators) and effectiveness of the USBP would not be increased in the area covered by the proposed surveillance sites under the No Action Alternative.

Without the 24/7 surveillance capability provided by the proposed action there is the probability that cross-border violations will increase.

The purpose and need of this proposed action would not be met with the No Action Alternative. Normal mission operations of the USBP would continue, including patrols, the use of existing surveillance technology and infrastructure maintenance activities. The No Action Alternative

serves as a baseline for the comparison of anticipated effects associated with Alternative 2. Its inclusion in this EA is required by NEPA regulations (40 C.F.R. 1502.14(c)).

### **2.2.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative**

The Preferred Alternative is for the construction, operation, and maintenance of six RVSS at locations with high levels of cross-border violations and relay communications equipment at two existing co-location sites. A total of ten sites have been analyzed in this EA to allow for two alternative RVSS tower locations. Of the ten locations analyzed, two are for co-locate equipment on existing infrastructure and eight are for possible new tower construction. The two secondary option sites are included for analysis in this EA but are not the primary recommended sites.

Some sites have been chosen to have a relocatable tower installed in advance of the permanent (fixed) tower installation (See Table 2-1). If the decisionmaker selects the Preferred Alternative, they will be choosing to install relay communications equipment at two existing co-location sites and six permanent (fixed) towers; three sites would start with relocatable towers.

## **2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED ANALYSIS**

Several project elements that included other technology and infrastructure considerations, such as unattended ground sensors, increased agent patrols, and aerial surveillance were considered as alternatives, but were eliminated from further review. Although these alternatives or a combination of these alternatives can be valuable tools that CBP may employ in other instances, they were eliminated because of logistical restrictions and/or functional deficiencies and would fail to meet the purpose and need for this project. These alternatives and reasons for their exclusion from further analysis are discussed below.

### **2.3.1 Unattended Ground Sensors Alternative**

CBP is currently evaluating unattended ground sensor technology applications to replace existing deployed sensors. Based on testing and evaluation this technology may be applicable to monitor areas of high CBVs. Until this technology is accepted for use in the field other detection technologies will be used to monitor areas of high incidences of CBVs.

### **2.3.2 Increased CBP Workforce Alternative**

Another alternative considered during the preparation of this EA was to have no new RVSS sites and instead to simply increase the number of USBP agents patrolling (via vehicles) the targeted border areas. The targeted areas experience a high level of illegal entries. Due to local topography, elevations, and vegetative cover, individually located agents at discrete border locations in the affected USBP stations' AoRs would not achieve the same level of detection capabilities as provided by the proposed action. Such efforts would always require an unacceptably large deployment of agents in the field and would require a significant increase in agents to obtain a level of effective border surveillance coverage to match a single tower's or camera's persistent surveillance capabilities. Funding and staffing requirements could affect the number of agents available to perform monitoring efforts in the future; therefore, this alternative would not provide a long-term or permanent solution to illegal cross-border activities. This alternative would not

meet this project's purpose and need. It would not provide the same level of enhanced CBV detection as the proposed action.

### **2.3.3 Increased Aerial Reconnaissance Alternative**

Under this alternative, increased aerial reconnaissance would be used for surveillance to support USBP station operations. CBP would use fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters to perform reconnaissance and detection operations and to support ground patrols.

This alternative was eliminated from further consideration because it does not satisfy the purpose and need of the project. Aerial reconnaissance/operations cannot be used on a 24-hours per-day basis and cannot operate under all weather conditions. Aerial reconnaissance/operations have limited detection capabilities in areas with dense vegetation or varied topography and at nighttime.

### **2.3.4 Mobile Surveillance Systems**

The purpose of the mobile surveillance systems is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Unlike relocatable RVSS, mobile surveillance systems are not stationary. Mobile surveillance systems are typically mounted in truck beds or easily towed via small trailer. Typically, site preparation is either minimal or unnecessary for these systems. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest until successfully ending in a law enforcement conclusion.

The CBVs occurring in the Swanton Sector are re-occurring numerous times in known locations. Monitoring these areas using RVSS will provide persistent surveillance in all weather conditions. Mobile Surveillance Systems cannot always provide this adaptability, thus not meeting the purpose and need. Further, mobile surveillance systems have limited range and need additional agents in the field to operate this type of system. Funding and staffing requirements could affect the number of agents available to perform monitoring efforts in the future; therefore, this alternative would not provide a long-term or permanent solution to illegal cross-border activities.

**Table 2-1. Proposed Tower Information**

<b>Preferred Location</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Tower Height</b>	<b>Tower Type</b> Fixed Tower (FT) Relocatable Tower (RT)	<b>City/Twp.</b>	<b>County</b>
✓	SWB-CNB-001a	120	FT	Champlain, NY	Clinton
✓	SWB-CNB-002a	120'	FT	Champlain, NY	Clinton
	SWB-SWS-001b	Up to 120'	RT to FT	Highgate, VT	Franklin
✓	SWB-SWS-002	5' pole/antenna to existing tower	None	Highgate, VT	Franklin
✓	SWB-RIB-001	Up to 120'	RT to FT	Franklin, VT	Franklin
	SWB-RIB-002a	Up to 120'	RT to FT	Richford, VT	Franklin
✓	SWB-RIB-002b	Up to 120'	RT to FT	Richford, VT	Franklin
✓	SWB-NVB-001	Up to 120'	RT to FT	Derby, VT	Orleans
✓	SWB-NVB-002	5' pole on existing building	None	Derby Line, VT	Orleans
✓	SWB-NVB-003	Up to 120'	RT to FT	North Troy, VT	Orleans



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## 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

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### 3.1 PRELIMINARY IMPACT SCOPING

This section of the EA describes human environment that exists within the project sites and region of influence, and the potential impacts of the proposed action and the No Action Alternatives outlined in Chapter 2.0. Only those resources with the potential to be affected by the proposed action are described (40 C.F.R. 1501.9 [f]). The impact analysis is based upon existing regulatory standards, scientific and environmental knowledge, and best professional opinions. Impacts (consequence or effect) can be either beneficial or adverse. Analysis requires consideration of both the setting of the proposed action (the area of the potentially affected environment) and degree of the effects of the action.

As discussed in this section, the alternatives evaluated may create temporary (lasting the duration of construction), short-term (up to 3 years), long-term (greater than 3 years and less than 20 years), or permanent impacts or effects. Impacts on each resource can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment. For the purpose of this analysis, the degree of impacts will be classified as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. The thresholds for the degree of impacts are defined as follows:

- Negligible: A resource would not be affected, or the effects would be at or below the level of detection, and changes would not result in any measurable or perceptible consequences.
- Minor: Effects on a resource would be detectable, although the effects would be localized, small, and of little consequence to the sustainability of the resource. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be simple and achievable.
- Moderate: Effects on a resource would be readily detectable, long-term, localized, and measurable. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be extensive and likely achievable.
- Major: Effects on a resource would be obvious and long-term and would have substantial consequences on a regional scale. Extensive mitigation measures to offset the adverse effects would be required, and success of the mitigation measures would not be guaranteed.

### 3.2 RESOURCE AREAS ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER DISCUSSION

Some resource discussions are limited in scope due to the lack of effects or impacts from the proposed project on the resource, or because that particular resource is not located within the project area. Resource Areas eliminated from further discussion include the following:

**Air Quality:** The Federal Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7671q) required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish a series of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for air quality pollutant levels throughout the United States. The General Conformity Rule (40 CFR 51.850-860 and CFR 93.150-160) requires any federal agency responsible for an action in a non-attainment area to determine that the action is either exempt from the General Conformity Rule's requirements and complete a Record of Non-applicability or positively determine that the action conforms to the provisions and objectives of the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The proposed action would occur within either Clinton County, New York, Franklin



County, or Orleans County, Vermont. All counties are designated as “in attainment” for all USEPA NAAQS criteria pollutants (USEPA 2020). Therefore, no further documentation is required.

The proposed action would have no significant adverse impacts to air quality in the region. The primary emission sources for the project would be those associated with site preparation, site disturbance, and mobile source emissions from construction vehicles. All applicable construction and operation permits would be obtained as required by New York or Vermont state laws and regulations. All impacts would be short-term, limited to the construction period, and would not change the county attainment status. For fixed towers, the construction period is 30 -45 days with the variation due to sites that require extensive site preparation. Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to air quality and no further analysis is required. This topic was dismissed from further analysis.

**Aquatic Resources.** Aquatic resources are addressed under other resource areas that include surface waters of the U.S. (Section 3.4), vegetation (Section 3.5), and wildlife (Section 3.6). In addition, CBP would institute best management practices (BMPs) for erosion control measures to avoid any potential downstream impacts from runoff, as necessary. Since this resource is addressed under other resource topics, the aquatic resources resource area was dismissed from further analysis.

**Environmental Justice.** The purpose of Executive Order 12898 is to avoid the disproportionate placement of adverse environmental, economic, social, or health impacts from federal actions and policies on minority and low-income populations or communities. For environmental justice considerations, these populations are defined as individuals or groups of individuals who are subject to an actual or potential health, economic, or environmental threat arising from existing or proposed federal actions and policies. Using the USEPA Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJSCREEN), a one-mile radius was drawn around each proposed site location and minority and low-income populations were identified (USEPA 2019). The data has been compiled in Table 1 in Appendix C along with the results from the EJSCREEN. It is not anticipated that impacts would be any greater or more severe on minorities or individuals below the poverty line than non-minorities and those above the poverty line. Any impacts would not disproportionately impact low-income or minority populations to any greater degree or extent than non-minority individuals and those above the poverty line. Therefore, the proposed action would meet requirements of EO 12898, and this issue is not addressed further.

**Geology and Soils.** The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Service was used to retrieve soil data for each RVSS site as well as their respective counties. One site needs additional electrical lines, which would require trenching. Two sites have prime farmland, however, because of the minimal footprint of a proposed tower, no impacts are anticipated. Because removal of soils or geologic components off-site is not anticipated to occur, and because standard construction practices would be used to reach bedrock, if necessary, this resource area was dismissed from further analysis.

**Hydrology and Groundwater.** BMPs would be used during construction and none of the proposed plans would alter hydrology at any of the proposed tower sites. Neither construction nor operation of the new towers would involve discharges to or new withdrawals from groundwater. No substantial sources of potential groundwater contamination would be created or altered, and no wellheads have been located at any of the sites. The limited construction footprint (approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft.) of each tower would result in a limited amount of ground-disturbing activity and

a limited potential for soil erosion and storm water runoff. Because there are no anticipated impacts to hydrology or groundwater; this resource area was not further addressed.

**Noise.** The proposed sites are adjoined by a mix of residential, industrial, and agricultural properties. Estimated noise levels for heavy construction equipment range from 75 to 105 decibels (dB) at 50 feet from the source, and the sound intensity generally decreases 6 dB with each doubling of the distance from the source (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA] 1971). Equipment used in construction of the towers is not expected to generate noise that would be considered unusual in this context. Construction noise is typically exempt from noise ordinances in rural areas (PEIS 2012). Sounds from equipment and work crews would increase during construction. BMPs would be employed during these activities to minimize noise. Sounds generated would be temporary, lasting only as long as the construction activity was occurring, estimated to be limited to daylight hours - a duration of 30-45 days at each site. In the long-term, operation of the towers will not have noise impacts, aside from an intermittent visit by vehicles for maintenance purposes or during routine CBP operations. Therefore, this resource area was dismissed from further analysis.

**Hazardous Materials.** Construction of the towers would result in the generation of a small amount of non-hazardous construction waste such as (dirt fill, metal scraps, electrical wiring components, etc.). All debris generated during these activities would be transported off-site and disposed of in compliance with applicable solid waste handling laws and regulations. During operation and maintenance of the tower, no hazardous waste and very little non-hazardous solid waste (metal scraps, electrical wiring components, etc.) would be generated. Backup power will be provided through a battery management system that will supply twenty-four (24) hours of battery backup using Nickel-Zinc (Ni-Zn) or equivalent batteries mounted on a thermally managed battery enclosure. At the end of their service life, batteries would be disposed of in compliance with applicable solid waste handling laws and regulations. The capacity at hazardous waste disposal facilities would not be affected by the proposed project. Therefore, this resource area was eliminated from further consideration.

**Floodplains.** None of the proposed tower sites are located in a floodplain according to Flood Insurance Rate Maps 36019C0277D, 36019C0115D, 500248B, 5002180010B, 36019C0115D, and 5000870001B (Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] Flood Insurance Rate Map). All project activities would occur outside of the floodplain. Because the project would have no impact on floodplains, this resource area was eliminated from further consideration.

**Human Health and Safety.** Construction of the RVSS towers would require the use of heavy construction equipment. Appropriate Federal and state safety measures and health regulations would be followed to protect the health and safety of all residents as well as workers. Safety measures, barriers, and “no trespassing” signs would be placed around the perimeter of construction sites, and construction vehicles and equipment would be secured when not in use. Construction standards would be in place to minimize any dust or noise. In the long-term, there would be beneficial impacts because USBP officers would have the ability to maintain surveillance over large areas from a USBP station, which would contribute to safer conditions for USBP officers. The most common risk to human health and safety from the operation of the tower would be Non-Ionizing Radiofrequency (RF) Radiation exposure from surveillance towers (PEIS 2012). The ‘emissions’ from the towers due to Mesh radio use is no more than an exposure expected in our modern lifestyle. Safe working distances have been calculated in the equipment’s User Manual which rely on Industry Standards. The public would not be this close to the

equipment. Unless an individual is near one of the radios with a high-gain antenna, exposure is not more than already experienced from home and industrial Wi-Fi networks or cell phones. USBP would follow all training, licensing, and regulation requirements pertaining to people and equipment involved in the operation of the tower, therefore, no significant adverse impacts are expected to occur. For these reasons, this resource area was dismissed from further consideration.

**Roadways and Traffic.** The proposed action would have no significant impact to roadways and traffic in the region. A short-term increase in vehicular traffic on the local roads around the site would occur during the construction phase of the project. There would be more trucks and heavy equipment traffic delivering and hauling supplies and commuting construction workers. However, because the proposed project areas are in rural areas with less dense populations, there would be little to no measurable impact to traffic flow. The operation and maintenance of the RVSS towers would also result in no significant long-term impacts to roadways and traffic. There are no proposed road closures from the proposed action. Therefore, this resource area was eliminated from further consideration.

**Socioeconomics.** The proposed action would have no significant impacts to socioeconomics in the region. No impacts to demographics, housing, or community services from additional short-term workers are anticipated as trained workers would be brought in and not permanently relocated. Negligible, beneficial economic impacts would be realized by both the regional and local economy during the construction phase of the RVSS tower for locally purchased (or rented) equipment and materials. The proposed action would not result in any detectable changes to the demographics of the local or regional areas because there would not be any impacts to population from the additional short-term construction workers. The operation of the RVSS would not interrupt economic activities; change population demographics; or alter the demands for housing or community services. Since there would be no significant adverse impact to socioeconomics, this resource area was dismissed from further consideration.

**Sustainability and Greening.** The Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings MOU establishes sustainable principles and guidelines for integrated design to consider buildings lifecycle, energy performance, water conservation, indoor environmental quality, and reduce the environmental impact of materials. Executive Order (EO) 13834 requires federal agencies prioritize actions that reduce waste, cut costs, and enhance the resilience of Federal infrastructure and operations, and enable more effective accomplishment of its mission. Only parts 5, 7, and 11 are active (EO13990). (EPA 2021). CBP already implements many of the goals of this EO into their decision making and would incorporate these principles when possible into the RVSS sites. Because the proposed action would result in the construction of radio towers with box-mounted IT components, there would be limited opportunities for sustainable practices. Any impacts would result in little to no measurable impact; therefore, this resource area was dismissed from further consideration.

### 3.3 LAND USE

Existing land use for the proposed tower site locations in Clinton, NY; Franklin, VT; and Orleans County, VT include agricultural, residential, and undeveloped public land. Official zoning designation for each proposed site vary by locality even for those with similar land uses.

The Town of Champlain is located in northeastern Clinton County just across the border from the Canadian province of Quebec. Clinton County encompasses approximately 715,220 acres with

161,600 acres (24.3 percent of the land) used for farming and agriculture. Less than 1 percent of farm land in Clinton County serve as irrigated pasture land or rangeland for the production of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2017a). Around 15 percent of farmland are used in the agricultural production of corn. Recreational use in the area is associated with fishing, skiing, swimming, boating, hiking, camping around Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains, among others (Clinton County 2020).

Franklin County encompasses approximately 442,880 acres with 189,699 acres (46.8 percent of the land) used for farms. Franklin, Highgate, and Richford are located in northern Franklin County also across from Quebec. Around 44 percent of farmland in Clinton County serve as cropland and 9 percent serve as pastureland (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2017b). The majority of crop land is devoted to the production of forage (hay/haylage) and corn. Population and economic activity in the county are concentrated in St Albans City, the county seat of Franklin County.

Orleans County encompasses approximately 461,440 acres with 128,388 acres (28.9 percent of the land) used for farms. It consists of the Towns Derby and North Troy. Around 46 percent of farmland in Orleans County serve as cropland and 9 percent serve as pastureland (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2017c). Majority of crop land are devoted to the production of forage (hay/haylage) and corn. Recreational opportunities in area are supported by Lake Memphremagog, a 27-mile international lake which straddles the U.S. and Canadian Border, and the City of Newport (City of Newport 2020).

Of the ten proposed RVSS sites, four are located on government-owned properties. The following proposed RVSS sites are under consideration. Refer to Table 2 in Appendix C for information pertaining to parcel size, parcel number, and any available real property information:

- Site SWB-CNB-001a - The proposed site in Clinton County is owned by Ammex Warehouse Company Inc. There is one small building on the property operating as a duty-free drug store. The property has electric utilities and a private water supply.
- Site SWB-CNB-002a - The site is an undeveloped parcel in Clinton County owned by the CBP. The property is a forested area with access to electric utilities. The northern boundary of the construction area coincides with the U.S./Canadian Border. Nearby land use includes a single-family residence, several manufactured mobile homes, and agricultural land (Clinton County 2020). These properties are in clusters along the nearby roadways.
- Site SWB-SWS-001b – The site in the Town of Highgate, Franklin County is on private agricultural land. Land uses on neighboring property includes USDA prime farmland and a single-family residential home and the US/Canadian Border (VCGI 2020).
- Site SWB-RIB-001 – The proposed site in Franklin County is on residential land. The property has a residential building, barn, and two storage structures located in the southern portion, and an open patch of land in the northern portion of the property. Surrounding land uses are classified as farmland (VCGI 2020).
- Site SWB-RIB-002a – The site is in Franklin County. Classified as a farm, the parcel is comprised of several plots of agricultural fields that stretch west across Pinnacle Road and to the north, flanking the US/Canadian border. Developed buildings and structures on the property include a single-family residence, livestock shelters, feeding pens, and a barn (VCGI 2020).

- Site SWB-RIB-002b – This site is owned by the CBP. Classified as a commercial, the parcel contains a CBP border crossing station, undeveloped open land, and road infrastructure. Surrounding parcels are zoned residential and flank the US/Canadian border (VCGI 2020).
- Site SWB-NVB-001 – The proposed site is in the Town of Derby, Orleans County on an open agricultural land. The property is zoned Rural Residential (Town of Derby 2013). Rural Residential districts are designated for predominantly agricultural, forestry and the least intense residential and seasonal uses (Town of Derby 2019). There are several farmsteads, farming facilities (livestock shelter, anaerobic digester, feeding pen), and storage structures, as well as several single family homes along Boul Notre Dame East in Canada, situated approximately 0.5-mile away from the RVSS Tower Construction Area. Nearby land use share similar characteristics to the site.
- Site SWB-NVB-002 – The proposed antenna would be installed on an existing CBP facility, a two-unit, government building built in 2017.
- Site SWB-NVB-003 - The site in the Village of North Troy, Orleans County, is owned and formerly operated by Ammex Discount Tax and Duty Free Shops. The Ammex building onsite is vacant. The commercial property is surrounded by the Canadian Border to the north, a CBP-owned Land Port of Entry (LPOE) to the west, and an undeveloped residential property to the east and south. A relocatable then fixed tower would be constructed west of the abandoned duty-free shop in the former parking area.
- Site SWB-SWS-002 – The proposed antenna would be installed on the existing Deringer Tower at Highgate Springs LPOE) in a heavily forested, sparsely developed parcel. The parcel along with surrounding uses, is designated for commercial use.

### **3.3.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would not occur at sites. Technology-based surveillance capability would not be improved and the ability of USBP to maintain surveillance over a wide area within the Swanton Sector would remain the same. Under the no action alternative, there would be no impacts to land use.

### **3.3.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative**

Under Alternative 2, CBP shall construct, operate, and maintain the RVSS towers in addition to the installation and operation of relocatable towers and antenna equipment on select sites. Construction activity is expected to cause minor, temporary impacts to land use within specific RVSS tower construction areas of each respective property. Temporary impacts may include reduced access to land for livestock grazing, vehicular movement, recreation, and agricultural activities. The RVSS towers, fixed and relocatable, would have a small, temporary construction footprint (200 ft. x 200 ft.) on the site. Antenna installations on sites SWB-NVB-002 and SWB-SWS-002 would not create any additional visual intrusions to the viewshed of any surrounding land uses.

In the long-term, the presence of either a fixed and/or relocatable tower would have a minor impact on the land use within the site parcels as well as adjacent parcels. Coordination with landowners of the site parcels would be conducted prior to construction.

### **3.4 SURFACE WATERS AND WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES**

A biological resource evaluation was prepared to determine the presence/absence of potential jurisdictional waters of the US (WOTUS) in 2018 and the conclusions were revisited after the April 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule was enacted (CBP 2018). Wetland delineations were conducted in 2018 on applicable sites.

Three areas surveyed are assumed to be jurisdictional wetlands based on their adjacency to other jurisdictional waters. Seven stream segments were identified but only two segments were classified as intermittent. The intermittent stream (STR-02A) and the stream at SWB-RIB-002b would be considered jurisdictional under the new rule. Using best professional judgment, it is unlikely that the other five stream segments would be considered jurisdictional. If the proposed project avoids the placement of fill within all streams and wetlands, then a permit would not be required under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Wetlands are protected under state regulations, as well. To be protected under New York's Freshwater Wetlands Act, (Environmental Conservation Law Article 24 Freshwater Wetlands [§24- 0101-24-0107]) a wetland must be 12.4 acres (5 hectares or larger). Wetlands smaller than this may be protected if they are considered of unusual local importance. Around every wetland is an 'adjacent area' of 100 feet that is also regulated to provide protection for the wetland. Vermont Wetland Rules [Vt. Code R. 12 004 056] are limited to those wetlands which are so significant that they merit protection in this program. Wetlands that are not significant should be assumed to have public value, and therefore may merit protection under other statutory or regulatory authority. Per Section 2.06-2.08 of the Vermont Wetland Rules, there were no Class I, Class II, or Class III wetlands present or adjacent to the Vermont CBP sites (VANR 2018, Parsons 2018). In September 2018, wetlands scientists conducted field delineations of wetland features and the following were identified as shown in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1. Surface Waters and Waters of the US at the Proposed Tower Sites**

<b>Preferred Location</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Local Name</b>	<b>City/Twp.</b>	<b>Waters of the US Present on parcel (per April 2020 definition)</b>
x	SWB-CNB-001a	Duty Free (a)	Champlain, NY	Wetland. A small (0.2-acre) palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland located east of the I-87 eastern service road/US-9 on the southwest end of Site Duty Free (a). Stream. A tributary to the Great Chazy River (a navigable waterway).
x	SWB-CNB-002a	Glass Road (a)	Champlain, NY	None.
	SWB-SWS-001b	Rainville Rd (b)	Highgate, VT	None.
x	SWB-SWS-002	Deringer Tower	Highgate, VT	N/A –(antenna installation only)
x	SWB-RIB-001	Morses Line	Franklin, VT	None.
x	SWB-NVB-001	Letourneau Field	Derby, VT	None.
x	SWB-NVB-002	Derby Line I-91 POE	Derby Line, VT	N/A –(antenna installation only)
x	SWB-NVB-003	North Troy	North Troy, VT	None.
	SWB-RIB-002a	Pinnacle Hill (a)	Richford, VT	None.
x	SWB-RIB-002b	Pinnacle Hill (b)	Richford, VT	Wetlands. Two PEM wetlands. 0.4-acres with a small, man-made, inundated area for watering cattle. 0.8-acres at the convergences of 2 drainages Stream. A tributary to the Missisquoi River (a navigable waterway) (CBP 2009)

### 3.4.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would not occur at sites and therefore there would be no impacts on surface waters or WOTUS from construction, maintenance, or operation of towers. The possibility of remote surveillance of these areas would not occur and physical surveillance by CBP would continue as described in the PEIS (DHS 2012) to include the use of off-road vehicles (ORV) and all-terrain vehicles (ATV) along the Northern Border in the Swanton Sector. Because low-lying water ways have been used by CBV pedestrian traffic, this alternative may lead to the promotion, dispersal, and establishment of nonnative, invasive species in these areas. These impacts would be considered negligible.

### 3.4.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative

At the two sites with surface waters and WOTUS present, the towers have not been proposed in or near the wetlands or streams and would have a 100 ft. buffer. BMPs to control erosion during construction would be in place. The culvert/drainage crossing required at SWB-CNB-001a has been proposed in a location removed from the stream as well (over 100 ft. north). The proposed project will avoid the placement of fill within all streams and wetlands; therefore, a permit is not be required under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Because the sites would not be located in or near surface waters or WOTUS, and because the sites will have a sufficient buffer for any adjacent areas, and because proper BMPs would be in place during construction, impacts on surface waters and WOTUS from the Alternative 2 would be considered negligible and short-term.

## 3.5 VEGETATION

Proposed tower locations are located in the Laurentian Mixed Forest ecoregion which is dominated by forested habitats. Particular species in the assemblages are highly dependent on soils where deciduous trees typically favor nutrient-rich soils and conifers flourish in poor soils. Shrub and herbaceous layers add to the vegetative diversity within each of these forests (Bailey, 1995). This type of vegetation is typically surrounding all of the sites.

Vegetation communities are susceptible to invasive plant infestations once disturbed. Concerns exist in the northeast region where serious long-term impacts to forests are already occurring from invasive plant species such as garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and buckthorn (*Rhamnus* spp.) and beyond the region with the common reed (*Phragmites australis*). Invasive plant species such as honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), flowering rush (*Butomus unimellatus*) and oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) (AE 2014c) are a great concern. The introduction of nonnative invasive species affects natural habitats of native plants primarily through degradation and disturbance of soils and vegetation. Nonnative species encroach on both rare and natural plant populations and their habitats, potentially reduce soil stability and subsequently increase erosion, and cause overall decline of ecosystem health (Welch et al. 2014).

Six of the proposed sites are grass covered (Table 3-2). One site is recently wooded (SWB-CNB-002a, Glass Road) and one site (SWB-NVB-003, North Troy Ammex) proposes to place the tower in a gravel parking area. The two proposed co-located sites would place equipment on existing infrastructure (tower or roof), so no vegetation is present. No federally-listed ESA plant species, state listed rare plants, or significant natural communities were identified at any of the sites.



**Table 3-2. Vegetation Present at Proposed Tower Locations**

<b>Preferred Location</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Local Name</b>	<b>City/Twp.</b>	<b>Vegetation Present in tower location</b>
x	SWB-CNB-001a	Duty Free (a)	Champlain, NY	Grass vegetated land; vacant
x	SWB-CNB-002a	Glass Road (a)	Champlain, NY	Primarily wooded; historically used for agricultural purposes in 1964 and forested by 1994
	SWB-SWS-001b	Rainville Rd (b)	Highgate, VT	Grass as maintained residential lawn
x	SWB-SWS-002	Deringer Tower	Highgate, VT	N/A –(antenna installation only)
x	SWB-RIB-001	Morses Line	Franklin, VT	Grass as maintained residential lawn
	SWB-RIB-002a	Pinnacle Hill (a)	Richford, VT	Grass covered field and hayfield
x	SWB-RIB-002b	Pinnacle Hill (b)	Richford, VT	Grass covered, maintained. Sparse trees surrounding the proposed site.
x	SWB-NVB-001	Letourneau Field	Derby, VT	Grass covered field and hayfield
x	SWB-NVB-002	Derby Line I-91 LPOE	Derby Line, VT	N/A –(antenna installation only)
x	SWB-NVB-003	North Troy	North Troy, VT	None. One building (the abandoned Ammex) and a gravel parking lot in the proposed tower area.

### 3.5.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

The Region of Influence for vegetation would be the vegetation community occupying each proposed site and the immediately adjacent vegetation communities.

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would not occur at sites and therefore there would be no impacts on vegetation from construction, maintenance, or operation of towers. The possibility of remote surveillance of these areas would not occur and physical surveillance by CBP would continue as described in the PEIS (DHS 2012) to include the use of off-road vehicles (ORV) and ATVs along the Northern Border in the Swanton Sector.

Vegetation in the ROI may experience damage and soil compaction as a result of activities where unauthorized roads and trails are created by CBV pedestrian traffic. ORVs/ATVs and CBV pedestrian traffic may lead to the promotion, dispersal, and establishment of nonnative invasive species.

Because impacts on vegetation in the ROI would continue as a result of CBV pedestrian traffic that create unauthorized roads and trails, damage vegetation, and promote the dispersal and establishment of non-native invasive species, and because remote surveillance in the region of

influence would not occur, law enforcement ground operations would continue, these adverse impacts to vegetation would be localized and negligible and the duration of impacts would vary according to the location of activity, and would be short-term and recoverable.

### 3.5.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative

Alternative 2 would permanently remove grass at six (6) sites in their 50 ft. x 50 ft. plots (2,500 sq. ft. or 0.06 acres each) and would temporarily impact surrounding vegetation during the 30-45 days in the surrounding 200 ft. x 200 ft. plot during construction. Because residential/ agricultural/ commercial grass can be easily replaced, impacts would be considered negligible at these sites. One site (SWB-CNB-002a) is wooded and would require tree removal in the 50 ft. x 50 ft. plot which would have permanent impacts on this vegetation. One site will require the removal of a minimal number of trees to provide access for tower installation and to improve line-of-site. Permanent loss of the small amount of acreage would not adversely affect the population viability of any plant species in the region. No impacts on vegetation are anticipated at the North Troy site.

With use of the RVSS technology, CBV pedestrian traffic should reduce over time which has led to unauthorized roads and trails, damaged vegetation, and promoted the dispersal and establishment of non-native invasive species. Table 3-2 lists the types of vegetation that would be permanently removed during the proposed activities. None of these vegetation communities are rare and the amounts are small. Because BMPs would be in place, the localized nature of the construction activities, and the recoverability after disturbance due to revegetation efforts to surrounding areas, long-term consequences to regional vegetation are not expected to result from construction activities associated with the proposed activities. Therefore, impacts on vegetation from construction associated with Alternative 2 would be considered minor.

## 3.6 WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The woodlands of the northern border are characterized by long winters and a short growing season. The climate, known for mild summers and very cold to extremely cold winters, maintains species adapted to these conditions. All of the proposed sites are near human development. Species adapted to human disturbance and which also prefer early successional habitats or developed areas live here including the woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), eastern red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), American toad (*Bufo americanus*), and the common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) (TDI-NE 2014a, VFWD 2020, DeGraaf and Yamasaki 1986, Bailey 1995, and NYSDEC 2018).

Birds typical of these areas include blue-winged warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*), gray catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), Eastern towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), rose-breasted grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Near sites which are less open or adjacent to forested areas, passerine species may be found, including species of warblers (family Parulidae), thrushes such as the hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*), rose-breasted grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*), and birds especially typical of coniferous forest, such as black-backed woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*), and gray jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). Other known species in the

area include the broadwinged hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*), and blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

Birds are protected by both federal (Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918) and state regulations. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in its response to scoping for this project, recognized the presence of migratory birds in the Study Area. The term “migratory,” as used in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, does not necessarily mean that all individuals of a species have to migrate. Bald eagles, which are also found in the Study Area, are further protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940. Swanton Sector is situated on the Atlantic Flyway system. Habitats in the area of the Swanton Sector sites form a complex of feeding, resting, and breeding grounds for migrating species during the spring and fall. In 1999, USFWS established the Communication Tower Working Group to study and determine approaches for tower construction that would prevent bird strikes. USFWS's Division of Migratory Bird Management established BMPs to reduce collisions of birds with communication towers (See Chapter 4). CBP's *MBTA Handbook for CBP Preparers* also provides guidance for “CBP to meet its responsibility to avoid or minimize negative impacts to migratory birds and/or their habitats” (Appendix E).

### **3.6.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would not occur and therefore there would be no impacts on wildlife habitats from these activities. However, wildlife and habitats in the vicinity of these sites may be affected by CBV and consequent law enforcement activities similar to the impacts discussed under Section 3.3, Vegetation. Because remote surveillance would not occur, law enforcement ground operations would continue, these adverse impacts to wildlife and habitats would be localized and minor and the duration of impacts would vary according to the location of activity and would be short term and recoverable.

### **3.6.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative**

The grass wildlife habitat present at six (6) sites (Table 3-2) would be permanently removed in their 50 ft. x 50 ft. plots (2,500 sq. ft. or 0.06 acres each) and would temporarily impact surrounding grass wildlife habitat during the 30-45 days in the surrounding 200 ft. x 200 ft. plot during construction. Because residential/agricultural/commercial grass can be easily replaced, and because of the small area impact, impacts on wildlife and habitat would be considered negligible at these sites. One site (SWB-CNB-002a, Glass Rd.) is wooded and would require tree removal in the 50 ft. x 50 ft. plot which would have permanent impacts on this habitat. Permanent loss of the small amount of acreage would not adversely affect the population viability of any wildlife species in the region and readily equivalent habitat is available nearby for displaced wildlife. No impacts on wildlife are anticipated at the North Troy site from the construction of the relocatable or fixed tower.

USFWS *Recommended Best Practices for Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Decommissioning* (USFWS 2018) would be followed to reduce nighttime atmospheric lighting and the potential adverse effects of nighttime lighting on migratory bird and nocturnal flying species. Guidance includes recommendations to communications companies and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on tower height, lighting regimes, and placement. Redesigned tower lighting can minimize avian mortality from collisions,

which may occur during low light situations (night or bad weather, e.g., fog). RVSS and relay towers may have infrared lighting installed for aviation safety and would be compatible with night vision goggle usage by aviators.

Successful operation of the RVSS towers would lead to reduced trails through habitat by illegal CBV pedestrian traffic and reduce damage and soil compaction in wildlife habitat as a result of activities where unauthorized roads and trails are created. Reduced ORVs/ATVs use, CBV pedestrian traffic may lead to the promotion, dispersal, and establishment of nonnative invasive species into wildlife habitat. Because of the minimal amount of impact on habitat, short construction window, and reduced lighting impacts, in addition to the goal that tower presence would reduce CBV activity and CBP operations in the greater region, impacts on wildlife from construction, operation, maintenance associated with Alternative 2 would be considered long-term and minor.

### **3.7 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES**

The location of the sites within the Swanton Sector were inserted into the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Information, Planning, and Conservation System to determine if any threatened, endangered, or candidate species could be present. Two mammal species were identified with potential for presence at the sites: northern long-eared bat and the Canada lynx. No critical habitat occurs within the searched area. A biological resource evaluation was prepared to determine the presence/absence of potential habitat for threatened or endangered species (CBP 2018). In September 2018, proposed parcels were examined, and general wildlife and vegetation conditions were documented to include federally-listed species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and species protected under other applicable federal or state regulations. No state-listed rare animals were identified at any of the sites.

**Northern Long-eared Bat.** During the September 2018 survey (CBP 2018), potential suitable habitat for the northern long-eared bat was found at the perimeter of three sites: SWB-CNB-001a, SWB-CNB-002a, and SWB-NVB-003. Sites not addressed in the 2018 report because they were included later: SWB-SWS-001b, SWB-RIB-001, and SWB-RIB-002a,b were visited, and presence/absence of bat habitat was assessed. Potential suitable habitat was noted adjacent to all four sites, but not within the parcels.

**Canada lynx.** The Canada lynx was identified as having a potential distribution at one site: SWB-NVB-001. Although the Canada lynx likely occurs within the greater region, the open agricultural space and lack of the primary prey source (snowshoe hare) in the open area of the site makes the presence of this species unlikely. Because there is no suitable habitat or prey availability at the site, there would be no co-occurrence with the Canada lynx and the proposed action. Therefore, this species is not analyzed further in the environmental assessment and no Biological Assessment has been prepared.

#### **3.7.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would not occur and therefore there would be no impacts on threatened and endangered species habitats from these activities. However, illegal cross-bordering pedestrian traffic and consequent law enforcement activities would continue and if they occur near roosting Northern long-eared bats, may lead to a startle response. Startled bats that flee from roost

sites during daylight may have an increased risk of predation (USFWS 2010, 2016). If pups are present, they would have been left unattended and vulnerable.

Research and anecdotes have shown that bats can habituate to human disturbances (USFWS 2009, 2010, 2016). Northern long-eared bats have also been documented on military ranges, becoming habituated to the active day time or night time human disturbances (USFWS 2009, 2010). In one example from another species, an Indiana bat abandoned a primary roost only after a bulldozer eventually reached an adjacent tree (USFWS 2009). Each species and individual, however, will have a different threshold for the level of disturbance and intensity tolerated. Visual disturbances are temporary, reactions are temporary, and activities would return to normal when the visual disturbance ended. Because remote surveillance would not occur, law enforcement ground operations would continue, these adverse impacts to bats and their potential habitats would be localized and minor and the duration of disturbance impacts would vary according to the location of activity and would be short term and recoverable.

### **3.7.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative**

Potential roost trees noted at three sites would be avoided during construction as they are beyond the border of the construction footprint and would not be removed. Potential bat habitat is present adjacent to the remaining tower sites. Impacts on individual bats would be limited to construction noise disturbances (if present at the time of construction) and collisions with the towers. Startled bats that flee from roost sites during daylight construction periods may have an increased risk of predation (USFWS 2010, 2016). If pups are present, they would have been left unattended and vulnerable. Noise disturbances would be limited to the short duration of the construction period and would be short-term and temporary. Collisions with the towers would be addressed by following the USFWS guidance mentioned in Section 3.6.2. Because of the minimal amount of impact on any bat habitat present in the area of the towers, short construction window, and reduced lighting impacts, impacts on the North long-eared bat from construction, operation, maintenance associated with Alternative 2 would be considered long-term and minor if present in the area of a tower.

CBP consulted with USFWS through the IPAC system during the scoping period. Because several tower locations are near wooded areas, the CBP has determined the installation of towers under the proposed action *may affect* the Northern long-eared bat. CBP received the USFWS' official response using the online decision key. Through this online consultation, the CBP will rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation (see Appendix D for the USFWS Verification Letters received).

## **3.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Cultural resources are prehistoric and historic sites, structures, districts, artifacts, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for traditional, religious, scientific, or any other reason. Cultural resources are discussed here in terms of: archaeological sites including both prehistoric and historic occupations, architectural resources (i.e., standing structures), and Properties of Religious or Cultural Significance to Native American Tribes including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). Historic properties, as defined

by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), represent the subset of cultural resources listed on, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Procedures for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources are contained in a series of federal and state laws and regulations and agency guidelines. Archaeological, architectural, and Native American resources are protected by a variety of laws and their implementing regulations: the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 2016 and codified in Title 54 of the United States Code (U.S.C.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) further guides treatment of archaeological and architectural resources through the implementing regulations for Section 106 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306108), 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeological resources includes the portion of the parcel, proposed for new construction encompassing the approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area within which all demolition and new construction activities will occur. In accordance with a 2015 Programmatic Agreement for CBP undertakings in states located along the northern border of the U.S., signed by the New York and Vermont State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), the visual APE for architectural resources is defined as the 0.5-mile radius around each proposed tower location (CBP et al. 2015). The level of effort to identify both archaeological sites and architectural resources at each location was coordinated with the respective SHPOs.

**Archaeological Sites.** The level of effort to identify archaeological resources at each location was based on prior ground disturbance and known archaeological sensitivity. Archaeological surveys were conducted at four locations as part of this project, two locations had been previously surveyed, and no survey was conducted at three locations (Table 3-3). Only one archaeological site eligible for listing in the NRHP was identified: the J.M. Hill archaeological site (NRHP-eligible) (Table 3-3). (Archaeological site information is excluded from public dissemination under 54 U.S.C. 307103 in order to protect the resources from harm).

**Architectural Resources.** The level of effort to identify architectural resources at each location was based previous architectural survey and archival information on the dates of construction for buildings within the APE. Architectural resources survey was conducted at six locations, and three locations has been previously surveyed (Table 3-3). Five architectural resources eligible for listing in the NRHP were identified: 237 Rainville Road, the 1936 Morses Line Land Port of Entry, the Fuller-Rainville Farm Complex, the 1937 North Troy Land Port of Entry, and the Gladden-Corliss Farm (Table 3-3).

**Native American Resources.** Native American resources can include, but are not limited to, archaeological sites, burial sites, cultural items, ceremonial areas, caves, mountains, water sources, trails, plant habitat or gathering areas, or any other natural area important to a culture for religious or heritage reasons. No Native American resources have been previously identified in the project locations.

Only one federally recognized tribe has cultural and historical ties to the project locations: the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe. Consultation with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe was conducted on February 6, 2019 and August 19, 2019. No comments or concerns were subsequently provided by the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe.

**Table 3-3. Cultural Resources Identified within the APEs**

Site Name	Local Name	Archaeological Sites			Architectural Resources		
		Survey	Reference	Results	Survey	Reference	Results
SWB-CNB-001a	Duty Free (a)	Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019e	No sites identified	Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019a	Not Eligible: 25 Meridian Road 38 Meridian Road 46 Meridian Road 101 Meridian Road 117 Meridian Road 1310 US Route 9 1326 US Route 9 1338 US Route 9 92 W. Service Road
SWB-CNB-002a	Glass Road (a)	Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019e	No sites identified	Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019a	Not Eligible: 38 Glass Road
SWB-SWS-001b	Rainville Road (b)	Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019c	Not Eligible: Historic Domestic Scatter	Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019b	Not Eligible: 520 Rainville Road  <b>NRHP-Eligible:</b> <b>237 Rainville Road</b>
SWB-RIB-001	Morses Line (Clements parcel)	Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019c, 2019d, 2020	<b>NRHP-Eligible:</b> <b>J.M. Hill Archaeological Site</b>	Previous surveys	Baker 2007; PAL 2009c	<b>NRHP-Eligible:</b> <b>1936 Morses Line LPOE</b>  <b>Fuller-Rainville Farm Complex</b>

**Table 3-3. Cultural Resources Identified within the APEs, continued**

Site Name <sup>1</sup>	Local Name	Archaeological Sites			Architectural Resources		
		Survey	Reference	Results	Survey	Reference	Results
SWB-NVB-001	Letourneau Field	No survey required			Current survey	Gray & Pape 2019f	Not Eligible: 52 Goodall Road 514 Holland Road 1271 Holland Road
SWB-NVB-002	Derby Line I-91 LPOE	Previous survey	Berger 2005a; PAL 2005a	No sites identified	Previous surveys	Berger 2005b; Baker 2007	No resources identified
SWB-NVB-003	North Troy (Ammex Parcel)	No survey required			Previous survey	Starzak et al. 2014	<b>NRHP-Listed:</b> <b>1937 North Troy LPOE</b>
SWB-RIB-002a	Pinnacle Hill (a)	No survey required			Previous and current survey	PAL 2009b; Parsons 2020	<b>NRHP-Eligible:</b> <b>Gladden-Corliss Farm</b>
SWB-RIB-002b	Pinnacle Hill (b)	Previous Surveys	PAL 2005b, 2009a	No sites identified	Previous and current survey	Baker 2007; PAL 2009b; Parsons 2020	<b>NRHP-Eligible:</b> <b>Gladden-Corliss Farm</b>

<sup>1</sup> Note: SWB-SWS-002 is not included as it places equipment on an existing tower.



### **3.8.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

The impact analyses presented here are intended to comply with the requirements of both NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306108). In accordance with the ACHP regulations implementing Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties), a determination of either adverse effect or no adverse effect must be made for affected NRHP-listed or eligible cultural resources. An effect is considered adverse when it diminishes the integrity of the historic property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. A determination of no adverse effect means that historic properties are present, but the effect would not diminish in any way the characteristics of the cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP.

For the purposes of this EA, a significant impact under NEPA is defined as an un-resolvable "adverse effect" under Section 106 of the NHPA. "Unresolvable" adverse effects may occur when the terms of mitigation cannot be agreed upon, or if the NHPA Section 106 process is foreclosed due to an inability to reach agreement.

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would not occur at any location, and therefore, there would be negligible impacts on NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources. The possibility of remote surveillance of these areas would not occur and physical surveillance by CBP would continue as described in the PEIS (DHS 2012) to include the use of off-road vehicles (ORV) and ATVs along the Northern Border in the Swanton Sector. Additionally, illegal cross-border violator (CBV) pedestrian traffic would also continue. As a result of CBV pedestrian traffic and CBP vehicular activities, unauthorized roads and trails would be created in undisturbed areas, and with repeated use, could destroy vegetation leading to exposure of previously unidentified archaeological sites. These cultural resources may experience increased ground disturbance, subsequent erosion, and damage to the archaeological site stratigraphy and displacement of features and artifacts destroying research potential and thus, their ability to convey their significance for eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Because remote surveillance would not occur, CBP ground operations and CBV pedestrian traffic would continue. Such activities would create unauthorized roads and trails in undisturbed areas, and with repeated use, could destroy vegetation leading to exposure of previously unidentified archaeological sites. These adverse impacts to cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites) would be localized and minor, and the duration of impacts would vary according to the location of the activity and would be short- to long-term.

### **3.8.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative**

In accordance with Section 106, determinations of effect were identified for each location based on the type and extent of ground disturbance (archaeological sites) and viewshed analysis (architectural resources). As needed, proposed RVSS tower locations were shifted to avoid adverse impacts to NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources. Determinations of effect submitted to the respective SHPOS (New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation [NYSOPRHP] and Vermont Division of Historic Preservation [VT DHP]) included four findings of No Historic Properties Affected and five findings of No Adverse Effect (Table 3-4). The respective SHPOs concurred with these determinations.

Under Alternative 2, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would occur within a small construction footprint (200 ft. x 200 ft.) minimizing ground disturbance, and the presence of the towers within their respective viewsheds would not substantially alter the rural setting of adjacent architectural resources such as historic residences and farmsteads. In accordance with Section 106, Alternative 2 would not adversely affect any NRHP-listed or eligible archaeological sites or architectural resources and therefore, there would be negligible impacts to NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources under NEPA.

Because remote surveillance would be implemented and serve as a deterrent to CBVs, CBP ground operations and CBV pedestrian traffic would be minimized. As a result, unauthorized roads and trails in undisturbed areas would not be created and destruction of vegetation leading to exposure of and damage to previously unidentified archaeological sites would not occur. Impacts to cultural resources would be negligible and beneficial.

**Table 3-4. Section 106 Consultation and Concurrence with Determinations of Effect**

<b>Site Name<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Local Name</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>SHPO</b>	<b>Concurrence Date</b>
SWB-CNB-001a	Duty Free (a)	No Historic Properties Affected	NYSOPRHP	8/14/2019
SWB-CNB-002a	Glass Road (a)	No Historic Properties Affected	NYSOPRHP	8/14/2019
SWB-SWS-001b	Rainville Road (b)	No Adverse Effect	VT DHP	4/23/2020
SWB-RIB-001	Morses Line	No Adverse Effect	VT DHP	5/15/2020
SWB-NVB-001	Letourneau Field	No Historic Properties Affected	VT DHP	No response received within 30 days (concurrence in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)(i))
SWB-NVB-002	Derby Line I-91 LPOE	No Historic Properties Affected	VT DHP	No response received within 30 days (concurrence in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)(i))
SWB-NVB-003	North Troy (Ammex Parcel)	No Adverse Effect	VT DHP	5/29/2020
SWB-RIB-002a	Pinnacle Hill (a)	No Adverse Effect	VT DHP	11/20/2020
SWB-RIB-002b	Pinnacle Hill (b)	No Adverse Effect	VT DHP	12/18/2020

<sup>2</sup> Note: SWB-SWS-002 is not included as it places equipment on an existing tower.

### 3.9 UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG) and Vermont Electric Co-op (VEC) distribute electrical energy for various uses operating within the area. Site surveys for the Swanton Sector RVSS occurred between June 2018 and May 2020. During surveying, utility power poles were identified for each site as potential power sources to connect to the RVSS towers (DHS 2019). Commercial grid power is either currently available or would be acquired for all proposed towers. The point of connection will be made to an existing medium voltage power distribution line and connected to a step-down transformer to drop to a lower voltage to provide single phase 240/120-volt power to the site. A portable engine generator outlet and grid power will be connected along with the UPS and battery management system to provide both normal and backup power to the tower loads.

Electrical easements are assessed on a site to site basis. This will be determined by and is the responsibility of the power company. Installation of overhead/underground power lines, as well as design of the power system and transformer, is the responsibility of the power company.

- Site SWB-CNB-001a - Primary power will be provided through commercial power from New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG). The method of power delivery for this site will be carried overhead from the distribution line to approximately 140 feet service run to the site. This new utility pole installation and service entrance power design will be coordinated by with NYSEG. Actual connection points may vary and will depend on the approved location.
- Site SWB-CNB-002a - The primary power will be provided through commercial power from New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG). A new utility power pole needs to be added along with the distribution line to feed power to the tower site. This new utility pole installation and service entrance power design will be coordinated with NYSEG. The method of utility power delivery for CNB will be carried overhead from the new utility pole (approximately 480 feet from the site) from a step-down pole mounted utility transformer to provide a minimum of 100A service to the site. Actual connection points may vary and will depend on the approved location determined by FAA/CBP with the utility company. Timber pads will be required for installation due to the soft ground conditions of the tower area (DHS 2019).
- Site SWB-SWS-001b –Primary power will be provided through commercial power from Vermont Electric Co-Op (VEC) with an approximate distance of 120 feet from pole to the site. A minimum of 100A service needs to be provided to this site. Actual connection points may vary and will depend on the approved location. Timber pads will be required for installation due to the soft ground conditions of the tower area (DHS 2019).
- Site SWB-RIB-001 –The site will likely utilize an unused existing utility meter fed from an existing pole mounted utility transformer on an existing utility pole through which commercial power could be provided from the VEC to the tower site. Power cables will be run through the existing underground route. Actual connection points may vary and will depend on the approved location. Timber pads will be required for installation due to the soft ground conditions of the tower area (DHS 2019).
- Site SWB-RIB-002a – Above ground power lines run along the east side of Pinnacle Rd. A pole-mounted transformer is located northwest of the house on parcel 516-162-10747.

There is no power up to the tower site. The property owners expressed preference for a power line to the site to be placed underground rather than overhead due to aesthetics and maneuverability along the roads that will continue to be used for farm activities (Quaine 2020).

- Site SWB-RIB-002b – Above ground power lines run along the east side of Pinnacle Rd. and power is existing at the LPOE.
- Site SWB-NVB-001 –Power will be provided from the existing VEC utility power pole and run through an underground route up to the tower site with an approximate distance of 1200 ft. Design and installation of pole mounted utility transformer on power pole or pad mounted utility transformer on the tower site will be coordinated. A minimum of 100A service needs to be provided to this site. Actual connection points may vary and will depend on the approved location. Timber pads will be required for installation due to the soft ground conditions of the tower area (DHS 2019).
- Site SWB-NVB-002 –Unused antenna mounts/conduits are available in each location. Electric power will be sourced from the existing LPOE; no new power lines need to be established or trenched (Mangum 2019).
- Site SWB-NVB-003 - Above ground power lines run along the VT-243. A utility pole with power meter housing is located near the road southwest of the Ammex building (Mangum 2018). Relocatable tower and fixed tower will connect to VEC utility power pole #63 through overhead cables.
- Site SWB-SWS-002 – This location would be an antenna installation at an existing tower site. Electric power would be sourced from the existing LPOE.

### **3.9.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed RVSS towers would not be constructed. The No Action Alternative would not affect the availability of utilities or require construction of additional facilities.

### **3.9.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative**

Alternative 2 would result in minor, long term effects on the availability of utilities throughout the ROI because of the limited amperage needed by each tower to operate all equipment and because all towers would be tied into an existing and available service transmission line. At one site (Site SWB-RIB-0010, additional electrical lines would need to be run, which may require trenching within the construction area. No existing utility lines would be interrupted, and no impacts are expected.

## **3.10 AESTHETIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES**

Visual resources consist of natural and manmade features that give a particular environment its aesthetic qualities. The existing aesthetics and visual quality surrounding each proposed RVSS tower location are described for three different sectors (Table 3-5). These sectors represent different viewer perspectives and visual requirements and are defined here as: rural landscape; residential development; and commercial/ industrial/ government areas (Table 3-5).

The rural landscape sector consists of open vistas, scattered farmsteads and dairies, agricultural fields, and forested areas (undeveloped). All proposed RVSS tower locations exhibit some, if not all, elements of the rural landscape. The bucolic nature of this landscape sector is reflected by few manmade visual (vertical) elements such as local power lines, regional transmission lines, and occasional cell phone towers.

The residential development sector is present only at proposed RVSS tower location SWB-NVB-002 (Derby Line I-91 LPOE) and is characterized by small one- and two-story single family homes, some with detached garages or outbuildings, constructed in the late-19th to mid-20th century. The residential development is located along north/south Maple Street, Highland Avenue, and Pelow Hill, and east/west Caswell Avenue, consisting of small residential lots, ornamental vegetation and trees, street signs, and overhead power lines with attached cobra head street lights. Only the two residences on Maple Street face toward the LPOE facility and the proposed RVSS antenna location.

The commercial/industrial/government sector reflects the commercial and industrial facilities present only at the proposed RVSS tower location SWB-CNB-001a (Duty Free (a)) and those proposed locations associated with the LPOEs. The commercial facilities and industrial warehouses consist of large one- and two-story buildings with multiple loading docks, open storage space for tractor-trailers, and parking lots for company and employee vehicles, located along the frontage roads (E. Service Road and W. Service Road) of I-87. The commercial/industrial/government sector is characterized by multiple power lines, roadway signs, a cell phone tower (located west of W. Service Road), chain link fences, and cobra head streetlights. The LPOEs range from a small historic building (e.g., Morses Line LPOE) to much larger and modern facilities such as the Champlain LPOE and Derby Line I-91 LPOE, and exhibit various complexities of buildings and structures, with associated entry/exit canopies, multiple light stands used to illuminate LPOE grounds, flag poles, and large gantry directional highway/ lane signs. Numerous pieces of equipment and technology are housed in metal cases or installed on poles/stands between the traffic lanes creating visual intrusions at pedestrian and vehicle levels. With the exception of the Morses Line LPOE (operating hours are 8 AM to 12 PM, 7 days a week), the other four LPOEs are operated 24 hours/7 days a week.

**Table 3-5. Aesthetic and Visual Resources RVSS Tower Settings, Existing Visual Elements, and Sector Descriptions**

Site Name	Local Name	RVSS Tower Location		Sector/Description		
		Setting	Existing Visual Elements (vertical)	Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government
SWB-CNB-001a	Duty Free (a)	Agricultural Field	Entry/exit canopies; flagpoles; multiple light stands used to illuminate the Champlain LPOE grounds; Lacolle Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) station with multiple light stands just over the international boundary; large gantry directional highway/ lane signs; power lines along the west side of W. Service Road and the east side of E. Service Road; cobra head streetlights on W. Service Road and E. Service Road	Agricultural fields to the east	N/A	Commercial/ Industrial facilities to the south and west; Champlain LPOE to the north
SWB-CNB-002a	Glass Road (a)	Forested Area	Power line along the west side of Glass Road; tall trees	Forested area to the north; farmsteads to the south; agricultural fields to the east, south, and west	N/A	N/A
SWB-SWS-001b	Rainville Road (b)	Agricultural Field	Power lines along the east side of Rainville Road	Agricultural fields to north, east, south, and west; farmsteads to north and south	N/A	N/A

**Table 3-5. Aesthetic and Visual Resources RVSS Tower Settings, Existing Visual Elements, and Sector Descriptions, continued**

Site Name	Local Name	RVSS Tower Location		Sector/Description		
		Setting	Existing Visual Elements (vertical)	Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/Industrial/Government
SWB-RIB-001	Morses Line (Clements parcel)	Agricultural Field	Exit canopy; flag poles; power lines along the east side of Morses Line Road; and the modern (ca. 2015) Morses Line CBSA station with multiple light stands just over the international boundary	Agricultural fields to the east, south, and west	N/A	Morses Line LPOE to the south; Morses Line CBSA station to the north
SWB-NVB-001	Letourneau Field	Agricultural Field	Power line along west side of Holland Road (T-1); guyed mast with multiple guy lines in an adjacent field; wind turbine located less than a mile from the proposed site	Rolling agricultural fields to north, east, south, and west; farmsteads to the north and east; guyed mast with multiple guy lines in an adjacent field	N/A	N/A
SWB-NVB-002	Derby Line I-91 LPOE	Derby Line I-91 LPOE	Entry/exit canopies; flagpoles; multiple light stands used to illuminate the Derby Line I-91 LPOE grounds; large gantry directional highway/ lane signs; Caswell Avenue overpass; Stanstead CBSA station with multiple light stands just over the international boundary	Agricultural fields and forested areas to the east and south	Residential development to the north and west	Derby Line I-91 LPOE

**Table 3-5. Aesthetic and Visual Resources RVSS Tower Settings, Existing Visual Elements, and Sector Descriptions, continued**

Site Name <sup>3</sup>	Local Name	RVSS Tower Location		Sector/Description		
		Setting	Existing Visual Elements (vertical)	Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/Industrial/Government
SWB-NVB-003	North Troy (Ammex Parcel)	Open space/ commercial parcel	Entry/exit canopies; flagpoles; multiple light stands used to illuminate the North Troy LPOE grounds; equipment in the traffic lanes; and power lines along the east side of Route 243; tall trees	Forested areas to the north, east, and west	N/A	North Troy LPOE to the south
SWB-RIB-002a	Pinnacle Hill (a)	Agricultural Field	Tall trees (east)	Rolling agricultural fields to north, east, south, and west; farmsteads to the south and west	N/A	N/A
SWB-RIB-002b	Pinnacle Hill (b)	Pinnacle Road LPOE	Entry/exit canopies; flagpoles; multiple light stands used to illuminate the Pinnacle Road LPOE grounds; power line on west side of Pinnacle Road; tall trees	Forested area to the west; farmsteads and rolling agricultural fields to the north, east, and southeast	N/A	Pinnacle Road LPOE to the south

<sup>3</sup> Note: SWB-SWS-002 is not included as it places equipment on an existing tower.



### **3.10.1 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

Impacts to aesthetics and visual resources in the proposed project areas were assessed on whether the vertical project elements would appear compatible with the existing features identified for each sector or would contrast noticeably with the setting and appear out of place.

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would not occur at any location, and therefore, no impacts to aesthetics and visual resources would occur for any of the three sectors.

### **3.10.2 Alternative 2: Preferred Alternative**

Under Alternative 2, construction of the proposed relocatable or fixed RVSS towers and associated infrastructure would occur within a small construction footprint (200 ft. by 200 ft.) within several different settings: agricultural fields, forested area, open space within a commercial parcel, and within LPOE boundaries (Table 3-6). Existing vertical visual elements were defined in the vicinity of each proposed RVSS tower location for comparative purposes, and manmade and natural features that would provide screening to obscure the proposed RVSS towers in the various sectors were identified (Table 3-6).

Impacts were determined for each of the three sectors (rural landscape, residential, and commercial/industrial/government) by proposed RVSS tower location (Table 3-6). No impacts would occur from co-located equipment being installed on an existing tower. Negligible impacts to aesthetics and visual resources were identified at five RVSS tower locations and were based on the presence of existing manmade or vegetative screening of views toward the tower locations and the incorporation of the RVSS tower within the commercial/industrial /government sector with similar existing vertical technological elements. Minor impacts were identified at four locations based on the visibility of the RVSS tower within the rural landscape sector in close proximity to farmsteads; however, the primary views from the farmsteads occurred in directions away from the RVSS tower locations. The linear nature of the RVSS tower would represent only a narrow intrusion in the overall rural view. The presence of the RVSS towers would not introduce obvious visual intrusions into, nor substantially alter the open vistas associated within the Rural Landscape sector (Table 3-6). Overall, Alternative 2 would have negligible to minor impacts on aesthetics and visual resources.

**Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts**

Site Name	Local Name	Sector			Impact
		Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government	
SWB-CNB-001a	Duty Free (a)	Trees along Meridan Road would obscure the RVSS tower from surrounding farmsteads in this sector. The presence of the RVSS tower would not alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	N/A	<p>Commercial and industrial buildings, power lines, cobra head streetlights, and vegetation and trees would partially obscure the RVSS tower from vantage points along the two frontage roads (E. Service Road and W. Service Road) in this sector. Two similar features are located within the viewshed: a cell phone tower 0.27 miles west/ southwest, and a cell phone tower in Canada, 0.76 miles north. While both towers are visible, they reflect expected vertical elements within this sector. The presence of the RVSS tower would be compatible with existing vertical elements.</p> <p>The addition of a RVSS tower, though taller than the vertical elements at the LPOE, would be compatible with existing features and expected to occur as part of the technologically advanced suite of equipment at modern ports of entry/ international crossings. The RVSS tower would not create any additional vertical visual intrusion in this sector.</p>	Negligible

**Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts, continued**

Site Name	Local Name	Sector			Impact
		Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government	
SWB-CNB-002a	Glass Road (a)	Primary views from the six closest farmsteads are to the east and west, looking away from the proposed RVSS tower location to the north. The linear nature of the RVSS tower would represent only a narrow intrusion in the overall rural view. The presence of the RVSS tower would not substantially alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	N/A	N/A	Minor
SWB-SWS-001b	Rainville Road (b)	Primary views from the two closest farmsteads are to the east and south, looking away from the proposed RVSS tower location to the north. The linear nature of the RVSS tower would represent only a narrow intrusion in the overall rural view. The presence of the RVSS tower would not substantially alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	N/A	N/A	Minor

**Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts, continued**

Site Name	Local Name	Sector			Impact
		Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government	
SWB-RIB-001	Morses Line (Clements parcel)	Primary views from the two closest farmsteads are to the east and west, looking away from the proposed RVSS tower location to the north. The linear nature of the RVSS tower would represent only a narrow intrusion in the overall rural view. A similar feature, the Vermont Electric Power Company (VELCO) steel truss H-frame power transmission towers (approx. 100-150 foot high towers are located about 850 feet apart) and power lines, are located 0.35 miles southeast and while visible, does not detract from rural landscape views. The presence of the RVSS tower would not substantially alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	N/A	The view from the 1936 Morses Line LPOE north has been previously compromised by the 2015 construction of the modern CBSA station and surrounding equipment in the traffic lanes. The addition of a RVSS tower, though taller than the surrounding vertical elements, would be compatible with existing features and expected to occur as part of the technologically advanced suite of equipment at modern ports of entry/ international crossings. The RVSS tower would not create any additional vertical visual intrusion in this sector.	Minor

**Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts, continued**

Site Name	Local Name	Sector			Impact
		Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government	
SWB-NVB-001	Letourneau Field	Rolling topography, vegetation and trees, farmsteads, and power lines would partially obscure the RVSS tower from vantage points along the existing roads in this sector. The linear nature of the RVSS tower would represent only a narrow intrusion in the overall rural view. A similar feature, a small wind turbine attached to a silo, is located 0.90 miles south/southeast and while visible, does not detract from rural landscape views. The presence of the RVSS tower on the hill top would not substantially alter the overall aesthetics of this sector. Another vertical feature in the adjacent field, the existing mast with guy wires, does not detract from the rural landscape views.	N/A	N/A	Negligible

**Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts, continued**

Site Name	Local Name	Sector			Impact
		Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government	
SWB-NVB-002	Derby Line I-91 LPOE	Vegetation and trees along Herrick Road and the access ramp to Caswell Avenue would partially obscure the antenna installed on the modern LPOE building from this sector. The antenna would be no taller than existing light stands around the building and would not create any additional vertical visual intrusions.	Vegetation and trees along the east side of Maple Street would obscure the view to the antenna from the residential sector. The presence of the RVSS tower would not alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	The antenna installed on the modern LPOE building would be no taller than existing light stands around the building and represents only one additional vertical element within the LPOE facility. The addition of antenna would be compatible with existing features and expected to occur as part of the technologically advanced suite of equipment at modern ports of entry/ international crossings. The antenna would not create any additional vertical visual intrusion in this sector.	Negligible
SWB-NVB-003	North Troy (Ammex Parcel)	Trees would obscure the RVSS tower from surrounding farmsteads in this sector. The presence of the RVSS tower would not alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	N/A	The addition of a RVSS tower, though taller than the surrounding vertical elements, would be compatible with existing features and expected to occur as part of the technologically advanced suite of equipment at modern ports of entry/ international crossings. The RVSS tower would not create any additional vertical visual intrusion in this sector.	Negligible

**Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts, continued**

Site Name	Local Name	Sector			Impact
		Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government	
SWB-RIB-002a	Pinnacle Hill (a)	Rolling topography, vegetation and trees, farmsteads, and power lines would partially obscure the RVSS tower from vantage points along the existing roads in this sector. The linear nature of the RVSS tower would represent only a narrow intrusion in the overall rural view. A similar feature, cell phone tower in Canada, is located 2.72 miles north/northeast and while visible, does not detract from rural landscape views. The presence of the RVSS tower on the hill top would not substantially alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	N/A	N/A	Negligible

**Table 3-6. Aesthetic and Visual Resources Sector Impacts, continued**

Site Name <sup>4</sup>	Local Name	Sector			Impact
		Rural Landscape	Residential	Commercial/ Industrial/ Government	
SWB-RIB-002b	Pinnacle Hill (b)	Trees would minimally obscure the base of the RVSS tower from surrounding farmsteads in this sector. Primary views from the two closest farmsteads are to the southeast and southwest, looking away from the proposed RVSS tower location north of the LPOE. The linear nature of the RVSS tower would represent only a narrow intrusion in the overall rural view. The presence of the RVSS tower on the hill top would not substantially alter the overall aesthetics of this sector.	N/A	The addition of a RVSS tower, though taller than the surrounding vertical elements, would be compatible with existing features and expected to occur as part of the technologically advanced suite of equipment at modern ports of entry/ international crossings. The RVSS tower would not create any additional vertical visual intrusion in this sector.	Minor

<sup>4</sup> Note: SWB-SWS-002 is not included as it places equipment on an existing tower.



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## **4.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

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To prevent and minimize potential adverse impacts associated with the proposed action, BMPs would be implemented during the construction and post construction phases of the project. potential adverse impacts on the human and natural environments. Many of these measures have been incorporated as standard operating procedures by CBP on past projects. It should be emphasized that these are general BMPs and the development of specific BMPs would be required for certain activities implemented under the action alternative. The proposed BMPs would be coordinated through the appropriate agencies and land managers/administrators, as required.

### **4.1 GENERAL PROJECT PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

1. If security lights are necessary, only low-sodium bulbs that are both shielded and motion- activated will be used.
2. If required, night-vision-friendly strobe lights necessary for CBP operational needs will use the minimum wattage and number of flashes per minute necessary to ensure operational safety.
3. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters by storing concrete wash water, and any water that has been contaminated with construction materials, oils, equipment residue, etc., in closed containers on-site until removed for disposal. This wash water is toxic to wildlife. Storage tanks must have proper air space (to avoid rainfall-induced overtopping), be on- ground containers, and be located in upland areas instead of washes.
4. Avoid lighting impacts during the night by conducting construction and maintenance activities during daylight hours only. If night lighting is unavoidable, 1) use special bulbs designed to ensure no increase in ambient light conditions, 2) minimize the number of lights used, 3) place lights on poles pointed down toward the ground, with shields on lights to prevent light from going up into sky, or out laterally into landscape, and 4) selectively place lights so they are directed away from all native vegetative communities.
5. CBP will avoid the spread of non-native plants by not using natural materials (e.g., straw) for on-site erosion control. If natural materials must be used, the natural material would be certified weed and weed-seed free. Herbicides not toxic to listed species that may be in the area can be used for non-native vegetation control. Application of herbicides will follow federal guidelines and can be used in accordance with label directions.
6. CBP will ensure that all construction will follow DHS *Directive 025-01* for Sustainable Practices for Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.  
CBP will place drip pans under parked equipment and establish containment zones when refueling vehicles or equipment.

### **4.2 AIR QUALITY**

1. BMPs will include the placement of flagging and construction fencing to restrict traffic within the construction limits in order to reduce soil disturbance. Soil watering will be utilized to minimize airborne particulate matter created during construction activities.

Bare ground may be covered with hay or straw to lessen wind erosion during the time between tower construction and the revegetation of temporary impact areas with a mixture of native plant seeds or nursery plantings (or both). All construction equipment and vehicles will be kept in good operating condition to minimize exhaust emissions.

#### **4.3 NOISE**

1. All generators will have an attached muffler or use other noise-abatement methods in accordance with industry standards.
2. Avoid noise impacts during the night by conducting construction and maintenance activities during daylight hours only.
3. All OSHA requirements will be followed. To lessen noise impacts on the local wildlife communities, construction will only occur during daylight hours. All motor vehicles will be properly maintained to reduce the potential for vehicle-related noise.

#### **4.4 ROADWAYS AND TRAFFIC**

1. Construction vehicles will travel and equipment will be transported on established roads with proper flagging and safety precautions.

#### **4.5 SOILS**

1. Clearly demarcate the perimeter of all new areas to be disturbed using flagging or temporary construction fencing. Do not allow any disturbance outside that perimeter.
2. The area of disturbance will be minimized by limiting deliveries of materials and equipment to only those needed for effective project implementation.
3. Within the designated disturbance area, grading or topsoil removal will be limited to areas where this activity is needed to provide the ground conditions necessary for construction or maintenance activities.
4. Only those roads necessary for construction of tower sites will be constructed or repaired.
5. Road repairs will avoid making windrows with the soils once grading activities are completed, and any excess soils will be used on-site to raise and shape the tower site or road surface as applicable.
6. Roads will be properly designed and located such that the widening of existing or created roadbed beyond the design parameters due to grading and use will be avoided or minimized
7. Properly design and locate roads such that the potential for roadbed erosion into Federally listed species habitat will be avoided or minimized.
8. Rehabilitation will include revegetating or the distribution of organic and geological materials (i.e., boulders and rocks) over the disturbed area to reduce erosion while allowing the area to naturally vegetate.
9. Vehicular traffic associated with the construction activities and operational support activities will remain on established roads to the maximum extent practicable.

#### **4.6 WATER RESOURCES**

1. Wastewater is to be stored in closed containers on-site until removed for disposal.

Wastewater is water used for project purposes that is contaminated with construction materials or from cleaning equipment and thus carries oils or other toxic materials or other contaminants as defined by Federal or state regulations.

2. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters by collecting concrete wash water in sealable containers and disposing of it off-site.
3. Avoid contaminating natural aquatic and wetland systems with runoff by limiting all equipment maintenance, staging, and laydown and dispensing hazardous liquids, such as fuel and oil, to designated upland areas.
4. Cease work during heavy rains and do not resume work until conditions are suitable for the movement of equipment and materials.
5. Erosion control measures and appropriate BMPs, as required and promulgated through a site-specific SWPPP and engineering designs, will be implemented before, during, and after soil- disturbing activities.
6. Areas with highly erodible soils will be given special consideration when preparing the SWPPP to ensure incorporation of various erosion control techniques, such as straw bales, silt fencing, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and rehabilitation, where possible, to decrease erosion.
7. All construction and maintenance contractors and personnel will review the CBP-approved spill protection plan and implement it during construction and maintenance activities.
8. Wastewater from pressure washing must be collected. A ground pit or sump can be used to collect the wastewater. Wastewater from pressure washing must not be discharged into any surface water.
9. If soaps or detergents are used, the wastewater and solids must be pumped or cleaned out and disposed of in an approved facility. If no soaps or detergents are used, the wastewater must first be filtered or screened to remove solids before being allowed to flow off-site. Detergents and cleaning solutions must not be sprayed over or discharged into surface waters.
12. Road maintenance will be designed and implemented so that the hydrology of streams, ponds, and other water course are not altered.
13. Properly design and locate roads such that the potential for entrapment of surface flows within the roadbed due to grading will be avoided or minimized.

#### **4.7 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

1. Materials used for on-site erosion control will be free of non-native plant seeds and other plant parts to limit potential for infestation.
2. Identify by its source location any fill material, sandbags, hay bales, and mulch brought in from outside the project area. These materials will be free of non-native plant seeds and other plant parts to limit potential for infestation.
3. Native seeds or plants, which are compatible with the enhancement of protected species, will be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed areas.
4. Obtain materials such as gravel, topsoil, or fill from existing developed or previously used sources that are compatible with the project area and are from legally permitted sites. Do not use materials from undisturbed areas adjacent to the project area.
5. The number of vehicles traveling to and from the project site and the number of trips per

day will be minimized to reduce the likelihood of disturbing animals in the area or injuring animals on the road.

6. Construction vehicle speed limits will not exceed 35 miles per hour (mph) on major unpaved roads (i.e., graded with ditches on both sides) and 25 mph on all other unpaved roads. During periods of decreased visibility (e.g., night, poor weather, curves), do not exceed speeds of 25 mph.
7. To prevent entrapment of wildlife species, ensure that excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches are either completely covered by plywood or metal caps at the close of each workday or provided with one or more escape ramps (at no greater than 1,000-foot intervals and sloped less than 45 degrees) constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks.
8. Each morning before the start of construction or maintenance activities and before such holes or trenches are filled, ensure that they are thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. Ensure that any animals discovered are allowed to escape voluntarily (by escape ramps or temporary structures), without harassment, and before construction activities resume, or are removed from the trench or hole by a qualified person and allowed to escape unimpeded.
9. Anti-perching devices such as bird-b-gone, daddy long legs, or bird spikes will be incorporated into the site design and installed on the tower.
10. CBP will not, for any length of time, permit any pets inside the project area or adjacent native habitats. This BMP does not pertain to law enforcement animals.
11. The backup generator noise at the tower site will not exceed existing day-night average ambient noise levels, to the greatest extent practicable.

#### **4.8 PROTECTED SPECIES**

1. All contractors, work crews (including military personnel), and CBP personnel in the field performing construction and maintenance activities will receive environmental awareness training. At a minimum, environmental awareness training will provide the following information: maps indicating occurrence of potentially affected and Federal and state listed species; the general ecology, habitat requirements, and behavior of potentially affected Federal and state listed species; the BMPs listed here and their intent; reporting requirements; and the penalties for violations of the ESA. It will be the responsibility of the project manager(s) to ensure that their personnel are familiar with general BMPs, the specific BMPs presented here, and other limitations and constraints. Photographs of potentially affected Federally listed species will be incorporated into the environmental awareness training and posted in the contractor and resident engineer's offices where they will remain through the duration of the project, and copies will be made available that can be carried while conducting proposed activities. In addition, training in identification of non-native invasive plants and animals will be provided for contracted personnel engaged in follow-up monitoring of construction sites.
2. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712, [1918, as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989]) requires that Federal agencies coordinate with the USFWS if a construction activity would result in the take of a migratory bird. If construction or clearing activities are scheduled during nesting season (March 1 through September 1) within potential nesting habitats, surveys will be performed to identify active nests. If construction activities will result in the take of a migratory bird, then coordination

with the USFWS will be required and applicable permits would be obtained prior to construction or clearing activities. BMPs found in “*Recommended Best Practices for Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Decommissioning*” prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Program (USFWS 2018) and *MBTA Handbook for CBP Preparers* (CBP 2013, see Appendix E) would be followed.

#### **4.9 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

1. Vehicular traffic associated with the construction activities and operational support activities will remain on established roads to the maximum extent practicable. NRHP-eligible sites (recommended and determined) and those of undetermined eligibility, as detailed in Section 3.8, should be avoided and will be demarked with green flagging tape.
2. CBP would ensure that all construction personnel would be instructed on procedures to follow in case previously unidentified archeological resources were uncovered during construction. Should construction unearth previously undiscovered archeological resources, work would cease in the area of any discovery and a cultural resources specialist would be contacted. Consultation with the New York or Vermont State Historic Preservation Officer would be conducted, in accordance with 36 CFR§ 800.13, Post Review Discoveries. In the unlikely event that human remains were discovered during construction, provisions outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990) would be followed.

#### **4.10 SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES**

1. BMPs will be implemented as standard operating procedures during all construction activities, and will include proper handling, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous and/or regulated materials. To minimize potential impacts from hazardous and regulated materials, all fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment system that consists of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of containing the volume of the largest container stored therein. The refueling of machinery will be completed in accordance with accepted industry and regulatory guidelines, and all vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. Although it is unlikely that a major spill would occur, any spill of reportable quantities will be contained immediately within an earthen dike, and the application of an absorbent (e.g., granular, pillow, sock) will be used to absorb and contain the spill.
2. CBP will contain non-hazardous waste materials and other discarded materials, such as construction waste, until removed from the construction and maintenance sites. This will assist in keeping the project area and surroundings free of litter and reduce the amount of disturbed area needed for waste storage.
3. CBP will minimize site disturbance and avoid attracting predators by promptly removing waste materials, wrappers, and debris from the site. Any waste that must remain more than 12 hours should be properly stored until disposal.
4. All waste oil and solvents will be recycled. All non-recyclable hazardous and regulated wastes will be collected, characterized, labeled, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations, including proper

waste manifesting procedures.

5. Solid waste receptacles will be maintained at the construction staging area. Non-hazardous solid waste (trash and waste construction materials) will be collected and deposited in on-site receptacles. Solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a local waste disposal contractor.
6. Disposal of used batteries or other small quantities of hazardous waste will be handled, managed, maintained, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal and state rules and regulations for the management, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and universal waste. Additionally, to the extent practicable, all batteries will be recycled locally.
7. All rainwater collected in secondary containment will be pumped out, and secondary containment will have netting to minimize exposure to wildlife.
8. A properly licensed and certified hazardous waste disposal contractor will be used for hazardous waste disposal, and manifests will be traced to final destinations to ensure proper disposal is accomplished.

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## 6.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AoR	Area of Responsibility
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicles
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBV	Cross-Border Violator
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Db	Decibels
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
LPOE	Land Ports of Entry
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Services
NRHP	National Register for Historic Preservation
NYSEG	New York State Electric & Gas
NYSOPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
ORV	Off-Road Vehicles
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
RVSS	Remote Video Surveillance Systems
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officers
SIP	State Implementation Plan
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBP	U.S. Border Patrol
U.S.C	U.S. Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

VCGI	Vermont Center for Geographical Information
VEC	Vermont Electric Co-Op
VTDHP	Vermont Division of Historic Preservation
WOTUS	Waters of the United States

## 7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The EA was prepared collaboratively between CBP and contractor preparers.

Name	Agency/ Organization	Discipline/ Expertise	Experience	Role in Preparing EA
Paul C. Schmidt	CBP	Environmental Resources Planning and Natural Resources	40 years environmental resources planning and NEPA document preparation	Project Manager
Michelle Barnes	CBP	Environmental Resources Planning and Natural Resources	13 years environmental resources planning and NEPA document preparation	Project Manager
Margaret Rockwell	CBP	Environmental Resources Planning	10 years environmental resources planning and NEPA document preparation	Environmental Specialist
Carol-Ann Stewart	Parsons	Program Management	27 years of program and project management experience	Project Oversight
Susan Bupp	Parsons	Cultural Resources	44 years of Cultural Resources management and NEPA documentation	Section 106 Coordination, and Cultural Resources Identification and Impact Analysis, Aesthetic and Visual Resources
Rachael Mangum	Parsons	Cultural Resources	19 years of cultural resources experience	Cultural Resources and SHPO Consultations
Amanda Molsberry	Parsons	Socioeconomic Impacts Analysis	15 years of NEPA and socioeconomic resources experience	Socioeconomic Impacts Analysis
Hung Truong	Parsons	Land Use	2 years of NEPA experience	Land Use, Utilities and Infrastructure
Cheryl Quaine	Parsons	Natural Resources	25 years of NEPA and natural resources experience	Vegetation, Surface Waters/WOTUS, Wildlife, T&E Species, FONSI

**RECORD OF DECISION**  
**Northern Border Activities**

**Department of Homeland Security**  
**U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

**April 2013**  
**Final**

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# **RECORD OF DECISION**

## **Northern Border Activities**

### **Department of Homeland Security**

### **U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

**April 2013 - Final**

**DECISION:** In accordance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4335), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Directive 023-01 Environmental Planning Program, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is issuing this Record of Decision (ROD) for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Northern Border Activities (Northern Border PEIS).

The Northern Border PEIS was prepared to inform CBP decision-makers about potential environmental impacts resulting from CBP northern border activities. As noted therein, the Northern Border PEIS was not developed or prepared in response to a new or specific northern border strategy or security initiative. Rather, it is a planning tool that CBP can use to assess potential impacts as its northern border activities evolve. Thus, the action alternatives that CBP considered in the Northern Border PEIS were designed to represent reasonably foreseeable changes to CBP's northern border security program that could potentially occur over the next five to seven years. Each alternative in the Northern Border PEIS emphasized an aspect of the CBP "toolkit" of assets that enables CBP personnel to secure the border effectively. CBP has determined that, of the alternatives examined in the Northern Border PEIS, the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative is most representative of the approach CBP will employ in order to enhance response to emergent border security threats while advancing trade and travel facilitation over the next five to seven years. This alternative focuses on enhancing deployment of technologies that provide greater communications, situational awareness, and interoperability to CBP agents and officers to support a risk-based approach to border security. This alternative also incorporates increased patrol and inspection activity by CBP agents and officers when necessitated by increased cross-border violator activity or risk factors.

Although the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative is most representative of the approach CBP will employ over the next five to seven years, changes in the nature, intensity, or locations of cross-border threats or changes in national security or trade, travel, and economic priorities may compel CBP to adopt a greater security enhancement framework than that envisioned in the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Expansion Alternative. In such a case, CBP would implement the Flexible Direction Alternative as a viable framework for enhancing its response as it provides CBP with the most operational flexibility.

Implementation of individual elements of either the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative or, if necessarily selected in the future, the Flexible Direction Alternative will require further and more appropriately detailed review and evaluation under NEPA. The location, timing, and individual characteristics of specific proposed projects would dictate the level of site-specific impacts anticipated and corresponding NEPA analysis required.

CBP based its decision upon a comparative analysis of the alternatives considered within the Northern Border PEIS. The relative environmental impacts, compatibility with all aspects of the purpose and need for action, and the technical and economic reasonableness of the approach were factors in the selection. The Northern Border PEIS also identified other planning and policy considerations that informed an understanding of the reasonably foreseeable future. Implementation of elements of these alternatives, including long-term operation and maintenance and staff workload for execution, would be subject to availability of funds and potentially other legislative and executive branch approvals.

## **I. BACKGROUND**

Since DHS formed CBP as an operational component in 2003, its presence along the northern border and the environmental conditions it operates within have continued to evolve. The northern border extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean (approximately 4000 miles), encompassing the contiguous northern tier states from Maine to Washington and around the Great Lakes. The area of study for the Northern Border PEIS extends up to 100 miles from the border into the United States. Over the last five years (since after 2007) manpower, facilities, and infrastructure assigned to the northern border have increased in number. In addition, CBP has fielded newer technologies in greater quantities with more of a focus on protection against terrorists as well as interdiction of smuggling activities. CBP prepared the "*Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Northern Border Activities*" as a proactive mechanism for incorporating consideration of environmental effects into its overall planning for northern border security activities.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare four programmatic environmental impact statements for CBP's activities along the northern border appeared in the Federal Register on July 6, 2010. After CBP issued the NOI, it held 11 scoping meetings at various locations along the northern border in July of 2010. On November 9, 2010, CBP issued a second NOI, which explained that, rather than preparing four separate programmatic environmental impact statements, it would instead prepare one programmatic environmental impact statement addressing the four regions mentioned in the original NOI. The Notice of Availability (NOA) for the "*Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Northern Border Activities*" was published in the Federal Register on September 16, 2011, beginning a mandatory 45-day public review and comment period.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Just under 2,500 pieces of correspondence on the available Draft PEIS were mailed out by CBP, including around 1,500 folders sent to local and tribal libraries containing compact discs of the Draft PEIS and hard copies of the PEIS's Executive Summary as well as instructions on how to make comments. The Draft



The Northern Border PEIS evaluated a range of alternative approaches that could provide CBP with a well-integrated, reasonable framework for sustaining and enhancing effective control along the U.S. border with Canada over the next five to seven years. The alternative approaches included consideration of additions to, or expansions of, current law enforcement tools and techniques for border security and trade and travel facilitation that CBP could implement, if so required, by changes in the threat environment or national security and trade and travel priorities.

Through the public review and comment period, CBP held 12 public meetings in various locations within the area of study and 1 additional meeting in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area to reach any national interest groups seeking information on CBP's proposal. CBP received 123 individually identifiable pieces of correspondence providing comments and over 700 identifiable comments on the Draft Northern Border PEIS. The Final Northern Border PEIS, released on July 27, 2012, reflects the consideration and incorporation of public comments received on the September 2011 Draft Northern Border PEIS.

## **II. FACTORS CONSIDERED IN THE DECISION**

CBP leadership arrived at the decision documented in this ROD by weighing each alternative's capability to enhance effective control of the border and respond to changes in border security. National strategic priorities, economic perspectives, as well as each alternative's associated potential environmental impacts, were additional factors considered in making the final decision. The following paragraphs in this section summarize major factors incorporated into the agency's decision-making process.

### **CBP Border Security and Trade and Travel Facilitation Mission**

CBP's mission encompasses securing the borders of the United States and securing and expediting the movement of people and goods through those borders. CBP seeks to maintain border security and enforcement of trade laws without stifling legitimate trade and travel as a vital part of our national economy. CBP's broad view of border security includes use of partnerships and intelligence to extend the security perimeter outward from the physical borders whenever possible to make the geographic boundary the last line of defense. Due to the various environmental and economic conditions as well as different cross-border threats, CBP analyzes specific regional considerations to develop strategies and implementation plans tailored to address specific challenges.

The northern border is the longest non-militarized open border in the world. It includes land and water boundaries and is the most environmentally diverse contiguous border protected by CBP. The terrain south of the border ranges from densely forested lands on the west and east coasts, to open plains in the central portion of the country, to the maritime environment of the Great Lakes. There are several Federal, state, and tribal lands and sparsely distributed towns and smaller cities along the immediate border area. Around the Great Lakes and in the Pacific Northwest there are more densely populated urban areas. Securing and maintaining effective control of the northern border requires a

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PEIS and related documents were also made available on the [www.northrenborderpeis.com](http://www.northrenborderpeis.com) website. The new website address for the Final PEIS is: <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/about/sr/>.



different mixture of facilities, operations, infrastructure, and technology resources from those appropriate to the southwest and coastal borders because the operating environment and the nature of threats faced on the northern border are different. CBP processes more than 70 million international travelers and 35 million vehicles each year coming through northern border crossings. Each year, CBP makes around 6,000 arrests and interdicts approximately 40,000 pounds of illegal drugs at and between the ports of entry (POEs) along the northern border. In general, the northern border is subjected to a significantly lower number of illegal incursions than the southwest border. However, attempts at illegal immigration and smuggling regularly occur. There are also known terrorist affiliates and extremist groups present along the northern border, in both the United States and Canada.

### **National Policy Directives**

On February 4, 2011 President Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Harper announced the United States-Canada joint declaration, *Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness*, which articulated a shared approach for security with both countries working together to address threats within, at, and away from our borders, while expediting lawful trade and travel.

The *Beyond the Border Action Plan* released on December 7, 2011, describes specific action items, each including a timeline for completion. This Northern Border PEIS was not prepared to support proposals to implement the *Beyond the Border Action Plan* but it is consistent with them.

In May 2012, DHS released its first unified *Northern Border Strategy*, which reflects the expertise of all of its components and guiding departmental policies and operations along the U.S.-Canada border. It reinforces the close relationship between security and lawful trade and travel, stresses risk-management approaches such as separating higher-risk traffic from lower-risk traffic, utilizing advance information, and inspecting people and goods bound for our shared borders at the earliest opportunity. The three strategic goals for DHS at the northern border are to: 1) deter and prevent terrorism and other illegal activity; 2) safeguard and facilitate the secure flow of lawful trade and travel; and, 3) ensure community resilience to natural and man-made disasters. Mechanisms for executing the strategy and achieving its goals include: 1) leveraging information sharing and analysis resources within DHS and with key partners and 2) enhancing coordination of U.S.-Canada joint interdictions and investigations. Technology deployment for joint security efforts as well as updating infrastructure to facilitate travel and trade are also key components of a more comprehensive strategy. The DHS strategic approach includes continued fostering of partnerships with Federal, state, local, tribal, private sector, and Canadian agencies to resolve border management issues more efficiently.

### **Economic and Technical Factors**

Between 2009 and 2011, CBP made considerable investments in northern border security improvement, including a significant investment in new facility construction and modernization projects. The modernization of over 35 older land ports of entry (POEs) to meet security and operational needs was largely funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) program. Additionally, several new border patrol stations (BPS) have been planned, initiated, and constructed since 2009. However, in the



last two years CBP's total enacted budget has been below the fiscal year 2010 level. In particular, the facilities construction and sustainment budget is a little over half of the \$525 million allocated in FY2010.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, technology and border security operations budgets have maintained a more consistent average since 2010. Overall, management and infrastructure budgets have been enacted at tens of million dollars lower than prior budget years.

### **III. ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVES**

The actual potential for impacts from any alternative course of action would be highly dependent on determinations of any future selected site-locations for projects within any of the alternatives, but the Flexible Direction Alternative clearly has the greatest potential and range of adverse impacts to the environment. The No Action Alternative represents the least environmental harm approach purely on the basis of no net increase in impact causing activities beyond the status quo. Among the action alternatives, it is CBP's determination that the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative would have the least potential for major adverse environmental impacts among the action alternatives. This alternative has the least potential for fragmenting habitats, recreational resources, or community resources. It also has low potential for work in waterways and has greater flexibility for mitigation via site selection for individual projects. Therefore, the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative is the environmentally preferable action alternative.

### **IV. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES**

CBP's border security and trade and travel facilitation mission requires that it have the capability to pursue effective control of air, land, and maritime borders. This includes CBP having the necessary tools that enable it to consistently: (1) stay abreast of current cross-border violations and activities in order to maintain "situational awareness," (2) identify and classify each situation to determine the level of threat involved, (3) efficiently and effectively respond to these situations, and (4) bring each event to a satisfactory law enforcement resolution. CBP's goal is to sustain an appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and facilities to support personnel responding to evolving cross-border threats and border protection priorities.

The approach selected from among the alternatives identified in the Northern Border PEIS must be able to provide CBP law enforcement components with the means to keep pace with evolving conditions along the border and to discriminate the risks among a variety of types and levels of threats to the United States and its citizens. The ultimate goal is to create conditions so that CBP (working in collaborative partnerships with local, state and tribal law enforcement partners) would be able to resolve all cross-border violations through deterrence, interdiction, and confinement as appropriate to achieve the satisfactory law enforcement result efficiently and effectively. The selected approach must facilitate CBP's safeguarding of land, sea, and aerial border areas and the lawful execution of trade and travel. Analysis of the alternatives in Northern Border PEIS

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<sup>2</sup> This includes \$420 million allocated for POE modernization under the ARRA.



Chapter 2, Table 2.9-1 “Comparison of Action Alternatives” revealed that only the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative and the Flexible Direction Alternative fully meet the purpose and need of the proposed action.

The following discussion of alternative approaches to achieve the aforementioned goals evaluated in the Northern Border PEIS summarizes the consideration of mission, technical, economic, and environmental factors.

- **No Action Alternative:** CBP would continue the current level of operations with approximately the same manpower. The No Action Alternative would include routine maintenance and repairs of facilities, equipment, and technology (including commercial upgrades of equipment presently in use as these become available). An important part of CBP’s overall strategy is to partner with other law enforcement agencies of the United States, as well as Canada and other countries in order to build a shared commitment to securing the border and to responding to situations more quickly and efficiently. These partnerships can help reduce the need for increases in staffing, technology, and infrastructure for any participating agency. The use of partnerships is currently a part of CBP’s day-to-day operational activities and will continue to be a part of CBP’s day-to-day practice no matter what potential alternative direction CBP chooses to follow. NEPA regulations require analysis of a No Action Alternative (40 CFR 1502.14(d)) to provide a baseline for analyzing impacts from other proposed alternatives.
- **Facilities Development and Improvement Alternative:** The Facilities Development and Improvement Alternative would focus on replacing or providing new permanent facilities, such as BPSs, housing, and other facilities and making major modifications to permanent facilities, such as POEs, to allow CBP agents, officers, and agricultural specialists to operate more efficiently and respond to situations more quickly. In some cases, U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents have been based out of buildings not optimized for their operational responsibilities. This includes space leased in buildings primarily occupied by other Federal, state, or local governments/law enforcement agencies that may not meet space, location, or accommodation requirements for BPSs and the area of operations. Many of the POE inspection facilities along the northern border have high traffic volume and operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year in extreme climates. As a result, they undergo considerable wear and tear. These facilities, built during different eras of operations, are not all optimally configured to support CBP’s evolving trade facilitation and antiterrorism mission. Replacing or extensively upgrading any POEs would involve major construction, but it would also divert traffic from or increase the capacity of the more heavily used POEs. In the long term, this would decrease waiting times for vehicles engaged in legal trade and travel. This alternative also includes construction of semi-permanent and temporary facilities, such as forward operating bases (FOB), temporary housing (where local housing stock may not be readily available), checkpoints, and other facilities necessary to support CBP law enforcement agents and officers as they carry out their operational duties. It would help meet the need for the proposed action in that it would provide operational bases for USBP agents that



would make it more difficult for cross-border violators to penetrate deeper into the interior between POEs.

Although all of the alternatives would add to CBP's ability to execute its security and trade and travel missions, the Facilities Development Alternative would face significant challenges to implement in the five to seven year time horizon due to the real estate acquisition and capital planning processes. CBP improved the physical quality, the personnel capacity, and strategic placement/alignment of a large number of POEs and BPSs over the last three years. Although facility enhancements might prove beneficial to processing cross-border violators and contraband, CBP does not currently foresee another major round of large facility construction or realignment projects along the northern border within the next seven years as likely under most circumstances.

- **Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative:** The Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative would focus on increased patrol activity and deploying more and better technologies to support CBP's detection, inspection, and surveillance capabilities and operational communications. It would include either hiring additional USBP and Office of Air and Marine (OAM) agents or shifting these agents from the other borders, to conduct surveillance and respond to situations. It would include improvements to the identification and inspection technologies used by the Office of Field Operations (OFO). It would also include continuing deployment of integrated remote video surveillance systems (RVSS) and plans such as fielding upgraded surveillance and telecommunications systems (e.g., remote sensors, short-range radar, remote and mobile video surveillance and communications systems, new camera systems, and upgrades to stationary communications systems) that would improve CBP's situational awareness and allow it to more efficiently and effectively direct its resources for cross-border violator interdiction.

Given the constraints in projecting future budgets, the complex and varied physical terrains, and the relatively low rate of operations between the POEs compared to the southern border, CBP is interested in leveraging all it can out of its existing resources to improve border security and trans-border commercial and civil movement. The Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative enhances the tool kit for CBP and its partners to visualize the whole border and coordinate more effectively. Deployment of towers and radar to additional locations would potentially change the visual landscape of the northern border somewhat, but in ways that might be more easily mitigated relative to the other action alternatives. Technology enhancements to facilitate scanning and screening of personnel and goods at POEs would expedite CBP's ability to facilitate legitimate cross boundary trade and travel in the long-term while avoiding the more prominent delays associated with rerouting traffic and closing lanes to accommodate construction to increase lane numbers or size on existing facilities.

This Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Expansion Alternative is also more consistent with a risk-based approach of extending technology where a human presence would be more difficult or disruptive to maintain. Although the northern border, in general, has yielded significantly lower numbers of illegal



incursions when compared with the southwest border, the high volume of trade and travel thorough the ports of entry as well as a high concern for terrorist and weapons crossing the border makes threat discrimination a high national security priority. This alternative would enhance communication and the flow of information and intelligence among CBP's components and their partners in northern border security on both sides of the border. It would also increase interoperability among the CBP components and the effective range of individual CBP agents and officers. The Final Northern Border PEIS identifies the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Expansion Alternative as the environmentally preferred alternative.

- **Tactical Security Infrastructure Deployment Alternative:** The Tactical Security Infrastructure Deployment Alternative would focus on expanding access roads and related facilities to increase the mobility of Border Patrol agents for surveillance and response, and constructing additional barriers, such as selective fencing or vehicle barriers, at selected points along the border to deter and delay cross-border violators. This alternative would hinder cross-border violators and improve CBP's ability to respond quickly and effectively.

Greater use of new and improved roads, culverts, and low water crossings to improve CBP personnel access to all points along the northern border, in conjunction with increased use of fences, checkpoints, and barriers at very specific corridors to impede cross border violations, would improve CBP's relative mobility and presence along the northern border. However, if CBP were to focus efforts on increased deployment of infrastructure, it would have to contend with a more complexity in the range of environmental impacts, including perceived changes to the northern border landscape, and increases in CBP's infrastructure maintenance and repair requirements. This would require a greater array of impact analysis and minimization at the site level. Furthermore, the process of determining locations and environmental requirements for new infrastructure projects could prove to be extensive depending on changes to the threat environment. While this alternative might be technically feasible within the five to seven year time span, it does not offer the greatest flexibility to enhance overall agent and officer awareness and the ability to bring all situations to successful law enforcement resolution.

- **Flexible Direction Alternative:** The Flexible Direction Alternative would allow CBP to implement any of the above program changes based on what CBP deems to be the most effective way to respond to the changing threat environment along the northern border. It is impossible to predict what combination of the above alternatives would be needed at any time in the future; therefore, the Northern Border PEIS analyzed the maximum scope of impact that might result from full implementation of all three alternatives. This alternative affords CBP the greatest flexibility with respect to covering the full range of augmentation activities that CBP might be required to undertake in response to changes in threats or priorities and combines the majority of elements from all the other alternatives. It has the same advantages and disadvantages as any of its elements, but would also increase the combined environmental impacts and increase overall facility, infrastructure, and technology maintenance and sustainment requirements for CBP. Sustainment of a



large build-up would provide additional challenges for CBP while also more prominently altering the northern border landscape.

## **V. IMPLEMENTATION**

This ROD does not commit CBP to expanding northern border security measures beyond the level of activities outlined in the No Action Alternative in the next five to seven years. This decision statement, however, does acknowledge that the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative is the most representative of CBP's strategic approach to managing border security risks at this time and for the foreseeable future. If border security enhancements were required in response to evolutions in the threat environment, CBP anticipates it would expand in accordance with those lines of activity identified in the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative.

CBP will continue to plan for and develop specific responses to actual evolving security threats and trade and travel priorities occurring within the area of analysis. The location, timing, and individual characteristics of specific proposed projects and activities would dictate the level of NEPA review and scope of stakeholder involvement required. The Northern Border PEIS and this ROD provide a framework for evaluating environmental impacts and identifying measures to mitigate environmental harm at the programmatic and site-specific level. Any proposed project and accompanying mitigations would be subject to availability of funds and accompanying authorizations and compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, additional NEPA analysis notwithstanding.

If unforeseen changes in national priorities required CBP to implement a program of enhancements beyond the scope of the selected alternative, CBP would issue an appropriate supplemental NEPA document and a revised ROD in accordance with previously cited legal and administrative authorities and all procedural and substantive requirements therein.

## **VI. AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARM**

CBP is committed to avoiding or minimizing harm to the environment to the greatest extent practicable while carrying out its border protection responsibilities. It currently avoids significant adverse impacts to the environment through a combination of best management practices (BMPs), siting plans, design strategies, mitigation measures, and monitoring plans best suited to the scale and the location of each particular action. The selection of the preferred alternative analyzed within the Northern Border PEIS includes a commitment to use practicable and appropriate measures to avoid or minimize harm to the environment. Decisions on what BMPs and mitigation measures would be implemented for specific projects and activities will necessarily be made and clarified at the time the individual project proposals are ripe for assessment.

As such, CBP elaborates below on the practicable BMPs and mitigation measures from the Northern Border PEIS that CBP can reasonably adopt in this ROD. Where they are technically and economically practicable, CBP will implement site-specific BMPs, mitigation measures, or other practices after appropriate site level review under NEPA.



In all cases, CBP considers the health and safety of its agents and officers, its partners, and the public, non-negotiable when selecting acceptable practices for reducing environmental harm from a project.

***A. Biological Resources (9.3), Geology and Soils (9.4), and Water Resources (9.5)***

Potential impacts to biological resources, geology and soils, and water resources from construction and other ground-disturbing activities often overlap with local ecological systems. CBP adopts the following practices identified within the Northern Border PEIS's Environmental Design and Planning Considerations Sections 9.3 Biological Resources, 9.4 Geology and Soils, and 9.5 Water Resources, as measures that it will implement programmatically or routinely as appropriate and applicable to avoid or minimize impacts to these resource areas. CBP will:

A.1 Improve ongoing cooperation and coordination practices with appropriate U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office to ensure early consultation or coordination on construction-related ground disturbing activities and work in water. As appropriate and required by Federal laws, CBP will plan around breeding, migration, and spawning schedules and pathways and areas for endangered and threatened species and other sensitive wildlife whenever feasible and non-detrimental to project completion, and under advisement of the aforementioned agencies. Where CBP activities occur in areas of special protection or unique value, CBP will seek to make greater use of the Borderland Management Task Force structure to enhance its coordination with Federal and state managers of lands and environmental resources along the northern border. Such areas include, but are not limited to, Department of the Interior (DOI) managed lands and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) managed lands. DOI managed lands include units of the National Park Service, units of the Bureau of Land Management, units of the Bureau of Reclamation, and areas protected or held in reserve by the USFWS. This also includes lands held in trust by the United States for American Indians and Federally recognized Indian tribes which would also require appropriate coordination and consultation with governments of applicable tribes and nations. USDA managed lands include National Forests, designated wilderness areas, designated roadless areas, designated and candidate river segments found in the Nationwide River Inventory, and applicable easements.

A.2 Use an ecological conceptual model approach to investigate and characterize potential impacts to ecosystem resources from proposed CBP projects when coordinating with agencies of DOI and USDA – U.S. Forest Service (USFS) regarding lands under their jurisdiction. CBP will coordinate with DOI and USFS to begin routine use of an appropriate conceptual model approach in applicable environmental impact analysis documents along the northern border by FY2014.

A.3 Reduce the risk of transporting non-native/invasive species into off-road and aquatic environments by:

A.3.1 requiring that construction vehicles and equipment be washed and inspected for vegetation, seeds, insects, and marine and non-marine animals prior to movement into or through remote/off-road locations, natural areas, and areas within sensitive habitats;



A.3.2 incorporating identification and removal of non-native/invasive vegetation, seeds, insects, and marine and non-marine animals into protocols for routine inspection, and maintenance, and cleaning of law enforcement vehicles and watercraft; and,

A.3.3 ensuring that proper washing practices and cleaning or herbicide products are used in accordance with product guidelines.

A.4 Implement appropriate site-level erosion and sediment control plans using accepted engineering design practices and appropriate established state or local standards to maintain slope and soil stability, maintain native vegetation, and protect wetlands and other waterways from additional storm water runoff as appropriate. Erosion and sedimentation prevention techniques that CBP will use when appropriate include:

A.4.1 reseeding, mulching and other timely measures that will minimize the length of time that bare soil remains exposed during construction;

A.4.2 restoring landscapes with native woody and herbaceous cover (as appropriate for adjacent land use, terrain, and slope control) that may also protect areas such as wetlands from introduction of invasive species as well as benefit some birds, small mammals, and insects by providing food and cover;

A.4.3 using silt fences and diversion ditches at active construction sites as temporary measures to control erosion and direct stormwater sites featuring road or trail construction;

A.4.4 implementing drainage projects along impermeable surfaces that reflect the specific hydrologic requirements of the area to be served in projects related to road construction and improvement; and

A.4.5 reusing established access roads and trails, whenever sufficient, to control soil compaction impacts instead of creating new pathways to access construction sites.

A.5 Except when to do so would impair the operational effectiveness of the tower, follow recommendations concerning tower height, lighting regimes, and placement for construction of new antenna structures as found in the USFWS Migratory Bird Program "Service Interim Guidelines on the Siting, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of Communications Towers (September 14, 2000)," current as of the time of signature of this ROD. Due to the need to locate towers in remote areas and preserve line-of-sight connectivity, siting recommendations may not always be fully applicable for technical or cost effectiveness reasons. For leased sites, the addition of mitigation devices such as anti-perching devices and bird diverters will be dependent on approval by the lease/lessor, allowed by local zoning and building codes, and subject to the tower having the current structural capacity to accommodate the additional loading of these devices. However, CBP will consult and coordinate, as appropriate, with USFWS and land managers when concerns about strikes from migratory birds and flight-capable threatened and endangered species resulting from proposals for new antenna structures. CBP will furthermore coordinate with USFWS, as appropriate, on implementation of any future updates to its recommendations so as to ensure operational effectiveness of towers will not be impaired.



A.6 Continue to obtain and follow requirements of Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for construction activities proximate to surface waters.

A.7 Adopt other mitigations and BMPs listed in Environmental Design and Planning Considerations Sections 9.3 *Biological Resources*, 9.4 *Geology and Soils*, and 9.5 *Water Resources* individually on a case-by-case basis as found to be appropriate and practicable after further evaluation at the site-specific level.

### **B. Climate and Resource Sustainability**

CBP incorporates by reference and adopts *Climate and Resource Sustainability* BMPs and mitigations identified within the Northern Border PEIS at Environmental Design and Planning Considerations Section 9.7 for implementation as part of its overall program to reduce adverse impacts to the climate and resource sustainability.

### **C. Land Use, Aesthetic and Visual Resource, and Recreation**

Potential impacts to *Land Use, Aesthetic and Visual Resources*, and *Recreation*, from construction activities and other activities often overlap. CBP adopts the following practices in Environmental Design and Planning Considerations Sections 9.8 *Land Use*, 9.9 *Aesthetic and Visual Resource*, and 9.17 *Recreation* as measures that can be implemented programmatically or routinely to avoid or minimize impacts to these resource areas. CBP will:

C.1 Coordinate with Federal, state, and local land use managers, as well as appropriate U.S. government sanctioned transboundary commissions or bodies, with jurisdiction over project sites to avoid or minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, fracturing of contiguous land parcels. CBP would consult to prevent or limit adverse impacts to community land uses, sensitive habitats, or recreational resources. CBP will continue to strengthen partnerships, communication, and discussion with Federal land managers of areas used for recreational purposes to coordinate law enforcement activities in accordance with the 2006 MOU among DHS, DOI, and USDA.

C.2 Coordinate with land owners and land managers to limit adverse visual impacts from proposed towers, associated facilities, and accompanying outdoor lighting. Situating new tower sites at least 1.5 miles away from areas designated for their visual sensitivity (e.g., scenic roads, rivers, national parks and monuments, scenic vistas within national and state forests, and open-space districts), whenever technically and economically feasible, would be the first goal if operational effectiveness of the tower would not be adversely impacted.

C.3 Use colors, texturing, and camouflage techniques for structures to complement/blend with surrounding natural or man-made landscape features when applicable and technically and economically practicable to reduce adverse visual impacts and maintain aesthetic continuity. Factors such as agent and officer safety, public safety, costs and wildlife impacts will be balanced when considering methods to reduce visual impacts.

C.4 Use full cut-off light fixtures and other light pollution minimizing techniques, where determined feasible and safe after evaluation for appropriateness and security.



purposes, to decrease impacts to the night sky in areas designated as wilderness and units of the National Park Service.

#### ***D. Cultural and Paleontological Resources***

CBP is committed to seeking mitigation strategies that are acceptable to all interested stakeholders while being cost effective and practical. The specific types and degree of mitigation techniques vary considerably state-to-state and project-to-project across a broad spectrum of cultural and paleontological resources. CBP will engage in Federal consultation protocols established under the National Historic Protection Act (NHPA) and the Paleontological Resources Protection Act, as appropriate, when CBP determines, in good faith, that construction-related and ground-intruding activities may adversely affect cultural and paleontological resources. CBP acknowledges the critical role that federally recognized Tribes have in the Section 106 process under the NHPA. Tribes possess special expertise in identifying traditional cultural properties and assessing the National Register eligibility of properties with Tribal religious and cultural significance, and CBP will conduct government-to-government consultations on matters related to potential effects on historic properties of cultural and religious significance to the Tribes.

#### ***E. Socioeconomic Resources***

CBP incorporates by reference BMP mitigations identified within the Northern Border PEIS for socioeconomic resource impacts and, as appropriate, will implement them to the extent that such measures do not interfere with CBP's mission objectives. CBP considers it part of its mission to increase the rate and flow of legitimate cross border movement to the extent that its ability to satisfactorily resolve threats is not compromised. CBP will continue to engage the public as well as Federal, state, local, and tribal governments and landowners about socioeconomic concerns when making proposals for large construction activities.

#### ***F. Environmental Justice/Protection of Children***

CBP incorporates by reference BMP mitigations identified within the Northern Border PEIS for environmental justice and the protection of children and, as appropriate, will implement them to the extent that such measures do not interfere with CBP's mission objectives. To the extent that CBP employs BMPs in the construction of facilities and the modernization and management of existing facilities, potential adverse effects to individuals would be minimal for all populations and would not be disproportionately experienced by populations of concern for environmental justice. Potential risk to human health, especially for populations of children under the age of 18 would be minimized through adherence to applicable Federal and state safety regulations as indicated in the Human Health and Safety section below.

#### ***G. Hazardous Wastes and other regulated Hazards***

CBP incorporates by reference BMP mitigations identified within the Northern Border PEIS and will implement them as standard operating procedures at the site level in accordance with accepted industry and regulatory guidelines during construction and maintenance activities where technically and economically feasible. This includes recycling waste oil and solvents as local markets or regional or national contracts permit

and proper handling, storage, or disposal of solid and hazardous or regulated materials in accordance with applicable Federal laws and state program guidelines.

#### **H. Human Health and Safety**

CBP considers the safety of its personnel and the general public non-negotiable priorities while carrying out its missions. CBP incorporates by reference site safety measures for construction sites and training and other controls for operational activities as identified within the Northern Border PEIS and will implement them as standard procedures in accordance with applicable Federal laws and state program guidelines and regulations.

#### **I. Utilities and Infrastructure**

CBP incorporates by reference the BMP mitigations identified within the Northern Border PEIS as a part of the component's overall activities to comply with the Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding for new facilities construction and will implement them as appropriate for site-specific projects.

#### **J. Roadways and Traffic**

CBP will coordinate with local, state, and Federal transportation authorities to facilitate development of alternative routes and traffic control measures when and if it makes plans for creating, upgrading, or accomplishing long-term closures of public roadways or lanes. CBP will follow all local, state, and Federal planning guidelines and regulations when maintaining or upgrading roadway infrastructure. Best practices such as minimizing construction vehicle movement during peak traffic hours and placing construction staging areas where they would least interfere with traffic would be goals dependent upon the location of the project and ability to achieve best value for taxpayers.

#### **K. Air Quality and Noise**

Although CBP did not propose mitigation measures for these resource areas, measures undertaken under *Climate and Sustainability* and *Land Use* may reduce CBP's overall potential to impact these resource areas.

### **VII. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION**

The USDA and the DOI acted as cooperating agencies for the Northern Border PEIS. In this capacity, they assisted in identifying USFS and DOI agency lands and resources affected by the proposed action in the Northern Border PEIS.

### **VIII. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY**

Copies of the Final NB PEIS and the signed ROD as well as the Draft NB PEIS and Draft ROD will remain available on the environmental tab of the "About CBP" section of the CBP.gov website for at least six months after the date of signature and otherwise at the DHS.gov website at <http://www.dhs.gov/national-environmental-policy-act>.



## IX. STATEMENT OF DECISION

This Record of Decision confirms that CBP considers the **Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Technology Expansion Alternative** to be most representative of the approach CBP will employ *if changes to the cross-border threat environment or to national security environmental require it* to respond to border security threats while advancing trade and travel facilitation over the next five to seven years. This alternative is consistent with current statements of National policy with regard to northern border security and trade and travel facilitation goals. However, to the extent that changes in the nature, intensity, or locations of cross-border threats, or changes in national security or trade, travel, and economic priorities compel CBP to adopt a greater security enhancement framework than the one that is envisioned in the Detection, Inspection, Surveillance, and Communications Expansion Alternative, CBP would implement the **Flexible Direction Alternative** by issuing a revised ROD stating this change. If within five years of signing this ROD, CBP is required to adopt additional measures beyond the scope of the alternative selected at this time, CBP will evaluate whether environmental conditions have changed or additional alternatives need to be evaluated such that a supplemental Northern Border PEIS is required.



Karl H. Calvo  
Executive Director  
Facilities Management and Engineering

4/11/2013  
Date

## **APPENDIX B      PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES**

This appendix includes agency and public comments on the Draft EA. The 30-day public comment period began with the issuance of the Notice of Availability on February 9, 2021. In response to a request for an extension of the public comment period, CBP extended the comment period for an additional 60 days, which ended on June 18, 2021. Commenters provided their input in letters via the project web site. The table below provides all comments received on the Draft EA and CBP's responses.

Comments appear as they were submitted and have not been altered with the exception that names, addresses, phone numbers, and expletives, were removed, as necessary.



### Comments and Responses

Comment Identifier	Comment	CBP Response
February 10, 2021 11:16 AM	<p>Hello,</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the EA. If all waters of the U.S. will be avoided by the project, as described in the attached letter, then it appears a permit would not be required from the Corps of Engineers.</p> <p>I will review the EA document and provide additional comments as necessary.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 16, 2021 9:54 AM	<p>Dear *****,</p> <p>Based on the information provided, DEC has no objection to your proposed project. If the scope of the project changes, the Department requests to be copied on the proposed changes.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 18, 2021 12:31:22 PM	<p>Dear *****,</p> <p>Thank you again for the opportunity to review the EA for the Northern Border RVSS project. I see that Section 3.4 of the EA makes assumptions regarding the jurisdictional status of streams under the Navigable Water Protection Rule. Note that the only means for the USACE to definitively determined whether waters are or are not waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) is by an approved jurisdictional determination (AJD). Therefore, I would advise CBP to assume all streams and wetlands delineated within the project boundaries are WOTUS unless assessed and concluded otherwise by the AJD process. If the project will avoid the placement of fill within all streams and wetlands, then a permit would not be required under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. I've attached a Regulatory Guidance Letter pertaining to the AJD process and I'd be happy to discuss further if you'd like.</p> <p>Also, on p. 1-6, the third row references the CWA as implemented by USACE and USEPA. I would broaden the description under the</p>	<p>Thank you for your review of the EA. Based on the comment, the following changes have been made in the EA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification of the status of jurisdictional waters has been added to Section 3.4.</li> <li>• A statement has been added to Section 3.4 indicating the requirements for a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act</li> <li>• A statement has been added in Section 3.4.2 that the project will not place fill within any streams or wetlands.</li> <li>• The description in Table 1-1 has been revised, as suggested.</li> </ul>

	<p>"Invoking Action" column to state "discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S." Currently only wetlands are specified in the table.</p> <p><a href="#">RGL 16-01.pdf</a></p> <p>If you'd like to discuss the above, please don't hesitate to reach me by phone at *****.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	
<p>February 19, 2021 3:05:46 PM</p>	<p>Hello, my name is ***** and I am a concerned citizen of Vermont.</p> <p>I am writing today to condemn the proposed action of constructing eight surveillance towers in Northern VT. This action would accelerate the gradual militarization of our region, and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local residents. This proposal must be rejected.</p> <p>Customs and Border Patrol has a toxic internal culture, is responsible for heinous, widespread and continuing human rights abuses nationwide, and operates with no meaningful oversight or accountability. It has no place in our communities.</p> <p>Thank you in advance for not going through with this proposal.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 19, 2021 4:21:14 PM</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>My name is ***** and I am a concerned seasonal visitor of Greensboro.</p> <p>I am writing today to condemn the proposed action of constructing eight surveillance towers in Northern VT. This action would accelerate the gradual militarization of our region, and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local residents. This proposal must be rejected.</p> <p>Customs and Border Patrol has a toxic internal culture, is responsible for heinous, widespread and continuing human rights abuses nationwide, and operates with no meaningful oversight or accountability. It has no place in our communities.</p> <p>Thank you in roposal.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	In solidarity,	
February 20, 2021 10:08:06 AM	<p>I am emailing as a Vermont resident to express my opposition to the construction of surveillance towers along the northern border.</p> <p>These towers would degrade Vermont's natural beauty and introduce an unnecessary and unwelcome militarization into a peaceful region. CBP has been a shameful, untrustworthy agency pursuing a mission that does not contribute to the safety or wellbeing of Americans. Erecting infrastructure for the purpose of expanded surveillance is contrary to the interests of Vermonters specifically and Americans in general, and should be stopped.</p> <p>Yours,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 20, 2021 10:32:08 AM	Enough already. NO MORE SURVEILLANCE TOWERS.	Thank you for your comment.
February 20, 2021 11:00:37 AM	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am writing in opposition to the proposed "video surveillance system project". The proposed towers would increase the militarization of the area, which is the wrong direction for Vermont. As a Vermonter who values privacy and civil liberties, this proposal should be rejected, as it would threaten both.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 20, 2021 1:20:47 PM	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>As a Vermont resident, I strongly oppose CBP's proposed surveillance towers in the northern areas of my state. Up here we want our communities to stay safe and private, not militarized with strangers' constant eyes on us. We know how Border Patrol regularly violates the rights of families, travelers, and dissenters across the country, and we do not want any of that here (or anywhere else).</p> <p>Sincerely, a concerned Vermonter</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 20, 2021 5:27:46 PM	<p>Hello:</p> <p>I am a Vermont resident strongly opposed to the presence of observation towers for CBP in any of our communities. Vermont does not want this and we reject this proposal.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

February 20, 2021 10:35:44 PM	<p>As a resident of Vermont, I vehemently oppose the construction of surveillance towers in Vermont communities for the purpose of patrolling the Canadian border. While the impacts of these proposed surveillance systems may seem negligible to the federal government, they are very important to Vermonters. Vermonters highly value the beauty of our natural landscape. What Customs and Border Patrol May see as worthless rural landscape is key to property value in our state. Additionally, Vermonters value our privacy and personal liberties too much to consent to this type of surveillance in our communities. Vermonters are not threatened by our Canadian borders and we will not stand by and allow a federal agency to scare us into trading away our right to privacy and the beauty of our landscapes.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 21, 2021 10:05:12 AM	<p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value privacy and civil liberties and reject the proposal to build surveillance towers along the northern border. My family and I do not want these invasive structures or systems.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 21, 2021 10:10:49 AM	<p>To Whom it May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing today to express my opposition to enhanced border patrol and surveillance towers. As the ACLU has stated, “Rather than constructing surveillance towers and militarizing our communities, we should be dismantling and replacing” border patrols that do not represent our laws or values.</p> <p>Border Patrol agents have abducted protestors, forcibly separated children from parents, and routinely violate the civil rights of travelers. Increasing their presence will do more harm than good.</p> <p>Best,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 21, 2021 10:30:29 AM	<p>To Whom it May Concern at CBP,</p> <p>As a proud Vermonter, I would like to voice my opposition to the proposed surveillance towards to the US-Canada border. Looking at the negative impact such similar posts have had on communities</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>around the country, I cannot see how such an invasion of civil liberties will benefit the Green Mountain State. I would also like to add, respectfully, that there have been a number of notable examples in the past year alone that have caused widespread distrust and frustration with the idea of increasing the involvement of CBP within communities. Lastly, I ask you to consider that Vermont is already a state with an aging population. If our great state really wants to attract and retain young residents, it may consider enacting policy that reflects the changing times. Thank you for your time and consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 21, 2021 11:28:48 AM</p>	<p>I am a Vermont resident and a US citizen, and I am vehemently opposed to the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project.</p> <p>This project will only heighten the distrust of the US government—and especially the CPB— at a time when trust in our institutions is at an all time low. (Would YOU trust an entity that insists on WATCHING YOU all the time? You have only to look to the public ire trained on the social media giants to answer that question.)</p> <p>Further eroding this public trust—through a truly Orwellian lovechild of the paranoid surveillance state and delusional economic pressures to open new markets at the expense of social and natural capital—poses a far more significant threat to US security, than whatever perceived threats may be crossing the border.</p> <p>We're secure when we trust each other, and the world trusts us. Our focus must be on rebuilding that trust—on the world stage and at home. The Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project only erodes that trust further, and insoding, further deteriorates the social fabric that is the true measure of our security.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 21, 2021 4:27:11 PM</p>	<p>I reject the proposal to construct surveillance towers at the northern border of Vermont, the border with our neighbor Canada. These surveillance towers will badly impact our small northern</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	communities, and we have no desire to deepen our relationship with Border Patrol in this way.	
February 22, 2021 1:40:26 PM	<p>Good Day,</p> <p>I am writing in regards to the Border Patrol's proposal of the Video Surveillance System Project. I do not support the construction of the proposed surveillance towers, as this will directly increase the militarization of our region. This project is a threat to our civil liberties and it is unacceptable for our state. These towers will threaten the privacy and safety of local residents and the communities in which they reside, and have no place in Vermont. I implore you to reject this proposal.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 22, 2021 10:01:47 PM	To whom it may concern, this project will only serve to further hostilities between communities and law enforcement and poses potentially dire threats to those belonging to marginalized groups who are already living in fear of over-policing. The CBP is notorious for its abuses of human rights and attempts by the agency to tighten their grip around the populous cannot and should not be tolerated.	Thank you for your comment.
February 22, 2021 10:35:11 PM	<p>Dear CBP,</p> <p>I do not approve of the surveillance tower proposal for the northern borders of Vermont. I have read of similar projects in other rural areas/communities that have not benefitted from towers being there. It is an invasion of privacy, and is a hoax in connection to security. There is not need for them, and even less desire for them.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 1:17:46 AM	<p>I am writing in opposition to the construction of the proposed surveillance towers. The idea that this is even up for discussion is evidence of how misguided we are in this country. We should be building our infrastructure, and the morale of the people, not monuments to fear and misplaced nationalism.</p> <p>Border protection? From Canada? The division in this country the biggest enemy of freedom and democracy right now.</p> <p>To whom it may concern,</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>I am writing this email as 15-year resident of Vermont to express my disbelief and rejection of the proposal to construct eight surveillance towers in border towns in our beautiful state.</p> <p>The United States Customs and Border Patrol is extremely untrustworthy, with countless reports of abducted protestors, forcibly split families, and abused travelers all attributed to this federal agency that operates without any oversight or repercussions. Not only is the CBP a dangerous organization, but surveillance towers have been proven to significantly disrupt border communities in other states in the US. Drones, border checkpoints, and roving patrol stops unnecessarily militarize our communities and create a climate of fear. As a Vermonter, the thing I love most about this state are the strong, welcoming, tightknit, and vibrant communities - which will suffer greatly at the hands of CBP's militarization and invasion of resident privacy. Many of us in this state are descendents of immigrants, and Vermont should be welcoming newcomers with open arms instead of denying them access. Migrant farmworkers keep our agricultural industry functioning, and should be treated as first class citizens. I strongly reject this proposal and demand that this will not be seen through, but if it is, I and countless other Vermonters will make the construction and implementation of these towers incredibly difficult for the United States Customs and Border Patrol.</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 2:26:09 PM</p>	<p>Hello, my name is ***** and I am a concerned citizen of Winooski, VT.</p> <p>I am writing today to condemn the proposed action of constructing eight surveillance towers in Northern VT. This action would accelerate the gradual militarization of our region, and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local residents. This proposal must be rejected.</p> <p>Customs and Border Patrol has a toxic internal culture, is responsible for heinous, widespread and continuing human rights abuses nationwide, and operates with no meaningful oversight or accountability. It has no place in our communities.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	Thank you in advance for not going through with this proposal.	
February 23, 2021 4:05:50 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 4:05:52 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 4:06:05 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p>	Thank you for your comment.



	<p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:09:28 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:09:51 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:13:37 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:13:37 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:16:30 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>Please keep the surveillance state out of Vermont!</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:26:32 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>Border Patrol has proven that it is a rogue agency, stopping traffic far from the border and racially profiling to make an arrest. These towers will give them even broader powers to invade the privacy and inconvenience law-abiding citizens.</p> <p>That money is better spent helping working people become citizens.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:27:59 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:29:02 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary. They represent a step toward intrusion on the privacy and rights of citizens in Vermont.</p> <p>It is not appropriate or proportionate to the "threat" at our northern border.</p> <p>There is no reason that the CBP cannot fulfill their duties with the current tools and techniques employed.</p> <p>If CBP is having difficulty completing their objectives perhaps this is an internal issue of talent and culture and not of equipment or posture.</p> <p><a href="https://www.propublica.org/article/secret-border-patrol-facebook-group-agents-joke-about-migrant-deaths-post-sexist-memes">https://www.propublica.org/article/secret-border-patrol-facebook-group-agents-joke-about-migrant-deaths-post-sexist-memes</a> [propublica.org]</p> <p><a href="https://www.propublica.org/article/the-fbi-is-investigating-massive-embezzlement-of-border-patrol-union-funds">https://www.propublica.org/article/the-fbi-is-investigating-massive-embezzlement-of-border-patrol-union-funds</a> [propublica.org]</p> <p><a href="https://www.propublica.org/article/leaked-border-patrol-memo-tells-agents-to-send-migrants-back-immediately-ignoring-asylum-law">https://www.propublica.org/article/leaked-border-patrol-memo-tells-agents-to-send-migrants-back-immediately-ignoring-asylum-law</a> [propublica.org]</p> <p><a href="https://www.propublica.org/article/border-patrol-agents-are-passing-around-a-commemorative-">https://www.propublica.org/article/border-patrol-agents-are-passing-around-a-commemorative-</a></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p><a href="https://propublica.org">coin-mocking-care-for-migrant-kids</a> <a href="https://propublica.org">[propublica.org]</a></p> <p>I personally resent the fact that my hard earned money is taxed to fund this agency.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:30:05 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:30:05 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

February 23, 2021 4:33:00 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 4:33:00 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 4:37:36 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:37:52 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:40:55 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:42:41 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:45:00 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>We don't need and we don't want these things in Vermont. Let's move in the opposite direction: take measures to wind down and stop abuse in the name of immigration control.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 4:53:38 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region. Surveillance towers would threaten the</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>



	<p>privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>Step by step the surveillance of people in the US is increasing. We must not add surveillance towers to the area around the border with Canada. Surveillance is intrusive; it can also lead to false identification (particularly based on race and ethnicity) and uncalled for detentions.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 4:53:56 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents. As a birder town resident, I don't want the lives of my family or neighbors to constantly have to be subject to these invasive measures. As a Vermonter and an American, I deserve the freedom to walk my dog, spend time in my backyard, or enjoy my community without being videotaped.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

4:55:57 PM	<p>Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
February 23, 2021 4:57:40 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 4:58:50 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 5:02:32 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 5:06:50 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

February 23, 2021 5:17:19 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 5:24:00 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 23, 2021 6:20:13 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 7:52:44 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 8:13:33 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 23, 2021 8:48:43 PM</p>	<p>First question: why does the US Border Patrol see a need for this project? Second question: doesn't this kind of project resemble Trump's wall on the Mexico border? Third question: are any Republican members of Congress likely to support such a project, given their usual proclivity regarding tax-and-spend government projects?</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. The purpose and need for the proposed project were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. The purpose and need statements can still be found in Sections 1.3 and 1.4.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 9:16:47 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 23, 2021 9:26:21 PM</p>	<p>I am fully opposed to the construction of surveillance towers in Vermont's border regions. Or anywhere. I value community safety, and believe these dangerous towers are a direct threat to the vibrant communities I am proud of as a Vermonter. The harm these towers will cause is apparent when you consider the other border regions in our nation and across the globe that have constructed similar surveillance infrastructure. For the sake of safety, privacy, and civil liberties, I wholeheartedly oppose this proposal.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 24, 2021</p>	<p>To All Concerned,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

1:01:06 AM	<p>Why isn't our government showing as much concern toward safety and illegal crossings at our Southern Border (Mexico) as they are with our Northern Border (Canada)?</p> <p>Respectfully, *****</p> <p>Lyndonville, VT</p>	
February 24, 2021 10:29:44 AM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 24, 2021 12:36:17 PM	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am writing to voice my strong disagreement with the proposal to place 8 surveillance towers on the Vermont-Canada border. I am in favor of ZERO surveillance towers being built.</p> <p>Decades of militarization and intimidation at our nation's borders have NOT deterred tens of thousands of migrants from seeking refuge and opportunity within America's borders. Rather it has resulted in families being separated, children being traumatized and people being sent back to conditions that threaten their very lives.</p> <p>With millions of people in this country, citizens and non-citizens alike, struggling to make ends meet and hundreds of thousands of people dead from Covid, it is unconscionable that the CBP would want to use precious government resources to harass and endanger people.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	Sincerely,	
February 24, 2021 12:43:24 PM	<p>To whom it may concern – I am writing to express strong concern and great dismay about the proposal to construct surveillance towers across northern Vermont. To say that the proposed towers would not significantly affect the environment here is misleading and wrong. I grew up in Vermont very much appreciating that we are a friendly state with openness and warmth toward our neighbors, including Canada. These towers would create the false impression that our society has reason to be suspicious and fearful of Canada. Where is the data to support that? The FBI believes – and January 6 proves - that the biggest threat to our national security is our own armed citizenry. Does Canadians want us to build the towers so they can keep a better eye on us!? There are real environmental, climate threats to the earth, air, water – especially from our continued militarization, which uses a tremendous amount of fossil fuel, like for the incredibly loud new fighter jets now flying over Winooski hour after hour. The last thing we need is more armaments and federal agents in Vermont to mindlessly carry out corrupt and immoral policies such as the ones implemented by the last president. Please desist from this plan! Thank you.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 24, 2021 7:15:00 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>During the Cold War I lived in Vienna, and crossed into the Eastern Bloc several times. It was the WARSAW PACT states that had towers and razor wire along borders, not the NATO states. We have laws, and we respect HUMAN RIGHTS.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	Thank you for your comment.



	<p>As a Vermonter, I human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Do NOT build these towers, ANYWHERE in the United States!</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 25, 2021 10:04:42 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 25, 2021 3:19:31 PM</p>	<p>I disapprove of CBP Swanton Sector EA proposed surveillance towers in Northern VT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- these would further militarize our beautiful state, already tarnished by pollution from F35's</li> <li>- Vermont extends state protects to undocumented workers, and these towers are just another reminder that CBP regularly violates rights of the undocumented.</li> <li>- With the demonstrations in Oregon et al last summer, CBP literally harassed protesters. I fear these towers mean that CBP will now harass citizens and resident aliens who possess proper documentation.</li> </ul>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 26, 2021 9:55:37 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>Surveillance is a tactic based on fear and force, and escalates both of those elements at the expense of people and democracy. These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, and an American, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 26, 2021 11:00:33 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>The militarization and surveillance towers are something out of George Orwell's 1984, Vermonters have a right to privacy, and immigrants do not deserve to be criminalized without due process, regardless of their legal status.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 26, 2021 6:02:26 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am completely opposed to the project to place a surveillance tower within the borders of Vermont. This project is a direct infringement on civil liberties, privacy, and accountability. There is already an</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>excess of surveillance in modern society, and as a citizen of Vermont I oppose extending that trend within our state's borders.</p> <p>Feel free to contact me with any questions.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
February 27, 2021 9:22:16 AM	<p>Surveillance towers planned for the northern border of Vermont and Canada are a gross intrusion on the environment of the state of Vermont and the privacy of we, the citizens. Nowhere have you shown evidence of grand scale border violations that put citizens at risk of grave harm. We politely demand that you put an end to this plan.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 27, 2021 10:00:53 AM	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am writing to voice my strong opposition to the construction of surveillance towers in Northern Vermont. As a resident of Northern Vermont I value my privacy, and I feel that our relationship with our Northern neighbor is friendly, and we should move towards a more open border policy. Surveillance towers will add no benefit to my community and are a step in the wrong direction.</p> <p>Regards,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
February 27, 2021 10:43:17 AM	<p>I just read with great alarm that there is a federal proposal to build large surveillance towers along Vermont's northern border. Derby line is a quaint beautiful small town Vermont. One of my best friends lives there. I can tell you that noone that I have met for the many years I have visited ever complained about feeling "unsafe" about illegal border crossings. They have enjoyed a safe good life there.</p> <p>Proposing fear as the basis for additional surveillance is not enough to create a militarized zone. Our canaadian neighbors are peacekeepers. Our country does not need more police presence in our small safe towns. What is the cost for the building of these towers, as well as maintenance and more police to manage them.</p> <p>Enough is enough. The proposed budget for a project like this should be used to increase our small town amenities like parks, that are community oriented and grounded in fellowship, not scary militia that creates fear, and reduces the well being of the freedoms we have enjoyed as Americans.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>Please leave well enough alone, do not make a problem where there is none. Additionally, if drugs are the concern here, let us use surveillance tower money to build drug rehab programs and emergency rooms to treat our fellow Americans afflicted with a true disease called Substance Abuse Disorder.</p> <p>Thank you very much</p>	
<p>February 27, 2021 11:11:42 AM</p>	<p>I am writing in firm opposition to the projected construction of CBP surveillance towers in Vermont and New York. As a New England resident, I am in solidarity with my neighboring communities who do not want to see their homes militarized and surveilled near the border.</p> <p>CBP has committed human rights abuses nationwide, and these surveillance towers would only spread the toxic and dangerous culture of control and oppression CPB represents. Our country recognizes that our immigration system is broken; but building more oppressive structures that will lead to overflowing immigrant detention centers in our communities is not the way forward. That is not what New Englanders stand for. Please DO NOT move forward with any planning or construction of CBP surveillance towers or any increased presence of CBP officers in these proposed communities.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 28, 2021 10:13:26 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and a waste of taxpayer money, just like the wall at our southern border. Vermonters do not want to feel as if we are in a prison camp being watched by Big Brother. Such towers will actually decrease the sense of safety of those who live here</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>February 28, 2021 1:16:45 PM</p>	<p>I write to object as strongly as possible to the proposal to erect surveillance towers along the Vermont-Quebec border.</p> <p>Vermonters care about our privacy, our civil liberties, our neighbors and our visitors. We also care about the rule of law. Your agency has shown a systemic willingness to violate and harm all of that. You are responsible for destroying thousands of families' happiness and health.</p> <p>You have abducted protestors. You routinely harass and violate the rights of innumerable people going about their lives.</p> <p>The presence of these towers and your increased activity would hurt our sense of community. We don't need further militarization and we don't need all the problems and destructiveness your behavior brings to our southern border.</p> <p>Why don't you clean up your inhuman organizational culture and fix your ethics instead of damaging our communities? You have plenty to do on that front.</p> <p>Honestly, what is wrong with you?</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>February 28, 2021 5:05:59 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

February 28, 2021 9:51:29 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>I have been very upset by some of the actions of the CBP. As an example, CBP was called to a traffic stop in Franklin County by a sheriff's deputy. A CPB guy said, "Yeah, he's wet," a terrible racial slur, right in front of the guy. Then they questioned all the bystanders and the residents of a nearby house and two people were deported. This was caught on video so cannot be denied.</p> <p>Allowing CBP to build surveillance towers would only accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 1, 2021 3:37:29 PM	<p>Good Afternoon,</p> <p>I am writing today to oppose the proposed video surveillance system that is currently set up in my backyard in Derby Line, VT. I can look out any of my back windows and see the camera. This makes my family feel very uncomfortable and is an invasion of our personal privacy. I feel this camera system could be placed in another area, so it does not affect our personal privacy. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:</p> <p><a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
March 1, 2021	To whom it may concern,	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy

4:16:00 PM	<p>My wife and I own the land on the other side of the fence 50 feet from where the temporary tower is being tested at the ***** Farm in Derby Line. I understand there is a permit being sought for a permanent one. I have farmed alongside ***** for over 40 year and have never had any issues with, we have been good neighbors and the last thing I want to do is muddy the waters now. We own 2 of the houses on the Holland Road directly below the proposed tower and we are not sure we want cameras looking down on them. We used to own a third one which is actually the closest one to the proposed tower that we recently sold to the father of 2 of our granddaughters. We are all for border security but are having a problem with the location. We would suggest moving it about a half mile to the south on the other height of land still being on the Letourneau Farm.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration,</p>	<p>Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:  <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
March 1, 2021 4:25:52 PM	<p>Good Afternoon,</p> <p>I am writing today to oppose the proposed video surveillance system that is currently set up in my backyard in Derby Line that looks directly over my home. I can look out any of my back windows and see the camera. This makes my family feel very uncomfortable and is an invasion of our personal privacy. I feel this camera system could be placed in another area, so it does not affect our personal privacy. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:  <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
March 2, 2021 10:02:12 AM	<p>I have concerns about the proposed surveillance towers and the lack of transparency in this new construction. I would like to see a clear proposal of exactly where these towers sit and how they will change the surrounding views.</p> <p>The reports made available to the public through the local press are vague and lacking. In exactly who's opinion will these towers not affect surrounding views? This is not the community or tax payers opinion. We have not been asked. When wind towers are proposed a review process exists for their construction. I see no reason for the federal government to consider themselves exempt from the existing</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:  <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security</p>

	<p>local review and zoning processes for the construction of large towers.</p> <p>Towers of this size can and do have real effect on the widespread community. It is broad overreach to move forward without a more cohesive community review strategy and proposal. Past construction of this magnitude has taught us that property owners bear real cost in terms of reduced real estate values and increased average time on market when a home sits in close proximity to towers of this size.</p> <p>I would also like to see a detailed plan documenting exactly how you plan to protect local residents from unlawful continuous surveillance in their daily activities. While we all appreciate your efforts in keeping our borders secure and often times serving double duty as first responders for our rural communities, we also require a level of transparency in all of our potential property developers and policing bodies. This keeps us safe honest and preserves our constitutional rights.</p> <p>Finally the collecting and storing of data poses risks. If your data is stolen hacked or otherwise obtained by some nefarious group what risks exist to locals whose regular daily routines could be well documented? How are you safeguarding against this?</p> <p>As you are operating as both a developer and policing body in your current capacity, I ask that you follow all existing processes for community review as required of each of those roles.</p> <p>Please make available to all local residents cohesive information packets containing: Detailed site plans of each proposed tower with computer rendered images showing exactly how these towers will effect the surrounding scenery from various known locations.</p> <p>Detailed plan for safeguarding local community members from unlawful surveillance</p>	<p>technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p>
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	<p>A detailed risk assessment of such widespread surveillance and data collection to community members.</p> <p>A plan for safeguarding any data collected in the process of operating these surveillance systems.</p> <p>Finally I ask that you increase the window for public comment until a date no sooner than two weeks post the widespread distribution of the aforementioned requested materials.</p> <p>Many thanks</p>	
<p>March 2, 2021 10:31:47 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>I strongly appose these surveillance towers. They threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents. They could be used for a great deal of harm and surveillance of non illegal activity.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 2, 2021 10:50:18 AM</p>	<p>As a Derby Line Resident. I oppose having the camera tower installed in Derby Line.</p> <p>Thanks,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 2, 2021 11:42:42 AM</p>	<p>My name is ***. I am Chief of South Hero Rescue &amp; live in South Hero VT, which is nearby to the Vermont/Canada border. I'm writing to voice my strong opposition to the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project. I believe this enhanced surveillance &amp; detection improvement will not have a significant</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>impact on our national security, &amp; therefore should be cancelled. Especially during this COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed tens of millions of dollars for this project would be better spent elsewhere on critical infrastructure projects that involve far more direct impact to the American public, such as improving education, health care, or social assistance. This surveillance improvement project should be tabled until such time that the northern Vermont border presents a regular &amp; clearly demonstrable security risk to the American public, which to my knowledge is presently not the case. Thank you.</p>	
<p>March 2, 2021 7:57:01 PM</p>	<p>Dear CBP:</p> <p>I believe that since it is not possible to stop all crime at the US Canadian Border and that such crime is not severe enough to be a priority when compared to crime in certain US cities and the Southern border.</p> <p>Rather than waste \$33 million and defile our landscape with new towers, just use a statistical model, and catch enough criminals to discourage others. I would presume you are doing the math, and are not asking for funds that will be less effective than elsewhere. Getting illegal goods into Canada is easier than getting them into the US, but it is harder to get them into Canada, then the US than to import them via water or the Southern border. I do not believe (and hopefully you have hard answers that this project could possibly provide the best marginal utility for these dollars.</p> <p>However if you do determine to go forward, please consider that this might funnel wrongdoers and other idiots into Grand Isle County. Make sure there is no better chance of evading capture here, especially at 3 in the morning when the volunteer emergency services are trying to sleep to be able to be awake for our day jobs.</p> <p>Sincerely</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 2, 2021 8:58:35 PM</p>	<p>Good Evening,</p> <p>I have reservations about the proposed remove surveillance project. My concerns are centered on the visual intrusion into a National Historic Register Historic</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document</p>

	<p>District - and corresponding loss of privacy among residents.</p> <p>A tower of 120' would be more than twice the height of any existing structures at Morses Line. What you propose would literally tower over a pastoral, working landscape - that has remained largely unchanged for two and a half centuries. The scale of the project appears wholly inappropriate for a rural zoning district - particularly one protected by the National Register.</p> <p>Surely a structure of such grand height would require nighttime illumination - for safety? Yet there is no discussion in the draft EA of a fixture's placement, lumens, shielding, or adverse impact upon adjoining properties - and residents thereof?</p> <p>Also notably - and alarmingly - absent is any proposal to safeguard the privacy of local residents. What will federal agencies do to prevent mass, suspicionless searches - which have long been forbidden by the Fourth Amendment. Or will American citizens, because their families have lived and labored near the border for generations, no longer enjoy this constitutional liberty?</p> <p>Your project is large - and complex. Yet it should not be in haste. Those of us who live at Morses Line - and other project sites - must be given the same consideration already paid to wildlife, vegetation, and water. Please detail, discuss, and mitigate the adverse effect these massive towers would have on our lives.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>can be found at:  <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Visual and aesthetics were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.8.</p>
<p>March 3, 2021  5:09:24 PM</p>	<p>Hi Folks,</p> <p>I have been a resident of Vermont for over 43 years and am now retired. I believe that Donald Trump's xenophobia and racist attitudes have helped create a false sense of need for border enhanced surveillance and detection improvement projects. I do not believe that the cost/benefits of this potential project have been analyzed in light of alternative projects that could realize the same goal of reducing illegal immigration</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>Although this border protection project is a vast improvement over the southern border wall that Trump wasted billions of dollars on, it should be abandoned. If this project goes forward, I believe that it will extend the misplaced prioritizing of limited public financial resources for projects that are implemented to keep people out of our great country, rather than to help solve problems that drive people to seek residence here or to implement programs or policies that would address emigrant integration.</p> <p>By redirecting the funding for this project, we let the world know that the United States is rejecting isolation and instead using its resources to implement programs and policies that honor the words on the Statue of Liberty, "Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore."</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>	
<p>March 3, 2021 9:25:38 PM</p>	<p>I would like to make clear my ardent opposition to construction of the proposed surveillance towers along the border of Vermont and Canada. I know what such towers look like and the negative effects they have on local residents and their towns, farms and villages. There is little threat to Vermont or to the US from people crossing over our border from Québec, and such aggressive border control divides towns, families and our two friendly countries needlessly.</p> <p>I fear that CBP has become menace to peace and harmony in Vermont, bringing a military mentality to our state and border country with no local input and little oversight. NO to surveillance towers built on our borders.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 4, 2021 7:24:33 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>I trust the ACLU on this matter - they make a very strong case against this expansion of Border Patrol invasive surveillance.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 4, 2021 10:23:42 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>Rather than building towers to surveil our friendly border with Quebec, I want my tax dollars spent on helping the just development of nations which people are fleeing because of poverty and violence. I intend to call on Vermont's congressional delegation to fight this waste and injustice.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 4, 2021 11:23:38 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 4, 2021 1:38:39 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 5, 2021 1:30:33 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Thank you for taking these concerns seriously, Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 5, 2021 3:57:53 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 5, 2021 5:56:47 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	Sincerely,	
March 7, 2021 2:33:37 PM	<p>I'd like to register my objection to the proposed RVSS towers, particularly (but not limited to) those placed in my home state of Vermont. My objections are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To the further militarization of a peaceful border, and</li> <li>- To the unnecessary and in my view inadequately supervised collection of surveillance data on US citizens who, whatever the ostensive goal of the project, will undoubtedly make up the bulk of those surveilled.</li> </ul> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 7, 2021 3:52:47 PM	<p>I am writing to ask that you not build surveillance towers along the border. I have many grave concerns about the introduction of such structures in our state and see only a negative impact on our communities. Not only would these decrease the quality of life they would undoubtedly lead to further abuses of power beyond what we've already seen in the state. The idea of further creating a series of paramilitary structures along the border is frankly appalling and the opposite of what we want VT to be.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 7, 2021 7:21:08 PM	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>Please include this email as evidence that I am one of many Vermonters who is NOT supportive of Surveillance Towers built along our northern border in Vermont. It is not necessary to use surveillance technology at our border with the Canadian people. Vermonters treasure our privacy and connection to our natural environment. Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 7, 2021 8:46:22 PM	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I write to express my strong concern about the towers being planned for the VT-Canadian border.</p> <p>You have heard the expression from an old movie, "If you build it, they will come"? The same holds true here, if you build those towers, they (and you) will be bringing racism,</p>	Thank you for your comment.



	<p>hatred, injustice and violence into and then throughout our beloved state.</p> <p>We are not a prison state and we do not need or want prison towers to be one of the first (or second, third, fourth and so on) things that people see as they cross the VT-Canadian border.</p> <p>As a tax-paying voter in one of the loveliest states in the USA, this is my statement of protest against the obnoxious and unnecessary plan to build towers at our border.</p> <p>Respectfully,</p>	
<p>March 8, 2021 10:25:42 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 8, 2021 2:25:34 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>How is it that CBP assumes it has the authority to build such surveillance towers in our communities? I would like an answer to my question.</p> <p>This can only create tension between us and our neighbor Canada. I feel these surveillance towers are a terrible idea and should not be allowed.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 8, 2021 4:13:09 PM</p>	<p>Hello -</p> <p>I wish to express my concern and opposition to any surveillance towers or any other structure near Vermont's northern borders. I have seen what these have done to the Southern Border and they are not needed or welcome in our state.</p> <p>I certainly hope I don't live to see the day that any towers are built in Vermont. The last four years of ICE and CBP patrol and arrests have been more than enough.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 8, 2021 9:16:57 PM</p>	<p>Towers. Please keep it the same. No towers Please.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 9, 2021 7:39:29 AM</p>	<p>Dear CBP,</p> <p>I am writing regarding the proposal to construct eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford and Troy (along with two sites in Champlain, New York).</p> <p>I am aware of the impact surveillance towers have had on other border regions, and I believe they deteriorate the quality of life of those living in the communities. I do not believe the federal government should be negatively impacting the lives of Vermonters.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>I and other Vermonters are proud to live in vibrant, welcoming, and tightknit communities. I believe CBP's proposed surveillance towers would threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless Vermonters.</p> <p>I reject this proposal.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	
<p>March 9, 2021 9:53:39 AM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 9, 2021 12:42:52 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern</p> <p>Written comment #2.</p> <p>Maybe you haven't heard but *** and I sold our cows 3 years ago. We have kept the farm however. We haven't decided what our long range plans are except that we will not be milking cows there again! One idea of course will be selling the property. It's possible that a neighboring dairy farmer would be interested in it but if dairy milk prices don't stabilize I'm not sure how much a dairy farmer would be able to pay. So with the gorgeous views we have on that whole hill we would think about selling lots individually or selling the whole thing to a developer. If you erect that tower into ****'s northwest corner tight against our property you will be for all intents and purposes reducing the value of our property to zero. The *****'s own up to 200 acres and I am extremely disappointed that you think it needs to go right up against us in the</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p>

	<p>corner. They have a few other high points on their farm away from our property line that have excellent views of the border and highway. Plus those 2 little girls that ***** mentioned last night are mine and *****'s granddaughters you will be looking down on.</p> <p>Thank you for listening to our concerns.</p>	
<p>March 9, 2021 3:17:48 PM</p>	<p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p>Please regard this email as public comment on the proposal to construct eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford and Troy. As elder Vermonters in our 80s we have long been proud of Vermont's history of independence, privacy, and integrity. We value the neighborliness that allows folks to help each other rather than to live with apprehension.</p> <p>We also value our neighbors to the north in Canada and have enjoyed a hospitable social and economic relationship with them. We object strongly to the building of these towers.</p> <p>Furthermore we object to the militarization these towers will bring to our northern communities causing threat to the civil liberties and safety of local residents. Quite frankly, we think they are a boondoggle and a waste of the tax payer's dollar.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 9, 2021 8:48:42 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

March 10, 2021 11:39 AM	Hi there, You already received our official response for the NLEB by using our online decision key. Thank you for your coordination.	Thank you for your comment.
March 10, 2021 3:39:56 PM	To Whom It May Concern, I am a resident of Vermont. I am writing to say that I disagree with the proposed increase of surveillance along the US - Canada border, particularly in Vermont. I believe the proposed new towers and any other additional surveillance measures under consideration are unnecessarily intrusive and undesirable. Such tax-payer funded investment could be much better spent any number of ways that are as or more effective at the same or less cost. Building more towers and further intrusiveness is not the answer to illegal border security. Please reconsider this project -- give the new federal administration a chance to improve immigration policies before resorting to surv methods of so-called border security. Thank you. Sincerely,	Thank you for your comment.
March 11, 2021 7:15:11 AM	To whom it may concern, Comment letter #3 As you know *** and I are opposed to the location of the proposed tower. As stated previously we are all for border security, whether it's camera's, motion detectors, fences, or walls, etc. Since this proposed tower is so close to houses on this road and the villages of Derby Line, Stanstead, and Rock Island many of us feel this is a huge invasion of our privacy. With all the homes affected by this proposed site we sincerely hope you would scratch this site and increase the Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) in this area. It is wrong to install a tower of this nature in a residential area. Thank you,	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.
March 11, 2021 7:20:40 AM	Good morning, I oppose the construction of eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont. These towers would facilitate the government's efforts to infringe on our civil liberties and our right to privacy. These towers would also be used to undermine the safety of valuable members of our communities who have been disproportionately and unConstitutionally targeted with racist and discriminatory profiling and violence. When one of us is unsafe, we're all unsafe.	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security

	<p>As a tax-paying resident of Vermont and a US citizen, I strenuously object to the expansion of CBP's oversight. I oppose the construction of these surveillance towers.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>March 11, 2021 6:32:17 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am writing to vehemently protest the CBP's proposed surveillance towers along Vermont's northern border. There is little doubt that this would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local residents.</p> <p>Please abandon this plan.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>March 12, 2021 1:28:51 AM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>I would like to express my opposition to the proposal to erect surveillance towers in Vermont. This will severely impact the privacy and quality of life that Vermonters respect and have a right to. In addition it will have a negative environmental impact on our rural countryside. Please do not allow ICE to significantly alter the tranquility and beauty of our Vermont border towns through the construction of these towers.</p> <p>Thank you for your time.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 12, 2021 8:06:08 AM</p>	<p>Hello I'm writing to voice my opposition to surveillance towers in northern Vermont border towns. ICE works with little to no government regulation and has been repeatedly found to violate human rights and abuse people including US citizens. These are not Vermont community values, we are inclusive and take care of our neighbors .</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 12, 2021 11:04:44 AM</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>As a native Vermonter and lover of our beautiful state, I strongly urge the rejection of the proposal for ICE to erect surveillance towers on our state's borders. This would be an infringement of</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>our civil liberties and goes against everything that Vermont (and the U.S.A.) stands for.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	
<p>March 12, 2021 3:03:29 PM</p>	<p>Attached please find our comments on the Swanton Sector EA. Thank you for the opportunity to review.</p> <p>We are writing in response to your February 9, 2021 request for our review of the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project in the Swanton Sector, Vermont. We conducted our review of the EA in accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. Based on our review we have no comments to offer regarding the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project EA. Thank you for the opportunity to review the EA.</p> <p>Sincerely, Director, Office of Environmental Review (Environmental Protection Agency)</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 13, 2021 7:58:01 AM</p>	<p>I do not endorse or support the installation of surveillance towers at Vermont's northern border to Canada. These kind of surveillance methods lead to abuse of their power by the people using them, and a deterioration in quality of life in the surrounding communities. We have good rapport with our northern neighbors in Canada, and this is a wasteful and harmful use of taxpayer dollars.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 13, 2021 12:35:26 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern –</p> <p>I am emailing to demand that CBP Vermont reject the construction of surveillance towers as part of the Northern Border RVSS project and to reject all further border militarization. This project will have a profoundly negative impact on quality of life for all Vermonters, make abuses against vulnerable people in our community inevitable, and continue to propagate the false pretense and danger of “border security” to make it happen. I found the news of this CBP Vermont project very disturbing and terrifying. This RVSS project itself is a threat to people's safety, not the ridiculous and</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>manufactured threat of a “probability that cross-border violations will increase”. The No Action Alternative must be implemented. No towers, no surveillance, no further border militarization or “security”.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	
<p>March 13, 2021 3:27:07 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>Comment letter #4</p> <p>I am in the process of reviewing the documents of the Environmental Assessment of The Northern Border Remote Surveillance Project. There are certainly a lot of pages of documents regarding description of property, water, historical, etc...the list goes on. I am focusing in on the description with this letter. You talk about 1 residential property within a half mile. This is false. I can count 6 within a stone’s throw of the proposed Letourneau tower. Within a half mile I can count at least 10, and if you increase it to just a mile the number of residential properties is in the hundreds as you are into the villages of Derby Line and the Quebec villages of Stanstead and Rock Island. You also mention the property around the site as rolling hills and open agricultural land, this comment is true. But as I have stated before, *** and I sold our cows and are in the process of deciding what we want to do with our farm. If we decide to talk to a developer about purchasing it I don’t believe there is a developer on this planet who would be interested in talking with us if there is a tower with camera’s up there. I might have entertained an offer from you to buy our farm and then you could do as you see fit but I probably wouldn’t be interested now as I feel I would be letting down my family, friends, and neighbors.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>Thank you for your careful review of the vicinity description of the Letourneau Field tower location. Additional review of current aerial photographs indicate the presence of additional farmsteads as well as single family residences in Canada within a 0.5 mile radius. The Land Use description of Site SWB-NVB-001 has been revised accordingly.</p>
<p>March 14, 2021 1:14:23 AM</p>	<p>To Whom it May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing as a member of Windham County Action Network to vehemently oppose new CBP border patrol measures, specifically surveillance towers in our communities in Northern VT. ICE and</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:</p>



	<p>CBP have shown time and time again that they need oversight to function in our communities as they cannot be trusted to be fair, impartial, and accurate in who they arrest or deport; giving them MORE access to personal privacies is dangerous and an affront to our autonomy as a state, not to mention a detractor to tourists, visiting Canadians, or anyone from neighboring communities. CBP and ICE have NOT earned the trust of our communities and shouldn't be granted it with impunity.</p> <p>I echo the ACLU in these sentiments: “Anyone who doubts the impact that surveillance towers would have on Vermont communities can look to the other border regions where similar towers—accompanied by Border Patrol checkpoints, roving patrol stops, surveillance drones, and other increasingly intrusive measures—have profoundly deteriorated the quality of life and resulted in widespread abuses to the point where these communities are virtually unrecognizable. Vermonters should not allow the federal government to do the same thing to our communities under the false pretense of ‘border security’.” (ACLU VT)</p> <p>We need less border patrol coverage, not more and these funds should be appropriated elsewhere ASAP.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p><a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>March 14, 2021 9:33:10 AM</p>	<p>To Customs and Border Patrol Swanton Sector,</p> <p>I am a Vermonter and was disappointed and frankly horrified to hear of CBP plans for an increasingly surveilled/hardened Northern Border. When reading the plan, it sounds to me like something out of a horror movie. The border with Canada has always had a relatively friendly forward face, and is therefore a symbol of our close diplomatic relationship with Canada. It was not until the Trump Administration, where I heard disturbing stories from Canadian friends about being rejected at the border, having their passports taken, and being harassed, detained and questioned for inconvenient time periods. I would have thought that what I see as proposed today as plans for the VT Border would be on hold indefinitely, and indeed cancelled, after the Presidential election of President Biden. However, clearly our internal politics</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>know no bounds where creeping fascism is concerned. I am disappointed in the state and politics of our country, and with the Pandemic raging and all of the above, it is no wonder the Northern Border has been closed for over a year to-date. If I were Canadian, I would be disturbed at what I have witnessed in the original Democracy, especially over the last year. Both countries benefit greatly from our relationship, and a safely-opened friendly Border, representative of mutual trust and understanding between two healthy neighboring states, in the way your proposed Border changes do not.</p> <p>I also, believe as a US citizen that these surveillance measures on our borders are not only meant to keep others out, but to enforce the understanding that as citizens, we need to be kept in line and surveilled. I can't imagine being a Vermonter in a neighboring border town or community, and being under constant surveillance on my property, or going about my business in the community. The 2020 election lies and Jan. 6 riot uncovers what many in the U.S. already know: domestic terror and fascism is as much, and indeed is a more immediate threat, as protecting against any international terrorism concerns. For this reason, I am vocal in the opposition to additional hardening of the U.S. Border in increasing surveillance and associated installed infrastructure.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
March 14, 2021 11:00:59 AM	Vermont rejects further border militarization regarding plans to install surveillance towers in Northern VT communities.	Thank you for your comment.
March 14, 2021 4:00:27 PM	<p>Dear Customs and Border Control Swanton Sector,</p> <p>I am writing to express my profound disagreement with the proposed Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project. I am dismayed, in fact, that it has even been proposed. I had thought that, following the 2020 election we were returning to policies that were less xenophobic, wasteful and intrusive than those that marked the last few years.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>I am at a loss to imagine what gains could possibly be achieved by this proposal. It, in my opinion, will weaken an already deteriorated relationship with our Canadian ally across the border; perpetuate the false idea that our border is somehow gravely threatened; detract a focus and resources from a much greater internal threat of white nationalism within rather than outside the United States; reinforce xenophobic and racist stereotypes about immigrants and asylum seekers; and create deeper conditions of surveillance and loss of personal privacy for residents near the eight sites that have been proposed.</p> <p>I am appalled that this option is being considered, and urge that this project be abandoned, and any resources earmarked to it go to remediating the human rights abuses that have been perpetrated on wrongly incarcerated and separated children and families detained by CPB and other agencies.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 14, 2021 4:28:14 PM</p>	<p>Thanks for hearing my comments. I was very concerned to read about the proposed surveillance towers.</p> <p>These towers are the wrong idea for Vermont and other places along the US/Canada border. They would be a significant and far-reaching establishment and expansion of surveillance on our communities, encourage and promote more militarized border patrol activity in our communities, be an eyesore, and likely have an impact on water, birds, bats, and other animals and species in the area.</p> <p>What kind of construction impact are we talking about? Will there be erosion and water pollution? Are there going to be access roads needed? New electric lines? It might seem like a “virtual” wall but all of those things have direct environmental impacts, and the energy used to manufacture them and to power the video cameras, computers, and servers all have environmental impacts. This includes global warming and other pollution from the extraction, processing, and burning of fossil</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>A Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives was in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. This information can still be found in Chapter 2.</p> <p>Environmental impacts were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Chapter 3.</p>

	<p>fuels, nuclear fuel, as well as the impacts of any renewable energy used.</p> <p>Also, how much land will be impacted by these towers? We need to keep our forests and cleared areas to use as carbon sinks and places for agriculture and biodiversity, not for border infrastructure.</p> <p>When I visit my family's cemetery plots in Richford I don't want to be "watched" or "video recorded" by a surveillance tower.</p> <p>If I go to the cemetery with some of my black or brown friends or family members are we then going to be suspected of smuggling migrants or other illegal activity? If immigrant farmworkers go to Richford to have a meal in a restaurant are they then going to be approached by ICE/CBP because the tower spotted brown people getting out of their cars?</p> <p>Vermont and local towns have passed legislation to bar police officers from asking about people's immigration status. These towers are the opposite direction from what people have voted for in Vermont. We don't want our BIPOC and undocumented residents to have to worry about "showing their papers" everywhere they go, or worry about being deported for doing nothing more than working and living their lives.</p> <p>We also don't need deportation of people who have crimes on their record. We already have punishments for crimes in regular US law. Let the punishment fit the crime. A DUI or other crime should be dealt with like it is for everybody else. It should not result in someone being ripped away from their communities.</p> <p>We don't need racist Big Brother infrastructure literally "watching over" our towns.</p>	
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	<p>Please do not approve this plan to build these towers. It is wrong for our communities and is wrong for our environment.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	
<p>March 14, 2021 5:04:49 PM</p>	<p>The surveillance towers are a violation of privacy and safety of VT residents. This construction must stop if you care about Vermonters and human rights.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 14, 2021 5:25:14 PM</p>	<p>To Whom it may concern:</p> <p>We would like to express our concerns regarding the proposed Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) project. We are speaking about the tower proposed for the Letourneau field in Derby Line, Vt.</p> <p>Surveillance towers of that height with the FAR REACHING 360 degree, vertical and horizontal capabilities WILL INFRINGE on the personal liberty, privacy and freedom of residents.</p> <p>Concerns regarding public health impacts from the emissions that will be emitted by this tower.</p> <p>Very real potential of decline in our property value and loss of reality interest due to the close proximity to this tower.</p> <p>The lack of LOCAL notification regarding this proposed project WILL prevent residents being able to exercise there rights in responding during this public comment period. Our states Covid-19 guidelines and restrictions around gathering may have additionally interfered with residents being able to acquire information about this proposed project. For the above reasons we are requesting an extension for public comment.</p> <p>CBP providing one resident preferential consideration regarding placement of this tower, due to their opposition, may well impose the same situation of negative impact upon other residents.( During the Derby Select Board meeting on 3-8-21, a resident participating virtually who opposes the project, asked for CBP and the landowner</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Public health and safety issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.2. Some language was updated to more clearly reflect the emissions from the tower and safety compliance.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p>

	<p>to walk the property to find a location that would not impact that resident's property and value.) CBP agents have agreed to this preferential treatment for that resident. We are aware that CBP agents, landowner and opposing resident will be meeting on 3- 17- 21 to view other locations that meet the opposing landowners agreement) That level of preferential treatment NEEDS to be extended to EVERY resident with concern.</p> <p>A tower of this height is completely out of scope and character with the surrounding landscape and area. It will be a landmark eyesore and detractant.</p> <p>Indeed a tower if this height may well become a landmark directing individuals to the border.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>CBP placed notices in regional newspapers and public libraries beginning on February 9, 2021. Towns and villages were contacted during the scoping period which began in Feb/March 2019. Scoping Letters were sent via U.S. Mail to federal (USFWS/USACE/EPA), state (NY&amp;VT SHPO, NYDEC, VTF&amp;G), local agencies (town clerks) notifying them of the proposed project and soliciting input. At the request of the public, the public comment period was extended for an additional 60 days, ending 6/18/2021.</p>
<p>March 14, 2021 6:56:52 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>I object strongly to the plan to erect surveillance towers along the Vermont/New York/Quebec border. The Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project will alter the fundamental character of this rural part of the countryside. It will subject residents, travelers and others to surveillance that will provide information about them for as long as data can be stored. The towers themselves will be unsightly and take another step in the direction of a police state. Vermont prides itself on being a state where people are free to express themselves and work together in communities to embrace people. We are accustomed to having the vast majority of our dairy work done by migrant workers. How would they feel about the construction of these towers? Who will assist our dairy farmers if they do not?</p> <p>Anyone who says there is no impact hasn't looked at the culture and society of our rural state and the needs of its people. This proposal would link Vermont into a system to persecute immigrants and asylum seekers that most people in the state want no part of.</p> <p>Please forget this terrible idea.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:  <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

<p>March 14, 2021 7:23:01 PM</p>	<p>Officials of Customs and Border Protection,</p> <p>My name is *****. I am a white resident of Burlington, VT. I have lived in VT for the majority of my life. I am writing to you all this evening because I wholeheartedly reject the proposal to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These towers will only contribute to the militarization of our communities, and threaten the privacy, liberties, and safety of countless residents. This is a waste and evil use of money. We should not be putting more money into the hands of a system that we've watched tear children from their parents and put them in cages; that we've seen routinely violate the rights and liberties of innocent travelers. These towers will only continue to strike fear in people and further divide our communities and stigmatize Immigrants. We should redirect these funds towards uplifting Vermont's Migrant workers--the backbone to Vermont's dairy and farm industry.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and stand against the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:  <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>March 14, 2021 9:25:44 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>I reject this outrageous imposition on Vermont's statehood, which amounts to a military coup. These towers and the associated actions of CBP are intrusive, disruptive, and unacceptable.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 14, 2021 9:35:23 PM</p>	<p>Dear CBP,</p> <p>The Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project indicates that the surveillance towers would have no or negligible effect on the environment in which they are built. I heartily disagree with this assessment. Building these towers on our border with Canada is so disheartening it's hard to put into words.</p> <p>I oppose the use of my tax dollars to build what amounts to a series of prison watchtowers on Vermont soil. It is a waste of money and resources. Security at the border could be improved by adding more staff, better coordination with Canadian Border Control and many other far better solutions.</p> <p>Respectfully,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 14, 2021 9:59:23 PM</p>	<p>U.S. Customs and Border Protection,</p> <p>I write in objection to building the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project in Vermont, as well as New Hampshire and New York, along the Canadian border. The United States is not a surveillance state. Our borders do not need surveillance towers or walls. We need a strong partnership with Canada. Our communities need financial support for mental health and social service agencies. This is where the focus needs to be not making us a surveillance state.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 14, 2021 10:00:44 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am against the surveillance towers because of their impact on the human and environmental landscape. Please put a stop to this waste of money and resources immediately.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>



March 15, 2021 2:51:58 AM	<p>I am thankful for the efforts of Border Patrol.</p> <p>If you feel tower cameras will be helpful, I see no reason to oppose it.</p> <p>Open boarders allow drugs and criminal activity.</p> <p>We welcome legal immigration, by law abiding people.</p> <p>Please secure our boarders and ensure your and our safety.</p> <p>Thank you for your time.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 8:02:00 AM	<p>Dear Sir or Madam. I live in Vermont and totally support this initiative. I believe we need to secure our borders to stop those attempting to enter our country illegally and I support ICE's commitment to accomplish this.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 8:35:50 AM	<p>I am a Vermonter who values civil liberties and I reject the CBP Swanton Sector EA proposal.</p> <p>CBP's proposed surveillance towers would accelerate the gradual militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local residents. This proposal should be forcefully rejected. We do so many things to preserve the integrity of our state and it's rural communities. How could we possibly ignore the known negative impacts of introducing increased border surveillance? It is easy to see the damage this level of surveillance is done at our southern border. Let's invest in our communities in smarter, less expensive ways that the community itself identifies a need for!</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 9:49:12 AM	<p>To Whom it may Concern,</p> <p>As a proud resident of Swanton, I am appalled by the proposal for the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System. Far from making our state safer, this project is a direct threat to some of our most vulnerable residents.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>Our state's economy is heavily reliant on our agricultural sector, which is built on the backs of migrant workers many of whom are undocumented. Our agricultural sector and food supply chain could not function effectively without these individuals. However, they are mercilessly targeted and criminalized by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for the "crime" of simply wanting to live and support themselves and their families. One need look no further than Migrant Justice's 2018 federal lawsuit against ICE to see that this agency targets, harasses, and intimidates migrants for exercising basic rights. It is unconscionable to give ICE further justification and means to terrorize individuals through racist and inhumane surveillance. That is exactly what the proposed video surveillance system will do. The RVSS has no place in a community that values justice and the dignity of human beings. I appeal to the humanity of the decision makers to stand up for human rights by rejecting the RVSS.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration,</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 10:02:30 AM</p>	<p>To Whom it May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to oppose plans to install surveillance towers in Northern VT communities and to reject further border militarization.</p> <p>“Anyone who doubts the impact that surveillance towers would have on Vermont communities can look to the other border regions where similar towers—accompanied by Border Patrol checkpoints, roving patrol stops, surveillance drones, and other increasingly intrusive measures—have profoundly deteriorated the quality of life and resulted in widespread abuses to the point where these communities are virtually unrecognizable. Vermonters should not allow the federal government to do the same thing to our communities under the false pretense of ‘border security’.” - ACLU VT</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 10:15:51 AM</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>No, please.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	Best,	
March 15, 2021 10:21:06 AM	<p>I am writing in opposition to the proposed enhanced surveillance project at the northern border of Vermont. That the environmental impact statement indicated there would be “no significant impact” on the surrounding region is a blatant falsehood. Across the country, communities that have faced similar surveillance projects have seen significant invasions of privacy and deterioration in quality of life. As a Vermonter, I request that you shut this project down and focus on strengthening community resiliency.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 10:21:18 AM	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to strongly oppose the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project. Vermonters are not interested in the increased militarization of our region nor the loss of our civil liberties under increased surveillance. Vermont is also a beautiful and peaceful landscape; surveillance towers have no place along our borders, destroying the existing environment. The finding that there will be no significant environmental impact is ludicrous. Do not locate these towers anywhere in Vermont.</p> <p>thank you for your consideration,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 10:56:32 AM	<p>To Whom it May Concern:</p> <p>I am writing in firm opposition to the construction of surveillance towers along the US/Canadian border in Vermont and New York. Increased surveillance and ICE presence will not increase the safety and lawfulness of our communities. Please strongly consider the outpouring of dissent towards this project and redirect the funds and energy into projects that better serve our communities. Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Best,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 11:12:00 AM	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I completely oppose the construction of a high tech wall on Vermont’s border with Quebec. The last thing we should be doing is building any kind of walls in this country. We should be tearing them</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>down, stopping the surveillance of human beings, and ensuring that migrants and refugees receive all the rights all human beings should enjoy in this country and everywhere.</p> <p>I demand that you stop plans for the construction of these surveillance towers in Vermont and everywhere else. Not only will they lead to untold numbers of human rights violations of migrants and refugees, they will intrude on the privacy of all in Vermont now, and wreck the environment, one of the most precious parts that we love in this state.</p> <p>The last thing we need is massive towers staining the skyline of our countryside. Best,</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 11:37:10 AM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern in regard to the surveillance towers on the Vermont-Canadian border, I am *****, a resident of Winooski, VT. I stand strongly against the implementation of the surveillance towers. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement says there will be "no significant impact," on communities, but I know this will not be true. CBP continues to commit human rights offenses, targeting immigrants, breaking up families, and lowering the quality of life.</p> <p>Increased "border security" is not what we need in order to keep our communities safe. Rather than seeking to deport immigrants, we should be investing in immigrant communities. We should be advocating for safe working conditions, fair pay, and access to stable housing for immigrants, many of which are farmworkers. Listen to the public and to those affected by immigration policy. Our communities are hurting. We must not hurt them further.</p> <p>I stand against this border wall.</p> <p>Human rights for immigrants!</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 11:46:26 AM</p>	<p>Please close the border to these unlawfull people. The correct way is the only way,</p> <p>Thank you</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021</p>	<p>Please close the border to these unlawfull people. The correct way is the only way,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

11:46:32 AM	Thank you	
March 15, 2021 12:10:19 PM	I think these should go forward and be constructed. The safety of all Americans should come before the opinion of a few.	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 12:21:15 PM	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I am writing to oppose the proposed surveillance towers along our border with Canada.</p> <p>As someone living in the NEK and a frequent visitor to Canada (before covid) I would hate to see this crossing become more contentious and angst filled. Towers remind me of a police state that I am not interested in being part of. I feel our tax dollars could be better spent on humanitarian efforts to help families in need rather than this. Please no.</p> <p>Respectfully,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 12:22:26 PM	<p>To Whom It may concern,</p> <p>I am crafting this letter to express my disapproval of the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System being constructed on property adjacent to mine.</p> <p>As with many hardworking, taxpaying citizens of this area our homes and property are not only our greatest investments but also our sanctuary. Having this device constructed within eyesight of our property, besides the ability for it to invade our privacy, will greatly devalue our homes. As stated this is many of our lifetimes work to obtain, maintain and grow these properties. Our greatest concerns are the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-health affects on us and our children</li> <li>-property values</li> <li>-invasion of privacy</li> <li>-lack of public discussion</li> <li>-lack of knowledge from local and CBP officials</li> <li>-the unwanted attention brought to this area we call home</li> </ul>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p>

	<p>One note that must be stated is the idea of placing this device on the property of a man who is anti-American, anti-social, a menace to society and openly has an anti Border Patrol and Customs Agent sign on his building is at the very least hypocritical for him and the US Government to be in this together.</p> <p>Have a Good Day</p>	
March 15, 2021 12:28:11 PM	<p>I am concerned about the surveillance towers and the impact they are going on have on the environment and people in the surrounding area. I ask that you please not build these towers so that people, birds, animals, and plants can all feel safe!</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 12:59:18 PM	<p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>I write to strongly oppose the construction of surveillance towers and other infrastructure along the Vermont-Canadian border.</p> <p>We used to pride ourselves that the US-Canadian border was minimally restricted and unfortified. And to this day the rates of illegal traffic and border crime are minimal. There is simply no need for such surveillance. It is a waste of taxpayer money. If there is a need for particular areas to be better patrolled, is this not what we have a Border Patrol for?</p> <p>It may be that these towers would have little physical impact, but they would have a great deal of impact on our quality of life. Do we want to live in a surveillance state. Could we ever be adequately assured that the towers would only be used to patrol the border as opposed to using them to surveil everything in their view? A string of surveillance towers is a kind of wall, and walls isolate us, fears are stoked to rationalize the construction of such infrastructure. It is a kind of quasi-militarization that is contrary to what Vermont and its people need and represent given out close relationships to Quebec and the Townships.</p> <p>New towers for border surveillance are unnecessary and intrusive. They would undermine aspects of what makes Vermont unique and exemplary.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	This plan for towers must be scrapped immediately.	
March 15, 2021 1:16:13 PM	<p>I am writing in opposition to the proposed surveillance towers along the VT/QB/NY border.</p> <p>Surveillance towers would impede the privacy and civil liberties of those living on the border and particularly in the towns in which the towers are placed. Surveillance towers would increase AI and the use of facial recognition which is known to incorrectly identify people <i>especially</i> people of color. Surveillance towers would increase militarization of the border. For these reasons, and other, the construction of surveillance towards anywhere, but especially along the border are a bad idea.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
March 15, 2021 1:41:38 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
March 15, 2021 1:48:04 PM	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 1:51:10 PM</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>Attached please find comments submitted jointly by the ACLU of Vermont and NYCLU in opposition to the Draft Environmental Assessment Finding of No Significant Impact for the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project (February 2021). If you have any questions, please contact the ACLU of Vermont at ***** or the NYCLU at *****.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>To U.S. Customs &amp; Border Protection c/o the Parsons Corporation:</p> <p>The ACLU of Vermont<sup>1</sup> and NYCLU<sup>2</sup> submit these joint comments in strong opposition to Environmental Assessment findings that no significant impact exists from its proposal for Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project. This finding ignores significant impacts to human health, character of communities, and socioeconomic conditions in the affected region.</p> <p>The ACLU of Vermont and the NYCLU are important stakeholders in this issue because of our advocacy to protect the civil liberties and civil rights of our respective states' residents, guard against invasive and unwarranted surveillance, and to defend and advance immigrants' rights. The National Environmental Protection Agency requires every federal agency to prepare a detailed statement regarding a proposed need for the project and the project's environmental impacts, so that agencies will make fully informed and well-considered choices, before resources are committed.<sup>3</sup> Through this mechanism, Congress intended NEPA to serve as "an environmental full disclosure law" that enables the public to weigh a project's benefits against its environmental costs."<sup>4</sup> Environmental cost have long been understood to include, socioeconomic impacts and the character and well-being of communities. NEPA declares the federal government is to take all "practicable means" "assure . . .</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Visual and aesthetics were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.10.</p> <p>Public health and safety issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.2. Some language was updated to more clearly reflect the emissions from the tower and safety compliance.</p> <p>Socioeconomic considerations were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.2.</p> <p>Wildlife and endangered species issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section s 3.6 and 3.7.</p> <p>The purpose and need for the proposed project were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. The purpose and need statements can still be found in Section s 1.3 and 1.4.</p> <p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection conducts government-to-government consultation with</p>



	<p>safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings,”<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Congress also intended NEPA to ensure the integrity of the agency process, forcing agencies to face rather than ignore difficult-to-answer objections.<sup>6</sup> And although NEPA does not require particular substantive outcomes, it does require federal agencies to “take a ‘hard look’ at the environmental effects against the need of their planned actions before approving them.”<sup>7</sup></p> <p>CBP has failed to justify the immediate need for the proposal or consider how the CBP surveillance towers, like other “smart” border militarization strategies and tactics, pose a grave threat to the lives and liberties of local communities and countless people.<sup>8</sup> The finding of no significant impact should be rejected for the reasons enumerated below.</p> <p>I. There is no “immediate need” for the proposed surveillance system.</p> <p>CBP’s stated justifications for these surveillance towers are baseless, particularly in light of the relatively few unauthorized border crossings in Swanton Sector and the comparably extensive harms the surveillance towers would do to the region, its visitors, and its residents.</p> <p>CBP’s Swanton Sector spans the entirety of Vermont’s northern border, and portions of New York and New Hampshire.<sup>9</sup> CBP recorded 1,056 Swanton Sector apprehensions in 2019 – a small fraction of the nearly 860,000 nationwide total.<sup>10</sup> CBP refers to an “increasing frequency” of border crossing activity to justify its proposal, but offers no data for that characterization.<sup>11</sup></p> <p>Despite these relatively small numbers, CBP offers no analysis to support its assertion that there is an “immediate need” or that without these surveillance towers “there is the probability” that border crossings will increase. No reasoning or evidence is given for why existing surveillance infrastructure does not meet existing needs</p>	<p>federally recognized tribes. In addition, in accordance with 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, the implementing regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC § 306108), Indian tribes may be identified as consulting parties. The definition of Indian tribes (36 CFR § 800.16(m)) ‘means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation of village corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.’ The four Abenaki tribes are not federally recognized and do not qualify for government-to government consultation under EO 13175, and are not recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States in terms of Section 106 consultation. Therefore, consultation was not conducted with the four Abenaki tribes in Vermont. As stated in the Draft EA, CBP conducted the required consultation with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribes (a federally recognized tribe).</p> <p>CBP placed notices in regional newspapers and public libraries beginning on February 9, 2021. Towns and villages were contacted during the scoping period which began in Feb/March 2019. Scoping Letters were sent via U.S. Mail to federal (USFWS/USACE/EPA), state (NY&amp;VT SHPO, NYDEC, VTF&amp;G), local agencies (town clerks) notifying them of the proposed project and soliciting input.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP’s operational needs.</p>
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	<p>beyond conclusory statements about the nature of border-crossing activity.</p> <p>Moreover, CBP’s hypothetical increase is vastly outweighed by the extensive environmental, cultural, socioeconomic, civil liberties, and human rights harms the proposed surveillance towers would cause, as detailed below.</p> <p>II. The proposed surveillance system would increase the likelihood of crossing-related deaths and suffering along our northern border, violate local resident’s privacy and civil liberties, and result in additional civil rights violations by CBP agents.</p> <p>The proposed surveillance towers would contribute to death and suffering by funneling border crossers into more remote and dangerous regions of the vast northern border wilderness. That has been the reality on our southern border for years.<sup>12</sup> There, militarization and “deterrence” strategies – including “smart” border technologies such as surveillance towers – have contributed to more than 8,000 deaths (likely a significant undercount) over the past two decades.<sup>13</sup> CBP’s proposed surveillance towers would contribute to a predictable increase in suffering and death on the northern border as well.</p> <p>The proposed surveillance towers also threaten the liberties, privacy, and civil rights of local residents, in the form of warrantless and broad surveillance, constant video monitoring, and potential biometric collection. We have seen that surveillance technology, frequently spreads from the border itself across entire border communities, degrading privacy rights of all residents.<sup>14</sup> We have also seen CBP’s and for purposes that have nothing to do with the border – as evident from CBP’s use of drones<sup>15</sup> at Black Lives Matter protests and the burial of George Floyd.<sup>16</sup></p> <p>Where CBP has deployed similar border militarization technologies, those systems have gone hand in hand with increased presence of poorly trained, violent, and unaccountable Border Patrol agents, predictably resulting in widespread violations of civil liberties and civil rights.<sup>17</sup> In Swanton Sector, the ACLU has litigated multiple cases of Border Patrol overreach and abuse in recent months.<sup>18</sup></p>	<p>The purpose and need for the proposed project were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. The purpose and need statements can be found in Sections 1.3 and 1.4.</p> <p>At the request of the public, the public comment period was extended for an additional 60 days, ending 6/18/2021.</p>
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	<p>Those are in addition to countless other examples from other northern<sup>19</sup> and southern<sup>20</sup> border regions, and throughout the interior of the country.</p> <p>CBP’s egregious track record of civil liberties and civil rights violations is too extensive to document here, but raises serious concerns about the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed surveillance towers on those who live and travel through the targeted communities.</p> <p>III. The proposed surveillance system would cause significant environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic harm to the region and its people.</p> <p>CBP proposes the construction and operation of ten 199-foot surveillance towers, including overhead and/or buried power lines and access roads. Construction would require the use of heavy construction equipment and the towers would be adjoined by a mix of residential, agricultural, and industrial properties, some of which include forest, wetlands, tributaries, and streams. According to CBP, “All of the proposed sites are near human development.”</p> <p>The short- and long-term impacts of the proposed surveillance towers on the region’s natural and built environments are significant and would contribute to the transformation of these small, remote, and economically fragile border communities – permanently altering their rural, small-town character through increasingly visible militarization of the border region. Likely harms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short- and long-term environmental damage impacting the region’s waters and land use, vegetation, and wildlife, including potential impacts on native, migratory, and/or endangered species (including the Northern Long-eared bat and Canada lynx);</li> <li>▪ Disruption of local and regional aesthetics and visual resources, and rural, small-town character of the targeted communities posed by situating and operating 199-foot metal surveillance towers in and around rural areas and small towns (CBP’s proposal erroneously concludes such impacts are “negligible”); and</li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short- and long-term damage to local and regional economies, including reduction in tourism, adverse impacts on utilities and infrastructure, increased taxpayer costs, and lowered property values, among other harms.</li> <li>▪ Possible destruction of Native American resources on land with cultural and historical connections to local tribes (which appears to have been underexplored).</li> </ul> <p>None of these effects are adequately considered in CBP’s proposal. CBP’s proposal acknowledges, for example, “potential adverse effects of nighttime lighting on migratory bird and nocturnal flying species,” yet concludes without analysis that such effects would be “minor.”</p> <p>CBP’s environmental assessment eliminates entirely from further discussion the socioeconomic impact of its proposal by embracing an overly narrow framing of that impact topic. The social harms of the proposed project cannot be measured only by the immediate effects of the tower construction on housing or social services, but by the impact the ballooning surveillance state has on the social fabric of surrounding communities. The proposed project reflects an expansion of electronic surveillance in a region already subject to checkpoints, roving patrols, and other invasive tools of border policing, undermining any sense of normalcy in surrounding communities.</p> <p>CBP also does not appear to have adequately explored the possible impact on Native American tribes who have ties to the affected areas. CBP acknowledges that the federally recognized St. Regis Mohawk Tribe has ties to the project location, yet has consulted the tribe on only two occasions more than a year and half prior to the publication of its Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>The assessment makes no mention of any outreach to the Abenaki Nation at Missisquoi, the Koasek Band of the Koas Abenaki Nation, the Elnu Abenaki Tribe, or the Nulhegan Abenaki Tribe, which have been formally recognized by the state of Vermont 21 and also have strong ties to the region.</p>	
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	<p>In light of all the foregoing, CBP's conclusion that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required is incorrect. The northern border region is already impacted negatively by an increased, militarized Border Patrol presence. The addition of surveillance towers would continue that trend in small, tightknit, rural communities that – like southwest border communities – remain among the safest in the nation.<sup>22</sup></p> <p>IV. CBP failed to adequately involve the public in the decision-making process.</p> <p>CBP failed to adequately involve the public in preparing the environmental assessment. CBP's Swanton Sector spans the entirety of Vermont's northern border, and portions of New York and New Hampshire. However, the CBP failed to speak to local town boards about the impacts or benefits of the project. The town of Troy, Vermont, Selectboard Chair *** said federal officials haven't talked to his town.<sup>23</sup> Additionally, State Rep. ***, of Derby, Vermont, who is also vice chair of the Derby selectboard stated "he wants to know more about what exactly the cameras will be pointed at and wishes federal officials would meet more with the local selectboard."<sup>24</sup> Rep. *** stated, the board hasn't yet been approached about the tower proposal.<sup>25</sup> The Council on Environmental Regulations provides specific mandates to Agencies for public involvement. Agencies are required to "make diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures".<sup>26</sup> These efforts include providing notice of public hearings, public meetings and providing NEPA-related documents to those interested or potentially affected by the proposed Federal action.<sup>27</sup> Early coordination with the public is essential for developing the project's purpose, identifying issues of concern, the scope of the environmental resources and possible mitigation measures. The failure to include vital public partners in the decision-making process contributes to the faulty findings of no significant impact. For those reasons we are recommend the public comment period be extended by another forty-five days.</p> <p>V. CBP and its parent agency DHS cannot be trusted to adopt appropriate safeguards to prevent rights violations.</p>	
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	<p>As noted, CBP’s documented record of brutality, racism, and impunity is too extensive to recount here.<sup>28</sup> Whether looking to the agency’s role in separating young children from their parents<sup>29</sup> or abducting peaceful protesters off of American streets,<sup>30</sup> CBP is not a credible actor that can be entrusted with responsible operation of surveillance technologies in general, much less a program with all of the problems detailed herein. The fact the CBP does not appear to have adequately notified and involved each of the impacted communities about its proposal – while claiming to have done so – is also telling.<sup>31</sup> DHS received \$26 billion for immigration enforcement in fiscal year 2020<sup>32</sup> – 33 percent more than all criminal law enforcement agencies combined. In the past four years, ICE and CBP’s budgets have increased by \$6 billion. The number of Border Patrol agents has quadrupled over the past three decades to nearly 20,000 agents.<sup>33</sup> Given its egregious record of abuses and toxic internal culture, CBP should be losing funding, not receive additional funding for invasive border surveillance technologies that will do lasting damage to American communities.<sup>34</sup></p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>CBP proposes to build and operate ten surveillance towers across six northern border communities in order “to provide long-term, permanent surveillance.” CBP has shown no immediate need or other valid justification for this project, and the agency’s proposal does not adequately account for the extensive environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts that would result, including the privacy and civil liberties interests of the countless individuals who live, work, and travel through our northern border region. Border Patrol operates more as a rogue paramilitary force than as a federal law enforcement agency, and cannot be entrusted with the health, safety, and well-being of border communities.</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 2:04:49 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment</p>

	<p>These surveillance towers are the kind of unnecessary and wasteful government spending, by an agency that lacks accountability, that will promote the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents, just as has occurred on our southern border!</p> <p>As a Vermonter, I value government accountability and human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I vehemently oppose U.S. Customs and Border Protection's plan to build invasive surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 2:15:22 PM</p>	<p>Dear Customs and Border Patrol,</p> <p>As a land owner near the proposed remote video surveillance system for Derby Line, VT, I wanted to register my concerns so that they will be taken into consideration. My land is on Tree Farm Rd. in Holland, VT, just around the corner from the project. I've owned my land for over 25 years, and bought it as a sanctuary--a place to be alone in nature, to grow organic garlic, listen to the birds, sun bathe, and renew my spirit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I am very concerned about loss of privacy in my backyard. With 360 degree cameras recording continuously, operated remotely, any movement on my 20 acres will be archived. This totally negates the reasons I purchased my land and have been paying taxes on it for all these years. Having this space to be alone in nature has sustained me spiritually and mentally. The Constitution of the United States guarantees privacy in our living spaces.</li> <li>- I disagree with the environmental study done that claimed aesthetics would not be impacted, as it was being placed next to an existing wind tower. That wind tower no longer functions. The blades have been removed. It was a test tower for a much larger proposed wind tower that was defeated by the Public Service Board in 2012.</li> <li>- Objections of the residents of Derby Line, Holland, and Canada were instrumental in defeating the proposed wind tower in 2012. Concerns were loss of aesthetics given the rural character of the</li> </ul>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Public health and safety issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.2. Some language was updated to more clearly reflect the emissions from the tower and safety compliance.</p> <p>Wildlife and endangered species issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section s 3.6 and 3.7.</p> <p>Act 250 does not apply to this type of project, nor an agency of the federal government.</p> <p>CBP placed notices in regional newspapers and public libraries beginning on February 9, 2021. Towns and villages were contacted during the scoping period which began in Feb/March 2019. Scoping Letters were sent via U.S. Mail to federal (USFWS/USACE/EPA), state (NY&amp;VT SHPO, NYDEC, VTF&amp;G), local agencies (town clerks) notifying them of the proposed project and soliciting input. At the request</p>

	<p>area, noise (audible and inaudible), ice shear, and shadow flicker effect. One house on Goodall Rd. would have had 2 hours less sunlight per day. For gardeners, this is significant. Two to four antennas four to six feet in diameter, lattice, platforms, and a storage shed would similarly minimize sunlight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The long term effects of microwave and radio transmission signals are unknown and have been implicated in cancer. (I am a breast cancer survivor from 2004.)</li> <li>- Two endangered species are on *****'s land (where the tower is to be erected): the Canadian Lynx and the Northern Long-eared Bat, according to the environmental study done.</li> <li>- The proposed tower is on land leased from *****, not federal land, and should therefore be subjected to the state of Vermont's Act 250 review board.</li> <li>- The American Civil Liberties Union of Vermont, in an editorial, asked that anyone doubting the impact that surveillance towers can have on a community should look at other regions "where similar towers have profoundly deteriorated quality of life."</li> <li>- There was not an opportunity for timely public comment, as the first selectmen's meeting called to discuss this proposal with Derby was only held this past March 8th and was not advertised. Residents were told they only had until Mar. 15th to submit comments.</li> </ul> <p>Please listen to the objections made by myself and neighbors to the proposed location of a remote video surveillance system along the border in Vermont (specifically Derby Line and Holland, Vermont). We have invested our life energy on our land and wish to continue to enjoy it in peace and privacy. Thank you for your time. See attached files.</p> <p>Sincerely, *****</p>	<p>of the public, the public comment period was extended for an additional 60 days, ending 6/18/2021.</p>
March 15, 2021	<p>Because of the virtual "blackout" among local media of coverage regarding the ICE proposal to erect surveillance towers in five Vermont communities (as well as some in NY State), word of that proposal has been a long while reaching me. A VT-ACLU position</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>



3:18:53 PM	<p>paper that circulated among some peace &amp; justice organizations, then outward to faith communities and some groups like Migrant Justice, was forwarded to me just a week ago. In response I reached out to Vermont's federal delegation and to my representatives in the Vermont legislature asking for information about this proposal.</p> <p>This circuitous routing of information has meant t I've had little opportunity to consider the details of the ICE proposal. But given that the short public comment period expires at midnight tonight, I believe, I am moved to register disapproval.</p> <p>ICE's track record of activities leads me to consider it a rogue federal agency, cruelly inflicting suffering upon many of my fellow citizens in Vermont as well as in southern border states. I shall join other opponents of this newest, uncalled-for, project.</p>	
March 15, 2021 3:29:02 PM	<p>To: Parsons, Attn: CBP Swanton Sector EA</p> <p>I would submit that the "no action alternative" is the preferred cause of action here.</p> <p>The draft itself does not provide a justification for this project. Saying "without the 24/7 surveillance capability, there is the probability that cross-border violations will increase" is a fallacy of logic. That position is inconsistent with sound government planning and the use of taxpayer's resources.</p> <p>As some of the elected officials in the affected communities reportedly said, the CBP hasn't given them much information on the towers or why it thinks they are needed.</p> <p>We ought not be engaging in projects of this sort, especially ones with unintended consequences, based on speculation.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to this matter.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 3:42:31 PM	<p>To Whom it May Concern,</p> <p>I am a U.S. citizen and a resident of Vermont.</p> <p>I want it to be known that I am for human rights, and I am against the towers at our border with Canada. The past 4 years have been about</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:</p> <p><a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-</a></p>

	<p>our rights being taken away. We do not need a constant watch over us as if it is a Nazi Regime. It is important that we keep our freedom.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	<p>bss-september2018.pdf. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 3:52:34 PM</p>	<p>This is to register my complete opposition to the proposed surveillance system in Derby Line on land off the Valley/Holland road. This is entirely unnecessary at our Northern border; sends the wrong message to our neighbors in Canada; and can, and likely will, result in inappropriate and illegal surveillance of US citizens who live within the area.</p> <p>Sincerely, ***** Holland Vermont</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 4:14:48 PM</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>Attached please find comments of the Vermont Attorney General for review and consideration in the above-referenced matter.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>I write to express my concerns about the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP's) proposal to place Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS) towers in the Vermont towns of Derby, Franklin, Richford, and Troy. It is my duty to protect the safety and well-being of all Vermonters, and part of that obligation is to guard against the unnecessary and intrusive surveillance of our citizenry. The dismissal of socioeconomic impacts and impact on the public should be reconsidered in light of privacy concerns expressed below.</p> <p>I recognize the importance of border monitoring, including the placement of RVSS, for legitimate law enforcement reasons to protect our citizens from known terrorist threats or other illegal activities that may otherwise threaten the health and safety of Vermonters. However, I am concerned about the possible use of such systems for unwarranted surveillance or potential interference with the privacy interests of Vermonters.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:</p> <p><a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

	<p>Vermonters value their privacy. At my direction, the Vermont Attorney General’s Office has expended considerable time and resources talking to Vermonters directly about privacy issues generally. And, specifically, I have expressed strong positions favoring privacy with respect to data collection, security, and commodification. Vermonters expect and deserve a government that will act to prioritize their privacy interests.</p> <p>In 2017, after a series of public hearings, meetings, and a robust stakeholder process, my office recommended regulation of the data broker industry – the third-party buyers and sellers of consumer information, most of whom Vermonters have never heard of.<sup>1</sup> The Legislature took that recommendation and passed a first-in-the-nation law requiring data brokers to register with the State of Vermont, provide information on how citizens can opt-out of the services they provide, and report annually on their functions. In 2018, again, following a robust public outreach effort and with stakeholder involvement, my office issued recommendations for privacy legislation that would help Vermonters keep their personal data more secure.<sup>2</sup> In sum, I do not take this issue lightly or without recognizing the importance that Vermonters place on their privacy.</p> <p>I am aware of the potential for overzealous application and use of unnecessary surveillance systems and the potential for abuse of those systems to surveil domestic subjects, as opposed to border threats. CBP has been known to use its surveillance techniques to monitor peaceful domestic protests and to label political adversaries as “threats.” For example, in 2017 CBP stationed an RVSS tower in San Diego to monitor political opposition to its border wall, citing the “emerging threat of demonstrations.”<sup>3</sup> Our local communities should not be subjected to the type of surveillance that has been observed in practice with respect to lawful, peaceful protests in other areas of the country.</p> <p>I have other concerns about the use of high-tech surveillance. The Department of Homeland Security is also using surveillance technology developed by Clearview AI, a company that collected billions of citizens’ images from the internet for the purpose of creating a mass surveillance facial recognition system. This system is</p>	
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	<p>so objectionable that my office sued Clearview AI to prohibit its use of this system in Vermont or on Vermonter's images.</p> <p>We respect the need to police and protect our borders. Necessary to that mission is our citizens' ability to trust that federal law enforcers will use the very powerful tools at their disposal for the specific purposes for which they were granted, and no more. My expectation is that the CBP, in service to the public, will balance its needs for public safety with the privacy interest of those it is sworn to protect. CBP has failed to make a compelling case that the scale and scope of the proposed surveillance is ultimately necessary, and it has failed to adequately take into account Vermonter's privacy concerns. Accordingly, CBP should place adequate safeguards and implement the requisite protocols to direct their surveillance against possible terrorist threats and illegal border activities. These safeguards and protocols should ensure that Vermonter's are free from intrusive 24-hour surveillance while living or visiting near the border for legitimate reasons. If you have questions about this letter or its contents, please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 4:53:12 PM</p>	<p>Dear Interested Party of U.S Customs and Border Control CBP:</p> <p>I am writing to you today to give my public comment on the Draft EA and FONSI regarding the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project.</p> <p>I am concerned for the privacy and civil liberties of the community members of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Rockford, Troy, (as well as the two sites in Champlain and New York) where these proposed surveillance towers would be installed. The gradual increase of militarization in our own communities is concerning for the safety of Vermonter's and their local communities.</p> <p>Other communities who have undergone and partook in similar surveillance project have shown negative impacts that can be directly correlated with an increased BPC surveillance and presence.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

	<p>Please see the linked article below:  <a href="https://theintercept.com/2019/08/25/border-patrol-israel-elbit-surveillance/">https://theintercept.com/2019/08/25/border-patrol-israel-elbit-surveillance/</a> [theintercept.com]</p> <p>With this being said, I submit my comment to strongly reject this proposal. I urge you to reject this proposal.  Thank you for inviting public comment, and I hope whoever read this is safe, healthy, and well.</p> <p>Best regards,</p>	
<p>March  15, 2021  5:01:31  PM</p>	<p>Dear Sir / Madam,</p> <p>I am writing to voice my very strong opposition to the building of towers for Border Surveillance. I am especially opposed to a tower being sited in Franklin, VT at Morses Line.</p> <p>My Dad, *****, was a Customs Officer for over 40 years and in the 1950s we lived in the apartment at Morses Line. I am a current resident of the village of Franklin, VT.</p> <p>My objections to the towers are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* They are not needed as the Border Patrol does a great job patrolling the border, along with many remote sensors. I do not want to see job losses along the border within the border patrol.</li> <li>* I am opposed to the towers, as they would destroy views in the area.</li> <li>* I am concerned about the loss of agricultural land, especially at the Rainville Farm at Morses Line.</li> <li>* I am concerned about deer habitat and bat habitat in that same area.</li> </ul> <p>Please feel free to contact me with any questions at *****.</p> <p>Thank you</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Visual and aesthetics were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.8.</p> <p>Wildlife and endangered species issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section s 3.6 and 3.7.</p>

<p>March 15, 2021 5:04:08 PM</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I would like to express my concerns about the proposed Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project. I am specifically concerned about the tower proposed for the Letourneau field in Derby/Derby Line VT.</p> <p>This proposed tower will have a detrimental effect on the aesthetics in the neighborhood by sticking out like a sore thumb. It will be an invasion of my privacy; it will cause possible health issues with the emissions and have an effect on the birds and mammals in the vicinity.</p> <p>I find it highly unusual to be requesting public comment on the Derby RVSS tower when it has been in place since at least October of 2020 (see attached date stamped photographs). Why didn't the public have a say prior to it being installed even if it is a temporary/portable unit? I questioned local and State authorities and no one knew anything about it prior. What sort of data will these devices be collecting i.e. license plate numbers, facial recognition, defective equipment on automobiles etc.? Where will this data be going and how? Will it be stored in the cloud? Who will have access to this information besides CBP? How long will this information be retained? With the recent hacking of over one hundred thousand security systems and their cameras across America as presented on the CBS evening news broadcast this past week, I find the RVSS proposed towers to be an extreme risk to this type of hacking and an unnecessary measure that is not needed in rural Vermont.</p> <p>I would prefer not to see this proposed tower and related equipment from my home and when I travel back and forth by the Letourneau farm. I would much rather see the Border Patrol vehicles, ATV's and the helicopters instead. I know they are out protecting our country 24/7 when you see them.</p> <p>My understanding from remotely attending the Derby Select Board meetings is that other entities will be able to attach items to this proposed tower. How many other devices will be placed on this proposed tower and for what purpose? Who will be allowed to put other equipment on the tower? If it involves telecommunication</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Visual and aesthetics were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.8.</p> <p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Public health and safety issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.2. Some language was updated to more clearly reflect the emissions from the tower and safety compliance.</p> <p>Several relocatable tower locations were analyzed under separate NEPA documents (Categorical Exclusions) because the permanent (fixed) tower information in this EA was not ripe for analysis. As a result of the completion of those NEPA documents, two relocatable towers were installed in September 2020.</p> <p>The purpose and need for the proposed project were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. The purpose and need statements can still be found in Section s 1.3 and 1.4.</p> <p>CBP has no information that other entities would attach items to the tower. If any additional items are to be installed on the towers in the future, those considerations would need to be addressed in a NEPA document.</p> <p>Act 250 does not apply to this type of project, nor an agency of the federal government.</p> <p>CBP placed notices in regional newspapers (Caledonian Record and the Press Republican) and seven (7) local public libraries beginning on February 9, 2021. Towns and villages were contacted during the scoping</p>
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<p>devices, I believe it has to go through the State of Vermont's 30 V.S.A. SS 248 and or SS 246 process. I understand from the Derby Select Board meetings of 2/22/2021 and 3/8/2021 that the Town will be able to place equipment on the proposed tower, i.e. "Repeaters" and that "other vendors" may be able to install equipment as well. This information came from ****, Chair of the Derby Select Board and ****, Town Administrator.</p> <p>What are the expected emissions this proposed tower and other future related equipment will be generating at both the Letourneau field and at the I-91 Port where the receiving antenna(s) will be located? What are the current emissions at this proposed site?</p> <p>Not knowing the current and future emissions leads to further health related concerns and the amount of exposure that humans and animals will potentially experience. People with medically installed devices are prone to having issues depending on the types of electronic emissions they are exposed to individually and collectively.</p> <p>Did you receive a local Act 250 permit? If so, please provide me a copy. If not, did you receive an Act 250 Jurisdictional Opinion? If so, please provide me a copy. Is the federal government going to own the property where the proposed tower is located? If not, do you have a long-term lease with the land owner? If so, how long is the lease for?</p> <p>How did you notify the general public about the comment period for the RVSS system? I saw one notice in the Caledonian-Record newspaper. There was nothing in either of the other two local papers (the Newport Daily Express is the paper "of record" and the Barton Chronicle).</p> <p>There were no notices posted in local businesses for local residents to read that I am aware of.</p> <p>There were AP stories out but they did not carry the information on who to contact with questions and concerns. There were also articles online that gave some information but no details. How is one to comment on something that you are not aware of because of a lack of notice(s)? At the least, it should have been in all the local newspapers</p>	<p>period which began in Feb/March 2019. Scoping Letters were sent to federal (USFWS/USACE/EPA), state (NY&amp;VT SHPO, NYDEC, VTF&amp;G), and local agencies (town clerks) notifying them of the proposed project and soliciting input.</p> <p>The language cited in this comment on "operational efficiency (interdiction of cross - border violators) and effectiveness of the USBP would not be increased in the area" was taken from Section 2.2.1, "Alternative 1: No Action Alternative" where the towers would not be constructed.</p>
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	<p>and posted in the Town &amp; Villages where the proposed tower would be located. According to an article in the Newport Daily Express, the Village of Derby Line Trustees have received no notification of this proposed project.</p> <p>Especially during this time of COVID 19, public awareness is made more difficult and other than face to face meetings, following COVID 19 procedures, more notification and remote participation should have been attempted sooner. However, as taken from the DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF NORTHERN BORDER REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM PROJECT SWANTON SECTOR PHASE I, "Notices of availability were published in relevant local newspapers in the AOR". With that in mind, what local newspapers were used and what were the dates of publication(s)?</p> <p>As taken from the DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF NORTHERN BORDER REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM PROJECT SWANTON SECTOR PHASE I. "The operational efficiency (interdiction of cross - border violators) and effectiveness of the USBP would not be increased in the area covered by the proposed surveillance sites". If the "efficiency and effectiveness would not be increased" why would you even need the towers?</p> <p>Additionally, it reads "Without the 24/7 surveillance capability, there is the probability that cross-border violations will increase". How did CBP determine this statement and what if any, study or data was used to make this assertion?</p> <p>I further request that CBP perform a Density Study of all the emissions (radiological, microwave and other frequencies) in this area per Federal Communications Commissions (FCC) requirements, prior to any construction of the project. And then perform another Density Study of the potentially installed projects emissions in order to protect the public's health, safety and welfare by not exceeding FCC density maximums. There are already numerous radiological and microwave frequency emissions from other providers in the immediate area that performed density studies prior to the placement of additional radiological equipment, for the State of Vermont's</p>	
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	<p>"Statewide Radio Project", just a few thousand feet south of the proposed RVSS project. As well as federal (three Ports of Entry), state and local law enforcement organizations and Canadian groups (also three Ports of Entry) additionally.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and attention to my many concerns about the RVSS project. I look forward to your answers to my questions contained in this letter.</p> <p>If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 5:04:33 PM</p>	<p>Hi!</p> <p>I suspect you may not receive many supportive emails and/or contacts (although I hope I'm wrong), so I feel compelled to write and let you know that at least one Vermont family supports your every effort to keep our borders secure, both our Canadian and our Mexican borders, and to send home anyone who does not respect our laws by sneaking over either border.</p> <p>Many thanks for trying to keep our country safe and intact.</p> <p>Best,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 5:43:03 PM</p>	<p>I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed border surveillance towers in Vermont. As a long time landowner close to our border with Quebec I am concerned my property values, privacy, and quality of life will be adversely affected. I do not want to live under the video or electronic surveillance of my government, however well intentioned the towers may seem.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021</p>	<p>To whom it may concern, Comment letter #5</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

<p>5:55:35 PM</p>	<p>3-15-2021</p> <p>After speaking with Sen. Leahy's office today and reading the public comments from ACLU regarding the proposed towers I have changed my mind. I am not in favor of just moving the tower away from our property line, now I'm not in favor of it going up anywhere near us, or at least not somewhere where we would be able to see the top of the tower.</p> <p>3 main reasons, privacy issues are #1, property values #2, and the 3rd reason is how I found out about the project, by reading the local paper and the project being on the Derby Selectboard agenda. I am an adjoining property owner to the proposed tower on the Letourneau farm and I was never notified. And one week later, today, is the last day for public comments, unbelievable.</p>	<p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p> <p>CBP placed notices in regional newspapers and public libraries beginning on February 9, 2021. Towns and villages were contacted during the scoping period which began in Feb/March 2019. Scoping Letters were sent via U.S. Mail to federal (USFWS/USACE/EPA), state (NY&amp;VT SHPO, NYDEC, VTF&amp;G), local agencies (town clerks) notifying them of the proposed project and soliciting input. At the request of the public, the public comment period was extended for an additional 60 days, ending 6/18/2021.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 5:59:22 PM</p>	<p>I've just been notified of a surveillance tower in Derby Line Vermont. As a resident of the proposed area I'm a little bit concerned of the need for such a invasion of privacy of law abiding citizens. I'm not comfortable with BIG BROTHER watching me in my home or yard without any regards to my privacy in the name of " Security". It feels</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-</a></p>

	as if the government is more concerned about what happens in my yard instead of WHOM they allow into the United States undocumented. Maybe if we put more effort in patrolling the border and removing the people who are a threat to our com ney for cameras that are an invasion of U.S. citizens privacies.	bss-september2018.pdf. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.
March 15, 2021 7:21:22 PM	<p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>My name is *****, and I am a resident of ***** in Burlington. Today, I am writing to you to ask you to halt the action of building CBP surveillance towers along the Vermont-Canadian border. The building of these towers would go against any work the Vermont State Legislature has made to support BIPOC and migrant rights, as these towers would only be used to support ICE and local, federal, and state police - all institutions that seek to harm and disenfranchise BIPOC and migrant Vermonters. If the Vermont State Legislature truly wishes to work to support BIPOC and migrant Vermonters, they must not allow institutions like ICE to thrive within the state. Instead, they must work to disempower these harmful and oppressive institutions. That means saying no to the digital border wall, and no to surveillance.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 7:54:21 PM	<p>I am writing to show my support for the proposed video towers in Vermont.</p> <p>I support the controlled immigration to this country.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 8:25:09 PM	<p>My name is *****, and I am a resident of Burlington, Vermont. I am writing to express my strong disapproval of the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project. This border militarization will wreak havoc on our communities, and has no place here in Vermont. These surveillance systems are a huge waste of resources that should be allocated towards supporting and uplifting our communities. No human is illegal on stolen land, and the contributions of our migrant neighbors to our sociocultural and economic systems are immeasurable.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration,</p>	Thank you for your comment.

March 15, 2021 8:31:27 PM	<p>This project is illegal per the VT Constitution which clearly states that the natural beauty of our state must remain one that: beautiful and natural! It boggles the mind, really, that in this great country, a massive surveillance project is being proposed, while simultaneously at our southern border (of the U.S.), thousands of people are entering this country, unabated! The remedy to protecting this state and this nation, does not lie in turning it into a nazi-like police state, that disregards our awesome state Constitution...No! We could instead actually value and need it's wise words, which include instructing young people about morality! Our time and money could be spent in far more effective ways of addressing the very real problems that can come by criminals crossing our border. This project needs far more public input.. there has not been anywhere near sufficient time or effort to REALLY involve the VT citizenry...this is simply unacceptable! As I look out over the splendid view of the Northeast Highlands, I think about how hard we fought against the raping of the ridgetops several years ago to keep proposed big wind project from coming to Newark, which is would have been equally senseless and damaging for many reasons. Thankfully, that fight was successful. Too much in this country is simply happening because of going along with a larger agenda that is not in the interest of we the people. Please have the courage and decency to do the right thing for Vermont and this nation and do not carry out this project.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 8:41:16 PM	<p>Open Letter To whom it may concern in US Customs and Border Protection or in related agencies:</p> <p>A PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE EA AND THE FONSI, REGARDING BORDER VIDEO SURVEILLANCE TOWERS Mar 15th, 2021</p> <p>My name is ***** and I have resided for some time in a community around 35 miles from the Canadian border in Vermont. At one point during the past ten years, a different kind of tower, the gigantic wind turbines, threatened to invade my area and I almost decided never to be in the region again. Fortunately, a grassroots citizen movement in Newark was successful and the turbine towers were prevented there.</p>	<p>Duplicate comment.</p> <p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Visual and aesthetics were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.8.</p> <p>Public health and safety issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.2. Some language was updated to more clearly reflect the emissions from the tower and safety compliance.</p>

<p>But lately I see the writing on the wall: vastly increased government interference in all aspects of life in “progressive” Vermont. I am considering, again, whether it is worth it to be here.</p> <p>All aspects and facets of any project should be considered. Especially, and foremost, the impacts of the project upon society as a whole. Excluding comments from consideration, using, as an excuse for the exclusion, some kind of “irrelevance”, is a practice that should never occur if the comment is based upon some solid thinking concerning societal impacts.</p> <p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL/AESTHETIC/SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VIDEO TOWERS</b></p> <p>The State of Vermont has a “scenic” requirement built into its Constitution. Cell towers, and especially the immense wind-turbine-towers I mentioned earlier have already violated this constitutional requirement in many places; I think of Lowell and Sheffield. The fact that these constitutional violations have already taken place under other pretexts, in no way should imply that further violations are okay.</p> <p>Vermont has for ages been extremely involved with scenic or rural virtues, in its very economy. Further inroads, diminishments of these virtues, due to more towers of any kind, exceeding c. 60 feet in height or putting out dangerous radiation, will deal a death- blow to Vermont as it has ever been known to the public, and willl destroy the most valuable aspect of Vermont's economy.</p> <p><i>NECESSITY, OR REASON FOR THE TOWERS?</i></p> <p>What is the real reason for the proposed towers? When I was a young man, and on into my prime of life, it was not necessary to have a passport or go through much red tape, in order to enter Canada. The world back then was just as dangerous, just as fraught with problems and disease, as it is now. But the border is closed now. Why? Modern arguments that we are in “a new and demanding era” are absolute bunk and are actually born of a dystopic wish to control ones fellow man to a screamingly absurd degree, a degree never considered in more</p>	<p>The purpose and need for the proposed project were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. The purpose and need statements can still be found in Section s 1.3 and 1.4.</p> <p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
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	<p>commonsense times.</p> <p>1 Drugs, 2 human trafficking, 3 terrorism, or 4 disease will never be controlled by building barriers or walls. The rampaging of these four plagues currently taking place, is entirely due to a corrupt hypocritical attitude on the part of government. None of the 4 problems can be or will really be stopped at a border, whether it's a barrier "shielding" a country or state, town or local store.</p> <p>This is because our own corrupt attitudes have caused the problems. Let's start with children at the border, immigration and drugs. Washington D.C. and its politicians are a blackmailed nest of child-trafficking. Many of the "children separated from parents" were likely being trafficked. No country can survive if it embraces ungodly illegality while at the same time calling for legality. That strange, disturbing embracing of illegality and of lawlessness is exactly what our nation has gotten involved with. It's in both the areas of immigration and drugs. The corruption of the government in drugs has been known to the public since the times of the Iran/Contra/Drug scandal. The corruption of covert and semi-covert agencies such as the FBI has been known since the day when J. Edgar Hoover stated that there was no such thing as organized crime in America.</p> <p>It is no joke. The FBI for example, murdered a native American rancher named Lavoy Finicum in cold blood simply because he was opposing a corrupt BLM takeover of ranching lands for mineral plundering. Separately, FBI often stages terrorism events in order to "entrap" ***** clueless individuals they themselves incited or hired!</p> <p>Other instances of hypocrisy abound, and so unless and until our nation cleans up its swamp, no amount of draconian control of the public will help matters at all. According to the real Rickie Ross, who was a major drug dealer on the West Coast, he found out that he was working for the CIA without knowing it! You can't have a government that merely poses as being lawful. It has to BE lawful. This is the only attitude that will deal with today's problems.</p> <p>Take covid, a disease, as a different example. No amount of masks, tracing, distance, shutdowns, untested liability-exempt vaccines, or</p>	
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	<p>other lurid controls over the public will help the fear-mongering “pandemic” situation. If we let the real author of covid, Fauci himself, be permitted to suppress the quinine-based cure for the disease, so effective that it represents an antidote, and which was known from the beginning, that cure-suppression is genocide and is absolutely outrageous. Fauci’s 2014 violation of the Bioweapons Moratorium in order to farm out the covid weapon research to the Wuhan China lab, is entirely documented by the testimony of Dr. Francis Boyle, who happens to have personally written the Bioweapon Treaty legislation passed in 1989.</p> <p>RELEVANCE OF THESE CONCERNS</p> <p>I have dealt with the environmental and economic concerns at the beginning of this letter. I have shown that it is illegal to put up more towers in Vermont, due to the constitutional violation.</p> <p>My following socio-arguments above, which may seem off topic to some, are just as relevant, indeed are the most relevant of any points by far, because they demonstrate that no amount of revolting police-state-style controls over the public (which by the way are forbidden by the Bill of Rights) will help to solve problems which are rooted in government corruption itself. Indeed, this corruption has reached such a pitch in the highly controlled media, that anyone who suggests the government needs to be cleaned up has been for years labeled a “conspiracy theorist” and now, even further into Orwellian absurdity, is labeled a “domestic terrorist”. Let’s acknowledge that without honestly confronting the sliminess of this, we’ll no longer have our US. Our heroes turn over, in their graves.</p> <p>If you’re in a regime-America (and we are) where citizens are now being arrested, losing their careers and children, simply because they provably support the Bill of Rights, while seditionists who hate it go unmolested, well, Houston, we’ve got a serious problem and the spaceship is unlikely to make it back home. Organizations such as the fake “Southern Poverty Law Center” are accepted as giving authoritative advice to law enforcing, when they are in reality intel agency fronts, mouthpieces for internationalists/globalists who have infiltrated our covert services. Their real purpose is to defame any</p>	
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	<p>and all patriots by portraying them as being “domestic extremists”. One can see that weird theme being harped everywhere now.</p> <p>Although the ACLU is on the right side in the video-tower controversy, ACLU are themselves corrupt in that they subscribe to the rife disinformation sources such as the SPLC I've mentioned above, which strive to tear down immigration legality and also work to smear loyalty to our country generally.</p> <p>When ACLU supporters deplore legality in immigration, they unwittingly support fat cats who say: “Hey, we can exploit these illegals! We won't give them the legal proper path to citizenship which could educate them on the Bill of Rights. Instead, we can hold their illegality over them for years and have a sort of captive slave-like workforce like what we got by moving industry to Communist China”</p> <p>Either a refugee really is one, or they are not. Immigration or border personnel are certainly invasive and probing enough toward people, so then they should relatively easily be able to solve this question. This being said, it is not necessary to militarize or render thug-like our borders or our country as is being done. Clarity, instead, is all that's needed.</p> <p>Above all, it is legality that I emphasize. Without facing its current absence honestly, without facing and exposing the trashing of the US and Vermont Constitutions which is currently accepted by so many including the governor, it is useless and disastrous to contemplate technological fixes which represent, themselves, further intolerable violations.</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 9:04:59 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>



	<p>As a Vermonter, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 9:33:06 PM</p>	<p>As a resident of Vermont, I strongly object to the militarization of our border with our friendly neighbors in Canada. This is clearly a solution in search of a problem and an egregious waste of our tax dollars. It is obvious to me that these resources should be used to deal with the humanitarian crisis that we know exists at our southern border.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 15, 2021 9:45:30 PM</p>	<p>Hi,</p> <p>My name is ***, I'm a resident of Burlington, VT. I'm writing to express my opposition to the "Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System".</p> <p>The environmental assessment claims there is/will be no significant impact if this project is implemented and completed. This fails to consider the communities that surround this area are part of the environment, that they will be impacted by the increases surveillance these presence of these towers means. According to the ACLU of Vermont:</p> <p>"Anyone who doubts the impact that surveillance towers would have on Vermont communities can look to the other border regions where similar towers - accompanied by Border Patrol checkpoints, roving patrol stops, surveillance drones, and other increasingly intrusive measures - have profoundly deteriorated the quality of life and resulted in widespread abuses to the point where these communities are virtually unrecognizable."</p> <p>Increased surveillance doesn't make communities feel safer or more at peace, it makes them stressed, it makes them over-policed, it cause long-term mental health impacts.</p> <p>I stand with my Vermont and surround states community members in opposing the establishment of this video surveillance system at the</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

	US/Canada border (or any border for that matter). Money that would go toward this should go toward community programs that actually make communities more cared for and safer.	
March 15, 2021 10:17:33 PM	Hi there. I'm opposed to new surveillance towers on the Vermont Canadian border. We do not need more surveillance, we do not need stronger border tech on our rural northern border. We do not want it in our community. I do not believe that the environmental impacts will be negligible. I do not believe that it will have a positive effect on our national character, our actual security here at home, or the well-being of our citizens. I think it's fear mongering and big checks to tech corporations that is making this happen. We need money to go elsewhere and actually support every day people AND migrants, and countries who are losing populations to migration to the US because the US has in the past invaded their countries or their economies. Enough of that. Invest in peoples security, not in tech Security.	Thank you for your comment.
March 15, 2021 10:43:40 PM	<p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>I oppose the new surveillance towers that are proposed along the US-Canadian border. These towers are not the best way to reduce or prevent cross-border violations or the movement of illegal goods. These towers will not add beauty to the landscape or promote good will, rather they inspire and are inspired by fear. The towers should not be built.</p> <p>I would like to see our border lined with welcoming messages for all travelers, such as pictures with mothers and babies that say, "Refugees Welcome Here!" in at least 18 languages. I might also support intercultural prayer flags, modeled after Tibetan prayer flags. We should invite civil society organizations to meet incoming travelers with food, water, and warmth in the form of blankets and other basic necessities for weary travelers. These welcoming initiatives should be paid for with taxpayer dollars.</p> <p>Further, we should move toward the goal of having open borders, which is the best method to create global wealth equity.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

	<p>Life is too short and our country is too wealthy to be anything less than loving and generous toward strangers.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>March 15, 2021 11:03:58 PM</p>	<p>Dear</p> <p>I am writing to express my objection to build eight surveillance towers in northern Vermont, at sites across the towns of Derby, Franklin, Highgate, Richford, and Troy, along with two sites in Champlain, New York.</p> <p>We need to take care of vulnerable populations, not increase their vulnerability. These surveillance towers are unnecessary and would accelerate the militarization of our region and threaten the privacy, civil liberties, and safety of countless local Vermont residents.</p> <p>As a human being, I value human rights and reject the surveillance and militarization of our communities. I am opposed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection building surveillance towers in Vermont.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 20, 2021 1:26:56 PM</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern:</p> <p>I am writing to strongly oppose the construction of surveillance towers and other infrastructure along the Vermont-Canadian border and to ask you to also oppose this wrong - headed proposal.</p> <p>As you know, the rates of illegal traffic and border crime between Vermont and Canada are minimal and will continue to be minimal. There is simply no need for such surveillance, nor can the cost be possibly justified by any benefit, perceived or real. It is a waste of taxpayer money.</p> <p>Having travelled in East Germany in the 1970's and seen the surveillance towers there, I can assure you that the psychological effect on residents and passers by is oppressive. The United States must not slip toward a surveillance state and it is particularly poignant that Vermonters should have to confront such a proposal.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

	<p>New towers for border surveillance are unnecessary, expensive, and intrusive. They are certainly not what Vermont stands for.</p> <p>Please act against the proposal for border towers and other surveillance infrastructure.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>	
<p>March 23, 2021 6:39:17 PM</p>	<p>Hello, please find attached ACLU of Washington's comments on the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project proposal.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>March 26, 2021 11:51:49 PM</p>	<p>Hello -Please accept this editing of my Mar. 15th public comment letter on the video towers (if you have not printed it yet). The changes I make here are for clarity. So, what I send below is entirely the same letter, but a bit more clearly and accurately expressed. - *****</p> <p>Name of writer: *****</p> <p>Guard-Towers At VT Border</p> <p>Open Letter to US Customs and Border Protection and Related Agencies:</p> <p>A PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE EA AND THE FONSI, REGARDING BORDER VIDEO SURVEILLANCE TOWERS</p> <p>Mar 15th, 2021</p> <p>My name is ***** and I have resided for some time in a community around 35 miles from the Canadian border in Vermont. At one point during the past ten years, a different kind of tower, the gigantic wind turbines, threatened to invade my area and I almost decided never to be in the region again. Fortunately, a grassroots citizen movement in Newark was successful and the turbine towers were prevented there.</p>	<p>Duplicate Comment. Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Visual and aesthetics were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.8.</p> <p>Public health and safety issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. Analysis can still be found in Section 3.2. Some language was updated to more clearly reflect the emissions from the tower and safety compliance.</p> <p>The purpose and need for the proposed project were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public review and comment. The purpose and need statements can still be found in Section s 1.3 and 1.4.</p> <p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

	<p>But lately I see the writing on the wall: vastly increased government interference in all aspects of life in “progressive” Vermont. I am considering, again, whether it is worth it to be here.</p> <p>All aspects and facets of any project should be considered. Especially, and foremost, the impacts of the project upon society as a whole. Excluding comments from consideration, using, as an excuse for the exclusion, some kind of “irrelevance”, is a practice that should never occur if the comment is based upon some solid thinking concerning societal impacts.</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL/AESTHETIC/SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VIDEO TOWERS</p> <p>The State of Vermont has a “scenic and rural” requirement built into its "overall constitution" or "general understanding constitution", if one considers the 1968 billboard law to be complementing the hunting and fishing constitution provision and to be also strongly asserting Vermont should remain rural in character. Cell towers, and especially the immense wind-turbine-towers I mentioned earlier have already violated this "constitutional" requirement in many places; I think of Lowell and Sheffield. The fact that these "constitutional" violations have essentially already taken place under other pretexts, in no way should imply that further violations are okay. But more urgently than all this, there's a shattering Constitution-violating ILLEGALITY already (forbidden by US 4th Amendment and VT Article 11) in such towers, meaning in any blanket video surveillance.</p> <p>Vermont has for ages been extremely involved with scenic or rural virtues, in its very economy. Further inroads, diminishments of these virtues, due to more towers of any kind, exceeding c. 60 feet in height or putting out dangerous radiation, will deal a death- blow to Vermont as it has ever been known to the public, and will destroy the most valuable aspect of Vermont's economy.</p> <p><i>NECESSITY, OR REASON FOR THE TOWERS?</i></p> <p>What is the real reason for the proposed towers?</p>	
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	<p>When I was a young man, and on into my prime of life, it was not necessary to have a passport or go through much red tape, in order to enter Canada. The world back then was just as dangerous, just as fraught with problems and disease, as it is now. But the border is closed now. Why? Modern arguments that we are in “a new and demanding era” are absolute bunk and are actually born of a dystopic wish to control ones fellow man to a screamingly absurd degree, a degree never considered in more commonsense times. 1 Drugs, 2 human trafficking, 3 terrorism, or 4 disease will never be controlled by building barriers or walls. The rampaging of these four plagues currently taking place, is entirely due to a corrupt hypocritical attitude on the part of government. None of the 4 problems can be or will really be stopped at a border, whether it's a barrier “shielding” a country or state, town or local store.</p> <p>This is because our own corrupt attitudes have caused the problems. Let's start with children at the border, immigration and drugs. Washington D.C. and its politicians are a blackmailed nest of child-trafficking.</p> <p>Many of the “children separated from parents” were likely being trafficked. No country can survive if it embraces ungodly illegality while at the same time calling for legality. That strange, disturbing embracing of illegality and of lawlessness is exactly what our nation has gotten involved with. It's in both the areas of immigration and drugs. The corruption of the government in drugs has been known to the public since the times of the Iran/Contra/Drug scandal. The corruption of covert and semi-covert agencies such as the FBI has been known since the day when J. Edgar Hoover stated that there was no such thing as organized crime in America.</p> <p>It is no joke. The FBI for example, murdered a native American rancher named Lavoy Finicum in cold blood simply because he was opposing a corrupt BLM takeover of ranching lands for mineral plundering. Separately, FBI often stages terrorism events in order to “entrap” ***** clueless individuals they themselves incited or hired! Other instances of hypocrisy abound, and so unless and until our nation cleans up its swamp, no amount of draconian control of the public will help matters at all.</p>	
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	<p>According to the real Rickie Ross, who was a major drug dealer on the West Coast, he found out that he was working for the CIA without knowing it! You can't have a government that merely poses as being lawful. It has to BE lawful. This is the only attitude that will deal with today's problems.</p> <p>Take covid, a disease, as a different example. No amount of masks, tracing, distance, shutdowns, untested liability-exempt vaccines, or other lurid controls over the public will help the fear-mongering “pandemic” situation. If we let the real author of covid, Fauci himself, be permitted to suppress the quinine-based cure for the disease, so effective that it represents an antidote, and which was known from the beginning, that cure-suppression is genocide and is absolutely outrageous. Fauci's 2014 violation of the Bioweapons Moratorium in order to farm out the covid weapon research to the Wuhan China lab, is entirely documented by the testimony of Dr. Francis Boyle, who happens to have personally written the Bioweapon Treaty legislation passed in 1989.</p> <p>RELEVANCE OF THESE CONCERNS</p> <p>I have dealt with the environmental and economic concerns at the beginning of this letter. I have shown that it is illegal in spirit to put up more towers in Vermont, due to a "generally understood scenic character" constitution/lower law violation. Even more importantly, I have mentioned that such towers are an outright legal violation of the US Right of Privacy, namely the 4th Amendment.</p> <p>My following socio-arguments above, which may seem off topic to some, are just as relevant, indeed are the most relevant of any points by far, because they demonstrate that no amount of revolting police-state-style controls over the public (which by the way are forbidden by the Bill of Rights) will help to solve problems which are rooted in government corruption itself. Indeed, this corruption has reached such a pitch in the highly controlled media, that anyone who suggests the government needs to be cleaned up has been for years labeled a “conspiracy theorist” and now, even further into Orwellian absurdity, is labeled a “domestic terrorist”. Let's acknowledge that without</p>	
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	<p>honestly confronting the sliminess of this, we'll no longer have our US. Our heroes turn over, in their graves.</p> <p>If you're in a regime-America (and we are) where citizens are now being arrested, losing their careers and children, simply because they provably support the Bill of Rights, while seditionists who hate it go unmolested, well, Houston, we've got a serious problem and the spaceship is unlikely to make it back home. Organizations such as the fake "Southern Poverty Law Center" are accepted as giving authoritative advice to law enforcing, when they are in reality intel agency fronts, mouthpieces for</p> <p>internationalists/globalists who have infiltrated our covert services. Their real purpose is to defame any and all patriots by portraying them as being "domestic extremists". One can see that weird theme being harped everywhere now.</p> <p>Although the ACLU is on the right side in the video-tower controversy, ACLU are themselves corrupt in that they subscribe to the rife disinformation sources such as the SPLC I've mentioned above, which strive to tear down immigration legality and also work to smear loyalty to our country generally. When ACLU supporters deplore legality in immigration, they unwittingly support fat cats who say: "Hey, we can exploit these illegals! We won't give them the legal proper path to citizenship which could educate them on the Bill of Rights. Instead, we canhold their illegality over them for years and have a sort of captive slave-like workforce like what we got by moving industry to Communist China".</p> <p>Either a refugee really is one, or they are not. Immigration or border personnel are certainly invasive and probing enough toward people, so then they should relatively easily be able to solve this question. This being said, it is not necessary to militarize or render thug-like our borders or our country as is being done. Clarity, instead, is all that's needed.</p> <p>Above all, it is legality that I emphasize. Without facing its current absence honestly, without facing and exposing the trashing of the US and Vermont Constitutions which is currently accepted by so many including the governor, it is useless and disastrous to contemplate</p>	
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	technological fixes which represent, themselves, further intolerable violations.	
April 17, 2021 6:49:32 AM	Please reverse the decision to build surveillance towers on the Vermont-Canada border. Although the towers would look intimidating, the money would be better spent on other approaches that would be more flexible to changing situations.	Thank you for your comment.
April 17, 2021 7:33:39 AM	I strongly believe that this level of surveillance and technology is not only unnecessary, but a dangerous precedent to set for the future. People deserve privacy and freedom, and residents will forfeit these rights if this proposal goes through. I am a summer resident of Derby, VT. No more cameras!	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.
April 17, 2021 7:35:02 AM	<p>Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, I much prefer surveillance cameras to dogs or armed officers along the border. If I am boating on the lake and am seen doing something illegal. Good. If seen doing nothing illegal, so what.</p> <p>If illegal aliens are being smuggled into the country, they should be stopped. AND our federal legislators MUST pass new comprehensive, sensitive, and realistic immigration laws. It is unconscionable that we have been without this legislation for so long. We are the country with the Statue of Liberty welcoming immigrants like my grandparents.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
April 17, 2021 8:16:51 AM	I am writing to express my support for surveillance on our Vermont border. With the current “unprotected” border we are at risk of terrorists entering from Canada to Vermont. It is a simple solution to keep us protected. With the Mexican border completely open to ANYONE it’s insane that we would not protect our border. Thank you	Thank you for your comment.

April 17, 2021 8:41:57 AM	I am opposed to these towers. They will create a negative atmosphere in the areas where they are erected. Last summer I drove to Derby Line close to the immigration crossing and then turned to go to I-91. I was followed by a security officer in an unmarked car who stopped my wife and me as we changed drivers and, in typical police/military fashion shouted at us to get back in the car. This on a wide street with no traffic and homes set way back from the road. It is this kind of thing, treating US citizens as though they were terrorists or criminals that causes me to oppose these towers.	Thank you for your comment.
April 17, 2021 8:59:27 AM	Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I oppose the location of non targeted, all inclusive policing surveillance techniques including the proposed towers on our Quebec border or elsewhere.	Thank you for your comment.
April 17, 2021 9:00:37 AM	Please note that I and my family are highly supportive of the proposed border protection surveillance camera system. We live in South Hero, Vt, approximately 25 miles from the US- Canadian border. The remote areas all along the border have been notorious, for decades, for trafficking of illegal drugs, liquor, tobacco products, and humans. It goes without saying that a country without secure borders is no country at all. The proposed surveillance camera system will give us the best border protection at the least cost from both a financial perspective and privacy perspective. In our view, any privacy concerns are far outweighed by the proposed border security system, which appears to be the least restrictive alternative given the panoply of other possible border measures that could be taken.  Feel free to share our thoughts and concerns with Senators Leahy and Sanders, Congressman Welch, and AG Donovan.	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.
April 17, 2021 9:01:35 AM	I am against adding surveillance towers to Vermont's northern border.	Thank you for your comment.
April 17, 2021 10:39:58 AM	To whom it may concern,  I live in Alburgh, a town bordering Quebec. I am against video surveillance on our northern border. I believe that this is overreach by officials who seem to think surveillance of its citizens at border	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:

	<p>towns, with very few problems is warranted. I have had many years of experiences with border officials who are rude and suspicious of their own citizens and even more to those Canadians and “others” entering the northern border.</p> <p>I also believe that our immigration system is broken only in that it seems to currently exists to keep people from seeking refuge and comfort. Our country has become mean and punitive to “others” and I believe we will suffer long term consequences of these kinds of exclusionary policies.</p> <p>I appreciate the opportunity to express my opinion.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>April 17, 2021 11:00:44 AM</p>	<p>Hi,</p> <p>I strongly disagree with the proposal to construct towers on Vermont’s northern border. It feels like a police state move and will jeopardize the privacy of border town residents. Please, please don’t build these towers.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 17, 2021 11:38:29 AM</p>	<p>To the Customs and Border Protection Swanton Sector decision makers:</p> <p>As a resident of Vermont, I urge you not proceed with the construction of surveillance towers on the US/Canada border in Highgate Center, Franklin, Richford, Derby Line, and North Troy, Vermont. These cameras have the potential to compromise the privacy of northern Vermonters who were not included as stakeholders in the conversations leading to this proposal. Furthermore, the proposed towers will have a disproportionately negative impact on members of already marginalized communities, such as undocumented, foreign-born farm workers on whom the state's dairy industry heavily relies. These essential workers are already subject to increased vulnerability because of their citizenship status, and further militarization of the northern US/Canada border will work to exacerbate this inequity. The proposed surveillance plan represents a disregard for local communities' wellbeing overall, and runs counter to the values Vermonters hold dear. I urge you to</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

	<p>abandon this unnecessary, expensive, and intrusive project immediately.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	
<p>April 17, 2021 11:55:23 AM</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>Personally I believe the new surveillance system will enhance our border security and the security of all Americans. Hopefully, this will aide in deterring drug smuggling, human trafficking, immigration, and smuggling in general. This project has our, my wife and myself, complete support.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 17, 2021 1:07:14 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>I wanted to voice my objection to the installation of additional Customs and Border Control security cameras in Vermont and New York. I believe the installation of additional surveillance is both unnecessary and a huge invasion of privacy for these small communities that live along the border. The Customs and Border Control presence is already strongly felt in the Derby Line/ Newport area and the benefit of new cameras in terms of enforcement would be negligible compared to their human cost.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 17, 2021 3:29:18 PM</p>	<p>The finding of No Significant Impact for the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project is without merit. There is major impact to anyone who lives or visits the area. The constant video surveillance will depress home values. It is stressful and disruptive to the residents. The Northern Border Remote Surveillance System Project should not move forward!</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p>

April 17, 2021 4:12:29 PM	No to fascism! No to border cameras!	Thank you for your comment.
April 17, 2021 4:15:06 PM	Absolutely not. This is an issue of privacy for nothing to be gained.	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.
April 17, 2021 4:20:55 PM	<p>Dear Ma'am/Sir,</p> <p>As a resident of Northern Vermont I am writing to express my opposition to the proposal that calls for the installation of yet more absurd and invasive surveillance infrastructure along our northern border with Canada. Given the tens of millions of people in this country who are going hungry, at imminent threat of being evicted and the hundreds of millions who lack universal healthcare, universal paid family leave, universal childcare, plus the millions lacking tuition debt relief, meaningful employment, rainy day savings, etc., it is an abomination that anyone would be trying to divert public funds - that should be going to ending poverty and addressing all of the other aforementioned deficiencies - towards unnecessary expenditures which only further benefit the oligarchy and the police state. Shame on our elected officials and on the deep state bureaucrats whose collective corruption fuels the growing chasm between the haves and the have nots. Their unjust actions perpetrated in our name are despicable.</p>	Thank you for your comment. However, this comment is out of the scope of the EA.
April 17, 2021	<p>My comment on the proposed project:</p> <p>This is a terrible idea.</p>	Thank you for your comment.

<p>5:20:09 PM</p>	<p>The CBP has not made a compelling case for a need for these towers.</p> <p>We haven't had terrorist attacks from outside the US in recent years.</p> <p>Where is the evidence of terrorists coming in through our border? Where is the data and the figures on the situation? I have found none online.</p> <p>The terrorist threat we have is from <b>domestic</b> terrorists.</p> <p>The CBP has not shown that there is increased smuggling or what type of smuggling occurs. The statement that there is increased smuggling is unsupported.</p> <p>You say there is a "probability" that cross-border violations will increase. Based on what evidence?</p> <p>The CBP agency has been responsible for widespread human rights abuses and unnecessary arrests for years.</p> <p>There is not meaningful or adequate oversight of the Border Patrol.</p> <p>It will make Vermont look like a war zone. We don't want that in Vermont.</p> <p>I've seen pictures of the southern border. We don't want that in Vermont.</p> <p>To say that "The addition of a ... tower, though taller than the surrounding vertical elements, would be compatible with existing features" is just untrue. It would NOT be compatible with existing features. It would stick out like a sore thumb. It won't look like a tree or a local building. There are no 120 foot high buildings along the border. These towers would be EYESORES.</p> <p>Vermonters do not want your police state technology or tactics.</p> <p>The CPB does not represent our laws or our values.</p>	
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	<p>You have not shown that the benefits of this project outweigh the drastic changes that they would cause in these border communities.</p> <p>I do not want my taxes going to this project.</p> <p>Instead of increased surveillance on borders, the DHS should be spending resources on fighting DOMESTIC terrorism, which poses a far greater threat than outside terrorism at this point.</p> <p>I strongly reject this proposal for more militarization of our Vermont-Canada border.</p>	
<p>April 17, 2021 5:23:05 PM</p>	<p>Terrible idea to put up towers. We used to have no trouble with an open border --- I used to cross at Alberg to buy cheese from a nearby maker in Canada --- no passport, no id, just a few questions from border guard. Now ICE and the US Feds have made a problem when there was none. No towers are needed. ICE go back to Washington &amp; stay there --- no problem with Canadian Neighbors until you made one.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 18, 2021 6:24:13 AM</p>	<p>NO NO NO NO NO!!!</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 18, 2021 6:40:09 AM</p>	<p>As a resident of Vermont, I'm deeply concerned about the proposal to add cameras to the northern border. First, evidence shows that most people in the United States without documentation entered legally and overstay visas. The addition of more cameras does nothing to address this and is simply a way to help xenophobes feel better. Second, as the United States continues to engage in projects like this, I'm concerned about the erosion of the fourth amendment for my neighbors and friends living within view of these cameras. History shows that when government and/or private enterprises gain information about people's lives, they are all but certain to abuse the power. In sum, I believe the installation of additional border cameras is a waste of taxpayer funds that does little to increase safety and security and serves as a threat, likely to erode basic constitutional rights to which Vermonters are entitled.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

April 18, 2021 8:24:57 AM	<p>These towers are not necessary. A waste of money. Please do not put them up in remote areas.</p> <p>We dont need them.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
April 18, 2021 8:46:41 AM	<p>Dear CBP Swanton, I'm a 52 year resident of northern Vermont and am opposed to the installation of any surveillance towers along the Canada border. In fact I have been horrified by the progressive militarization of the border over time, including the hostile entry station at North Troy, whatever the huge installation with all the lights at Canaan and the swat team costumes of staff (pleasant enough persons) greeting people as they enter the US.</p> <p>Exactly how much does any of this accomplish in terms of security, as opposed to how much it accomplishes in provoking hostility? Thank you.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
April 18, 2021 8:49:50 AM	I support the idea of increased monitoring on our northern borders in Vermont and New York.	Thank you for your comment.
April 18, 2021 9:56:35 AM	<p>Greetings,</p> <p>As an American citizen and a citizen of the state of Vermont, I am writing to express my firm conviction that additional surveillance along the Vermont/Canadian border is unnecessary, and that the proposed towers and resulting surveillance themselves represent a threat to Americans privacy and dignity. I urge you in the strongest possible terms to drop this proposal in its entirety. It is simply a very bad idea.</p> <p>Sincerely yours,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:</p> <p><a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
April 18, 2021 11:35:27 AM	<p>No surveillance towers on the Canadian Border. No surveillance towers on the Canadian Border. No surveillance towers on the Canadian Border.</p> <p>We don't live in a concentration camp nor do we want to.</p>	Thank you for your comment.



April 18, 2021 2:15:55 PM	I would like to express my opinion about the structures you want to put up in our town of Derby Line, for surveillance purposes... This area is calm, quiet, and rural but not so rural that this wouldn't upset the nature of our community. Please find other places to put these so Derby Line doesn't feel and look like a police state in Eastern Europe. We have to deal with poverty, job loss, the pandemic, and opioid abuse, please don't add this change to our town onto this terrible list!	Thank you for your comment.
April 18, 2021 2:16:30 PM	To Whom it May Concern:  I would like to register my household's negative vote for further surveillance at the US-Canadian border. Unnecessary and invasive.	Thank you for your comment.
April 19, 2021 5:31:57 PM	To whom it may concern -  My name is *****, living in Essex, Vermont. Naturalized US citizen in 1991,  originally from Czechoslovakia where I lived the first 25 years of my life under communist regime.  I strongly oppose building surveillance towers along the US/Canada border for following reasons:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 hour court unauthorized video surveillance by our government is prohibited by the IV Amendment of the US Constitution.</li> <li>• There are no large numbers of illegal immigrants/smugglers trying to cross our US/Canada border. Surveillance towers and all equipment are overkill and total waste of our tax dollars.</li> <li>• Per our 35 years experience US/Canada border crossing has gradually become more difficult and time consuming even with the Nexus card and especially when entering the US. A few Nexus crossing points are time limited (open only a few hours a day) nexus traffic lines are often blocked by "regular travelers".</li> <li>• Our tax dollars should be spent to make our border crossing easier and faster specially for US citizens and even more for Nexus/Global Entry card holders who paid money to get the</li> </ul>	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.

	<p>card, had to go through extensive vetting process and interviews with US and Canadian border officials and are held "to the higher standard" as explained to us during the interview.</p> <p>Recent US trends of "border fortification" and random border officials check points within 100 miles of the border brings my memories back to communist Czechoslovakia in the 1970's and 1980's. Electrified barbed wire fences, guard posts with machine guns, dogs trained to kill, and police/border patrol with authority to stop and check identity papers harassing anyone, anywhere, anytime. Now when we travel in the EU (32 years after communism fell) there are no borders with fences and everyone can travel FREELY ... I do ask myself often why not here between Canada and the US ... friendly nations for centuries at least since 1812.</p> <p>Thank you</p>	
<p>April 21, 2021 3:04:27 PM</p>	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I write to request the courtesy of providing public access to public comments submitted through this process. We received a complaint from a member of the affected community requesting to be able to read and/or review comments submitted (something common to other federal agencies), and she asked that I forward her request to your agency. I request the courtesy of a reply. In the event that public comments are already available for review at another page or link, please let me know. Thank you for your time and consideration.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 22, 2021 8:47:02 AM</p>	<p>Hi,</p> <p>I recently wrote an editorial in the St. Albans Messenger and ***, Chief, Public Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General urged me to forward it to you. I hope you enjoy my writing.</p> <p>I support you guys wholeheartedly and my editorial was not meant to diminish your work in any way.</p> <p>Thank you for your service,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

April 24, 2021 7:52:20 AM	As a resident and property owner of Highgate Springs I approve of the towers on our border. Border security is more important today than ever, and if this technology helps deter illegal entry into this country, it should be used.	Thank you for your comment.
April 24, 2021 10:45:51 AM	I'm writing to mightily protest the CBP plan to place towers in Vermont and New Hampshire. What a wasteful, intrusive idea, unwelcome to those of us who live both near the border and at a distance. Surely there's a better way to achieve your goal.	Thank you for your comment.
April 25, 2021 11:15:59 AM	<p>Dear Border Patrol,</p> <p>I write to oppose the proposed towers and surveillance cameras planned for the Vermont and New York borders with Canada. They are unnecessary and impinge on the privacy of Vermont and New York citizens. We have a peaceful border with Canada. Any smuggling of a size to be of concern will be coming through the already monitored border checkpoints. Cameras at these border crossing stations are entirely appropriate. More are unnecessary. Rural Vermonters and New Yorkers live without benefit of city conveniences and services. They often make those sacrifices so they will live in peace, with privacy. As a Vermont vacation rental entrepreneur, I also know much of our tourist trade depends on just those qualities. People both live here and come here for the blessed quietness we can offer. There is no real need for this high tech and high-altitude surveillance. It will disturb much more than it will aid our country's safety. Protect our peace and privacy and offer our guests the wonderful mental health benefits of a Vermont and upstate New York unfettered with such governmental intrusions.</p>	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.
April 27, 2021 10:58:03 AM	As a citizen of Glover, VT in the Northeast Kingdom, I'd like to add my voice to the public comment regarding the construction of observation towers in boarder towns. I think this is a terrible idea, which will further militarize our border with our neighbors to the North. This is unnecessary, expensive, and environmentally destructive. This will make citizens vulnerable to abuses of our right to privacy. This is a terrible idea that will meet a lot of local resistance.	Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a> . We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security

	Thank you for listening,	technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.
April 27, 2021 11:23:17 AM	<p>Dear Friends and DHS,</p> <p>I write to express my concern about the proposed surveillance towers in VT border towns. In my view, and in the view of many of my neighbors, these towers represent an intrusion on our privacy, a blight on the landscape, and represent a step in the wrong direction when it comes to the border. What we need is more friendship and understanding with our Canadian neighbors, as well as more of a welcoming attitude toward refugees and migrants to arrive at our borders seeking freedom from violence, repression, and economic privation. We <i>don't</i> need more militarization and surveillance at our borders. Militarization and surveillance create less safety, not more. Thanks for taking our comments into consideration</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
April 27, 2021 5:27:09 PM	This plan is pure stupid. Don't waste our money *****	Thank you for your comment.
April 28, 2021 9:22:02 AM	<p>Camera towers present very real environmental and privacy concerns without any evidence of a real problem that the cameras would supposedly solve. These towers will make me as an American feel less safe in my home state, not safer.</p> <p>Thank you for your work to ensure safe international travel and trade.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
April 28, 2021 9:44:06 AM	<p>To the Customs and Border Protection Swanton Sector decision makers: As a resident of Vermont, I urge you not proceed with the construction of surveillance towers on the US/Canada border in Highgate Center, Franklin, Richford, Derby Line, and North Troy, Vermont. These cameras have the potential to compromise the privacy of northern Vermonters who were not included as stakeholders in the conversations leading to this proposal. Furthermore, the proposed towers will have a disproportionately negative impact on members of already marginalized communities, such as undocumented, foreign-born farm workers on whom the</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security</p>

	<p>state's dairy industry heavily relies. These essential workers are already subject to increased vulnerability because of their citizenship status, and further militarization of the northern US/Canada border will work to exacerbate this inequity. The proposed surveillance plan represents a disregard for local communities' wellbeing overall, and runs counter to the values Vermonters hold dear. I urge you to abandon this unnecessary, expensive, and intrusive project immediately. Thank you for your consideration.</p>	<p>technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>April 28, 2021 11:16:32 AM</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I'm *****. I am white and I'm a resident of Winooski VT. I am showing solidarity with the immigrant population by advocating that we should not be putting high tech towers at the border of the US and Canada. We should not be deporting people who have come here to seek a life where they can access means to fulfilling basic needs and prosper with their families. We must invest in communities by funding housing, education, environmental stewardship... We don't need more violent policing and surveillance. We need to reimagine how we can care for one another and not punish people we call dehumanize and thing of as "other".</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 28, 2021 11:21:14 AM</p>	<p>I am writing to state my opposition to the construction of surveillance towers along the U.S. northern border. I find the idea deeply offensive. It is so strange that the U.S. seems to be aping the abhorrent behaviour of the former Soviet Union, trying to build walls and spy incessantly on human beings including its own citizens. It seems shameful to me.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 28, 2021 11:53:28 AM</p>	<p>I am a citizen of the USA. Do not construct surveillance towers along the U.S. northern border with Canada.</p> <p>my landline in VT is *****</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>April 28, 2021</p>	<p>I have been asked by many area residents about the surveillance cameras that will be placed along our border in North Troy. Can you give me any information regarding this? They seem very concerned with "eyes" being in their back yards. I am totally at a loss because I</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

4:15:32 PM	<p>really haven't followed any news on this and cannot give them any insight.</p> <p>When and where will they be installed?</p> <p>Thank you for your time.</p>	
April 28, 2021 6:20:29 PM	<p>I am writing to express my strong opposition to the construction of surveillance towers along the US/Canadian border. As a resident of one of the towns that could be affected, I am disturbed by the message that such towers will send and concerned about the threats to privacy and to the environment. I sincerely hope that this plan is abandoned.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
April 28, 2021 9:15:30 PM	<p>I am writing to submit a public comment for the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project. The project is a significant escalation in the CBP's surveillance program here in Vermont, and I find it alarming. I have serious concerns about privacy intrusions, property rights, and environmental hazards related to this program. The cameras have a wide scan radius that might inadvertently catch sight of yards and homes. In addition, the cameras could allow unwarranted surveillance of individuals, and private residences could also come under surveillance.</p> <p>A compelling case for why the project is necessary has not been made. The entire northern border reported 4,408 apprehensions combined in fiscal year 2019, according to federal data, while the southern border reported 851,500.</p> <p>In addition, communication is lacking around appropriate safeguards for the program. Simply put, the towers are ripe for abuse, particularly in the hands of an agency that has repeatedly overstepped its authority in the past. CBP is responsible for widespread human rights abuses nationwide and operates without meaningful oversight</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>

	or accountability. A militarized border patrol presence with surveillance towers has no place in Vermont, and I hope that Vermont forcefully rejects this proposal.	
April 28, 2021 10:36:53 PM	<p>I am writing to voice my strong opposition to the surveillance towers that are being proposed along the border towns of Northern Vermont. I was born and raised in the border towns of West Berkshire and the Richford. The cultural exchange between Canada has always been rich and mutual. I believe it would be a huge overstepping of Federal powers to implement these towers and would infringe tremendously on the privacy right of the public. This is absolutely unnecessary and uncalled for. Why make Vermont and America a police state?</p> <p>Thank you for your swift action on this matter.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
April 29, 2021 1:24:09 PM	Do not add cameras to our Northern Border. This is a waste of our State's money.	Thank you for your comment.
April 29, 2021 1:42:51 PM	I am not in favor of installing a remote video surveillance system in Vermont. We have no big problem along the Vermont border and I am not in favor of my tax dollars being spent in this way. We need to be more welcoming and we have enough resources in Vermont for that..	Thank you for your comment.
April 29, 2021 6:21:52 PM	<p>I am VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED to the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project.</p> <p>I currently live within a 10-minute walk to our northern border, and for 50+ of my 66 years I have lived within a 20-minute drive to the border. I believe a comprehensive, well-thought-out and well-developed immigration policy must be developed, not one that includes video surveillance along our borders.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
April 29, 2021 6:34:30 PM	<p>To Border Security:</p> <p>As a law-abiding citizen of the US and Vermont, I am outraged at the proposed permanent surveillance towers on our border with Canada. We are not at war with Canada. We do not have to subject our</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:</p>

	<p>citizenry to the insult of being surveilled. The overwhelming majority of border crossings are by people like myself, ordinary citizens. You can up the ante as far as technology will take it and still not prevent a certain small amount of abuse. This militarization of our peaceful border conflicts with our peaceful relationship with the friendly country to our north. I find this proposal to be profoundly discourteous and, more, to incite hostility with our neighbor.</p> <p>Additionally, such towers are expensive, ugly, and frightening to innocent people who have to pay for them with their taxes--such as myself and my husband. Surely we can keep our borders sufficiently safe by less intrusive, less costly, and less insulting means? Please go back to the drawing board and consider saner alternatives.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p>	<p><a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
<p>April 30, 2021 9:16:53 AM</p>	<p>U. S. Customs and Border Protection is already overfunded and overmilitarized.</p> <p>I am strongly opposed to the plan to install permanent surveillance towers along the US/Canada border in Vermont.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>May 3, 2021 3:45:10 PM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern:</p> <p>I wanted to voice my objection to the installation of additional Customs and Border Control security cameras in Vermont and New York. I believe the installation of additional surveillance is both unnecessary and a huge invasion of privacy for these small communities that live along the border. The Customs and Border Control presence is already strongly felt in the Derby Line/ Newport area and the benefit of new cameras in terms of enforcement would be negligible compared to their human cost.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>May 4, 2021 10:16:54 PM</p>	<p>As a longtime resident of Vermont, I am quite opposed to the construction of this tower. This feels very Orwellian and unnecessary to me.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>May 5, 2021</p>	<p>To Whom it May Concern,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>



9:12:38 PM	<p>As a Vermont resident within 100 miles of the US/Canada border, I am firmly against the proposed surveillance tower for the swanton sector.</p> <p>Respectfully,</p>	
May 6, 2021 2:41:40 PM	<p>Hello ***** here. I would just like to comment briefly on your towers. Prior to the pandemic I used to visit friends regularly in Montreal and always drove and crossed In Highgate, Vt.. Never did I witness significant traffic. I know the New York side has more traffic. However we have a serious problem in this country with our roads and bridges. As a retired law enforcement officer I have to say this tower idea is a boondoggle at best. Thanks for your time.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
May 9, 2021 2:06:35 PM	<p>I am writing to comment on the proposed Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System Project.</p> <p>I am a resident of Vermont, although I do not live along the border. The proposed towers included in this surveillance system would impact the U.S. northern border in what I feel are untold and unknown negative ways - there simply has not been an appropriate study to review the possible effects and it seems as if CBP was trying to sneak the plan through quickly, without any public input.</p> <p>Instead, it would make more sense for CBP to work to fill its' large number of vacant jobs (and stop re-allocating northern border staff to the southern border) so that your department would have a more accurate understanding of where deficiencies truly lie before jumping to a solution that likely will intrude upon property rights, privacy, and probably have environmental impacts that weren't even considered.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration.</p> <p>***** Jericho, Vermont 05465</p>	Thank you for your comment during the public comment period. CBP placed notices in regional newspapers and public libraries beginning on February 9, 2021.

May 9, 2021 9:12:44 PM	<p>My wife and I have lived in Derby Line, VT for over 65 years. We have seen many changes regarding the border. You have enough Border Patrol Agents surrounding our home so question the need for the surveillance camera. Enough is enough.</p> <p>Eliminate welfare, make people go to work or let them starve. Maybe the people you are preventing access to the U.S. would take over the jobs we need to fill. We can't find help, we have to close our doors because no one wants to work!.</p>	Thank you for your comment. However, this comment is out of the scope of the EA.
May 10, 2021 2:03:40 PM	<p>Hello:</p> <p>We are writing in opposition to the construction of towers on the border. We believe such securing of the borders is expensive and unnecessary. We welcome our neighbors and find the pre-COVID system of border crossing to be workable and a way of engaging with humanity, rather than with Big Brother.</p> <p>Please do not build those towers.</p> <p>Regards, *****</p> <p>Our calling is not to cross boundaries, defy restrictions, or escape compartments. It is to embrace a universe that does not admit their existence. *****</p>	Thank you for your comment.

May 11, 2021 9:34:10 AM	<p>To whom this may concern,</p> <p>I am a concerned Vermont resident and United States citizen that is opposed to the construction on the CBP towers. As you may know, one of the principle values of Vermonters is to not obstruct our views and to preserve our Green Mountain's beauty. The construction and presence of these towers will directly affect this by altering the terrain and it's appearance. I do not like the idea of creating a militarized zone along our border and feel like these towers will be an invasion of our privacy. I do not like the idea of the government actively looking over our shoulders and monitoring our actions. We have done fine without these towers to help protect our border, I don't believe they are necessary now. I would also prefer to put our government funds to better use elsewhere. These are all the reasons why I oppose the construction of these towers and hope this project never gets approved.</p> <p>Sincerely, *****</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at:  <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p>
May 12, 2021 2:25:42 PM	<p>Hello CBP,</p> <p>I have no problem with the proposed surveillance towers in Derby Line, and in fact, I endorse it. Security along the border is of great importance and especially to the residents of Derby Line.</p> <p>Thank you, ***** ***** Derby Line</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

<p>May 13, 2021 1:02:58 PM</p>	<p>To Whom it May Concern:</p> <p>I am writing to oppose the construction of surveillance towers along the Canadian border in Vermont. These towers will intrude on people's privacy and will significantly impact the landscape, one of our most valuable resources. I urge you to consider alternatives to the construction of these towers.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>*****</p> <p>*****</p> <p>*****</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
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<p>May 19, 2021 9:59:40 AM</p>	<p>Attached is a comment on the observation towers from the Board of Trustees of the Village of Derby Line.</p> <p>Derby Line, VT is a unique community on the U.S.-Canadian border. It shares a library, utilities and many personal relationships with Stanstead, Que on the other side of the border. We realize that the proximity of the two communities to the border is a problem when one considers the opportunities that this presents for illegal activities, but residents should not have to be subject to more stringent levels of observation and restriction of movement than any other community in this country.</p> <p>Over the years, the Border Patrol has closed roads between Derby Line and Stanstead (several times in bad faith), has mounted cameras along streets next to the border and has increased its physical presence in the village to the point where individual privacy appears to be compromised. Now the agency wishes to erect a series of observation towers along the border so that potential illegal entries can be detected more easily. These towers would be up to 200 feet tall with motion activated cameras capable of detecting and recording movement 7 1/2 miles away. One is planned for a site about a mile east of Derby Line. This means that any motion in the village near the border would attract the camera's attention regardless of the activity, and village residents going about their lives would be observed by the Border Patrol for no particularly good reason, a violation of every American's right to privacy.</p> <p>In addition, in the planning for these towers, village residents were given no notice of this project, and had little or no chance to voice their opinions during the 30 day comment period. It was also announced that CBP had met with the trustees of Derby Line to discuss the project, but no such meeting ever took place, another example of bad faith.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Board of Trustees of the Village of Derby Line wish to voice their opposition to the Border Patrol observation tower project.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>CBP placed notices in regional newspapers and public libraries beginning on February 9, 2021. Towns and villages were contacted during the scoping period which began in Feb/March 2019. Scoping Letters were sent via U.S. Mail to federal (USFWS/USACE/EPA), state (NY&amp;VT SHPO, NYDEC, VTF&amp;G), local agencies (town clerks) notifying them of the proposed project and soliciting input.</p>
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<p>May 29, 2021 8:14:52 AM</p>	<p>I am writing to express my opposition to the plan to increase Norther Border protection by installing remote video surveillance systems in the northern Vermont towns of Swanton, Highgate, Franklin, Richford, Derby Line and North Troy. Several of these towns- North Troy, Derby Line and Richford, in particular reside in low income regions of the state inhabited by people vulnerable to exploitation, inequity and other unfairness due to low income socio-economic status. The residents of these areas and have already been subjected to enough surveillance, law enforcement presence, and general lack of privacy due to the involvement of multiple state and federal sponsored social services and other programs involved in their lives. Further, the Northeast Kingdom (counties of Orleans, Essex and Caledonia) being the lowest income counties in the state, seem to always be targeted for initiatives that devalue our property, ruin the natural beauty of our remote area, introduce environmental hazards, that in turn harm the health of our wildlife and people - the Casella Coventry Landfill (which imports trash from all over the state to be dumped in Coventry to pollute Lake Memphremagog) and the unsightly wind turbines that sit on top of 2 mountain ranges in our area - Lowell Mountain and Sheffield Heights).</p> <p>Building surveillance towers in poor, northern border towns will further compromise the quality of life for the residents of the proposed towns and surrounding area in many ways - it will further comprise the privacy of people living in these communities, add another layer of law enforcement presence and surveillance in these communities that is not needed, devalue property, disrupt natural habitats and add yet more unsightly, environmentally damaging elements to areas already damaged and exploited by things such as hosting the state's only garbage pit (Casella) and having the most wind turbines ruining our views, devaluing our properties, disrupting our wildlife habitat and mountain top ecosystems and causing night</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns. be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p> <p>Environmental justice issues were addressed in the Draft EA submitted for public comment and can still be found in Section 3.2.</p>
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	<p>sky pollution, not to mention health issues with people who live near them.</p> <p>I really don't think that building surveillance towers in remote regions of Vermont is worth the expense and the risks that the presence of such towers would pose to the residents of the communities in which they will reside. I feel communities such as the ones you are proposing to put these towers in (the ones in the Northeast Kingdom and Richford) in particular, have already been subjected to enough unfortunate things and don't need anything more, such as more towers, and especially surveillance towers that will compromise the privacy and land values of the residents of these towns.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and I sincerely hope the decision will be made NOT to install surveillance towers on the Vermont/New York northern border. It is not necessary.</p> <p>*****</p>	
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<p>May 29, 2021 11:59:53 AM</p>	<p>To whom it may concern in regard to the surveillance towers on the Vermont-Canadian border,</p> <p>I am *****, a resident of Winooski, VT. I am contacting you again to declare my stance strongly against the implementation of the surveillance towers. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement says there will be “no significant impact,” on communities, but I know this will not be true. CBP continues to commit human rights offenses, targeting immigrants, breaking up families, and lowering the quality of life.</p> <p>Increased "border security" is not what we need in order to keep our communities safe. Rather than seeking to deport immigrants, we should be investing in immigrant communities. We should be advocating for safe working conditions, fair pay, and access to stable housing for immigrants, many of which are farmworkers. Listen to the public and to those affected by immigration policy. Our communities are hurting. We must not hurt them further.</p> <p>I stand against this border wall. Human rights for immigrants!</p> <p>Sincerely, ***** Winooski, VT</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. However, this comment is outside the scope of this EA.</p>
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<p>June 3, 2021 7:18:31 AM</p>	<p>I am a voting resident of Vermont. With regard to your announcement:</p> <p>"U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) announces the availability of the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project. Proposed activities would occur along the northern borders of Champlain, New York and Highgate Center, Franklin, Richford, Derby Line, and North Troy, Vermont. CBP has prepared a Draft EA and Draft FONSI to identify and assess the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of relocatable and permanent RVSS towers."</p> <p>I don't think the Northern Border RVSS Project will provide the US Border Patrol (USBP) with enhanced detection capabilities to secure the U.S./Canadian border. People are smarter than that. I think the RSVV is a pointless expenditure, makes you guys look stupid - "Look. There's their tower. Let's go around it (or cut the juice. Or become law abiding citizens...)" Do something smarter, or non-military. I think you are overmilitarized and overfunded. Set an example of peaceful coexistence with Canada. Do something smarter with your funding.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
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<p>June 3, 2021 11:20:24 AM</p>	<p>Good morning,</p> <p>Let me start by thanking you for reopening the comment period for 60 days. I am 100% in favor of border security, whether it fences, walls, more agents in the field, whatever it takes to keep our country safe.</p> <p>My wife and I have owned our farm for 43 years here in Derby Line. Our farm is the neighboring farm of ***** where one of the towers is being proposed. I was born and raised on the farm to the west of me, so I have lived my entire life of 66 years on this hill which sits on the U.S. Canadian border. Having lived here my entire life and raising 3 children we have never once felt unsafe. There has always been the Border Patrol cruising up and down the roads in their SUV's, and ATV's and snowmobiles in our fields, and now since 9-11 we have helicopters flying over frequently. In my mind this is a friendly border and I believe the cameras are unnecessary. *** and I have been neighbors for over 40 years and I consider us as friends. When *** sold his cows many years ago I leased his whole farm. I filled his barn with my dry cows and heifers, *** and his son did the chores for us every day. I feel bad now that after all these years that we are at odds. I erected a small wind tower up on the hill many years ago because of the excellent wind resource. When the turbine snapped off the tower a few years ago I reach out to the Border Patrol to see if they wanted to put radio antennas up there. Reason being milk prices fluctuated greatly over the years and we were always looking for other revenue streams. We sold our cows 3 years ago and no longer need to supplement our milk check. Now my wife and I are trying to decide what to do with our farm. We may continue to lease it to a neighbor, we may decide to divide it up into building lots because of the gorgeous views we have on that hillside. If this tower is erected up there we feel it is a huge invasion of our privacy and anyone who might decide to build on our property. The privacy issue then effects the values of what our building lots would be worth. Who is going to want to build a house with a nice yard directly under 4 cameras sitting on top of a 120 to 150 foot tower?</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Privacy issues are addressed outside of the NEPA process. RVSS tower privacy impacts are addressed in the Privacy Impact Assessment Update for the Border Surveillance Systems (BSS), DHS/CBP/PIA-022(a) (Aug. 21, 2018). This publicly available document can be found at: <a href="https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf">https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp022-bss-september2018.pdf</a>. We believe the Privacy Impact Assessment contains helpful information regarding the type of border security technology that CBP uses, and the type of protocols and procedures that CBP follows to help address privacy concerns.</p> <p>Regarding your concern about potential diminished property values, as part of the planning process CBP reached out to potentially impacted landowners to discuss the project and potential temporary access requirements. CBP works closely with interested and impacted stakeholders and landowners to understand concerns and develop measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts. If a landowner has specific concerns that his or her property will be directly and adversely impacted by the RVSS project, then the landowner may communicate those concerns to CBP, and we will attempt to address such concerns to the extent practicable while still meeting CBP's operational needs.</p>
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	<p>***** owns hundreds of acres so it bothers us why the tower location is right tight up against our property line in a corner where we will border it on two sides. Why can't more cameras be installed on the edge of the roads, in the woods, edge of fields, and more on the border itself that look straight up and down the border? Why do you have to have them on top of a hill looking down on neighbors, friends and family who are law abiding and just want to enjoy life?</p> <p>There was a report issued this past winter regarding the proposed RVSS sites. It was stated that "without 24/7 surveillance capability there would be the probability that cross border violations would increase". Are there any supported facts to establish that probability? After speaking with a lawyer there seems to be a few legal implications referring to this proposed project.</p> <p>Thank you for considering our concerns, *****</p>	
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<p>June 6, 2021 8:14:26 PM</p>	<p>Good evening, I am writing to submit a public comment regarding the Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Project.</p> <p>I am concerned primarily about privacy intrusions inherent to the proposed project. I am also concerned about property rights for the proposed sites. Additionally, I am concerned that indigenous Abenaki tribes have not been consulted. Four Abenaki tribes are recognized by the State of Vermont.</p> <p>I wish to express my preference for the No Action Alternative. *****, Vermont</p>	<p>In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection conducts government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes. In addition, in accordance with 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, the implementing regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC § 306108), Indian tribes may be identified as consulting parties. The definition of Indian tribes (36 CFR § 800.16(m)) 'means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation of village corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.' The four Abenaki tribes are not federally recognized and do not qualify for government-to government consultation under EO 13175, and are not recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States in terms of Section 106 consultation. Therefore, consultation was not conducted with the four Abenaki tribes in Vermont. As stated in the Draft EA, CBP conducted the required consultation with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribes (a federally recognized tribe).</p>
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<p>June 16, 2021 12:18:31 AM</p>	<p>We would like to comment on the proposed surveillance towers in the Swanton sector.</p> <p>We do not believe that the expense of these towers are justified here on the northern border.</p> <p>We also feel that this would be very intrusive for the nearby local residents.</p> <p>Thank You, *****.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>June 16, 2021 10:28:59 PM</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I would like to respectfully submit the attached comments in response to the CBP's Findings of No Significant Impact for the Northern Border Surveillance System.</p> <p>&lt;attached file&gt;</p> <p>Thank you for your time.</p> <p>Sincerely, *****</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-CNB-001a

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017	
Population		477	
Population Density (per sq. mile)		190	
Minority Population		14	
% Minority		3%	
Households		204	
Housing Units		224	
Housing Units Built Before 1950		96	
Per Capita Income		21,067	
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		2.50	
% Land Area		99%	
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		0.02	
% Water Area		1%	

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>			
Total	477	100%	287
Population Reporting One Race	464	97%	342
White	462	97%	287
Black	2	0%	11
American Indian	0	0%	11
Asian	0	0%	11
Pacific Islander	0	0%	11
Some Other Race	0	0%	11
Population Reporting Two or More Races	12	3%	64
Total Hispanic Population	0	0%	13
Total Non-Hispanic Population	476		
White Alone	462	97%	286
Black Alone	2	0%	11
American Indian Alone	0	0%	11
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	0	0%	11
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%	11
Other Race Alone	0	0%	11
Two or More Races Alone	12	3%	64
<b>Population by Sex</b>			
Male	241	51%	139
Female	236	49%	177
<b>Population by Age</b>			
Age 0-4	25	5%	79
Age 0-17	108	23%	120
Age 18+	369	77%	230
Age 65+	58	12%	79

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017

Location: User-specified point center at  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-CNB-001a

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	331	100%	159
Less than 9th Grade	12	4%	69
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	46	14%	86
High School Graduate	121	37%	123
Some College, No Degree	89	27%	122
Associate Degree	25	7%	51
Bachelor's Degree or more	63	19%	48
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	452	100%	260
Speak only English	433	96%	238
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	19	4%	40
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	19	4%	40
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	0	0%	21
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	11
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	11
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	11
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	0	0%	21
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	0	100%	12
Speak Spanish	0	0%	11
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	100%	11
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	11
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	11
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	204	100%	97
< \$15,000	43	21%	70
\$15,000 - \$25,000	34	16%	68
\$25,000 - \$50,000	41	20%	104
\$50,000 - \$75,000	34	17%	83
\$75,000 +	53	26%	67
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	204	100%	97
Owner Occupied	144	71%	105
Renter Occupied	60	29%	58
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	374	100%	249
In Labor Force	191	51%	169
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	13	3%	76
Not In Labor Force	183	49%	139

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified point center at  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-CNB-001a

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.



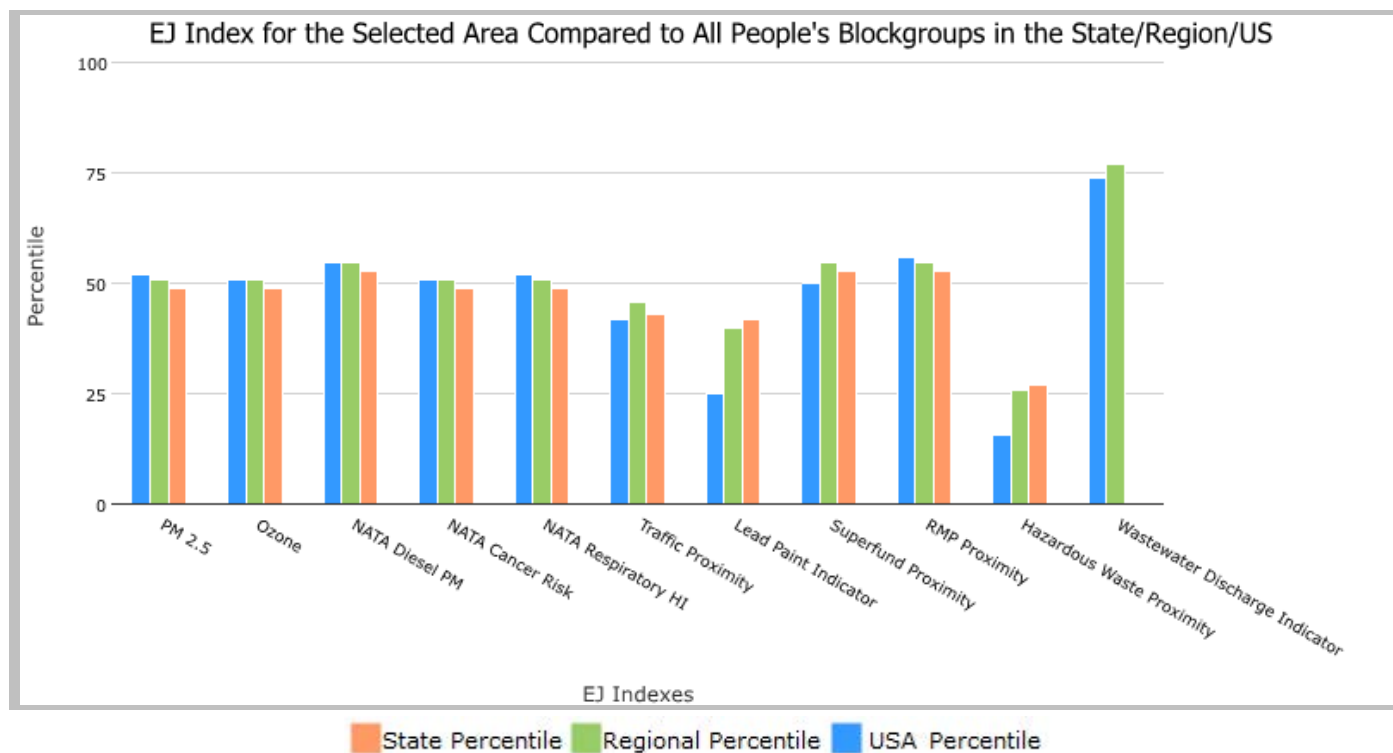
1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], NEW YORK, EPA Region 2

Approximate Population: 477

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-CNB-001a

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for PM2.5	49	51	52
EJ Index for Ozone	49	51	51
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	53	55	55
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	49	51	51
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	49	51	52
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	43	46	42
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	42	40	25
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	53	55	50
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	53	55	56
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	27	26	16
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	77	74



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED] NEW YORK, EPA Region 2

Approximate Population: 477

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-CNB-001a

No map available

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	2

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED] NEW YORK, EPA Region 2

Approximate Population: 477

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-CNB-001a

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	5.88	7.61	4	7.88	2	8.3	6
Ozone (ppb)	35.1	44	0	44.4	0	43	11
NATA* Diesel PM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	0.0847	1.05	1	0.941	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	21	32	16	32	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.24	0.49	13	0.47	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	79	1700	18	1400	18	750	31
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.5	0.56	41	0.51	46	0.28	77
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.027	0.22	3	0.29	2	0.13	24
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.033	0.5	1	0.58	2	0.74	2
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	2.3	42	43	30	49	4	80
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	1.2	N/A	0.92	43	14	37
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	24%	38%	41	37%	42	36%	39
Minority Population	3%	44%	7	44%	6	39%	7
Low Income Population	45%	31%	75	29%	78	33%	73
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	8%	34	8%	33	4%	45
Population With Less Than High School Education	18%	14%	69	13%	72	13%	73
Population Under 5 years of age	5%	6%	48	6%	48	6%	43
Population over 64 years of age	12%	15%	39	15%	41	15%	43

\* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-mile radius  
 Description: SWB-CNB-002a

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017		
Population				148
Population Density (per sq. mile)				88
Minority Population				10
% Minority				7%
Households				57
Housing Units				80
Housing Units Built Before 1950				14
Per Capita Income				20,894
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				2.22
% Land Area				88%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				0.02
% Water Area				1%
		2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>				
Total		148	100%	252
Population Reporting One Race		138	93%	323
White		138	93%	288
Black		0	0%	11
American Indian		0	0%	11
Asian		0	0%	11
Pacific Islander		0	0%	11
Some Other Race		0	0%	11
Population Reporting Two or More Races		10	7%	84
Total Hispanic Population		0	0%	11
Total Non-Hispanic Population		148		
White Alone		138	93%	288
Black Alone		0	0%	11
American Indian Alone		0	0%	11
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone		0	0%	11
Pacific Islander Alone		0	0%	11
Other Race Alone		0	0%	11
Two or More Races Alone		10	7%	84
<b>Population by Sex</b>				
Male		87	48%	115
Female		80	54%	177
<b>Population by Age</b>				
Age 0-4		8	8%	44
Age 0-17		42	29%	120
Age 18+		104	71%	182
Age 65+		18	12%	79

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.  
 N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017 -

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-mile radius  
 Description: SWB-CNB-002a

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	98	100%	159
Less than 9th Grade	11	12%	89
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	12	13%	71
High School Graduate	30	32%	87
Some College, No Degree	38	40%	122
Associate Degree	14	15%	51
Bachelor's Degree or more	4	4%	25
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	138	100%	237
Speak only English	138	100%	204
Non-English at Home <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>	0	0%	11
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	0	0%	11
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	0	0%	11
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	11
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	11
<sup>3,4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	11
<sup>2,3,4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	0	0%	11
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households<sup>5</sup></b>			
Total	0	0%	11
Speak Spanish	0	0%	11
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	0%	11
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	11
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	11
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	57	100%	97
< \$15,000	13	23%	70
\$15,000 - \$25,000	13	23%	88
\$25,000 - \$50,000	10	17%	82
\$50,000 - \$75,000	0	0%	11
\$75,000 +	21	37%	87
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	57	100%	97
Owner Occupied	53	94%	105
Renter Occupied	3	6%	27
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	108	100%	170
In Labor Force	83	58%	134
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	2	2%	20
Not In Labor Force	45	42%	139

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

<sup>5</sup>Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.



Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-mile radius

Description: SWB-CNB-002a

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

Save as PDF



## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED]

NEW YORK, EPA Region 2

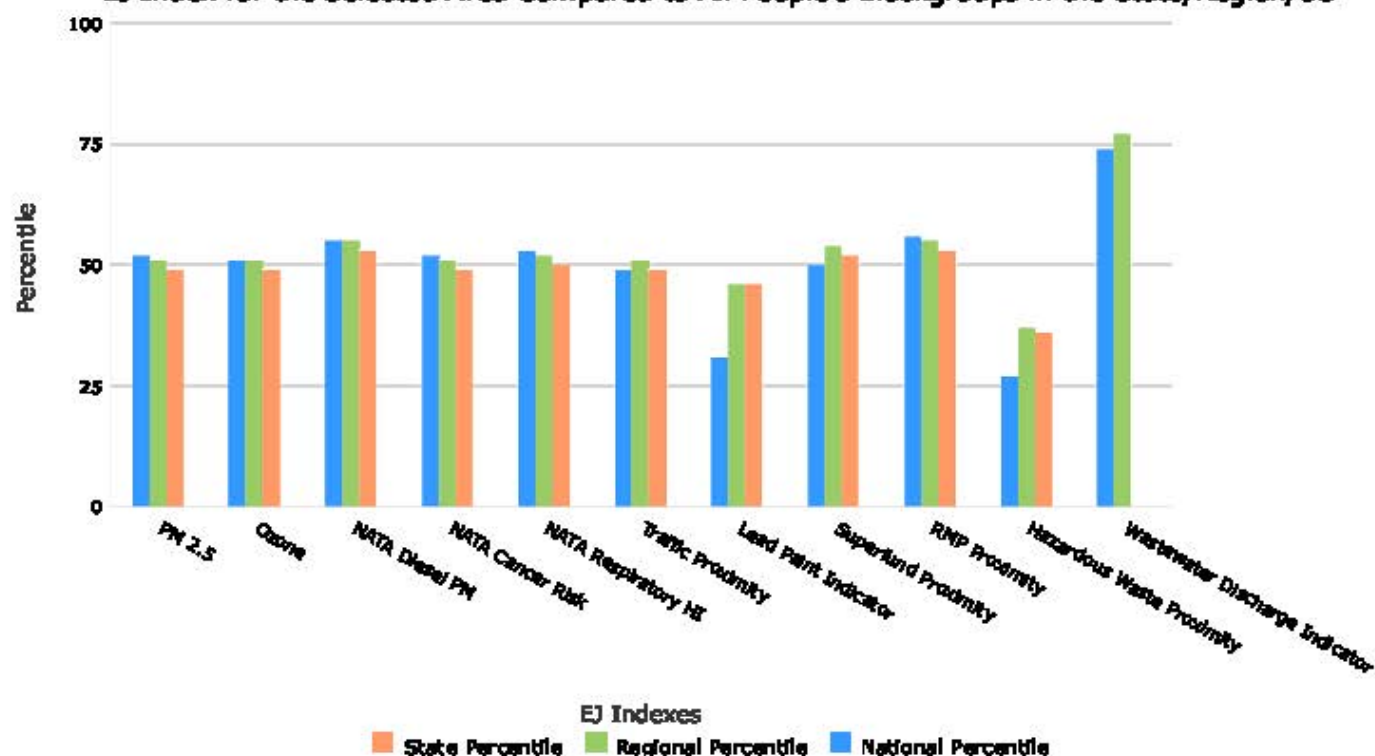
Approximate Population: 146

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-CNB-002a

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	49	51	52
EJ Index for Ozone	49	51	51
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	53	55	55
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	49	51	52
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	50	52	53
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	49	51	49
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	46	46	31
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	52	54	50
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	53	55	56
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	36	37	27
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	77	74

EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

**Sites reporting to EPA**

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

Selected Variables	Value	State		EPA Region		USA	
		Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m³)	5.88	7.61	4	7.88	2	8.3	6
Ozone (ppb)	35.1	44	0	44.4	0	43	11
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.0847	1.05	1	0.941	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk (risk per MM)	21	32	16	32	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.24	0.49	13	0.47	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	19	1700	9	1400	8	750	15
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	0.33	0.56	24	0.51	29	0.28	64
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.029	0.22	4	0.29	2	0.13	26
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.035	0.5	2	0.58	2	0.74	2
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.94	42	31	30	34	4	63
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	1.2	N/A	0.92	43	14	37
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	27%	38%	45	37%	46	36%	45



Minority Population	7%	44%	16	44%	14	39%	16
Low Income Population	47%	31%	77	29%	80	33%	75
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	8%	34	8%	33	4%	45
Population with Less Than High School Education	24%	14%	80	13%	82	13%	84
Population under Age 5	6%	6%	54	6%	54	6%	49
Population over Age 64	12%	15%	40	15%	41	15%	44

\*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice) (<http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>)

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Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-SWS\_001b

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017	
Population		40	
Population Density (per sq. mile)		15	
Minority Population		1	
% Minority		3%	
Households		19	
Housing Units		26	
Housing Units Built Before 1950		7	
Per Capita Income		27,666	
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		2.57	
% Land Area		99%	
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		0.04	
% Water Area		1%	

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>			
Total	40	100%	280
Population Reporting One Race	39	100%	349
White	38	97%	274
Black	0	0%	9
American Indian	1	2%	36
Asian	0	0%	9
Pacific Islander	0	0%	9
Some Other Race	0	0%	12
Population Reporting Two or More Races	0	0%	29
Total Hispanic Population	0	0%	12
Total Non-Hispanic Population	40		
White Alone	38	97%	274
Black Alone	0	0%	9
American Indian Alone	1	2%	36
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	0	0%	9
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%	9
Other Race Alone	0	0%	9
Two or More Races Alone	0	0%	29
<b>Population by Sex</b>			
Male	15	38%	130
Female	24	62%	213
<b>Population by Age</b>			
Age 0-4	1	4%	36
Age 0-17	5	12%	74
Age 18+	35	88%	230
Age 65+	11	29%	155

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-SWS\_001b

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	32	100%	253
Less than 9th Grade	1	3%	28
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	3	8%	64
High School Graduate	14	43%	150
Some College, No Degree	8	24%	106
Associate Degree	2	5%	58
Bachelor's Degree or more	7	22%	112
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	38	100%	272
Speak only English	35	92%	265
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	3	8%	53
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	2	6%	47
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	1	1%	20
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	11
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	11
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	1	1%	21
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	0	100%	13
Speak Spanish	0	0%	9
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	100%	9
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	9
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	19	100%	156
< \$15,000	4	19%	105
\$15,000 - \$25,000	2	10%	72
\$25,000 - \$50,000	5	28%	82
\$50,000 - \$75,000	4	19%	57
\$75,000 +	5	25%	82
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	19	100%	156
Owner Occupied	14	71%	130
Renter Occupied	6	29%	116
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	35	100%	257
In Labor Force	25	71%	200
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	1	3%	36
Not In Labor Force	10	29%	176

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

# EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report



Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-SWS\_001b

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

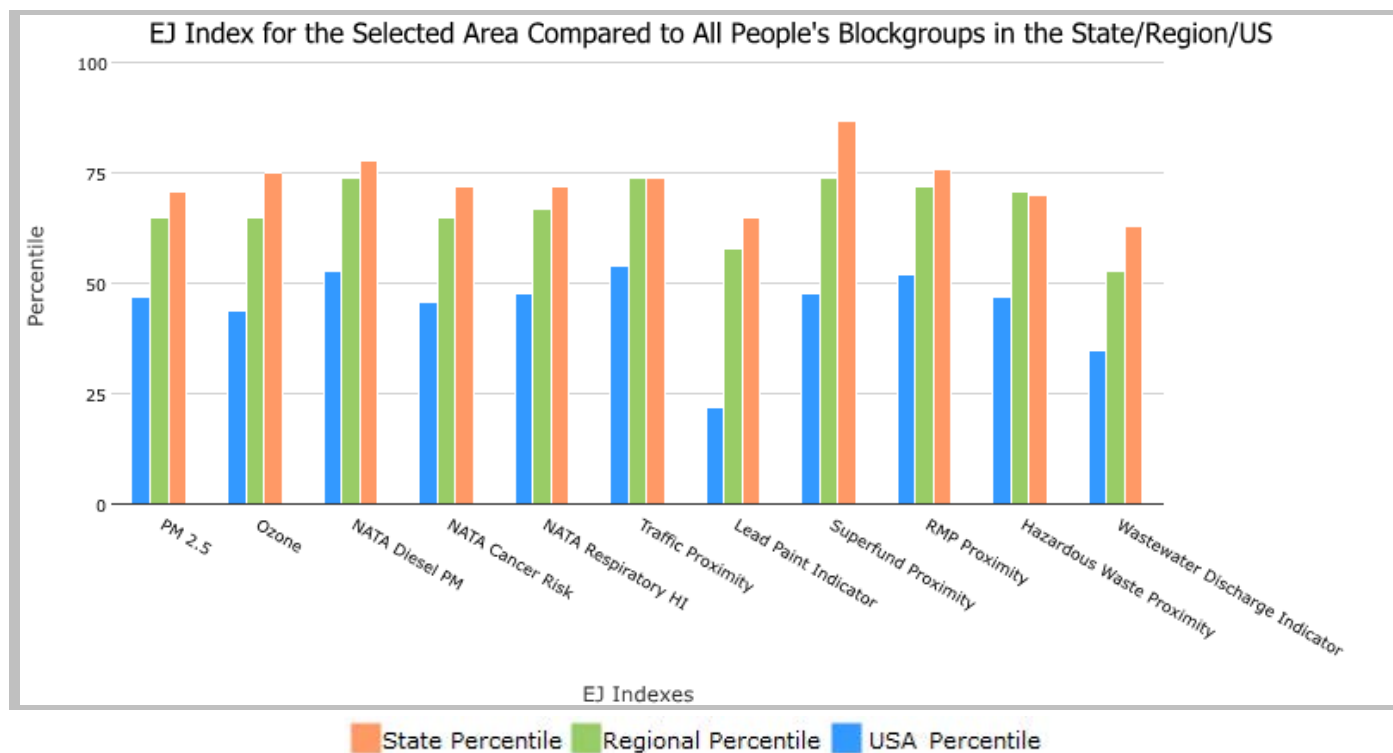
1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 40

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-SWS\_001b

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for PM2.5	71	65	47
EJ Index for Ozone	75	65	44
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	78	74	53
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	72	65	46
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	72	67	48
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	74	74	54
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	65	58	22
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	87	74	48
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	76	72	52
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	70	71	47
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	63	53	35



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)



1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 40

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-SWS\_001b

No map available

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 40

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-SWS\_001b

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	5.48	5.06	84	6.34	11	8.3	3
Ozone (ppb)	35.2	36.4	27	41.1	9	43	11
NATA* Diesel PM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	0.0689	0.103	23	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	20	20	60	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.23	0.23	57	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	0.015	170	21	930	4	750	4
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.33	0.35	54	0.45	39	0.28	65
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.02	0.14	11	0.15	1	0.13	17
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.063	0.17	31	0.57	10	0.74	7
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.11	0.62	45	2.4	13	4	20
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	6.6E-07	0.011	35	0.24	30	14	41
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	21%	18%	71	24%	59	36%	32
Minority Population	3%	7%	26	24%	11	39%	6
Low Income Population	39%	28%	79	25%	79	33%	65
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	1%	73	5%	46	4%	45
Population With Less Than High School Education	12%	8%	78	9%	71	13%	57
Population Under 5 years of age	4%	5%	33	5%	35	6%	25
Population over 64 years of age	29%	18%	93	16%	93	15%	93

\* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)

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Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-SWS-002

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017	
Population		138	
Population Density (per sq. mile)		58	
Minority Population		32	
% Minority		23%	
Households		39	
Housing Units		50	
Housing Units Built Before 1950		13	
Per Capita Income		26,201	
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		2.37	
% Land Area		69%	
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		1.07	
% Water Area		31%	

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>			
Total	138	100%	497
Population Reporting One Race	108	78%	469
White	107	77%	399
Black	0	0%	9
American Indian	2	1%	34
Asian	0	0%	9
Pacific Islander	0	0%	9
Some Other Race	0	0%	9
Population Reporting Two or More Races	30	22%	331
Total Hispanic Population	0	0%	9
Total Non-Hispanic Population	138		
White Alone	107	77%	399
Black Alone	0	0%	9
American Indian Alone	2	1%	34
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	0	0%	9
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%	9
Other Race Alone	0	0%	9
Two or More Races Alone	30	22%	331
<b>Population by Sex</b>			
Male	71	52%	246
Female	67	48%	277
<b>Population by Age</b>			
Age 0-4	2	2%	47
Age 0-17	38	27%	180
Age 18+	101	73%	260
Age 65+	17	12%	121

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.  
 N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.



Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-SWS-002

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	83	100%	255
Less than 9th Grade	14	17%	90
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	3	3%	33
High School Graduate	23	27%	105
Some College, No Degree	34	41%	196
Associate Degree	7	9%	72
Bachelor's Degree or more	10	12%	89
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	136	100%	491
Speak only English	117	86%	407
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	19	14%	137
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	15	11%	108
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	4	3%	50
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	9
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	9
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	4	3%	50
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	0	0%	9
Speak Spanish	0	0%	9
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	9
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	39	100%	92
< \$15,000	2	6%	28
\$15,000 - \$25,000	3	8%	36
\$25,000 - \$50,000	3	8%	34
\$50,000 - \$75,000	6	17%	73
\$75,000 +	24	62%	122
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	39	100%	92
Owner Occupied	27	71%	109
Renter Occupied	11	29%	93
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	102	100%	335
In Labor Force	77	75%	204
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	0	0%	9
Not In Labor Force	26	25%	212

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-SWS-002

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

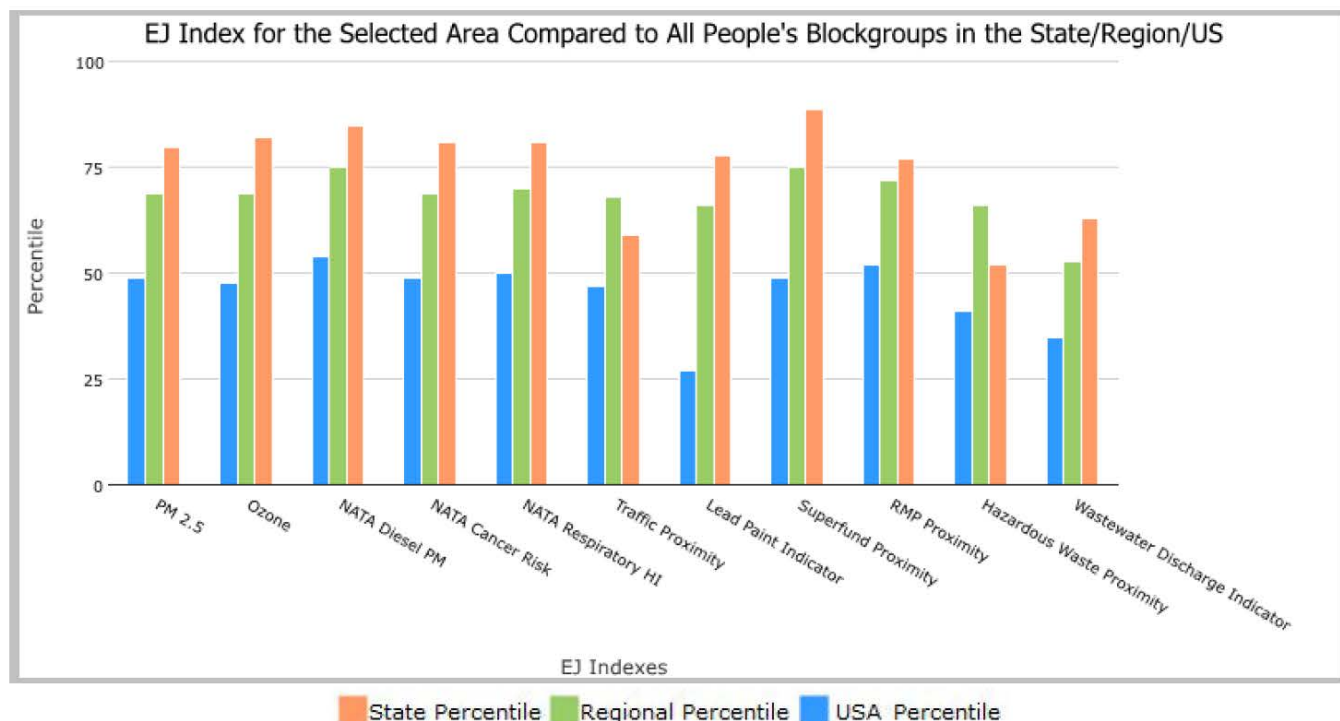
1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 138

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-SWS-002

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for PM2.5	80	69	49
EJ Index for Ozone	82	69	48
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	85	75	54
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	81	69	49
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	81	70	50
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	59	68	47
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	78	66	27
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	89	75	49
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	77	72	52
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	52	66	41
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	63	53	35



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)



1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

**Approximate Population: 138**

**Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14**

SWB-SWS-002



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0



## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)



1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 138

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-SWS-002

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	5.48	5.06	84	6.34	11	8.3	3
Ozone (ppb)	35.2	36.4	27	41.1	9	43	11
NATA* Diesel PM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	0.0689	0.103	23	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	20	20	60	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.23	0.23	57	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	20	170	41	930	13	750	15
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.31	0.35	47	0.45	36	0.28	63
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.023	0.14	17	0.15	2	0.13	20
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.069	0.17	38	0.57	13	0.74	8
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.24	0.62	63	2.4	29	4	39
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	6.6E-07	0.011	35	0.24	30	14	41
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	28%	18%	87	24%	71	36%	46
Minority Population	23%	7%	96	24%	65	39%	41
Low Income Population	33%	28%	66	25%	73	33%	56
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	1%	73	5%	46	4%	45
Population With Less Than High School Education	20%	8%	97	9%	87	13%	78
Population Under 5 years of age	2%	5%	11	5%	15	6%	10
Population over 64 years of age	12%	18%	20	16%	33	15%	42

\* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-RIB-001

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017		
Population				10
Population Density (per sq. mile)				20
Minority Population				0
% Minority				3%
Households				4
Housing Units				6
Housing Units Built Before 1950				2
Per Capita Income				27,666
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				0.53
% Land Area				96%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				0.02
% Water Area				4%
		2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>				
Total		10	100%	280
Population Reporting One Race		10	99%	349
White		10	97%	274
Black		0	0%	9
American Indian		0	1%	36
Asian		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander		0	0%	9
Some Other Race		0	0%	12
Population Reporting Two or More Races		0	1%	29
Total Hispanic Population		0	0%	12
Total Non-Hispanic Population		10		
White Alone		10	97%	274
Black Alone		0	0%	9
American Indian Alone		0	1%	36
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander Alone		0	0%	9
Other Race Alone		0	0%	9
Two or More Races Alone		0	1%	29
<b>Population by Sex</b>				
Male		5	45%	130
Female		6	55%	213
<b>Population by Age</b>				
Age 0-4		0	5%	36
Age 0-17		2	18%	74
Age 18+		8	82%	230
Age 65+		2	20%	155

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-RIB-001

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	8	100%	253
Less than 9th Grade	0	3%	28
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	1	8%	64
High School Graduate	3	43%	150
Some College, No Degree	2	26%	106
Associate Degree	1	10%	58
Bachelor's Degree or more	2	20%	112
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	10	100%	272
Speak only English	9	94%	265
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	1	6%	53
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	0	5%	47
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	0	1%	20
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	11
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	11
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	0	2%	21
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	0	100%	13
Speak Spanish	0	0%	9
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	100%	9
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	9
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	4	100%	156
< \$15,000	0	11%	105
\$15,000 - \$25,000	0	10%	72
\$25,000 - \$50,000	1	24%	82
\$50,000 - \$75,000	1	21%	57
\$75,000 +	1	34%	82
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	4	100%	156
Owner Occupied	3	81%	130
Renter Occupied	1	19%	116
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	9	100%	257
In Labor Force	6	72%	200
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	0	3%	36
Not In Labor Force	2	28%	176

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-RIB-001

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.



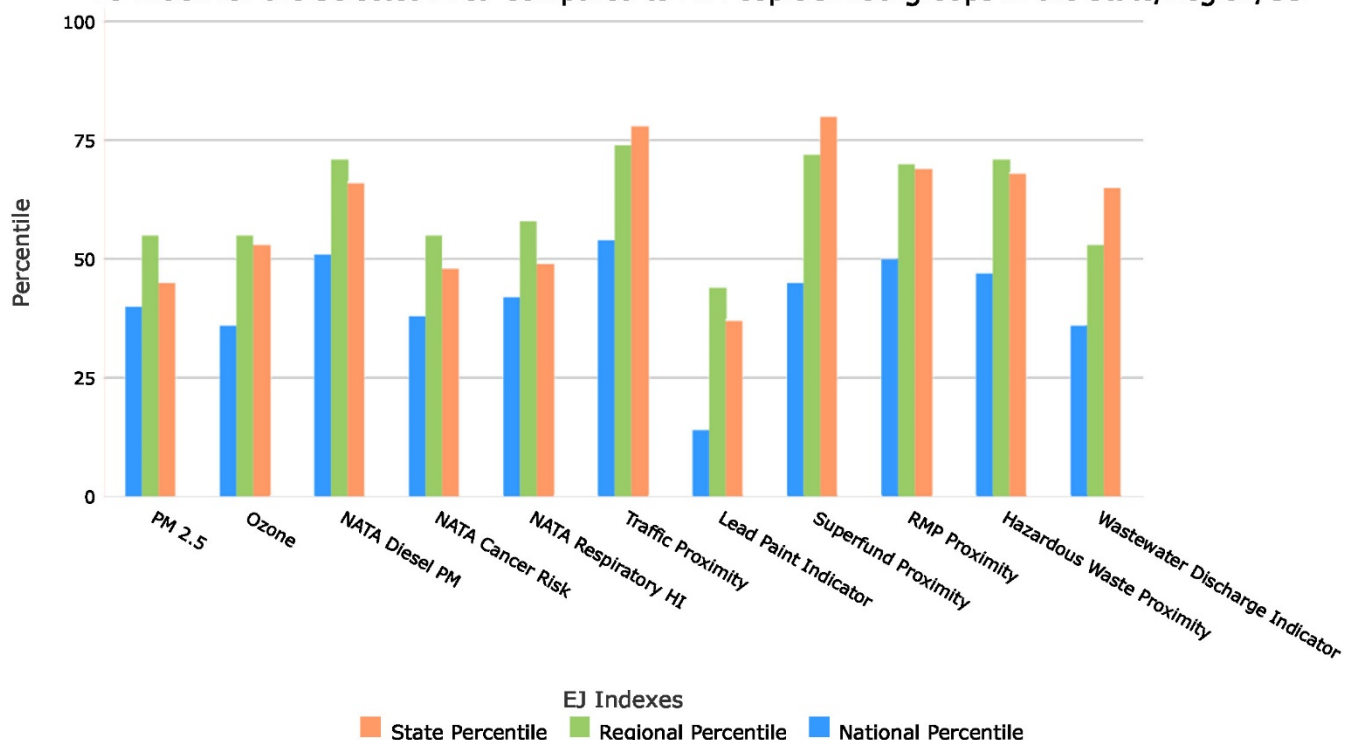
Save as PDF



**EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)**  
**1 miles Ring Centered at 45.014136,-72.977281**  
**VERMONT, EPA Region 1**  
**Approximate Population: 10**  
**Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14**  
**SWB-RIB-001**

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	45	55	40
EJ Index for Ozone	53	55	36
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	66	71	51
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	48	55	38
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	49	58	42
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	78	74	54
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	37	44	14
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	80	72	45
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	69	70	50
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	68	71	47
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	65	53	36

**EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US**



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

**Sites reporting to EPA**

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

Selected Variables	Value	State		EPA Region		USA	
		Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m³)	5.48	5.06	84	6.34	11	8.3	3
Ozone (ppb)	35.2	36.4	27	41.1	9	43	11
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.0689	0.103	23	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk (risk per MM)	20	20	60	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.23	0.23	57	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	0.0072	170	20	930	4	750	4
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	0.36	0.35	58	0.45	43	0.28	67
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.019	0.14	9	0.15	1	0.13	16
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.054	0.17	25	0.57	7	0.74	5
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.084	0.62	35	2.4	8	4	15
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	3.2E-07	0.011	22	0.24	24	14	37
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	18%	18%	55	24%	51	36%	25

Minority Population	3%	7%	30	24%	13	39%	7
Low Income Population	33%	28%	65	25%	72	33%	55
Linguistically Isolated Population	1%	1%	76	5%	47	4%	46
Population with Less Than High School Education	11%	8%	76	9%	70	13%	56
Population under Age 5	5%	5%	50	5%	49	6%	36
Population over Age 64	20%	18%	69	16%	74	15%	78

\*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice) (<http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>)

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Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-RIB-002 (a)

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017		
Population				354
Population Density (per sq. mile)				188
Minority Population				31
% Minority				9%
Households				117
Housing Units				127
Housing Units Built Before 1950				76
Per Capita Income				21,820
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				1.89
% Land Area				99%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				0.03
% Water Area				1%
		2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>				
Total		354	100%	205
Population Reporting One Race		342	97%	297
White		324	91%	193
Black		0	0%	9
American Indian		18	5%	68
Asian		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander		0	0%	9
Some Other Race		0	0%	9
Population Reporting Two or More Races		12	3%	51
Total Hispanic Population		13	4%	66
Total Non-Hispanic Population		341		
White Alone		323	91%	193
Black Alone		0	0%	9
American Indian Alone		6	2%	24
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander Alone		0	0%	9
Other Race Alone		0	0%	9
Two or More Races Alone		12	3%	51
<b>Population by Sex</b>				
Male		164	46%	134
Female		190	54%	116
<b>Population by Age</b>				
Age 0-4		48	13%	71
Age 0-17		84	24%	91
Age 18+		269	76%	138
Age 65+		53	15%	50

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.



Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-RIB-002 (a)

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	244	100%	143
Less than 9th Grade	12	5%	29
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	37	15%	55
High School Graduate	98	40%	94
Some College, No Degree	76	31%	74
Associate Degree	9	4%	28
Bachelor's Degree or more	22	9%	42
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	306	100%	186
Speak only English	293	96%	169
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	13	4%	37
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	8	3%	28
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	5	2%	14
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	24
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	24
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	5	2%	26
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	3	100%	25
Speak Spanish	0	3%	22
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	3	97%	11
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	9
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	117	100%	62
< \$15,000	19	16%	45
\$15,000 - \$25,000	22	19%	48
\$25,000 - \$50,000	23	19%	42
\$50,000 - \$75,000	23	19%	41
\$75,000 +	31	26%	50
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	117	100%	62
Owner Occupied	76	65%	55
Renter Occupied	41	35%	62
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	272	100%	149
In Labor Force	153	56%	132
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	20	7%	54
Not In Labor Force	119	44%	114

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-RIB-002 (a)

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

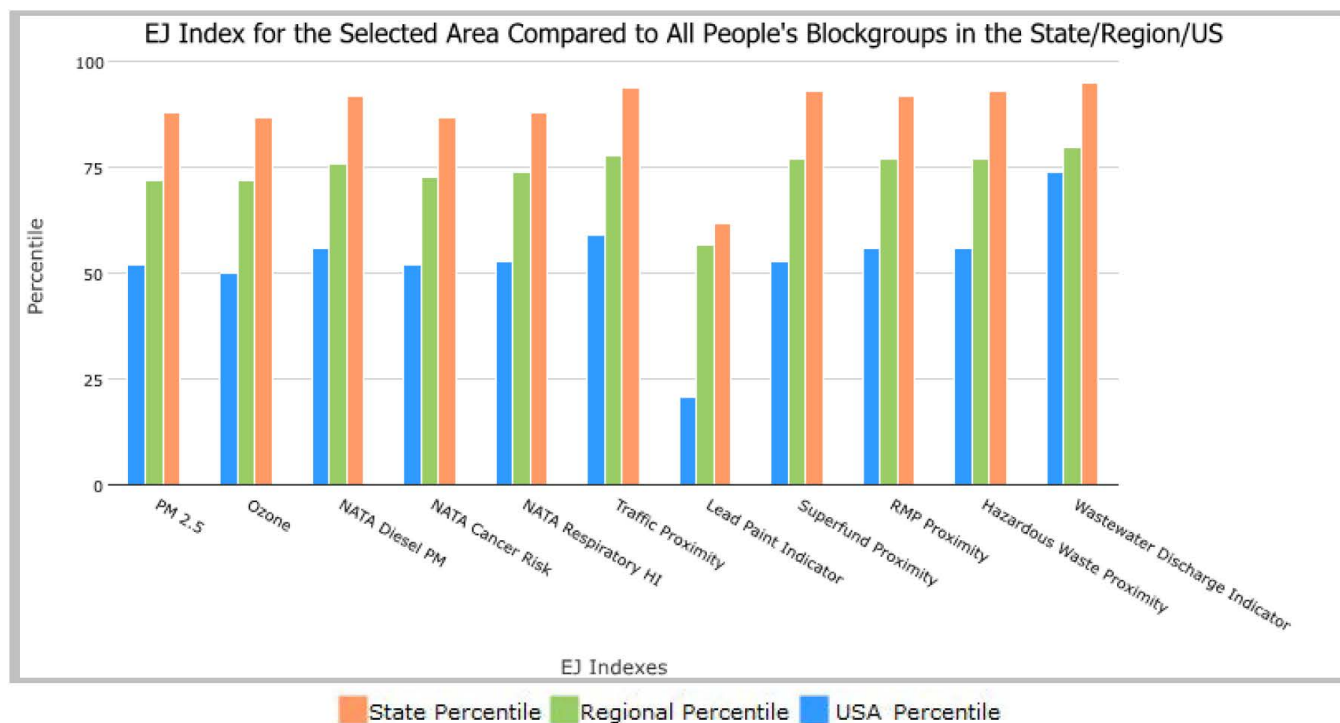
1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 354

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-RIB-002 (a)

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for PM2.5	88	72	52
EJ Index for Ozone	87	72	50
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	92	76	56
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	87	73	52
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	88	74	53
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	94	78	59
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	62	57	21
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	93	77	53
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	92	77	56
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	93	77	56
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	95	80	74



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)



1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED] VERMONT, EPA Region 1

**Approximate Population: 354**

**Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14**

**SWB-RIB-002 (a)**



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0



## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED] VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 354

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-RIB-002 (a)

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	4.87	5.06	35	6.34	2	8.3	1
Ozone (ppb)	35	36.4	19	41.1	8	43	10
NATA* Diesel PM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	0.0514	0.103	3	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	18	20	22	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.19	0.23	9	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	0	170	20	930	4	750	4
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.63	0.35	87	0.45	71	0.28	84
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.014	0.14	0	0.15	0	0.13	10
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.027	0.17	0	0.57	1	0.74	1
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.028	0.62	1	2.4	1	4	2
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	2.7E-10	0.011	22	0.24	24	14	37
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	28%	18%	86	24%	70	36%	45
Minority Population	9%	7%	72	24%	36	39%	19
Low Income Population	46%	28%	89	25%	85	33%	74
Linguistically Isolated Population	3%	1%	90	5%	62	4%	61
Population With Less Than High School Education	20%	8%	97	9%	86	13%	77
Population Under 5 years of age	13%	5%	99	5%	97	6%	95
Population over 64 years of age	15%	18%	35	16%	48	15%	57

\* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-NVB-001

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017		
Population				117
Population Density (per sq. mile)				52
Minority Population				9
% Minority				8%
Households				73
Housing Units				82
Housing Units Built Before 1950				22
Per Capita Income				28,202
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				2.25
% Land Area				97%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				0.06
% Water Area				3%
		2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>				
Total		117	100%	202
Population Reporting One Race		117	100%	284
White		108	92%	201
Black		0	0%	9
American Indian		0	0%	9
Asian		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander		0	0%	9
Some Other Race		9	8%	47
Population Reporting Two or More Races		0	0%	23
Total Hispanic Population		4	3%	35
Total Non-Hispanic Population		114		
White Alone		108	92%	201
Black Alone		0	0%	9
American Indian Alone		0	0%	9
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander Alone		0	0%	9
Other Race Alone		5	4%	34
Two or More Races Alone		0	0%	23
<b>Population by Sex</b>				
Male		62	53%	119
Female		55	47%	115
<b>Population by Age</b>				
Age 0-4		0	0%	24
Age 0-17		9	8%	57
Age 18+		108	92%	155
Age 65+		42	35%	80

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-NVB-001

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	103	100%	147
Less than 9th Grade	4	4%	16
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	10	10%	38
High School Graduate	49	47%	106
Some College, No Degree	19	19%	83
Associate Degree	5	5%	44
Bachelor's Degree or more	21	21%	71
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	117	100%	197
Speak only English	112	95%	173
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	5	5%	28
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	5	4%	27
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	0	0%	11
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	9
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	9
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	0	0%	11
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	0	0%	9
Speak Spanish	0	0%	9
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	9
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	73	100%	91
< \$15,000	14	19%	38
\$15,000 - \$25,000	8	11%	41
\$25,000 - \$50,000	23	31%	80
\$50,000 - \$75,000	14	19%	57
\$75,000 +	15	20%	49
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	73	100%	91
Owner Occupied	56	76%	77
Renter Occupied	17	24%	49
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	111	100%	170
In Labor Force	41	37%	118
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	0	0%	15
Not In Labor Force	69	63%	118

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-NVB-001

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

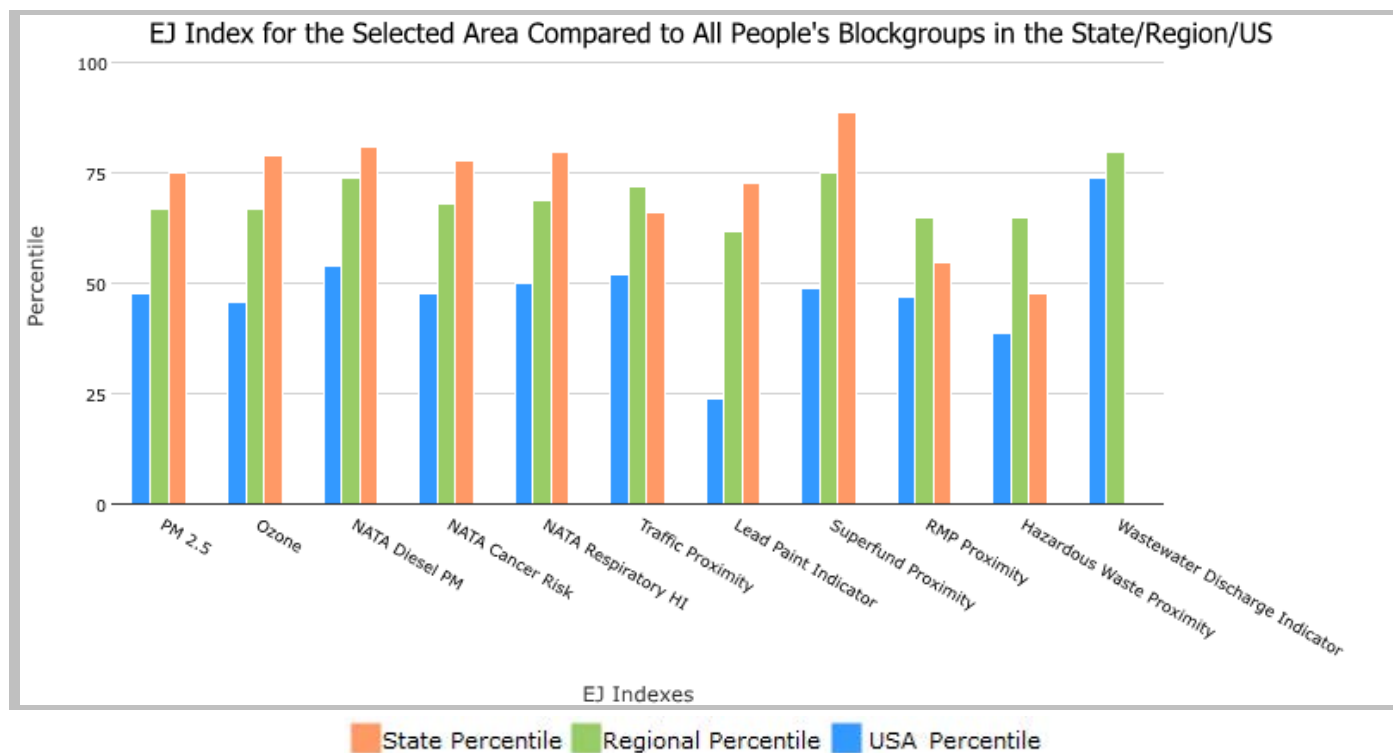
1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 117

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-NVB-001

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for PM2.5	75	67	48
EJ Index for Ozone	79	67	46
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	81	74	54
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	78	68	48
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	80	69	50
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	66	72	52
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	73	62	24
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	89	75	49
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	55	65	47
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	48	65	39
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	80	74



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)



1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED] VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 117

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-NVB-001



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED] VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 117

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-NVB-001

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	5.3	5.06	70	6.34	7	8.3	2
Ozone (ppb)	34.3	36.4	4	41.1	5	43	9
NATA* Diesel PM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	0.0695	0.103	24	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	19	20	37	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.21	0.23	33	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	2.1	170	29	930	6	750	7
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.32	0.35	52	0.45	38	0.28	64
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.02	0.14	10	0.15	1	0.13	17
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.12	0.17	71	0.57	26	0.74	20
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.24	0.62	62	2.4	28	4	39
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	0.011	N/A	0.24	24	14	37
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	18%	18%	56	24%	51	36%	25
Minority Population	8%	7%	69	24%	33	39%	18
Low Income Population	28%	28%	50	25%	65	33%	46
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	1%	73	5%	46	4%	45
Population With Less Than High School Education	13%	8%	85	9%	76	13%	63
Population Under 5 years of age	0%	5%	4	5%	6	6%	4
Population over 64 years of age	35%	18%	98	16%	97	15%	97

\* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)

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Location: User-specified point center at  
Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
Description: SWB-NVB-002

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017	
Population		760	
Population Density (per sq. mile)		416	
Minority Population		26	
% Minority		3%	
Households		388	
Housing Units		451	
Housing Units Built Before 1950		189	
Per Capita Income		28,202	
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		1.83	
% Land Area		98%	
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		0.04	
% Water Area		2%	

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>			
Total	760	100%	202
Population Reporting One Race	742	98%	284
White	734	97%	201
Black	0	0%	9
American Indian	0	0%	9
Asian	3	0%	9
Pacific Islander	0	0%	9
Some Other Race	5	1%	47
Population Reporting Two or More Races	18	2%	23
Total Hispanic Population	2	0%	35
Total Non-Hispanic Population	758		
White Alone	734	97%	201
Black Alone	0	0%	9
American Indian Alone	0	0%	9
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	3	0%	9
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%	9
Other Race Alone	3	0%	34
Two or More Races Alone	18	2%	23
<b>Population by Sex</b>			
Male	355	47%	119
Female	406	53%	115
<b>Population by Age</b>			
Age 0-4	23	3%	24
Age 0-17	150	20%	57
Age 18+	611	80%	155
Age 65+	152	20%	80

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017



Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-NVB-002

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	551	100%	147
Less than 9th Grade	7	1%	16
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	28	5%	38
High School Graduate	173	31%	106
Some College, No Degree	177	32%	83
Associate Degree	51	9%	44
Bachelor's Degree or more	167	30%	71
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	737	100%	197
Speak only English	705	96%	173
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	32	4%	28
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	29	4%	27
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	4	0%	11
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	9
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	9
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	4	0%	11
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	0	0%	9
Speak Spanish	0	0%	9
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	9
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	388	100%	91
< \$15,000	44	11%	38
\$15,000 - \$25,000	45	12%	41
\$25,000 - \$50,000	90	23%	80
\$50,000 - \$75,000	85	22%	57
\$75,000 +	123	32%	49
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	388	100%	91
Owner Occupied	278	72%	77
Renter Occupied	110	28%	49
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	637	100%	170
In Labor Force	405	64%	118
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	8	1%	15
Not In Labor Force	232	36%	118

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-NVB-002

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

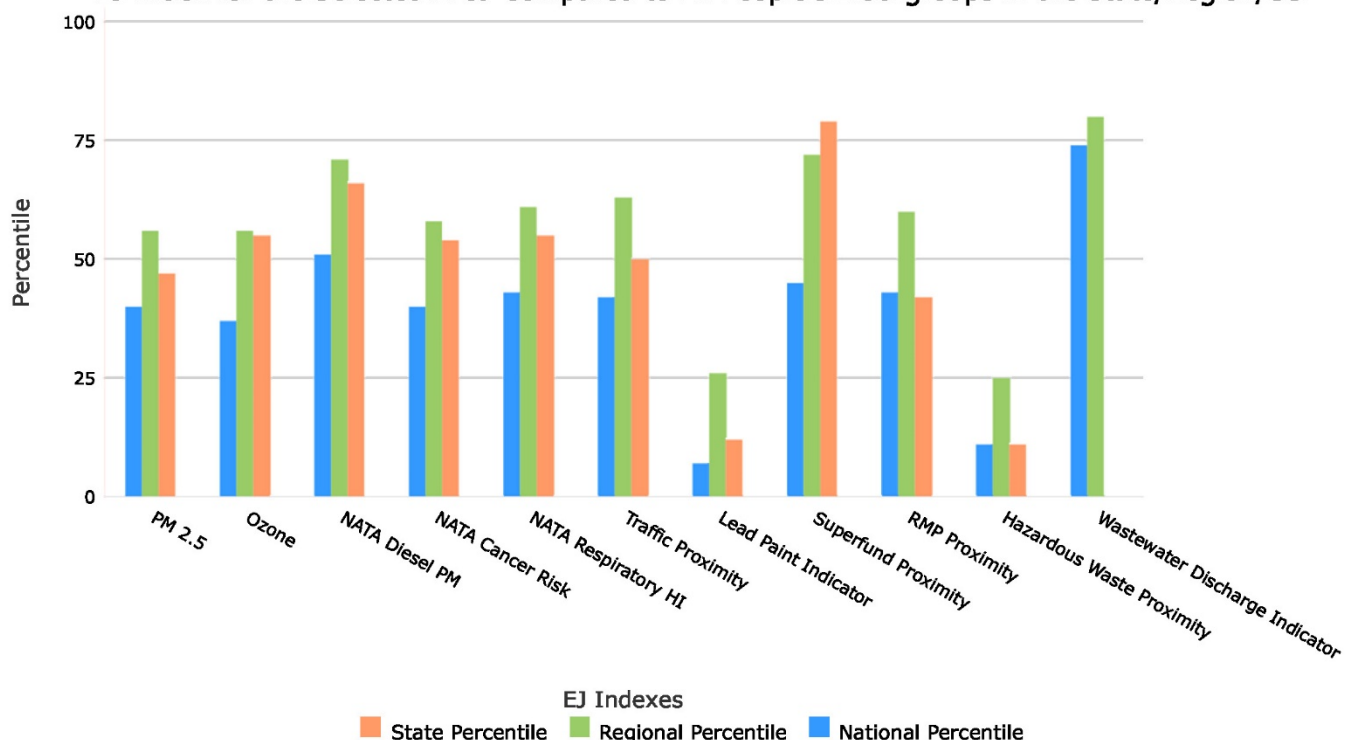
Save as PDF



**EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)**  
**1 miles Ring Centered at 45.004142,-72.089661**  
**VERMONT, EPA Region 1**  
**Approximate Population: 760**  
**Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14**  
**SWB-NVB-002**

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	47	56	40
EJ Index for Ozone	55	56	37
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	66	71	51
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	54	58	40
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	55	61	43
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	50	63	42
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	12	26	7
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	79	72	45
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	42	60	43
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	11	25	11
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	80	74

**EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US**



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

**Sites reporting to EPA**

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	1

Selected Variables	Value	State		EPA Region		USA	
		Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m³)	5.3	5.06	70	6.34	7	8.3	2
Ozone (ppb)	34.3	36.4	4	41.1	5	43	9
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.0695	0.103	24	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk (risk per MM)	19	20	37	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.21	0.23	33	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	27	170	45	930	15	750	18
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	0.59	0.35	83	0.45	67	0.28	82
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.019	0.14	8	0.15	1	0.13	16
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.1	0.17	67	0.57	22	0.74	16
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.4	0.62	85	2.4	60	4	70
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	0.011	N/A	0.24	24	14	37
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	14%	18%	38	24%	39	36%	17

Minority Population	3%	7%	35	24%	14	39%	8
Low Income Population	25%	28%	43	25%	60	33%	42
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	1%	73	5%	46	4%	45
Population with Less Than High School Education	6%	8%	43	9%	47	13%	35
Population under Age 5	3%	5%	25	5%	28	6%	20
Population over Age 64	20%	18%	67	16%	73	15%	77

\*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice) (<http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>)

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
 Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
 Description: SWB-RIB-002(b)

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017		
Population				121
Population Density (per sq. mile)				85
Minority Population				9
% Minority				7%
Households				40
Housing Units				44
Housing Units Built Before 1950				22
Per Capita Income				21,820
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				1.44
% Land Area				99%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)				0.02
% Water Area				1%
		2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>				
Total		121	100%	205
Population Reporting One Race		118	97%	297
White		114	94%	193
Black		0	0%	9
American Indian		4	3%	68
Asian		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander		0	0%	9
Some Other Race		0	0%	9
Population Reporting Two or More Races		4	3%	51
Total Hispanic Population		4	3%	66
Total Non-Hispanic Population		117		
White Alone		113	93%	193
Black Alone		0	0%	9
American Indian Alone		1	1%	24
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone		0	0%	9
Pacific Islander Alone		0	0%	9
Other Race Alone		0	0%	9
Two or More Races Alone		4	3%	51
<b>Population by Sex</b>				
Male		61	50%	134
Female		60	50%	116
<b>Population by Age</b>				
Age 0-4		13	11%	71
Age 0-17		30	25%	91
Age 18+		91	75%	138
Age 65+		16	13%	50

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-RIB-002(b)

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	82	100%	143
Less than 9th Grade	4	4%	29
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	10	12%	55
High School Graduate	36	44%	94
Some College, No Degree	23	28%	74
Associate Degree	4	5%	28
Bachelor's Degree or more	9	11%	42
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	108	100%	186
Speak only English	103	95%	169
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	5	5%	37
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	4	3%	28
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	1	1%	14
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	24
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	24
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	2	2%	26
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	1	100%	25
Speak Spanish	0	36%	22
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	1	64%	11
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	9
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	40	100%	62
< \$15,000	5	12%	45
\$15,000 - \$25,000	7	16%	48
\$25,000 - \$50,000	9	22%	42
\$50,000 - \$75,000	8	19%	41
\$75,000 +	12	30%	50
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	40	100%	62
Owner Occupied	29	73%	55
Renter Occupied	11	27%	62
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	93	100%	149
In Labor Force	59	63%	132
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	6	6%	54
Not In Labor Force	34	37%	114

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.



# EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report



Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-RIB-002(b)

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.



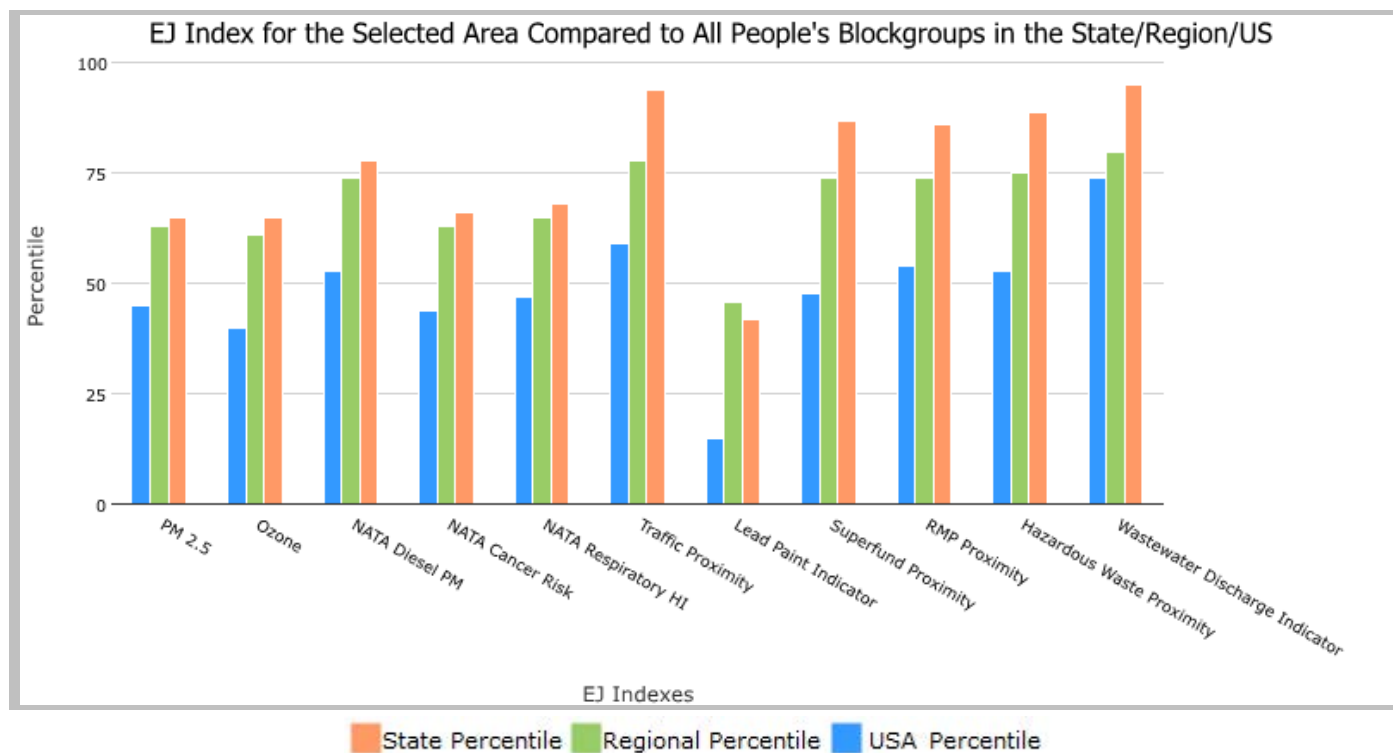
1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 121

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-RIB-002(b)

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for PM2.5	65	63	45
EJ Index for Ozone	65	61	40
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	78	74	53
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	66	63	44
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	68	65	47
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	94	78	59
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	42	46	15
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	87	74	48
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	86	74	54
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	89	75	53
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	95	80	74



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 121

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-RIB-002(b)

No map available

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

1 miles Ring Centered at [REDACTED], VERMONT, EPA Region 1

Approximate Population: 121

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

SWB-RIB-002(b)

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	4.93	5.06	38	6.34	2	8.3	1
Ozone (ppb)	35	36.4	21	41.1	8	43	10
NATA* Diesel PM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	0.0535	0.103	4	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	18	20	27	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.2	0.23	16	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	0	170	20	930	4	750	4
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.53	0.35	80	0.45	61	0.28	78
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.015	0.14	0	0.15	0	0.13	11
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.03	0.17	1	0.57	1	0.74	1
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.031	0.62	2	2.4	1	4	3
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	2E-10	0.011	22	0.24	24	14	37
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	23%	18%	80	24%	63	36%	37
Minority Population	7%	7%	67	24%	31	39%	16
Low Income Population	39%	28%	78	25%	79	33%	65
Linguistically Isolated Population	3%	1%	91	5%	62	4%	62
Population With Less Than High School Education	17%	8%	93	9%	82	13%	72
Population Under 5 years of age	11%	5%	97	5%	93	6%	89
Population over 64 years of age	13%	18%	28	16%	40	15%	49

\* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)

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Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]  
Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius  
Description: SWB-NVB-003

Summary of ACS Estimates		2013 - 2017	
Population			262
Population Density (per sq. mile)			189
Minority Population			17
% Minority			6%
Households			129
Housing Units			163
Housing Units Built Before 1950			79
Per Capita Income			19,364
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)			1.39
% Land Area			99%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)			0.01
% Water Area			1%

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>			
Total	262	100%	164
Population Reporting One Race	259	99%	224
White	246	94%	164
Black	1	0%	5
American Indian	12	4%	32
Asian	1	0%	5
Pacific Islander	0	0%	9
Some Other Race	0	0%	9
Population Reporting Two or More Races	4	1%	18
Total Hispanic Population	0	0%	9
Total Non-Hispanic Population	262		
White Alone	246	94%	164
Black Alone	1	0%	5
American Indian Alone	12	4%	32
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	1	0%	5
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%	9
Other Race Alone	0	0%	9
Two or More Races Alone	4	1%	18
<b>Population by Sex</b>			
Male	129	49%	93
Female	133	51%	87
<b>Population by Age</b>			
Age 0-4	21	8%	39
Age 0-17	62	24%	64
Age 18+	200	76%	96
Age 65+	45	17%	40

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-NVB-003

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	168	100%	82
Less than 9th Grade	12	7%	25
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	27	16%	37
High School Graduate	65	39%	50
Some College, No Degree	48	29%	46
Associate Degree	7	4%	14
Bachelor's Degree or more	15	9%	24
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	241	100%	144
Speak only English	232	96%	121
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	9	4%	18
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	7	3%	15
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	2	1%	11
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	9
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	9
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	9
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	2	1%	11
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	2	100%	11
Speak Spanish	0	0%	9
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	1	40%	3
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	9
Speak Other Languages	1	60%	5
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	129	100%	63
< \$15,000	24	18%	33
\$15,000 - \$25,000	22	17%	36
\$25,000 - \$50,000	39	30%	45
\$50,000 - \$75,000	24	18%	29
\$75,000 +	21	16%	25
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	129	100%	63
Owner Occupied	93	72%	52
Renter Occupied	36	28%	44
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	209	100%	121
In Labor Force	126	60%	81
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	6	3%	19
Not In Labor Force	84	40%	73

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified point center at [REDACTED]

Ring (buffer): 1-miles radius

Description: SWB-NVB-003

	2013 - 2017 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 - 2017.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

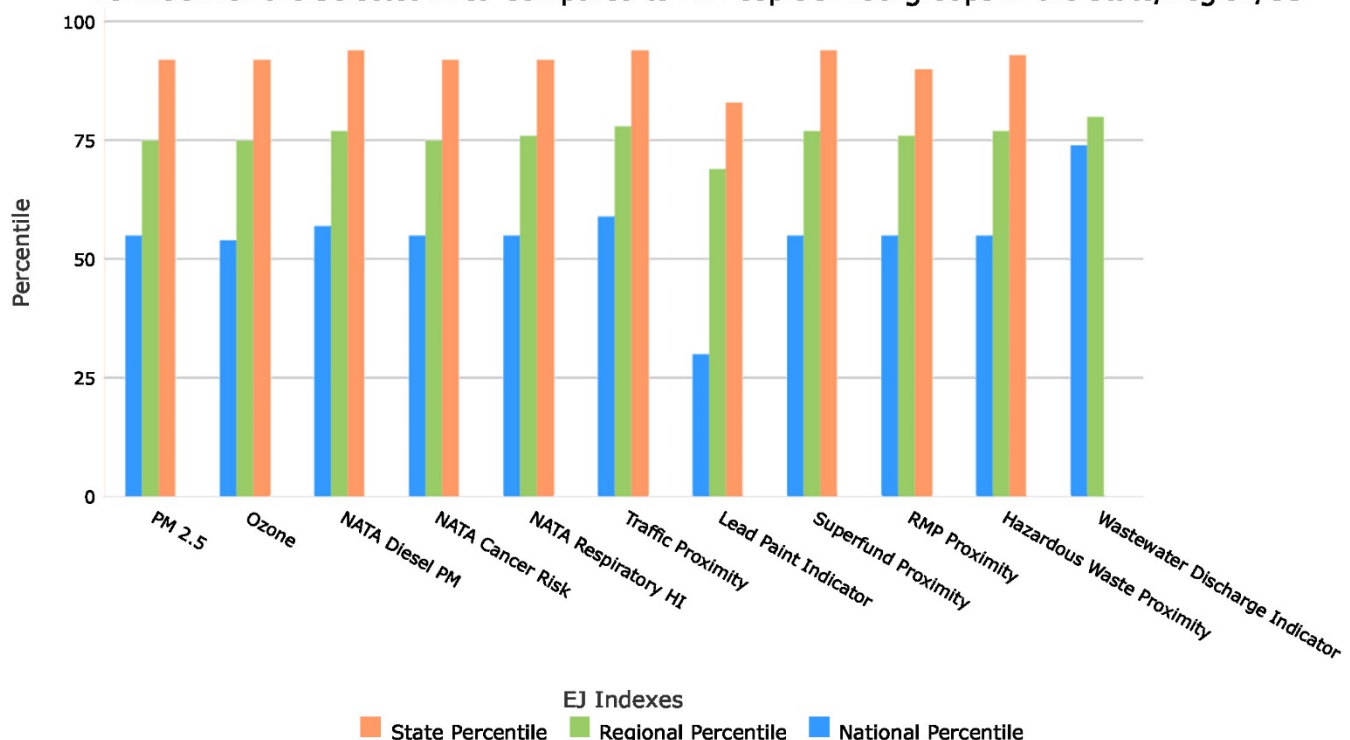
Save as PDF



**EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)**  
**1 miles Ring Centered at 45.006981,-72.415823**  
**VERMONT, EPA Region 1**  
**Approximate Population: 262**  
**Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14**  
**SWB-NVB-003**

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	92	75	55
EJ Index for Ozone	92	75	54
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	94	77	57
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	92	75	55
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	92	76	55
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	94	78	59
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	83	69	30
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	94	77	55
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	90	76	55
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	93	77	55
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	80	74

**EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US**



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

**Sites reporting to EPA**

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

Selected Variables	Value	State		EPA Region		USA	
		Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m³)	5.02	5.06	47	6.34	3	8.3	1
Ozone (ppb)	34.6	36.4	13	41.1	7	43	9
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.0487	0.103	2	0.344	<50th	0.479	<50th
NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk (risk per MM)	18	20	16	25	<50th	32	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.19	0.23	14	0.31	<50th	0.44	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	0	170	20	930	4	750	4
Lead Paint Indicator (% pre-1960s housing)	0.51	0.35	78	0.45	59	0.28	77
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.016	0.14	1	0.15	0	0.13	13
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.063	0.17	30	0.57	10	0.74	7
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.06	0.62	23	2.4	4	4	9
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	0.011	N/A	0.24	24	14	37
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	30%	18%	91	24%	72	36%	49



Minority Population	6%	7%	60	24%	28	39%	14
Low Income Population	53%	28%	93	25%	89	33%	81
Linguistically Isolated Population	1%	1%	80	5%	50	4%	50
Population with Less Than High School Education	24%	8%	99	9%	90	13%	83
Population under Age 5	8%	5%	88	5%	83	6%	73
Population over Age 64	17%	18%	49	16%	61	15%	68

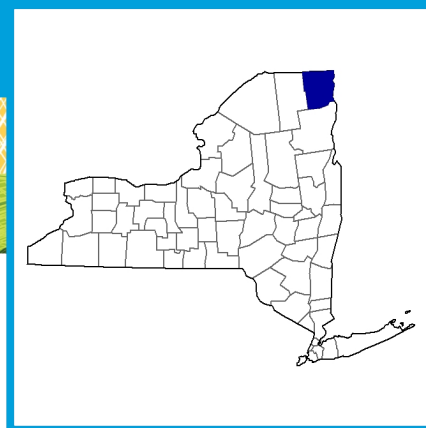
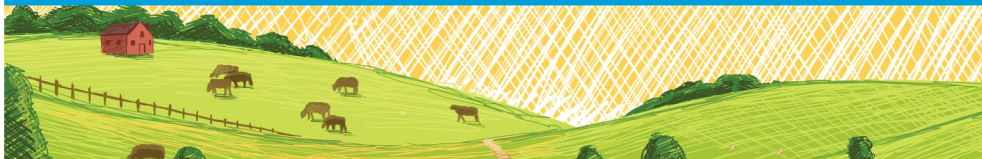
\*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice) (<http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>)

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

**Table 1 Proposed RVSS Sites within the ROI, USBP Swanton Sector**

Site Name	Land Use	Real Property/Zoning
SWB-CNB-001a	Rangeland; Undeveloped	classified by the New York State Office of Real Property Services as 484 - One Story Small Structure
SWB-CNB-002a	Forestland; Undeveloped	classified by the New York State Office of Real Property Services as 314 - Rural Vacant Lots of 10 Acres or Less
SWB-SWS-001b	Rangeland; Undeveloped	NA
SWB-RIB-001	Agriculture; Undeveloped	NA
SWB-NVB-001	Rangeland; Undeveloped	NA
SWB-NVB-002	Government; Developed	NA
SWB-NVB-003	Vacant; Developed	NA
SWB-SWS-002	Existing Tower; Developed	NA
SWB-RIB-002 (a)	Agriculture; Undeveloped	NA
SWB-RIB-002 (b)	Government; Undeveloped	NA



## Clinton County New York

### Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	588	-2
Land in farms (acres)	161,605	+10
Average size of farm (acres)	275	+13
<b>Total</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	167,789,000	+13
Government payments	127,000	-92
Farm-related income	4,063,000	+64
Total farm production expenses	122,577,000	+5
Net cash farm income	49,402,000	+35
<b>Per farm average</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	285,356	+15
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	3,099	-72
Farm-related income	20,113	+97
Total farm production expenses	208,465	+8
Net cash farm income	84,016	+39

**3** Percent of state agriculture sales

#### Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	27
Livestock, poultry, and products	73

#### Land in Farms by Use (%) <sup>a</sup>

Cropland	53
Pastureland	7
Woodland	32
Other	7

**Acres irrigated: 771**

(Z)% of land in farms

#### Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	10
Reduced till	6
Intensive till	17
Cover crop	5

### Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
Less than \$2,500	196	33
\$2,500 to \$4,999	41	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	83	14
\$10,000 to \$24,999	85	14
\$25,000 to \$49,999	47	8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	30	5
\$100,000 or more	106	18

### Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
1 to 9 acres	70	12
10 to 49 acres	93	16
50 to 179 acres	207	35
180 to 499 acres	138	23
500 to 999 acres	46	8
1,000 + acres	34	6

## Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,789</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>44,559</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	7,957	21	55	1,460	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	1,637	34	60	609	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	24,207	6	60	97	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	450	46	60	1,070	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	97	30	53	268	1,384
Other crops and hay	10,211	8	55	244	3,040
<b>Livestock, poultry, and products</b>	<b>123,230</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Poultry and eggs	(D)	1	57	(D)	3,007
Cattle and calves	(D)	(D)	55	(D)	3,055
Milk from cows	69,077	14	51	124	1,892
Hogs and pigs	47	40	55	1,127	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	19	54	54	2,207	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	221	31	55	887	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	34	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	84	37	58	803	2,878

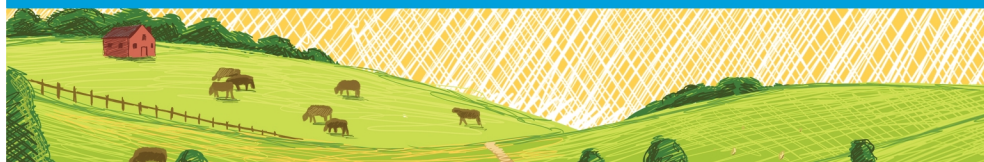
Total Producers <sup>c</sup>	976	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	655	Have internet access	Forage (hay/haylage), all	37,445
Female	321		Corn for silage or greenchop	13,355
			Corn for grain	10,163
<b>Age</b>			Apples	3,283
<35	77	Farm organically	Oats for grain	826
35 – 64	647			
65 and older	252			
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	12	Sell directly to consumers		
Asian	1			
Black or African American	1			
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-			
White	962	Hire farm labor		
More than one race	-			
<b>Other characteristics</b>				
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	4	Are family farms		
With military service	87			
New and beginning farmers	276			
			<b>Livestock Inventory</b> (Dec 31, 2017)	
			Broilers and other meat-type chickens	1,040
			Cattle and calves	33,373
			Goats	254
			Hogs and pigs	149
			Horses and ponies	946
			Layers	(D)
			Pullets	(D)
			Sheep and lambs	297
			Turkeys	48

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

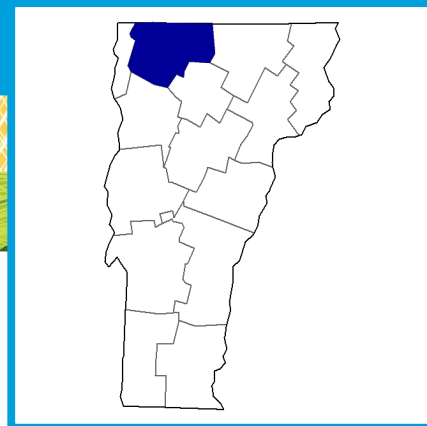
<sup>a</sup> May not add to 100% due to rounding. <sup>b</sup> Among counties whose rank can be displayed. <sup>c</sup> Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.

<sup>d</sup> Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at [www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf). <sup>e</sup> Position below the line does not indicate rank.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.



# Franklin County Vermont



## Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	729	-1
Land in farms (acres)	189,699	+2
Average size of farm (acres)	260	+3
<b>Total</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	185,613,000	+1
Government payments	965,000	-67
Farm-related income	7,201,000	+22
Total farm production expenses	142,623,000	-6
Net cash farm income	51,156,000	+22
<b>Per farm average</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	254,614	+2
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	11,350	-3
Farm-related income	19,676	+26
Total farm production expenses	195,642	-5
Net cash farm income	70,173	+24

**24** Percent of state agriculture sales

### Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	21
Livestock, poultry, and products	79

### Land in Farms by Use (%) <sup>a</sup>

Cropland	44
Pastureland	9
Woodland	42
Other	5

**Acres irrigated: 284**

(Z)% of land in farms

### Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	6
Reduced till	9
Intensive till	14
Cover crop	11

## Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
Less than \$2,500	176	24
\$2,500 to \$4,999	48	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	73	10
\$10,000 to \$24,999	80	11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	89	12
\$50,000 to \$99,999	32	4
\$100,000 or more	231	32

## Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
1 to 9 acres	74	10
10 to 49 acres	154	21
50 to 179 acres	218	30
180 to 499 acres	203	28
500 to 999 acres	51	7
1,000 + acres	29	4

## Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,613</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>38,698</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	3,918	2	14	1,726	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	1,640	6	14	608	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	11	14	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	2,032	5	14	646	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	(D)	6	13	(D)	1,384
Other crops and hay	30,678	1	14	69	3,040
<b>Livestock, poultry, and products</b>	<b>146,916</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Poultry and eggs	(D)	2	14	(D)	3,007
Cattle and calves	14,453	1	14	1,005	3,055
Milk from cows	129,508	1	14	59	1,892
Hogs and pigs	74	10	14	986	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	1,419	1	14	122	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	(D)	9	14	(D)	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	6	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	176	5	13	568	2,878

Total Producers <sup>c</sup>	1,378	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres <sup>d</sup>		
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	845	Have internet access	Forage (hay/haylage), all	49,414	
Female	533		Corn for silage or greenchop	21,053	
			Corn for grain	5,527	
<b>Age</b>			Vegetables harvested, all	287	
<35	132	Farm organically	Soybeans for beans	286	
35 – 64	843				
65 and older	403				
<b>Race</b>					
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	Sell directly to consumers	<b>Livestock Inventory</b> (Dec 31, 2017)		
Asian	1		Broilers and other		
Black or African American	-		meat-type chickens	2,880	
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-	Hire farm labor	Cattle and calves	56,589	
White	1,361		Goats	1,424	
More than one race	16		Hogs and pigs	172	
			Horses and ponies	373	
<b>Other characteristics</b>			Layers	22,264	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	10	Are family farms	Pullets	363	
With military service	99		Sheep and lambs	405	
New and beginning farmers	328		Turkeys	203	

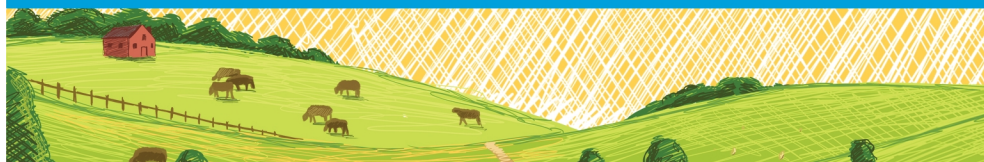
See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

<sup>a</sup> May not add to 100% due to rounding. <sup>b</sup> Among counties whose rank can be displayed. <sup>c</sup> Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.

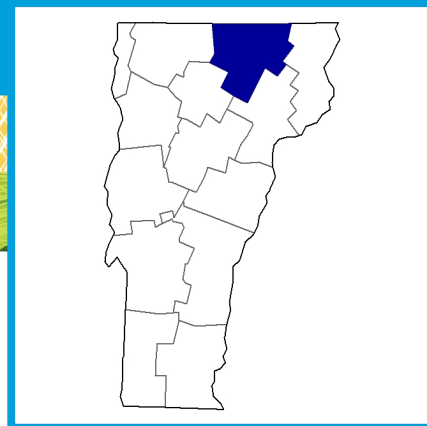
<sup>d</sup> Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at [www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf). <sup>e</sup> Position below the line does not indicate rank.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.





## Orleans County Vermont



### Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	558	-13
Land in farms (acres)	128,388	-2
Average size of farm (acres)	230	+13
<b>Total</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	92,000,000	-7
Government payments	234,000	-83
Farm-related income	3,195,000	+36
Total farm production expenses	71,841,000	-12
Net cash farm income	23,588,000	+12
<b>Per farm average</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	164,875	+6
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	11,692	+35
Farm-related income	12,832	+43
Total farm production expenses	128,747	(Z)
Net cash farm income	42,273	+28

**12** Percent of state agriculture sales

#### Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	14
Livestock, poultry, and products	86

#### Land in Farms by Use (%) <sup>a</sup>

Cropland	46
Pastureland	9
Woodland	40
Other	6

**Acres irrigated: 96**

(Z)% of land in farms

#### Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	6
Reduced till	4
Intensive till	7
Cover crop	6

### Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
Less than \$2,500	159	28
\$2,500 to \$4,999	65	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	58	10
\$10,000 to \$24,999	91	16
\$25,000 to \$49,999	39	7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	28	5
\$100,000 or more	118	21

### Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
1 to 9 acres	40	7
10 to 49 acres	145	26
50 to 179 acres	185	33
180 to 499 acres	137	25
500 to 999 acres	35	6
1,000 + acres	16	3

## Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>12,617</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	456	9	14	2,276	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	116	14	14	1,498	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	210	13	14	995	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	1,205	8	14	801	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	899	1	13	45	1,384
Other crops and hay	9,731	3	14	259	3,040
<b>Livestock, poultry, and products</b>	<b>79,383</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Poultry and eggs	72	12	14	1,134	3,007
Cattle and calves	5,923	3	14	1,600	3,055
Milk from cows	72,090	3	14	118	1,892
Hogs and pigs	105	6	14	896	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	699	5	14	239	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	64	10	14	1,678	2,970
Aquaculture	-	-	6	-	1,251
Other animals and animal products	431	2	13	324	2,878

Total Producers <sup>c</sup>	986	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	587	Have internet access	Forage (hay/haylage), all	38,063
Female	399		Corn for silage or greenchop	13,121
			Cultivated Christmas trees	1,169
			Corn for grain	66
			Vegetables harvested, all	53
<b>Age</b>				
<35	95	Farm organically		
35 – 64	609			
65 and older	282			
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	Sell directly to consumers		
Asian	-			
Black or African American	-			
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-			
White	967	Hire farm labor		
More than one race	14			
<b>Other characteristics</b>				
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	15	Are family farms		
With military service	97			
New and beginning farmers	318			
			<b>Livestock Inventory</b> (Dec 31, 2017)	
			Broilers and other meat-type chickens	884
			Cattle and calves	37,437
			Goats	1,360
			Hogs and pigs	218
			Horses and ponies	511
			Layers	2,098
			Pullets	241
			Sheep and lambs	1,217
			Turkeys	247

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

<sup>a</sup> May not add to 100% due to rounding. <sup>b</sup> Among counties whose rank can be displayed. <sup>c</sup> Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.

<sup>d</sup> Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at [www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf). <sup>e</sup> Position below the line does not indicate rank.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.





## United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
New York Ecological Services Field Office

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<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>



In Reply Refer To:

July 19, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NY00-2020-TA-2075

Event Code: 05E1NY00-2021-E-10631

Project Name: Duty Free a; SWB-CNB-001a

Subject: Verification letter for the 'Duty Free a; SWB-CNB-001a' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 19, 2021 your effects determination for the 'Duty Free a; SWB-CNB-001a' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

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**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

Duty Free a; SWB-CNB-001a

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project 'Duty Free a; SWB-CNB-001a':

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS).

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facilities to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

Two locations have been proposed near this site, only one will be selected. The sites are approximately 0.25 miles apart along Interstate 87 in Champlain, NY. Project occurs in Clinton County, NY, a county with known NLEB winter occurrence in the southern towns (see attached figures/pictures). The project occurs in the town of Champlain, which is in the northeast corner of the county.

The RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height at this site is 180 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a lattice structure with a platform at the top. Fixed tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. An approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide

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potential construction staging areas around each site. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. Sites normally include an existing unimproved access road to allow access from the nearest public road.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.000794974593525,-73.45233983847776,14z>



### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
4. [Semantic] Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
No
5. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at [www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html).

Yes

6. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?  
No
  7. Will the action involve Tree Removal?  
No
-

## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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## United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
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<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>



In Reply Refer To:

July 19, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NY00-2019-TA-0161

Event Code: 05E1NY00-2021-E-10627

Project Name: Glass Road, SWB-CNB-002a

Subject: Verification letter for the 'Glass Road, SWB-CNB-002a' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 19, 2021 your effects determination for the 'Glass Road, SWB-CNB-002a' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

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**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

Glass Road, SWB-CNB-002a

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project 'Glass Road, SWB-CNB-002a':

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS).

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facilities to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

The RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height at this site is 120 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a monopole structure with a platform at the top. Fixed tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. An approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide potential construction staging areas around each site. Sites normally include an existing unimproved access road to allow access from the nearest public road. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. Less than 1 acre of trees will be removed on the site to accommodate the construction footprint. Currently,

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the construction timeline is unknown. In the figure below, potential bat roost trees (greater than 3" dbh) were identified on the parcel on the perimeter.

This project occurs in Clinton County, NY, a county with known NLEB winter occurrence in the southern towns. The project occurs in the town of Champlain, which is in the northeast corner of the county.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.006859914927695,-73.48137471053164,14z>



### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
4. [Semantic] Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
No
5. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at [www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html).

Yes

6. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?  
No
  7. Will the action involve Tree Removal?  
Yes
-

8. Will the action only remove hazardous trees for the protection of human life or property?

*No*

9. Will the action remove trees within 0.25 miles of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum at any time of year?

*No*

10. Will the action remove a known occupied northern long-eared bat maternity roost tree or any trees within 150 feet of a known occupied maternity roost tree from June 1 through July 31?

*No*

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## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
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In Reply Refer To:

July 26, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NE00-2020-TA-1315

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-12836

Project Name: Letourneau Site, SWB-NVB-001

Subject: Verification letter for the 'Letourneau Site, SWB-NVB-001' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 26, 2021 your effects determination for the 'Letourneau Site, SWB-NVB-001' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

This IPaC-assisted determination allows you to rely on the PBO for compliance with ESA Section 7(a)(2) only for the northern long-eared bat. It **does not** apply to the following ESA-protected species that also may occur in the Action area:

- Canada Lynx *Lynx canadensis* Threatened

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

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**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

Letourneau Site, SWB-NVB-001

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project 'Letourneau Site, SWB-NVB-001':

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS).

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facilities to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

The RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height at this site is 120 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a monopole structure with a platform at the top. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. This site has an existing 2-track farm road which will be used for access. Fixed tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. An approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide potential construction staging areas around each site. No trees will be removed during construction, operation, or maintenance at this site.

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Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.0004355722612,-72.07169858097532,14z>



### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
4. Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
No
5. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at [www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html).

Yes

6. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?  
No
  7. Will the action involve Tree Removal?  
No
-

## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
New England Ecological Services Field Office  
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300  
Concord, NH 03301-5094  
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104  
<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

In Reply Refer To:

July 26, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NE00-2020-TA-1325

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-12832

Project Name: Morses Line SWB-RIB-001

Subject: Verification letter for the 'Morses Line SWB-RIB-001' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 26, 2021 your effects determination for the 'Morses Line SWB-RIB-001' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this

Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

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**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

Morses Line SWB-RIB-001

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project 'Morses Line SWB-RIB-001':

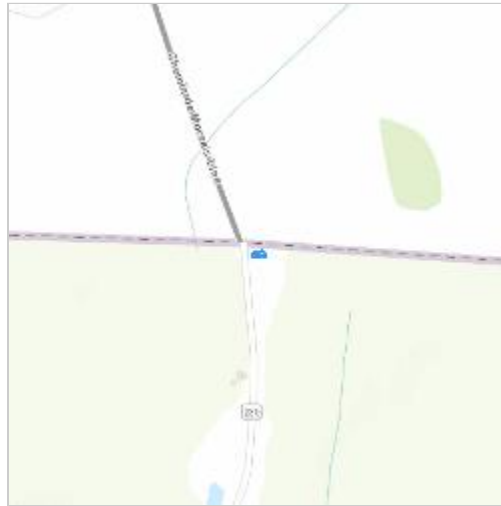
The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS).

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facilities to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

The RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height at this site is 120 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a monopole structure with a platform at the top. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. Sites normally include an existing unimproved access road to allow access from the nearest public road. Fixed tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. An approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide potential construction staging areas around each site. No trees will be removed during construction, operation, or maintenance at this site.

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Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.014336866131444,-72.97772054983764,14z>



### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
4. Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
No
5. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at [www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html).

Yes

6. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?  
No
  7. Will the action involve Tree Removal?  
No
-



## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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## United States Department of the Interior



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<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

In Reply Refer To:

July 26, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NE00-2020-TA-1314

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-12840

Project Name: North Troy, SWB-NVB-003

Subject: Verification letter for the 'North Troy, SWB-NVB-003' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 26, 2021 your effects determination for the 'North Troy, SWB-NVB-003' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this

Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

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**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

North Troy, SWB-NVB-003

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project 'North Troy, SWB-NVB-003':

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS).

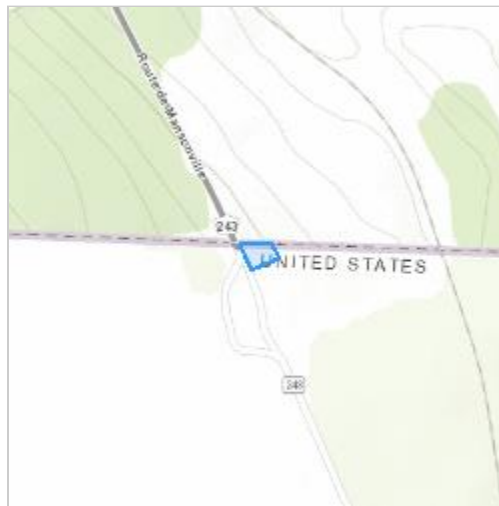
The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a relocatable then replaced by a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facility to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

The RVSS towers would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. Relocatable towers at permanent sites are based on trailers with no foundations, structures, or other subsurface disturbance or proposed features. Tower height may be up to 87 feet. The maximum footprint of relocatable tower sites is approximately 144 feet x 86 feet which includes sufficient area to maneuver vehicles for delivery, set up, and eventual removal of the tower. The footprint of the actual relocatable tower is about 40 feet x 40 feet. The typical Northern Border, RVSS sensor/communications, permanent tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height at this site is 120 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a monopole structure with a platform at the top. Permanent tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. Typically, an approximately 200 ft.

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x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide potential construction staging areas around each site, however, this site is smaller, approximately 100 ft. x 100 ft. and much of the set up will need to occur offsite. This site will not need an access road as it is located adjacent to an improved road. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. Less than 0.05 acre of trees will be removed on the site to accommodate the construction footprint. Currently, the construction timeline is unknown. Potential bat roost trees (greater than 3" dbh) were identified on the parcel on the perimeter. This project occurs in Troy along the northern border of Vermont. A review of the Vermont Natural Resources Atlas did not find any state listed threatened or endangered species sightings in the area.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.007161447081174,-72.41557218894351,14z>



### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require

ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

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## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
  2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
  3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
  4. Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
Yes
-

## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0.25

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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## United States Department of the Interior



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Concord, NH 03301-5094  
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104  
<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

In Reply Refer To:

July 19, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NE00-2020-TA-2435

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-12667

Project Name: SWB-RIB-002a Pinnacle Hill

Subject: Verification letter for the 'SWB-RIB-002a Pinnacle Hill' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 19, 2021 your effects determination for the 'SWB-RIB-002a Pinnacle Hill' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this

Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

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[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

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**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

SWB-RIB-002a Pinnacle Hill

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project 'SWB-RIB-002a Pinnacle Hill':

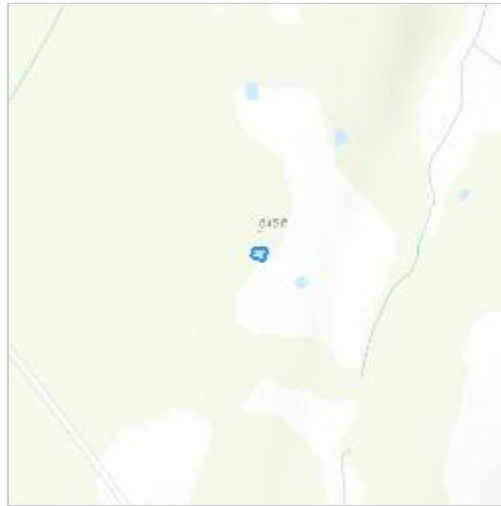
The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS).

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facilities to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

The RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height may be up to 180 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a lattice structure with a platform at the top. Fixed tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. An approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide potential construction staging areas around each site. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. Sites normally include an existing unimproved access road to allow access from the nearest public road.

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Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.011251773713255,-72.68536983762823,14z>



### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

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## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
4. Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
No
5. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at [www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html).

Yes

6. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?  
No
  7. Will the action involve Tree Removal?  
No
-

## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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## United States Department of the Interior



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Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104  
<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

In Reply Refer To:

July 19, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NE00-2021-TA-4175

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-12671

Project Name: SWB-RIB-002b Pinnacle Hill

Subject: Verification letter for the 'SWB-RIB-002b Pinnacle Hill' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 19, 2021 your effects determination for the 'SWB-RIB-002b Pinnacle Hill' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

---

[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

---



**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

SWB-RIB-002b Pinnacle Hill

**2. Description**

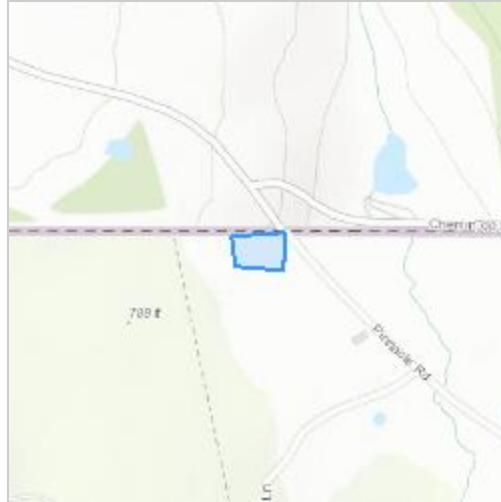
The following description was provided for the project 'SWB-RIB-002b Pinnacle Hill':

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS). The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facilities to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

The RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height at this site is 180 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a lattice structure with a platform at the top. Fixed tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. An approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide potential construction staging areas around each site. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. Sites normally include an existing unimproved access road to allow access from the nearest public road.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.01527925,-72.70030165661194,14z>

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### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
4. [Semantic] Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
No
5. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at [www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html).

Yes

6. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?  
No
  7. Will the action involve Tree Removal?  
Yes
-

8. Will the action only remove hazardous trees for the protection of human life or property?

*No*

9. Will the action remove trees within 0.25 miles of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum at any time of year?

*No*

10. Will the action remove a known occupied northern long-eared bat maternity roost tree or any trees within 150 feet of a known occupied maternity roost tree from June 1 through July 31?

*No*

---

## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
New England Ecological Services Field Office  
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300  
Concord, NH 03301-5094  
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104  
<http://www.fws.gov/newengland>

In Reply Refer To:

July 26, 2021

Consultation code: 05E1NE00-2020-TA-1317

Event Code: 05E1NE00-2021-E-12828

Project Name: Rainville Rd (b) SWB-SWS-001b

Subject: Verification letter for the 'Rainville Rd (b) SWB-SWS-001b' project under the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

Dear Cheryl Quaine:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on July 26, 2021 your effects determination for the 'Rainville Rd (b) SWB-SWS-001b' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take"<sup>[1]</sup> prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this

Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

---

[1]Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

---

**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

Rainville Rd (b) SWB-SWS-001b

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project 'Rainville Rd (b) SWB-SWS-001b':

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for guarding nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters and 7,000 miles of land border that the United States shares with Canada and Mexico. The CBP's mission is to establish and maintain effective control of air, land, and maritime borders using the appropriate mix of infrastructure, technology, and personnel. Border security depends on the successful implementation of personnel, intelligence, tactical infrastructure, and technology. To support the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), CBP employs systems referred to as the Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS).

The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the USBP's efficiency of detection, identification, and apprehension of cross-border violators, which are defined as persons and/or goods entering the United States without proper documentation. The RVSS are intended to provide remote, all weather, video surveillance and detection systems, consisting of day and night motion imagery cameras with remote-pointing control operated from a USBP station. The systems enable USBP agents to survey rural and remote areas and identify and classify illegal entries without committing numerous agents in vehicles to perform the same functions. The proposed project includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of a permanent RVSS tower on a CBP leased facilities to provide long-term, permanent surveillance in the USBP Swanton Sector.

The RVSS tower would be equipped with a suite of sensors and/or communications equipment. The typical Northern Border RVSS sensor/communications tower site includes a foundation, tower, information technology (IT) component shelter, utility connections, and unimproved access road. The proposed tower height at this site is 120 ft. (inclusive of sensors and lighting protection) and will be a monopole structure with a platform at the top. Utilities for tower sites include overhead commercial grid power leading up to the tower site and then typically underground where it enters the tower site. Back-up power will be supplied by batteries. This site has an existing 2-track farm road which will be used for access. Fixed tower footprints typically measure approximately 50 ft. x 50 ft. An approximately 200 ft. x 200 ft. construction work area would encompass the RVSS tower site to provide potential construction staging areas around each site. No trees will be removed during construction, operation, or maintenance at this site.

---



Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.014676273019454,-72.99700884258769,14z>



### **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

### **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

## Determination Key Result

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

## Qualification Interview

1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?  
Yes
  2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")  
No
  3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?  
No
  4. Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?  
**Automatically answered**  
Yes
-

## Project Questionnaire

**If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.**

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

0

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

0

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.**

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

0

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.**

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July 31

0

**If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.**

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0

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# Migratory Bird Treaty Act Handbook for CBP Preparers



U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection

September 4, 2013



## Foreword

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has prepared this Handbook to support CBP's commitment to environmental stewardship and compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). It is one of several handbooks being developed by the Environmental and Energy Division (EED) - within CBP Office of Administration (OA), Facilities Management & Engineering (FM&E) - to provide uniform guidance to CBP personnel in achieving compliance with environmental legislation, regulations, and policies.

This Handbook is a guiding document for CBP to meet its responsibility to avoid or minimize negative impacts to migratory birds and/or their habitats. It is designed for all CBP components involved in planning and implementing CBP actions. The MBTA Handbook is intended primarily to assist CBP personnel who are responsible for ensuring projects meet MBTA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance requirements and adhere to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) policies and CBP practices or guidelines for NEPA compliance. Those CBP personnel are referred to as "Preparers" in this Handbook. Preparers are responsible for meeting environmental planning requirements under NEPA and the related laws and regulations. CBP's primary environmental compliance requirements and policies are found in DHS Directives System Directive 023-01: Environmental Planning Program. It is assumed that Preparers have a working understanding, knowledge and experience in implementing environmental laws and regulations.



Karl H. Calvo  
Executive Director  
Facilities Management and Engineering

## Table of Contents

<b>Chapter 1: Overview of Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>1.1 MBTA Defined</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1.1 Bird Species and Their Protection under the MBTA	1-2
<b>1.2 MBTA and Related Laws and Regulations</b>	<b>1-3</b>
1.2.1 Migratory Bird Conservation Act	1-3
1.2.2 Endangered Species Act	1-3
1.2.3 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	1-4
1.2.4 National Environmental Policy Act	1-4
1.2.5 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	1-4
1.2.6 Executive Order 13186	1-5
<b>Chapter 2: Compliance with the MBTA</b>	<b>2-1</b>
<b>2.1 CBP Responsibility under the MBTA</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities	2-1
<b>2.2 Coordination with USFWS Offices</b>	<b>2-2</b>
<b>2.3 MBTA Integration with NEPA</b>	<b>2-3</b>
<b>Chapter 3: Planning, Mitigation and Monitoring</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>3.1 Project Planning</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>3.2 Stressor Management</b>	<b>3-1</b>
<b>3.3 Deconstructing the Action</b>	<b>3-3</b>
<b>3.4 Mitigation Measures</b>	<b>3-4</b>
<b>3.5 Monitoring and Reporting</b>	<b>3-7</b>
<b>Chapter 4: Special Circumstances</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>4.1 Unintentional Take</b>	<b>4-1</b>
<b>4.2 Waiver for Tactical Infrastructure</b>	<b>4-1</b>

<b>Appendix A: Acronym List.....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
<b>Appendix B: List of Bird Species Protected under the MBTA.....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
<b>Appendix C: List of Bird Species Not Protected under the MBTA .....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
<b>Appendix D: Executive Order 13186.....</b>	<b>D-1</b>
<b>Appendix E: Nesting Bird Survey Protocol and Survey Checklist .....</b>	<b>E-1</b>
<b>Appendix F: Electronic Resources for Bird Conservation and Project Assessment .....</b>	<b>F-1</b>
<b>Appendix G: USFWS Migratory Bird Program Staff Directory .....</b>	<b>G-1</b>

## **List of Tables and Figures**

<b>Table 1-1: Key differences between MBTA, BGEPA and ESA.....</b>	<b>1-4</b>
<b>Figure 2-1 Migratory Birds and the NEPA Process.....</b>	<b>2-4</b>
<b>Table 3-1: Common Avian Stressors and Their Related Threats and Consequences.....</b>	<b>3-2</b>
<b>Figure 3-1: Deconstructing an Action.....</b>	<b>3-4</b>



## Chapter 1: Overview of Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

This chapter will help Preparers understand:

- What the MBTA is and what species it protects; and
- The legislative, regulatory, and administrative framework governing protection of migratory birds.

### 1.1 MBTA Defined

The MBTA of 1918 (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 703-712) implements the 1916 Convention between the United States (U.S.) and Great Britain (for Canada) for the protection of migratory birds. ~~Latter amendments implement additional treaties between the U.S. and Mexico (1936), the U.S. and Japan (1972), and the U.S. and the former Union of Soviet Socialistic Republic (1976).~~ These four treaties and their enabling legislation established Federal responsibilities for the protection of nearly all species of migratory birds, their parts, eggs, and nests.

Under the provisions of the MBTA, it is unlawful to "...pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird..." (16 U.S.C. 703).

The term "take" means "...to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect..." (50 Code of Federal Regulation [CFR] 10.12). ~~Intentional~~ take is take that is the purpose of the action. ~~Unintentional~~ take (incidental take) is take that is not the purpose of the action, but occurs as a result of an otherwise legal action.

The MBTA makes no mention of habitat modification or destruction, unlike the Endangered Species Act (ESA) that identifies habitat modification or destruction as "harm" under the definition of "take."

MBTA does not contain any prohibition that applies to the destruction of an unoccupied bird nest (without birds or eggs), provided that no possession (16 U.S.C. 703) occurs during the destruction. ~~While destruction of a nest by itself is not prohibited under the MBTA,~~ nest destruction that results in the unpermitted take of migratory birds or their eggs, is illegal and fully prosecutable under the MBTA. Due to the biological and behavioral characteristics of some migratory bird species (e.g. burrowing owls, other burrow nesters, cavity nesters, etc.), destruction of their nests entails an elevated degree of risk of violating the MBTA. Some unoccupied nests are legally protected by statutes other than the MBTA, such as the ESA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). Removal of nests protected by ESA or BGEPA requires obtaining a permit under the provisions of these laws.



Section 704 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations (permits) that allow the taking of migratory birds that are “compatible with the terms” and “carry out the purposes” of the migratory bird conventions (16 U.S.C. 704). The MBTA is implemented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), by delegation from the Secretary of the Interior. USFWS has the statutory authority and responsibility for enforcing the MBTA. USFWS determines if, and by what means, the take of migratory birds should be allowed and is responsible for adopting suitable regulations, permitting, and governing take.

Although permits may be obtained to import migratory birds, collect birds for scientific purposes, hunt for ducks and geese, raptor propagation or control depredating migratory birds (birds acting as agricultural pests, presenting issues for human health and safety or personal property, etc.), permits are not generally available under the MBTA for incidental take of migratory birds. To date, the USFWS has granted only four incidental take permits: National Park Service (Anacapa Island) - take incidental to rat eradication to benefit birds; Palmyra National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)- take incidental to rat eradication to benefit birds; Alaska Maritime NWR — take incidental to fox eradication to benefit birds; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) — take of seabirds incidental to Hawaii-based Shallow-set Longline Fishery. In addition, USFWS granted a permit exception to the Armed Forces for the incidental take of migratory birds resulting from military readiness activities authorized by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned.

Under the provisions of the MBTA, the unauthorized take of migratory birds is a strict liability criminal offense that does not require knowledge or specific intent on the part of the offender. As such, even when engaged in an otherwise legal activity where the intent is not to kill or injure migratory birds, violations can occur if a bird death or injury results. Even though the MBTA itself is enforceable only by the Federal government, Federal agencies nonetheless may incur civil liability if their on-going or new actions take birds in violation of the MBTA. This is because the Administrative Procedure Act allows a private party to request that a court enjoin an agency action that does not comply with the MBTA (injunctions usually last until the action is brought into compliance or dropped). USFWS Office of Law Enforcement can use enforcement discretion, especially when organizations are willing to work with the USFWS to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

#### **1.1.1 Bird Species and Their Protection under the MBTA**

A migratory bird is defined in 50 C.F.R. 10.12 as any bird, whatever its origin and whether or not raised in captivity, which belongs to a species listed in 50 C.F.R. 10.13, or which is a mutation or a hybrid of any such species, including any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof.

The MBTA Reform Act of 2004 amends the MBTA to protect only native species whose occurrence results from natural biological or ecological processes and also requires the USFWS to list (70 FR 12710, March 15, 2005) all non-native species not protected by the MBTA whose occurrence results from intentional or unintentional human-assisted introduction.



Bird species protected under the MBTA are species that are (1) native and (2) belong to families, groups, or species covered by at least one of the four conventions implemented by the MBTA. Species protected under the MBTA are listed in 50 C.F.R. 10.13. ((see Appendix B)). The 10.13 list is dynamic, meaning that species can be added or removed based on changes in distribution and/or taxonomy. The USFWS revision to the 10.13 list in 2010 brought the total number of species protected by the MBTA to 1,007.

Bird species not protected under the MBTA are:

- Species that are (1) nonnative human-introduced into the United States or its territories and (2) belong to families covered by conventions implemented by the MBTA (e.g. House Sparrow and Rock Pigeon). See Appendix C, 70 FR 12710 (March 15, 2005) for a list of nonnative human-introduced bird species in this category.
- Species that are (1) native and (2) belong to families not covered by any of the conventions implemented by the MBTA (e.g. quail and grouse). See Appendix C for a list of species in this category.
- Species that are (1) nonnative human-introduced and (2) belong to families not covered by any of the conventions implemented by the MBTA (e.g. parrots and European Starling). See Appendix C for a list of species in this category.

## **1.2 MBTA and Related Laws and Regulations**

There are other environmental laws besides the MBTA that deal with protection of migratory birds. Some of the most common Federal laws dealing with protected species are described in the following subsections.

### **1.2.1 Migratory Bird Conservation Act**

The Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715-715d, 715e, 715f-715r) of February 18, 1929, (45 Stat. 1222) established a Migratory Bird Conservation Commission to approve areas of land and/or water recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for acquisition with Migratory Bird Conservation Funds. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with local authorities in wildlife conservation and to conduct investigations, to publish documents related to North American birds, and to maintain and develop refuges.

### **1.2.2 Endangered Species Act**

The ESA of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544) requires all Federal agencies to use their authority to "seek to conserve" endangered and threatened species and to provide a means to conserve their ecosystems. The law is administered by the USFWS and the NMFS. USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while NMFS has responsibility for marine and anadromous species such as salmon.

Section 7 of the ESA requires all Federal agencies to consult with the appropriate regulating agencies on any action they are proposing that could jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. Currently, 88 species of migratory birds are protected under the ESA.



### 1.2.3 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald Eagle Protection Act (BEPA) of 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668-668c) prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from "taking" bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The BEPA initially protected bald eagles only. Golden eagle protection was added in 1962 under the BGEPA. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The statute provides that "take" also includes "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." "Disturb" means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle; 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior; or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. Under the BGEPA take, possession and transport can be authorized. Import, export and sale cannot be permitted.

Table 1-1: Key differences between MBTA, BGEPA and ESA

ii MBTA	BGEPA	ESA
Does not include harass as part of take definition	Harm and harass are considered take under the definition of "disturb"	Take definition includes harm and harass
Habitat protection is not included specifically	Eagle habitats/nests are protected	Habitats are protected
No incidental take is expressly authorized	Incidental take permits are available	Incidental take permits are available

### 1.2.4 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing its provisions require 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 does not just refer to documents, but to a process for decision-making. While certain NEPA documentation is required and is important, it is the environmental decision-making process that NEPA truly emphasizes. CBP uses the NEPA process as its primary means to ensure the evaluation of the potential impacts of its proposed actions and alternatives, including impacts to migratory birds and their habitats. See Section 2.2 *MBTA Integration with NEPA* for additional information.

### 1.2.5 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1934 (16 USC 661 et seq.) requires Federal agencies that construct, license or permit water resource development projects to first consult with the USFWS and, in some instances, the NMFS, as well as with State fish and wildlife agencies regarding the impacts on fish and wildlife resources and measures to mitigate these



impacts. The purpose of this process is to promote conservation of wildlife resources by preventing loss of and damage to such resources and to provide for the development and improvement of wildlife resources in connection with the agency action. Although the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and state officials are not binding, the Federal agency must give them full consideration.

#### **1.2.6 Executive Order 13186**

Executive Order (EO) 13186 of January 10, 2001, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds (see Appendix D), directs Federal departments and agencies to take certain actions to further implement the MBTA, resulting in improved bird conservation. Specifically, EO 13186 directs Federal agencies taking actions that have, or are likely to have, a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations to develop and implement a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the USFWS that promotes the conservation of migratory bird populations. Under this EO, the Secretary of Interior established the interagency Council for the Conservation of Migratory Birds to oversee the implementation of EO 13186. DHS participates, as appropriate, in the Council for the Conservation of Migratory Birds.

In addition, "Each agency shall ... support the conservation intent of the migratory bird conventions by integrating bird conservation principles, measures, and practices into agency activities and by avoiding or minimizing, adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting agency actions" (Sec. 3(c)(1)). EO 13186 addresses the conservation of migratory bird habitat, as habitat is not mentioned in the MBTA.

CBP does not have signed MOU agreements with the USFWS for protection of migratory birds at this time. CBP is currently evaluating the option of preparing such an MOU. Other DHS components, such as U.S. Coast Guard, are actively working with USFWS to develop MOUs pursuant to EO 13186.

## Chapter 2: Compliance with the MBTA

This chapter will help Preparers of environmental planning documentation understand:

- The roles and responsibilities of individuals and entities to carry out CBP compliance with the MBTA; and
- Specific responsibilities of the Preparers in complying with the MBTA.

### 2.1 CBP Responsibility under the MBTA

CBP has a responsibility to support the conservation intent of the migratory bird conventions, to the extent practicable, by integrating bird conservation principles, measures, and practices into Agency activities and by avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting Agency actions (EO 13186).

CBP has a responsibility to assess and document, through the project planning process, using NEPA when applicable, the effect of the proposed action on migratory birds. CBP supports USFWS' guidance to use stressor management approach when assessing impacts to migratory birds (see Chapter 3.2 for information on stressor management).

Federal agencies, including CBP, are not required to consult with the USFWS over MBTA; however, CBP does have obligations to coordinate with USFWS in order to avoid or minimize action-related effects to migratory birds. CBP in consultation with the USFWS is committed to develop conservation measures that are consistent with EO 13186 resulting in the elimination, prevention, or reduction of impacts to migratory birds, what may be done through managing project-related stressors.

#### 2.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

This Handbook focuses on the responsibilities associated with the Preparer's role; however, other individuals and entities perform other roles to implement a proposed CBP action. These roles are described below. It is the Preparer's responsibility to ensure understanding among the project team.

**OA, FM&E, Enterprise Management Office, Environmental and Energy Division (EED)** is responsible for developing environmental policies and procedures and providing oversight for MBTA compliance. EED also oversees preparation of NEPA documents, makes final decisions on the appropriate level of NEPA review for CBP projects, and obtains appropriate approvals/signatures on NEPA documents.

The **Office of Chief Counsel** is responsible for legal review and guidance on CBP documents. In the event that CBP decides to develop and implement an MOU with the USFWS as directed by EO 13186, EED will work with the Office of Chief Counsel to ensure that the MOU is legally sufficient and properly executed.

The **Preparer** must make sure CBP meets its compliance requirements with the least impact to the project objective and Agency missions. More specific responsibilities include:



- Ensuring impacts to migratory birds are considered in the planning process and when identifying environmental aspects and impacts of project activities.
- Integrating MBTA compliance with compliance with other laws (e.g. NEPA, Coastal Zone Management Act, and any applicable state laws).
- Identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) for projects and activities to reduce risks to migratory birds.
- Providing training on MBTA compliance to the project team.
- Ensuring migratory bird active nests are identified prior to project implementation and avoided until nestlings have fledged or the nest is no longer active.
- Ensuring that active nest surveys are conducted by a qualified person. Please note that USFWS does not define professional qualifications for conducting active nest surveys under MBTA. The Preparer, in coordination with EED, will determine the minimum qualifications needed to conduct nesting bird surveys for CBP. Qualifications required will be based in part on the ecological setting, as well as the complexity and magnitude of the proposed action.
- Coordinating with USFWS Ecological Services Field Offices (ESFO) regarding migratory bird issues.

The **CBP project proponent** is the primary responsible authority within CBP who identifies the organizational and operational need for proposed activities or a project requiring evaluation in a NEPA document.

The **CBP project manager** is responsible for establishing and executing the budget, schedule, long-term commitments/mitigation, and post-construction monitoring to ensure that commitments are met. More specific responsibilities include:

- Incorporating BMPs for protection of migratory birds into project planning and implementation.
- Ensuring BMPs for protection of migratory birds are funded and implemented.
- Ensuring that during demolition and new construction, should previously unidentified nesting areas be identified, that steps are taken to comply with the MBTA.
- Providing for post-construction monitoring to ensure that commitments are met.

## 2.2 Coordination with USFWS Offices

USFWS ESFOs across the country serve as the primary contacts for technical assistance and environmental reviews of projects involving migratory bird issues. The Ecological Services Program provides national leadership for the conservation of species and the habitats on which they depend. The USFWS ESFOs coordinate with the Regional USFWS Migratory Bird Offices, as necessary, during project reviews and overall migratory bird conservation. The Office of Law Enforcement is the principal USFWS program that enforces the MBTA and other laws pertaining to migratory bird conservation. See Appendix G for the USFWS Migratory Bird Program Staff Directory.



EED is responsible for coordinating with the USFWS Division of Migratory Bird Management regarding issues involving the development of environmental policies and procedures in regard to migratory birds.

Much of the responsibility to establish and maintain appropriate communications with the USFWS ESFO for proposed and ongoing projects or programs rests with the Preparer. Early communication, externally and within CBP, can identify potential adverse effects on migratory birds, explore mitigation opportunities, and help CBP project managers plan and execute projects successfully. The Preparer serves as the liaison between the CBP project team members and the USFWS ESFO.

### 2.3 MBTA Integration with NEPA

Federal agencies use the NEPA process as their primary means to ensure the evaluation of the potential impacts of their proposed actions and alternatives, including impacts to migratory birds and their habitats. Preparers should coordinate CBP MBTA compliance with NEPA requirements. NEPA and CEQ regulations require that Federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on the quality of the human environment including migratory birds.

Integrating MBTA requirements with NEPA early in the planning process enables the Preparer to identify potential impacts of the proposed action and alternatives on migratory birds and develop conservation measures that would effectively avoid or mitigate adverse effect on migratory birds or production of stressors.

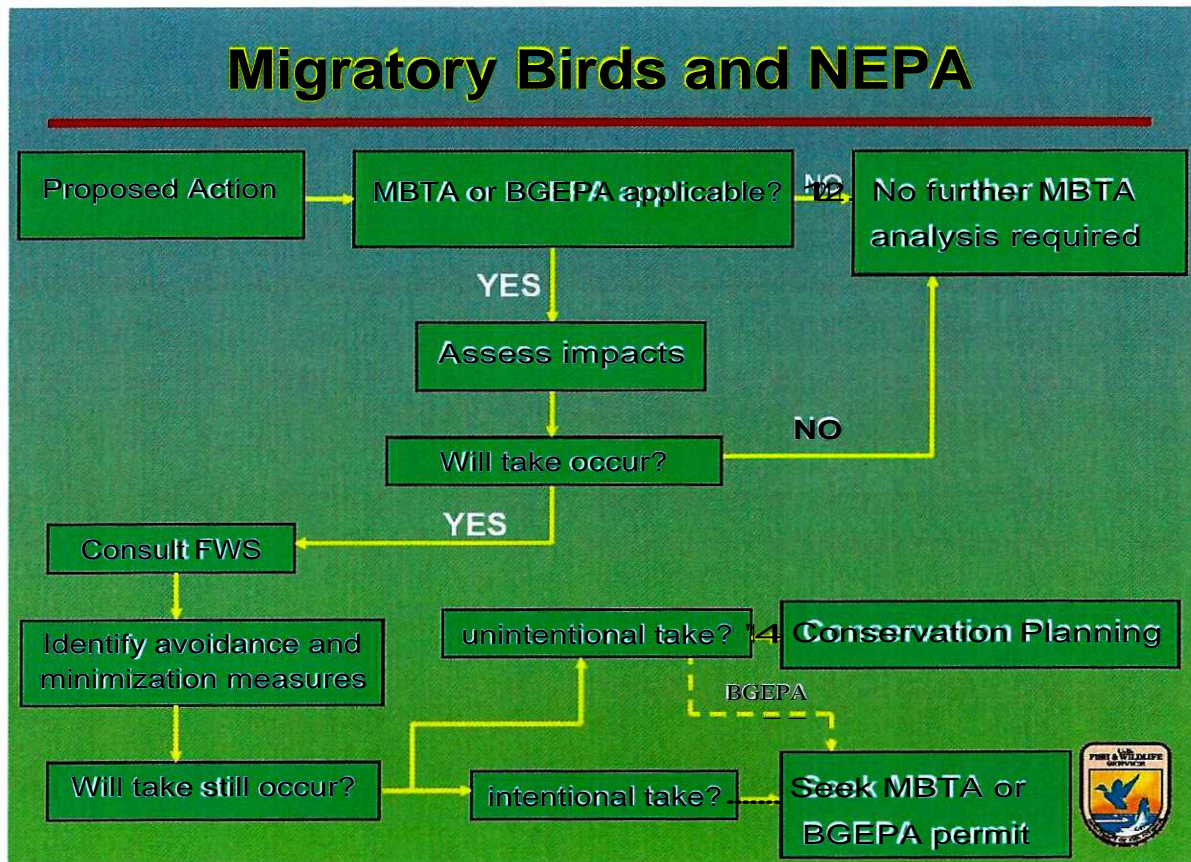
The NEPA document should include discussion about migratory birds and an effects determination. The Preparer should ensure that the affected environment section of the NEPA document utilizes the best scientific data available to determine what species of migratory birds are likely to be present (in any season) in the area and the proportion of available habitat impacted. Special consideration should be given to priority habitats, such as important nesting areas, migration stopover areas, and wintering habitats. Appendix F contains numerous resources that provide valuable information about migratory birds and their distribution.

The Preparer should ensure that the environmental consequences section of the NEPA document (i.e. Record of Environmental Consideration [REC], Environmental Assessment [EA] or Environmental Impact Statement [EIS]) analyzes direct and indirect effects and short-term and long-term effects to migratory bird populations and habitat, including cumulative impacts. Established criteria, such as percent habitat loss, rarity of habitat, numbers of impacted Birds of Conservation Concern species (see Appendix B), and population trends and population objectives for impacted species should be used. The NEPA document needs to address not only the effects of the proposed action or alternatives on migratory bird resources, but also the effects of any proposed mitigation. In the findings portion of the NEPA documentation, a determination of whether or not the proposed action would have a significant impact on the migratory bird population or habitat should be addressed. If significant impacts are identified during the processing of an EA, these impacts must be reduced to less than significant or an EIS will be required. To the extent necessary to support a Finding of No Significant Impact, the EA should propose mitigation for direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to avoid, reduce, eliminate, or minimize the effects of the proposed action. Mitigation measures may also either correct the impacts after completion of the activities causing impacts or provide compensation for the



impacts of the proposed action. For more information regarding NEPA process refer to the CBP NEPA Handbook.

Figure 2-1 Migratory Birds and the NEPA Process



Source: USFWS 2013



## Chapter 3: Planning, Mitigation and Monitoring

This chapter will help Preparers understand:

- Recommended approach to planning and conservation practices that can be implemented for various CBP activities.

### 3.1 Project Planning

CBP is committed to taking **appropriate and reasonable measures to prevent “take” of migratory birds or cause negative effect to migratory birds and their habitat**. The first step to sound project implementation is thorough project scoping that involves appropriate stakeholders (project proponent, project manager, preparer, resource specialists....). **Early project scoping provides input opportunity for stakeholders to craft the proposed action, allows for interdisciplinary view of the proposed action, and aims to prevent delays and project running over budget.**

The most effective way to avoid impacts to migratory birds is through proper project siting. Siting measures include but are not limited to:

- Using disturbed lands to maximum extent practicable;
- Minimizing the area of disturbance;
- Minimizing fragmentation of intact habitat blocks;
- Avoiding important migratory corridors or wintering areas; and
- Avoiding features that attract birds (e.g., wetlands).

Comprehensive project description is essential for assessing project impacts and long-term effects to birds **and their habitats**. **Project description should summarize enough information for the reader to understand and evaluate the action under consideration.**

### 3.2 Stressor Management

*\*USFWS Migratory Bird Division is in the process of adopting and promulgating the stressor management philosophy and currently recommends the following stressor management approach when assessing impacts to migratory birds. The stressor management philosophy is planned to be used as guidance regarding MBTA compliance protocol.*

The goal of stressor management is to **assess the link between a project’s activities and its effects on species conservation potential. This approach identifies impacts *before* they occur and allows project development to include mitigation measures to reduce those impacts.** This is in contrast to managing the consequences of an effect that *has already occurred*. A **stressor** is any alteration or addition to the environment that when applied to a resource, becomes a threat to bird habitat, **populations, or individuals**. **Stressors can act directly (e.g., collision mortality) or indirectly (e.g., decreased food supply), resulting in negative consequences that can be a primary force in shaping bird community composition and structure.** A list of common avian stressors can be found in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1: Common Avian Stressors and Their Related Threats and Consequences**

<b>Stressor</b>	<b>Threat</b>	<b>Consequence</b>
Artificial light	Displacement Increased predation	Reduced productivity Reduced survival Local population declines
Artificial perches	Increased predation & parasitism	Reduced productivity Reduced survival
Chemical contamination (includes pesticide application)	Decreased food supply Ingestion Abnormal egg/chick development	Increased competition Inability to provision Reduced productivity Reduced health & survival Death
Human Disturbance (presence)	Displacement Increased predation and parasitism	Local population declines Reduced productivity Reduced survival Death
Invasive species introduction	Increased predation & parasitism Increased competition Change in vegetation structure Increase in disease	Reduced productivity Reduced survival Death
Noise	Decreased pairing success Displacement	Reduced productivity Reduced survival Local population declines
Structural additions to landscape	Barrier to movement Displacement Reduced gene flow Collisions	Local population declines Reduced pairing success Reduced genetic diversity Injury Death
Vegetation manipulation	Decreased structural complexity Increased predation & parasitism Displacement	Local population declines Reduced productivity Reduced survival



Vegetation removal	Resource loss Degradation in resource quality Fragmentation	Increased competition Reduced productivity Reduced survival Local population declines
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Source: USFWS 2013

Any proposed action that may have a negative effect on birds and/or their habitats should be examined to identify project-related stressors. Stressor analysis creates a logical framework for understanding how a project interacts with birds and their required resources. Stressor awareness guides decision-making with regards to the information and means a proponent will need to implement effective mitigation measures, which ultimately benefit both the project proponent and the resource.

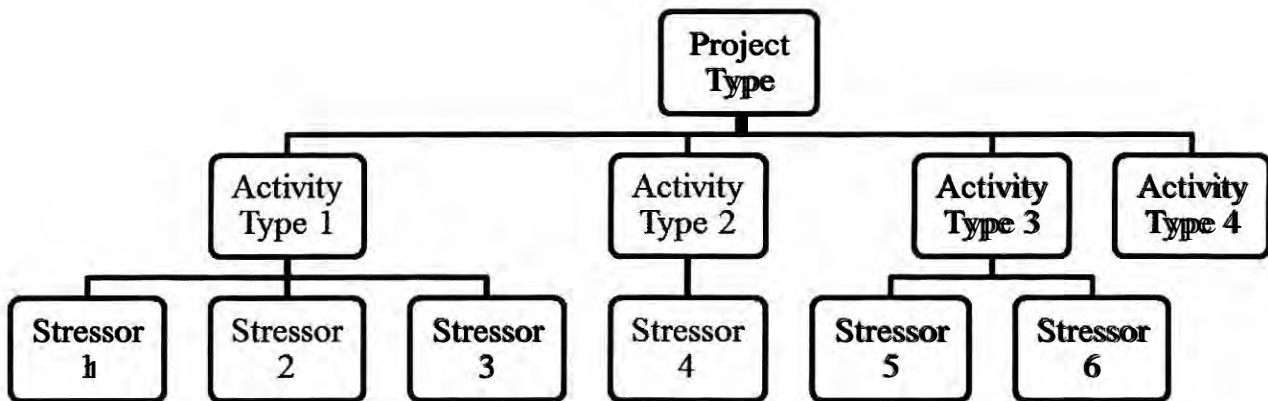
### 3.3 Deconstructing the Action

The most efficient way to identify avian stressors that may negatively affect bird populations is to deconstruct the action. Deconstructing the action is a thorough analysis of each component that may produce avian stressors. This approach has clear benefits to the development process:

- Raises awareness of potential effects of the proposed actions to migratory birds and their habitat;
- Provides a transparent and logical step-wise process for assessing project-related impacts; and
- Provides clear direction for implementing appropriate mitigation measures.

Each activity creates stressors that when acting on a resource constitutes a threat that has negative consequences on bird habitat, guild, species, population, or individual. Once the project components have been broken down and the activity-specific stressors have been identified, specific mitigation measures can be designed to avoid or minimize those activity-related stressors. A simple schematic of how an action is deconstructed is depicted in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1: Deconstructing an Action



Steps to Deconstructing an Action

- 1) Identify *project type*
- 2) Identify all *activities* required to complete the project
- 3) Determine what avian *stressors* will be produced by each activity

Source: USFWS 2013

### 3.4 Mitigation Measures

CBP has a responsibility to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds. This may be done by minimizing or eliminating production of project-related stressors and/or avoiding or minimizing the exposure of those stressors on birds and their resources. There are many forms of mitigation measures that can be used to avoid or minimize stressor-related impacts, including avoidance and minimization measures and compensation, when appropriate.

Practical mitigation measures (i.e., those that can be reasonably accomplished within the scope of a proposed alternative, to include offsite mitigation) should be identified to address the impacts of the proposed action and alternatives. Any measures implemented should be cost-effective and directly alleviate one or more stressors. The ultimate goal is to avoid or minimize exposures of the resource to the stressor, which will in turn reduce threats and assist with meeting migratory bird conservation goals. The project proponent/project manager should ensure that adequate funding is provided to implement any selected mitigation measures, and should follow up, in coordination with the Preparer, during project implementation (construction and operation) to ensure that mitigation measures are carried out and impacts are not greater than predicted.

Migratory birds are routinely associated with CBP activities and projects. Conflicts are most likely to occur during the nesting season when active nests (i.e., nests containing eggs or young) may be present. Adult birds are capable of leaving a project site when threatened by construction or maintenance activities, but eggs and nestlings are not, and therefore are more vulnerable. These early life stages of birds may be directly impacted by activities such as new construction, major renovation, facility/grounds maintenance activities, facility lighting or



towers. Therefore, CBP should schedule activities with potential to result in “take” of migratory birds outside of active nesting season, to the extent practicable. The best process to avoid impacts to migratory birds and potentially against projects being stopped and reassessed by USFWS is to ensure that no active nests are located within or in the vicinity of the project area. The most effective tool to identify active nests is by conducting a field survey of the project area.

There are many general and specific conservation measures that can be implemented, including but not limited to:

## GENERAL MEASURES

- Do not collect birds (live or dead) or their parts (e.g., feathers) or nests without a valid permit.
- Avoid construction, demolition, installation and maintenance activities during migratory bird nesting/breeding season to the extent practicable. This includes conducting exterior maintenance of buildings outside the migratory bird nesting season or when active nests are not present to the extent feasible.
  - Nesting seasons for migratory birds vary by location of the country. In general, nesting season for migratory birds occurs between February—September; however, it varies by location of the country. The Preparer should contact the USFWS ESFO for specific information of the project location.
  - Where project work cannot occur outside the migratory bird nesting season, conduct surveys prior to scheduled activity to determine if active nests are present within the area of impact. Generally, the surveys should be conducted no more than five days prior to scheduled activity. Timing and dimensions of the area to be surveyed vary and will depend on the nature of the project, location and expected level of disturbance. The Preparer should coordinate with the USFWS ESFO, as necessary, regarding timing and the appropriate area to be surveyed. Guidance on recommended survey protocol and a sample of a survey checklist that the surveyor can use to document the survey for active nests is included in Appendix E.
  - If active nests are identified within or in the vicinity of a project site, avoid the site until nestlings have fledged or the nest fails. If activity must occur, establish a buffer zone around the nest and no activities will occur within that zone until nestlings have fledged and left the nest area. The dimension of the buffer zone will depend on the proposed activity, habitat type, and species present. The Preparer should coordinate with USFWS ESFO regarding the appropriate buffer zone for the project. If establishing a buffer zone is not feasible, contact the USFWS ESFO for guidance to minimize impacts to migratory birds associated with the proposed project or removal of an active nest. An active nest can be removed only by a permitted bird rehabilitator. USFWS issues Federal Migratory Bird Rehabilitation permits and can assist with identifying an appropriate rehabilitator experienced with the types of migratory birds to be rehabilitated.



- Prior to removal of an inactive nest, ensure that the nest is not protected under ESA or BGEPA. ~~Nests protected under ESA or BGEPA cannot be removed without a valid permit.~~
- Protect birds from working animals (e.g. horses, K-9s) or pets by keeping dogs and cats from straying and ~~potentially harming birds by disturbing, chasing, and even killing them.~~
- Limit roadside food source or habitat plantings (including landscaping projects near roads) to trees that do not bear fruit (e.g., choosing not to plant attractants like serviceberries, wild cherries, spicebush, magnolia, sassafras, flowering dogwood, hawthorn, and crabapple).
- Stay within existing roads and trails to the extent feasible.
- Avoid vegetation removal, trimming, and maintenance (e.g., general landscaping activities, ~~tree trimming, grubbing, etc.~~) during the nesting season. Periodic vegetation maintenance (e.g. grass mowing once a week) does not require nesting bird survey prior each maintenance event. When possible CBP should consider clearing woody vegetation a year in advance of a proposed action.
- Prevent release of non-native plants within project areas and consider using native plants in CBP facility landscaping.
- Minimize wildfire potential by ~~reducing hazards that can cause accidental fires.~~

#### LIGHTING, NOISE, and STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS

- Prevent bird injury or death due to collisions with windows by turning off lights at night, putting up curtains or placing window decals on buildings to improve avian ability to detect and avoid glass.
- Minimize and shield lighting (e.g. downshield lights, install motion sensors).
- If migratory birds commonly nest on facilities that must be maintained/repared during the nesting season, when feasible, prevent nesting by installing anti-perching devices on affected sections of the structure.
- Use baffle boxes around generators.

#### CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

- Avoid soil contamination by using drip pans underneath equipment and containment zones at construction sites and when refueling vehicles or equipment.
- Avoid contaminating natural aquatic and wetland systems with runoff by limiting all equipment maintenance, staging laydown, and dispensing of fuel, oil, etc., to designated upland areas.
- Any use of pesticides or rodenticides shall comply with the applicable Federal and State laws. ~~Pesticides shall be used only in accordance with their registered uses and within limitations imposed by the Secretary of the Interior.~~ Rodenticides and other vector



control devices should be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to limit access to non-target species.

## TOWER-SPECIFIC PRACTICES

- Follow USFWS Migratory Bird Program "Service Guidance on the Siting, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of Communications Towers (September 14, 2000)," USFWS Asheville ESFO "Recommendations for design and construction of cell phone and other towers (last updated May 15, 2008)," to the maximum extent practicable (see Appendix F).
- Build towers in degraded areas. Avoid building in environmentally sensitive areas to the extent feasible.
- Avoid building lighted towers in areas with frequent inclement weather (e.g. fog) in order to prevent bird injury or death due to collisions with towers or other migrating birds.
- Avoid building towers in areas with high concentration of birds, e.g. ridges, canyons, cliffs, pass, and fissures. If towers must be built within these areas, offset towers by at least 50 meters from the geologic features, if feasible.
- Install anti-perching devices on towers to prevent nesting.
- Install bird diverters on towers with guyed wires.

## PRACTICES FOR POWER LINES AND WIND TURBINES

- Place electric power lines to facilities underground or on the surface as insulated, shielded wire, where practicable. Shield above ground lines, transformers, or conductors as recommended by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (see Appendix F).
- Place raptor protection devices on above ground wires.
- Paint the ends of wind turbine blades to minimize motion smear.
- To minimize the risk of bird strikes, place the maximum height of the rotor-swept area no greater than the height of surrounding trees or geographic features, if feasible.
- Use the minimum turbine blade revolution per minute (rpm) on wind turbines, and give consideration to reducing rpm during spring and fall migrations and at night.

If all conservation measures have been implemented and there is still the potential for unavoidable take and or negative habitat impacts, the Preparer should consider whether impact compensation is appropriate. Compensation could come in the form of habitat restoration or enhancement.

## 3.5 Monitoring and Reporting

As the project is implemented, CBP must monitor the design, construction, operations, maintenance and repairs to ensure that applicable commitments are carried out during each phase. In many cases the monitoring and reporting requirements are spelled out in the NEPA documentation (i.e. REC, EA or EIS).

Monitoring of environmental effects from CBP projects is essential to ensure that mitigation measures are appropriately implemented. The project proponent must account for monitoring in project budgeting and incorporate monitoring requirements into construction and post-construction contracts.

Monitoring may involve having qualified specialists on site during construction or during a specific event (after an active nest is identified). The Preparer, in coordination with EED, will determine the minimum qualifications needed to conduct monitoring. The project proponent/project manager should collaborate with the Preparer to identify the appropriate qualified specialists to provide monitoring.

Monitoring should be considered for pre- and post-construction phases based on the analysis of the anticipated project impacts. Mortality monitoring should be conducted when there are anticipated direct impacts (e.g., collisions, etc.) or there is uncertainty about the potential for direct impacts. Mortality monitoring should include spatial and temporal considerations and all aspects of a project (e.g., roads, structures, power lines, etc.). Once stressors have been identified and specific mitigation measures have been implemented, monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures should be conducted. Effectiveness monitoring assesses whether the measures implemented actually avoided or minimized the impact of project-related stressors. To adequately answer the effectiveness monitoring question, pre-construction monitoring may be needed to assess baseline conditions that can be compared to post-construction conditions. Reports of all monitoring efforts are encouraged to be shared with the USFWS so that both USFWS and CBP can learn from these efforts and improve project implementation in the future.



## Chapter 4: Special Circumstances

This chapter will help Preparers understand:

- What the MBTA compliance process is for actions resulting in unintentional take; and
- CBP's commitment to environmental review of projects under the 2008 waiver for tactical infrastructure.

### 4.1 Unintentional Take

While the MBTA has no provision for allowing unauthorized take, it must be recognized that some birds may be killed even if all reasonable measures to avoid it are implemented. Some CBP actions require immediate response in order to protect human life or safety and may result in unintentional take. Examples of such CBP actions include pursuit of cross-border violators, search and rescue, response to credible threat, or emergency repair of certain strategic communications equipment.

The USFWS's Division of Law Enforcement and Department of Justice have used enforcement and prosecutorial discretion in the past regarding individuals or companies who have made good faith efforts to avoid the take of migratory birds. CBP is committed to consider the consequences of the proposed action on migratory birds and minimize significant adverse effect to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with protection of human life, property, and national security.

If there is a possibility of unintentional take, the Preparer should document justification for the proposed action requiring immediate response and steps that were taken to protect migratory birds.

The Preparer should contact EED for coordination and direction regarding actions requiring immediate response and that have the potential to adversely affect migratory birds. The Preparer's role in the special circumstances actions will be determined by EED on a case-by-case basis.

### 4.2 Waiver for Tactical Infrastructure

On April 1, 2008, the Secretary of DHS pursuant to his authority under Section 102(c) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act exercised his authority to waive over 30 environmental and other laws and regulations associated with construction of tactical infrastructure along the Southwest Border, including the MBTA. Although the Secretary's waiver meant that CBP no longer had any specific legal obligations under these laws, the Secretary committed DHS to responsible stewardship of natural and cultural resources. CBP strongly supports this and remains committed to being a good steward of the environment.

In support of this commitment, CBP has continued to collaborate with local government, State and Federal land managers, and the interested public to identify environmentally sensitive resources and develop appropriate BMPs to avoid or minimize adverse impacts resulting from the fencing projects.

After the waiver, CBP's environmental review of the tactical infrastructure projects was published in 22 Environmental Stewardship Plans. These are comprehensive environmental plans that include environmental mitigation and BMPs. After completion of construction, the

final footprints and actual extent of impact areas was compared to the estimates in the Environmental Stewardship Plans and documented in Environmental Stewardship Summary Reports that were made available on CBP's website.

If future actions are waived by the Secretary, CBP's environmental stewardship measures will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The Preparer's role in implementation of waiver projects and Environmental Stewardship Plans will be determined by EED on a case-by-case basis.

## **Appendix A: Acronym List**

BEPA	Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMP	Best Management Practices
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
EED	Environmental and Energy Division
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
ESFO	Ecological Services Field Office
FM&E	Facilities Management & Engineering
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934, as amended
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1929, as amended
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RPM	Revolution per Minute
U.S.	United States of America
USC	United States Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



## Appendix B: List of Bird Species Protected under the MBTA

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 10.13

District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Atoll, and any other territory or possession under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Whoever means the same as person.

Wildlife means the same as fish or wildlife.

[38 FR 22015, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 42 FR 59358, Nov. 16, 1977; 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 50 FR 52889, Dec. 26, 1985; 72 FR 48446, Aug. 28, 2007]

### § 10.13 List of Migratory Birds.

(a) *Legal authority for this list.* The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) in 16 U.S.C. 703-711, the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. 712, and 16 U.S.C. 742a-j. The MBTA implements Conventions between the United States and four neighboring countries for the protection of migratory birds, as follows:

(1) *Canada:* Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds, August 16, 1916, United States-Great Britain (on behalf of Canada), 39 Stat. 1702, T.S. No. 628, as amended;

(2) *Mexico:* Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals, February 7, 1936, United States-United Mexican States (=Mexico), 50 Stat. 1311, T.S. No. 912, as amended;

(3) *Japan:* Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction, and Their Environment, March 4, 1972, United States-Japan, 25 U.S.T. 3329, T.I.A.S. No. 7090; and

(4) *Russia:* Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Environment, United States-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (=Russia), November 26, 1976, 92 Stat. 3810, T.I.A.S. 90073, 16 U.S.C. 703, 712.

(b) *Purpose of this list.* The purpose is to inform the public of the species protected by regulations designed to enforce the terms of the MBTA. These regulations, found in parts 10, 20, and 21 of this chapter, cover most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation,

sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds.

(c) *What species are protected as migratory birds?* Species protected as migratory birds are listed in two formats to suit the varying needs of the user: Alphabetically in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and taxonomically in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Taxonomy and nomenclature generally follow the 7th edition of the American Ornithologists' Union's *Check-list of North American birds* (1998, as amended through 2000/7). For species not treated by the AOU *Check-list*, we generally follow Monroe and Sibley's *A World Checklist of Birds* (1993).

(1) *Alphabetical listing.* Species are listed alphabetically by common (English) group names, with the scientific name of each species following the common name. It is possible that alphabetical listing by common group names may create confusion in those few instances in which the common (English) name of a species has changed. The species formerly known as the *Falcated Teal*, for example, is now known as the *Falcated Duck*. To prevent confusion, the alphabetical list has two entries for *Falcated Duck*: "DUCK, *Falcated*" and "[*TEAL*, *Falcated* (see *DUCK, Falcated*)]". Other potential ambiguities are treated in the same way.

ACCENTOR, Siberian, *Prunella montanella*  
 AKECE, *Lanius caeruleirostris*  
 AKEPA, *Lanius coccyzus*  
 AKIALOA, Greater, *Hemignathus ellisianus*  
 AKIAPOLA, *Hemignathus munroi*  
 AKIKIKI, *Oreomystis bairdi*  
 AKOHEKOHE, *Palmeria dolei*  
 ALAUAHIO, Maui, *Paroreomys montana*  
 Oahu, *Paroreomys maculata*  
 ALBATROSS, Black-browed, *Thalassarche melanophrys*  
 Black-footed, *Phoebastria nigripes*  
 Laysan, *Phoebastria immutabilis*  
 Light-mantled, *Phoebastria palpebrata*  
 Short-tailed, *Phoebastria albatrus*  
 Shy, *Thalassarche cauta*  
 Wandering, *Diomedea exulans*  
 Yellow-nosed, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*  
 ANHINGA, *Anhinga anhinga*  
 ANL, Groove-billed, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*  
 Smooth-billed, *Crotophaga ani*  
 AMAKIHI, Hawaii, *Hemignathus wrensi*  
 Kauai, *Hemignathus kamoharui*  
 Oahu, *Hemignathus flavus*  
 ANIANIAU, *Magnumma parva*  
 APAPANE, *Himatione sanguinea*  
 AUKLET, Cassin's, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*



- Crested, *Aethia cristatella*  
 Least, *Aethia pusilla*  
 Parakeet, *Aethia psittacula*  
 Rhinoceros, *Cerorhinca monocerata*  
 Whiskered, *Aethia pygmaea*  
 AVOCET, American, *Recurvirostra americana*  
 (BARN-OWL, Common (see OWL, Barn))  
 BEAN-GOOSE, Taiga, *Anser fabalis*  
 Tundra, *Anser serrirostris*  
 BEARDLESS-TYRANNULET, Northern,  
*Camptostoma imberbe*  
 BECARD, Rose-throated, *Pachyramphus*  
*aglaiae*  
 BITTERN, American, *Botaurus lentiginosus*  
 Black, *Ixobrychus flavicollis*  
 (Chinese (see Yellow))  
 Least, *Ixobrychus exilis*  
 Schrenck's, *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*  
 Yellow, *Ixobrychus sinensis*  
 BLACKBURN, Common, *Buteogallus*  
*anthracinus*  
 BLACKBIRD, Brewer's, *Euphagus*  
*cyanocephalus*  
 Red-winged, *Agelaius phoeniceus*  
 Rusty, *Euphagus carolinus*  
 Tawny-shouldered, *Agelaius humeralis*  
 Tricolored, *Agelaius tricolor*  
 Yellow-headed, *Xanthocephalus*  
*xanthocephalus*  
 Yellow-shouldered, *Agelaius xanthomus*  
 BLUEBIRD, Eastern, *Sialia sialis*  
 Mountain, *Sialia currucoides*  
 Western, *Sialia mexicana*  
 BLUETAIL, Red-flanked, *Tarsiger cyanurus*  
 BLUETHROAT, *Luscinia svecica*  
 BOBOLINK, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*  
 BOOBY, Blue-footed, *Sula nebouxi*  
 Brown, *Sula leucogaster*  
 Masked, *Sula dactylatra*  
 Red-footed, *Sula sula*  
 BRAMBLING, *Pringilla montifringilla*  
 BRANT, *Branta bernicla*  
 BUFFLEHEAD, *Bucephala albeola*  
 BULLFINCH, Eurasian, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*  
 Puerto Rican, *Loricilla portoricensis*  
 BUNTING, Blue, *Cyanocopsa parellina*  
 Gray, *Emberiza variabilis*  
 Indigo, *Passerina cyanea*  
 Little, *Emberiza pusilla*  
 Lark, *Calamospiza melanocorys*  
 Lazuli, *Passerina amoena*  
 McKay's, *Plectrophenax hyperboreus*  
 Painted, *Passerina ciris*  
 Pallas's, *Emberiza pallasi*  
 Pine, *Emberiza leucocephalos*  
 Reed, *Emberiza schoeniclus*  
 Rustic, *Emberiza rustica*  
 Snow, *Plectrophenax nivalis*  
 Varied, *Passerina versicolor*  
 Yellow-breasted, *Emberiza aureola*  
 Yellow-throated, *Emberiza elegans*  
 BUSHTIT, *Psaltirparus minimus*  
 CANVASBACK, *Aythya valisineria*  
 CARACARA, Crested, *Caracara cheriway*  
 CARDINAL, Northern, *Cardinalis cardinalis*  
 CARIB, Green-throated, *Eulampis holosericeus*  
 Purple-throated, *Eulampis jugularis*  
 CATBIRD, Black, *Melanoptila glabrirostris*  
 Gray, *Dumetella carolinensis*  
 CHAFFINCH, Common, *Pringilla coelebs*  
 CHAT, Yellow-breasted, *Icteria virens*  
 CHICKADEE, Black-capped, *Poecile*  
*atricapillus*  
 Boreal, *Poecile hudsonica*  
 Carolina, *Poecile carolinensis*  
 Chestnut-backed, *Poecile rufescens*  
 Gray-headed, *Poecile cinerea*  
 Mexican, *Poecile sclateri*  
 Mountain, *Poecile gambeli*  
 CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW, *Caprimulgus*  
*carolinensis*  
 CONDOR, California, *Gymnogyps*  
*californianus*  
 COOT, American, *Fulica americana*  
 Caribbean, *Fulica caribaea*  
 Eurasian, *Fulica atra*  
 Hawaiian, *Fulica alai*  
 CORNBIAINT, Brandt's, *Phalacrocorax*  
*penicillatus*  
 Double-crested, *Phalacrocorax auritus*  
 Great, *Phalacrocorax carbo*  
 Little Pied, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*  
 Neotropic, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*  
 [Olivaceous (see Neotropic)]  
 Pelagic, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*  
 Red-faced, *Phalacrocorax urile*  
 COWBIRD, Bronzed, *Molothrus aeneus*  
 Brown-headed, *Molothrus ater*  
 Shiny, *Molothrus bonariensis*  
 CRAKE, Corn, *Crex crex*  
 Paint-billed, *Neocrex erythrops*  
 Spotless, *Porzana tabuensis*  
 Yellow-breasted, *Porzana flaviventer*  
 CRANE, Common, *Grus grus*  
 Sandhill, *Grus canadensis*  
 Whooping, *Grus americana*  
 CREEPER, Brown, *Certhia americana*  
 Hawaii, *Oreomystis mana*  
 CROSSBILL, Red, *Loxia curvirostra*  
 White-winged, *Loxia leucoptera*  
 CROW, American, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
 Fish, *Corvus ossifragus*  
 Hawaiian, *Corvus hawaiiensis*  
 Mariana, *Corvus kubaryi*  
 [Mexican (see Tamaulipas)]  
 Northwestern, *Corvus canorus*  
 Tamaulipas, *Corvus imparatus*  
 White-necked, *Corvus leucognathus*  
 CUCKOO, Black-billed, *Coccyzus*  
*erythrophthalmus*  
 Common, *Cuculus canorus*  
 Mangrove, *Coccyzus minor*  
 Oriental, *Cuculus optatus*  
 Yellow-billed, *Coccyzus americanus*  
 CURLEW, Bristle-thighed, *Numenius*  
*tahitiensis*  
 Eskimo, *Numenius borealis*  
 Eurasian, *Numenius arquata*  
 Far Eastern, *Numenius madagascariensis*  
 [Least (see Little)]  
 Little, *Numenius minutus*  
 Long-billed, *Numenius americanus*  
 DICKCISSEL, *Spiza americana*  
 DIPPER, American, *Cinclus mericanus*



- DOHERTIE, Eurasian, *Charadrius morinellus*  
 DOVE, Inca, *Columbina inca*  
 Mourning, *Zenaida macroura*  
 White-tipped, *Leptotila verreauxi*  
 White-winged, *Zenaida asiatica*  
 Zenaida, *Zenaida aurita*  
 DOVEKIE, Allele  
 DOWITCHER, Long-billed, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*  
 Short-billed, *Limnodromus griseus*  
 DUCK, American Black, *Anas rubripes*  
 Falcated, *Anas falcata*  
 Harlequin, *Histrionicus histrionicus*  
 Hawaiian, *Anas wyvilliana*  
 Laysan, *Anas laysanensis*  
 Long-tailed, *Clangula hyemalis*  
 Masked, *Nomanix dominicus*  
 Mottled, *Anas fulvigula*  
 Muscovy, *Cairina moschata*  
 Pacific Black, *Anas superciliosa*  
 Ring-necked, *Aythya collaris*  
 Ruddy, *Oxyura jamaicensis*  
 Spot-billed, *Anas poecillanthis*  
 Tufted, *Aythya fuligula*  
 Wood, *Anas sponsa*  
 DUNLIN, *Calidris alpina*  
 EAGLE, Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
 Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*  
 White-tailed, *Haliaeetus albicilla*  
 EGRET, Cattle, *Bubulcus ibis*  
 Chinese, *Egretta eulophotes*  
 Great, *Ardea alba*  
 Intermediate, *Mesophobix intermedia*  
 Little, *Egretta garzetta*  
 [Plumed (see Intermediate)]  
 Reddish, *Egretta rufescens*  
 Snowy, *Egretta alula*  
 EIDER, Common, *Somateria mollissima*  
 King, *Somateria spectabilis*  
 Spectacled, *Somateria fischeri*  
 Steller's, *Polystiela stelleri*  
 ELAENIA, Caribbean, *Elania martinica*  
 Greenish, *Mylopagis viridicata*  
 EMERALD, D. Heron, *Chlorostilbon maugaeus*  
 EUPHONIA, Antillean, *Euphonia musica*  
 FALCON, Aplomado, *Falco femoralis*  
 Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*  
 Prairie, *Falco mexicanus*  
 Red-footed, *Falco vespertinus*  
 FIELDFARE, *Turdus pilaris*  
 FINCH, Cassin's, *Carpodacus cassinii*  
 House, *Carpodacus mexicanus*  
 Laysan, *Telespiza cantans*  
 Nihoa, *Telespiza ultima*  
 Purple, *Carpodacus purpureus*  
 [Rosy (see ROSY-FINCH)]  
 FLAMINGO, Greater, *Phoenicopterus tuberosus*  
 FLICKER, Gilded, *Colaptes auratus*  
 Northern, *Colaptes auratus*  
 FLYCATCHER, Acadian, *Empidonax virescens*  
 Alder, *Empidonax aliorum*  
 Ash-throated, *Myiarchus cinerascens*  
 Brown-crested, *Myiarchus tyrannulus*  
 Buff-breasted, *Empidonax fulvifrons*  
 Cordilleran, *Empidonax occidentalis*  
 Dusky, *Empidonax oberholseri*  
 Dusky-capped, *Myiarchus tuberculifer*  
 Fork-tailed, *Tyrannus savana*  
 Gray, *Empidonax wrightii*  
 [Gray-spotted (see Gray-streaked)]  
 Gray-streaked, *Muscicapa griselsi*  
 Great Crested, *Myiarchus cinerascens*  
 Hammond's, *Empidonax hammondi*  
 La Sagra's, *Myiarchus sagrae*  
 Least, *Empidonax minimus*  
 Narcissus, *Ficedula narcissina*  
 Nutting's, *Myiarchus nuttingi*  
 Olive-sided, *Contopus cooperi*  
 Pacific-slope, *Empidonax difficilis*  
 Piratic, *Legatus leucocephalus*  
 Puerto Rican, *Myiarchus antillarum*  
 Scissor-tailed, *Tyrannus forficatus*  
 Social, *Myiozetetes similis*  
 Sulphur-bellied, *Myiodiastor luteiventris*  
 Tufted, *Mitrephanes phaeocercus*  
 Variegated, *Empidonax varius*  
 Vermilion, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*  
 [Western (see Cordilleran and Pacific-slope)]  
 Willow, *Empidonax traillii*  
 Yellow-bellied, *Empidonax flaviventris*  
 FOREST-FALCON, Collared, *Micrastur semitorquatus*  
 FRIGATEBIRD, Great, *Fregata minor*  
 Lesser, *Fregata ariel*  
 Magnificent, *Fregata magnificens*  
 FROG-HAWK, Gray, *Accipiter soloensis*  
 FRUIT-DOVE, Crimson-crowned, *Ptilinopus porphyreus*  
 Many-colored, *Ptilinopus perouiti*  
 Mariana, *Ptilinopus roseicapilla*  
 FULMAR, Northern, *Fulmarus glacialis*  
 GADWALL, *Anas strepera*  
 GALLINULE, Azure, *Porphyrio flavirostris*  
 Purple, *Porphyrio martinica*  
 GANNET, Northern, *Morus bassanus*  
 GARGANEY, *Anas querquedula*  
 GNATCATCHER, Black-capped, *Poliophtila nigriceps*  
 Black-tailed, *Poliophtila melanura*  
 Blue-gray, *Poliophtila caerulea*  
 California, *Poliophtila californica*  
 GODWIT, Hare-tailed, *Limosa lapponica*  
 Black-tailed, *Limosa limosa*  
 Hudsonian, *Limosa haemastrea*  
 Marbled, *Limosa fedoa*  
 GOLDEN-PILOVER, American, *Pluvialis dominica*  
 European, *Pluvialis apricaria*  
 [Lesser (see American)]  
 Pacific, *Pluvialis fulva*  
 GOLDEN-EYE, Barrow's, *Bucephala islandica*  
 Common, *Bucephala clangula*  
 GOLDFINCH, American, *Carduelis tristis*  
 Lawrence's, *Carduelis lawrencei*  
 Lesser, *Carduelis psaltria*  
 GOOSE, Bannock, *Branta leucopsis*  
 [Bean, (see BEAN-GOOSE, Taiga)]  
 Canada, *Branta canadensis* (including Cackling Goose, *Branta hutchinsii*)  
 Emperor, *Chen canagica*  
 Greater White-fronted, *Anser albifrons*  
 Hawaiian, *Branta sandvicensis*



- Lesser White-fronted, *Anser erythropus*  
 Ross's, *Chen rossii*  
 Snow, *Chen caerulescens*  
 GOSHAWK, Northern, *Accipiter gentilis*  
 GRACKLE, Boat-tailed, *Quiscalus major*  
 Common, *Quiscalus quiscula*  
 Great-tailed, *Quiscalus mericanus*  
 Greater Antillean, *Quiscalus niger*  
 GRASSHOPPER-WARBLE, Middle-tailed, *Locustella ochotensis*  
 GRASSQUIT, Black-faced, *Tiaris bicolor*  
 Yellow-faced, *Tiaris olivaceus*  
 GREBE, Clark's, *Aechmophorus clarkii*  
 Eared, *Podiceps nigricollis*  
 Horned, *Podiceps auritus*  
 Least, *Tachybaptus dominicus*  
 Pied-billed, *Podilymbus podiceps*  
 Red-necked, *Podiceps grisegena*  
 Western, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*  
 GREENFINCH, Oriental, *Carduelis sinica*  
 GREENSHANK, Common, *Tringa nebularia*  
 Nordmann's, *Tringa guttifer*  
 GROSBEAK, Black-headed, *Pheucticus melanocephalus*  
 Blue, *Passerina caerulea*  
 Crimson-collared, *Rhodothraupis celaeno*  
 Evening, *Coccothraustes vespertinus*  
 Pine, *Pinicola enucleator*  
 Rose-breasted, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*  
 Yellow, *Pheucticus chrysogenus*  
 GROUNDDOVE, Common, *Columba passerina*  
 Friendly, *Gallicolumba stairi*  
 Ruddy, *Columba talpacoti*  
 White-throated, *Gallicolumba ronthanura*  
 GUILLEMOT, Black, *Cephus grylle*  
 Pigeon, *Cephus columba*  
 GULL, Belcher's, *Larus belcheri*  
 Black-headed, *Larus ridibundus*  
 Black-tailed, *Larus crassirostris*  
 Bonaparte's, *Larus philadelphia*  
 California, *Larus californicus*  
 (Common Black-headed (see Black-headed))  
 Franklin's, *Larus pipizcan*  
 Glaucous, *Larus hyperboreus*  
 Glaucous-winged, *Larus glaucescens*  
 Gray-hooded, *Larus cirrocephalus*  
 Great Black-backed, *Larus marinus*  
 Heermann's, *Larus heermanni*  
 Herring, *Larus argentatus*  
 Iceland, *Larus glaucoides*  
 Ivory, *Pagophila eburnea*  
 Kelp, *Larus dominicanus*  
 Laughing, *Larus atricilla*  
 Lesser Black-backed, *Larus fuscus*  
 Little, *Larus minutus*  
 Mew, *Larus calus*  
 Ring-billed, *Larus delawarensis*  
 Ross's, *Rhodostethia rosea*  
 Sabine's, *Xema sabini*  
 Slaty-backed, *Larus schistisagus*  
 Thayer's, *Larus thayeri*  
 Western, *Larus occidentalis*  
 Yellow-footed, *Larus livens*  
 Yellow-legged, *Larus michahellis*  
 GYRFALCON, *Falco rusticolus*  
 HARRIER, Northern, *Circus cyaneus*  
 HAWFINCH, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*  
 HAWK, [Asiatic Sparrow (see SPARROWHAWK, Japanese)]  
 Broad-winged, *Buteo platypterus*  
 Cooper's, *Accipiter cooperii*  
 Crane, *Geranospiza caerulescens*  
 Ferruginous, *Buteo regalis*  
 Gray, *Buteo nitidus*  
 Harris's, *Parabuteo unicinctus*  
 Hawaiian, *Buteo solitarius*  
 Red-shouldered, *Buteo lineatus*  
 Red-tailed, *Buteo jamaicensis*  
 Roadside, *Buteo magnirostris*  
 Rough-legged, *Buteo lagopus*  
 Sharp-shinned, *Accipiter striatus*  
 Short-tailed, *Buteo brachyurus*  
 Swainson's, *Buteo swainsoni*  
 White-tailed, *Buteo albicaudatus*  
 Zone-tailed, *Buteo albomontatus*  
 HAWK-UCKER, Hodgson's, *Cuculus fugax*  
 [HAWK-OWL, Northern (see OWL, Northern Hawk)]  
 HERON, Gray, *Ardea cinerea*  
 Great Blue, *Ardea herodias*  
 Green, *Butorides virescens*  
 [Green-backed (see Green)]  
 Little Blue, *Egretta caerulea*  
 [Pacific Reef (see REEF-EGRET, Pacific)]  
 Tricolored, *Egretta tricolor*  
 HOBBY, Eurasian, *Falco subbuteo*  
 HOODED, Eurasian, *Upupa epops*  
 HOUSE-MARTIN, Common, *Delichon urbicum*  
 HUMMINGBIRD, Allen's, *Selasphorus sasin*  
 Anna's, *Calypte anna*  
 Antillean Crested, *Orthorhynchus cristatus*  
 Berylline, *Amazilia beryllina*  
 Black-chinned, *Archilochus alexandri*  
 Blue-throated, *Lampornis clemenciae*  
 Broad-billed, *Cyananthus latirostris*  
 Broad-tailed, *Selasphorus platycercus*  
 Buff-bellied, *Amazilia yucatanensis*  
 Bumblebee, *Atthis heloisa*  
 Calliope, *Stellula calliope*  
 Cinnamon, *Amazilia rutila*  
 Costa's, *Calypte costae*  
 Lucifer, *Calothorax lucifer*  
 Magnificent, *Eugenes fulgens*  
 Ruby-throated, *Archilochus colubris*  
 Rufous, *Selasphorus rufus*  
 Violet-crowned, *Amazilia violiceps*  
 White-eared, *Hylocharis leucotis*  
 Xantus's, *Hylocharis xantusii*  
 IBIS, Glossy, *Plegadis falcinellus*  
 Scarlet, *Eudocimus ruber*  
 White, *Eudocimus albus*  
 White-faced, *Plegadis chihi*  
 INDIAN, *Vestiaria coccinea*  
 IMPERIAL-PIGEON, Pacific, *Ducula pacifica*  
 JABIRU, *Jabiru mycteria*  
 JACANA, Northern, *Jacana spinosa*  
 JAEGER, Long-tailed, *Stercorarius longicaudus*  
 Parasitic, *Stercorarius parasiticus*  
 Pomarine, *Stercorarius pomarinus*  
 JAY, Blue, *Cyanocitta cristata*  
 Brown, *Cyanocorax morio*  
 Gray, *Perisoreus canadensis*



[Gray-breasted (see Mexican)]  
 Green, *Cyanocorax yncas*  
 Mexican, *Apheloconia ultramarina*  
 Pinyon, *Gymnophthalmus cyanocephalus*  
 [Scrub (see SCRUB-JAY)]  
 Steller's, *Cyanocitta stelleri*  
 JUNCO, Dark-eyed, *Junco hyemalis*  
 Yellow-eyed, *Junco phaeonotus*  
 KAKAWAHIE, *Paroreomyza flammea*  
 KAMAO, *Myadestes myadestinus*  
 KESTREL, American, *Falco sparverius*  
 Eurasian, *Falco tinnunculus*  
 KILLDEER, *Charadrius vociferus*  
 KINGBIRD, Cassin's, *Tyrannus vociferans*  
 Couch's, *Tyrannus couchii*  
 Eastern, *Tyrannus tyrannus*  
 Gray, *Tyrannus dominicensis*  
 Loggerhead, *Tyrannus caudifasciatus*  
 Thick-billed, *Tyrannus crassirostris*  
 Tropical, *Tyrannus melancholicus*  
 Western, *Tyrannus verticalis*  
 KINGFISHER, Belted, *Megascyle alcyon*  
 Collared, *Todirhamphus chloris*  
 Green, *Chloroceryle americana*  
 Micronesian, *Todirhamphus cinnamominus*  
 Ringed, *Megascyle torquata*  
 KINGLET, Golden-crowned, *Regulus satrapa*  
 Ruby-crowned, *Regulus calendula*  
 KISKADEE, Great, *Ptilangus sulphuratus*  
 KITE, [American Swallow-tailed (see Swallow-tailed)]  
 Black, *Milvus migrans*  
 [Black-shouldered (see White-tailed)]  
 Hook-billed, *Chondrohierax uncinatus*  
 Mississippi, *Latidactylus mississippiensis*  
 Snail, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*  
 Swallow-tailed, *Elanoides forficatus*  
 White-tailed, *Elanus leucurus*  
 KITTIWAKE, Black-legged, *Rissa tridactyla*  
 Red-legged, *Rissa brevirostris*  
 KNOX, Great, *Calidris tenuirostris*  
 Red, *Calidris canutus*  
 LAPWING, Northern, *Vanellus vanellus*  
 LARK, Horned, *Emanophila alpestris*  
 Sky, *Alauda arvensis*  
 LIMPkin, *Aramus guarauna*  
 LIZARD (CUCKOO) OPBERTO, *Coccyzus vielloti*  
 LONGSPUR, Chestnut-collared, *Calcarius ornatus*  
 Lapland, *Calcarius lapponicus*  
 McCown's, *Calcarius mccownii*  
 Smith's, *Calcarius pictus*  
 LOON, Arctic, *Gavia arctica*  
 Common, *Gavia immer*  
 Pacific, *Gavia pacifica*  
 Red-throated, *Gavia stellata*  
 Yellow-billed, *Gavia adamsii*  
 MAGPIE, Black-billed, *Pica hudsonia*  
 Yellow-billed, *Pica nuttalli*  
 MALLARD, *Anas platyrhynchos*  
 MANGO, Antillean, *Anthracothorax dominicus*  
 Green, *Anthracothorax viridis*  
 Green-breasted, *Anthracothorax prevostii*  
 MARTIN, Brown-chested, *Progne tapera*  
 Caribbean, *Progne dominicensis*  
 Cuban, *Progne cryptoleuca*

Gray-breasted, *Progne chalybea*  
 Purple, *Progne subis*  
 Southern, *Progne elegans*  
 MEADOWLARK, Eastern, *Sturnella magna*  
 Western, *Sturnella neglecta*  
 MERGANSER, Common, *Mergus merganser*  
 Hooded, *Lophodytes cucullatus*  
 Red-breasted, *Mergus serrator*  
 MERLIN, *Falco columbarius*  
 MILLERBIRD, *Acrocephalus familiaris*  
 MOCKINGBIRD, Bahama, *Mimus gundlachii*  
 Blue, *Melanotis caerulescens*  
 Northern, *Mimus polyglottos*  
 MOORHEN, Common, *Gallinula chloropus*  
 MURRE, Common, *Uria aale*  
 Thick-billed, *Uria lomvia*  
 MURRELEET, Ancient, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*  
 Craver's, *Synthliboramphus craveri*  
 Kittlitz's, *Brachyramphus brevirostris*  
 Long-billed, *Brachyramphus perdix*  
 Marbled, *Brachyramphus marmoratus*  
 Xantus's, *Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*  
 NEEDLETAIL, White-throated, *Hirundapus caudacutus*  
 NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned, *Nycticorax nycticorax*  
 Japanese, *Gorsachius gotsagi*  
 [Malay (see Malayan)]  
 Malayan, *Gorsachius melanolophus*  
 Yellow-crowned, *Nyctanassa violacea*  
 NIGHTHAWK, Antillean, *Chordeiles gundlachii*  
 Common, *Chordeiles minor*  
 Lesser, *Chordeiles acutipennis*  
 NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH, Black-headed, *Catharus mexicanus*  
 Orange-billed, *Catharus aurantirostris*  
 NIGHTJAR, Bluff-collared, *Caprimulgus ridgwayi*  
 Gray, *Caprimulgus indicus*  
 [Jungle (see Gray)]  
 Puerto Rican, *Caprimulgus noctitherus*  
 NODDY, Black, *Anous minutus*  
 Blue-gray, *Procelsterna cerulea*  
 Brown, *Anous stolidus*  
 [Lesser (see Black)]  
 NUKUPUU, *Hemignathus lucidus*  
 NUTCRACKER, Clark's, *Nucifraga columbiana*  
 NUTHATCH, Brown-headed, *Sitta pusilla*  
 Pygmy, *Sitta pygmaea*  
 Red-breasted, *Sitta canadensis*  
 White-breasted, *Sitta carolinensis*  
 [OLDSQUAW (see DUCK, Long-tailed)]  
 OLOMAO, *Myadestes lanaiensis*  
 OMAO, *Myadestes obscurus*  
 ORIOLE, Atamira, *Icterus gularis*  
 Audubon's, *Icterus graduacauda*  
 Baltimore, *Icterus galbula*  
 [Black-cowled (see Greater Antillean)]  
 Black-vented, *Icterus wagleri*  
 Bullock's, *Icterus bullockii*  
 Greater Antillean, *Icterus dominicensis*  
 Hooded, *Icterus cucullatus*  
 [Northern (see Baltimore and Bullock's)]  
 Orchard, *Icterus spurius*



- Scott's, *Icterus parisorum*  
 Streak-backed, *Icterus pustulatus*  
 OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus*  
 OU, *Psittirostra psittacea*  
 OVENBIRD, *Seiurus aurocapilla*  
 OWL, Barn, *Tyto alba*  
   Barred, *Strix varia*  
   Boreal, *Aegolius funereus*  
   Burrowing, *Athene cunicularia*  
   Elf, *Micrathene whitneyi*  
   Flammulated, *Otus flammeolus*  
   Great Gray, *Styrnethedusa*  
   Great Horned, *Bubo virginianus*  
   Long-eared, *Asio otus*  
   Mottled, *Ciccaba virgata*  
   Northern Hawk, *Surnia uhla*  
   Northern Saw-whet, *Aegolius acadicus*  
   Short-eared, *Asio flammeus*  
   Snowy, *Bubo scandiacus*  
   Spotted, *Stria occidentalis*  
   Stygian, *Asio stygius*  
 OYSTERCATCHER, American, *Haematopus palliatus*  
   Black, *Haematopus bachmani*  
   Eurasian, *Haematopus ostralegus*  
 PALMIA, *Loroides bailleui*  
 PALM-SWIFT, Antillean, *Tacharnis phoenicobia*  
 PARROTBILL, Maui, *Pseudonestor xanthophrys*  
 PARULA, Northern, *Parula americana*  
   Tropical, *Parula pitagumi*  
 PAURAUQUE, Common, *Nyctidromus albigollis*  
 PELICAN, American White, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*  
   Brown, *Pelecanus occidentalis*  
 PETREL, Bermuda, *Pterodroma cahow*  
   Black-capped, *Pterodroma hesitata*  
   Black-winged, *Pterodroma nigripennis*  
   Bonin, *Pterodroma hypoleuca*  
   Bulwer's, *Bulweria bulwerii*  
   Cook's, *Pterodroma cookii*  
   [Dark-rumped (see Hawaiian)]  
   Gould's, *Pterodroma leucoptera*  
   Great-winged, *Pterodroma macroptera*  
   Hawaiian, *Pterodroma sandwichensis*  
   Herald, *Pterodroma arminjoniana*  
   Jouanin's, *Bulweria fallax*  
   Juan Fernandez, *Pterodroma externa*  
   Kermadec, *Pterodroma neglecta*  
   Mottled, *Pterodroma inexpectata*  
   Murphy's, *Pterodroma ultima*  
   Phoenix, *Pterodroma alba*  
   Stejneger's, *Pterodroma longirostris*  
   Tahiti, *Pterodroma rostrata*  
   White-necked, *Pterodroma cervicalis*  
   [White-necked, *Pterodroma externa* (see Petrel, Juan Fernandez)]  
 PEWEE, Cuban, *Contopus caribaeus*  
   Greater, *Contopus pertinax*  
   Hispaniolan, *Contopus hispaniolensis*  
   Lesser Antillean, *Contopus latirostris*  
 PHAINOPEPLA, *Phainopepla nitens*  
 PHALAROPE, Red, *Phalaropus fulicarius*  
   Red-necked, *Phalaropus lobatus*  
   Wilson's, *Phalaropus tricolor*  
 PHOEBE, Black, *Sayornis nigricans*  
   Eastern, *Sayornis phoebe*  
   Say's, *Sayornis saya*  
 PIGEON, Band-tailed, *Patagioenas fasciata*  
   Plain, *Patagioenas inornata*  
   Red-billed, *Patagioenas flavirostris*  
   Scaly-naped, *Patagioenas squamosa*  
   White-crowned, *Patagioenas leucocephala*  
 PINTAIL, Northern, *Anas acuta*  
   White-cheeked, *Anas bahamensis*  
 PIPIT, American, *Anthus rubescens*  
   Olive-backed, *Anthus hodgsoni*  
   Pechora, *Anthus gustavi*  
   Red-throated, *Anthus cervinus*  
   Sprague's, *Anthus spraguei*  
   Tree, *Anthus trivialis*  
   [Water (see American)]  
 PLOVER, Black-bellied, *Pluvialis squatarola*  
   Collared, *Charadrius collaris*  
   Common Ringed, *Charadrius hiaticulo*  
   [Great Sand (see Sand-Plover, Greater)]  
   Little Ringed, *Charadrius dubius*  
   [Mongolian (see Sand-Plover, Lesser)]  
   Mountain, *Charadrius montanus*  
   Piping, *Charadrius melodus*  
   Semipalmated, *Charadrius semipalmatus*  
   Snowy, *Charadrius alexandrinus*  
   Wilson's, *Charadrius wilsonia*  
 POCHARD, Baer's, *Aythya baeri*  
   Common, *Aythya ferina*  
 POND-HERON, Chinese, *Ardeola bacchus*  
 POORWILL, Common, *Phaenoptilus nuttallii*  
 POO-ULI, *Melamporosops phaeosoma*  
 PUAIOHI, *Myadestes palmeri*  
 PUFFIN, Atlantic, *Fratercula arctica*  
   Horned, *Fratercula corniculata*  
   Tufted, *Fratercula cirrhata*  
 PYGMY OWL, Rummungin, *Glaucidium brasilianum*  
   Northern, *Glaucidium gnome*  
 PYRRHULOXIA, *Cardinalis sinuatus*  
 QUAIL-DOVE, Bridled, *Geotrygon mystacea*  
   Key West, *Geotrygon chrysis*  
   Ruddy, *Geotrygon montana*  
 QUETZEL, Eared, *Euptilotis neozensis*  
 RAIL, Black, *Laterallus fuscus*  
   Buff-banded, *Gallirallus philippensis*  
   Clapper, *Rallus longirostris*  
   Guam, *Gallirallus owstoni*  
   King, *Rallus elegans*  
   Spotted, *Pardirallus maculatus*  
   Virginia, *Rallus limicola*  
   Yellow, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*  
 RAVEN, Chihuahuan, *Corvus cryptoleucus*  
   Common, *Corvus corax*  
 RAZORBILL, *Alca torda*  
 REDHEAD, *Aythya americana*  
 REDPOLL, Common, *Carduelis flammea*  
   Hoary, *Carduelis hornemanni*  
 REDSHANK, Spotted, *Tringa erythropus*  
 REDSTART, American, *Setophaga ruticilla*  
   Painted, *Myioborus pictus*  
   Slate-throated, *Myioborus miniatus*  
 [REED-BUNTING, Common (see BUNTING, Reed)]  
   [Pallas' (see BUNTING, Pallas's)]  
 REED-WARBLE, Nightingale, *Acrocephalus luscini*



- REEF-EGRET, Pacific, *Egretta sacra*  
 REEF-HERON, Western, *Egretta gularis*  
 ROADRUNNER, Greater, *Geococcyx californianus*  
 ROBIN, American, *Turdus migratorius*  
 Clay-colored, *Turdus grayi*  
 Rufous-backed, *Turdus rufopallatus*  
 Siberian Blue, *Luscinia cyane*  
 White-throated, *Turdus assimilis*  
 ROSEFINCH, Common, *Carpodacus erythrinus*  
 ROSY-FINCH, Black, *Leucosticte strata*  
 Brown-capped, *Leucosticte australis*  
 Gray-crowned, *Leucosticte tephrocotis*  
 RUBY-THROAT, Siberian, *Luscinia calliope*  
 RUFF, *Phallomachus pugnax*  
 SANDERLING, *Calidris alba*  
 SANDPIPER, Baird's, *Calidris bairdii*  
 Broad-billed, *Limicola falcinellus*  
 Buff-breasted, *Trypanotrichus subruficollis*  
 Common, *Actitis hypoleucos*  
 Curlew, *Calidris ferruginea*  
 Green, *Tringa ochropus*  
 Least, *Calidris minutilla*  
 Marsh, *Tringa stagnatilis*  
 Pectoral, *Calidris melanotos*  
 Purple, *Calidris maritima*  
 Rock, *Calidris pilicnemis*  
 Semipalmated, *Calidris pusilla*  
 Sharp-tailed, *Calidris acuminata*  
 Solitary, *Tringa solitaria*  
 (Spoonbill (see Spoon-billed))  
 Spoon-billed, *Eurymorhynchus pygmeus*  
 Spotted, *Actitis macularia*  
 Stilt, *Calidris himantopus*  
 Terek, *Xenus cinereus*  
 Upland, *Bartramia longicauda*  
 Western, *Calidris mauri*  
 White-rumped, *Calidris fuscicollis*  
 Wood, *Tringa glareola*  
 SANDPEPPER, Greater, *Charadrius leschenauffi*  
 Lesser, *Charadrius mongollus*  
 SANDPIPER, Red-breasted, *Sphyrapicus ruber*  
 Red-naped, *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*  
 Williamson's, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*  
 Yellow-bellied, *Sphyrapicus varius*  
 SCAMP, Greater, *Aythya marila*  
 Lesser, *Aythya affinis*  
 SCOPS-OWL, Oriental, *Otus sunia*  
 SCOTER, Black, *Melanitta nigra*  
 Surf, *Melanitta perspicillata*  
 White-winged, *Melanitta fusca*  
 SCREECH-OWL, Eastern, *Megascops asio*  
 Puerto Rican, *Megascops nudipes*  
 Western, *Megascops kennicottii*  
 Whiskered, *Megascops trichopsis*  
 SCRUB-JAY, Florida, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*  
 Island, *Aphelocoma insularis*  
 Western, *Aphelocoma californica*  
 SEA-EAGLE, Steller's, *Haliaeetus pelagicus*  
 SEED-EATER, White-collared, *Sporophila torqueola*  
 SHEARWATER, Audubon's, *Puffinus lherminieri*  
 Black-vented, *Puffinus opisthomelas*  
 Buller's, *Puffinus bulleri*  
 Cape Verde, *Calonectris edwardsii*  
 Christmas, *Puffinus nativitatis*  
 Cory's, *Calonectris diomedea*  
 Flesh-footed, *Puffinus carnepes*  
 Greater, *Puffinus gravis*  
 Little, *Puffinus assimilis*  
 Manx, *Puffinus puffinus*  
 Pink-footed, *Puffinus creatopus*  
 Short-tailed, *Puffinus tenuirostris*  
 Sooty, *Puffinus griseus*  
 Streaked, *Calonectris leucomelas*  
 Townsend's, *Puffinus auricularis*  
 Wedge-tailed, *Puffinus pacificus*  
 SHOWBIRD, Northern, *Anas clypeata*  
 SHRIKE, Brown, *Lanius cristatus*  
 Loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus*  
 Northern, *Lanius excubitor*  
 SILKY-BEYOND, GRAY, *Ptilogenys cinereus*  
 SISKIN, Eurasian, *Carduelis spinus*  
 Pine, *Carduelis pinus*  
 SKIMMER, Black, *Rynchops niger*  
 SKUA, Great, *Stercorarius skua*  
 South Polar, *Stercorarius macconnickii*  
 (SKYLARK, Humane (see LARK, Sky))  
 SMEW, *Mergallus albellus*  
 SNIPE, Common, *Gallinago gallinago* (rare in western Alaska; also see SNIPE, Wilson's)  
 Jack, *Lymnocyrtus minimus*  
 Pin-tailed, *Gallinago stenura*  
 Swinhoe's, *Gallinago megala*  
 Wilson's, *Gallinago delicata* (the "common" snipe hunted in most of the U.S.)  
 SOLITAIRE, Townsend's, *Myadestes townsendi*  
 SORA, *Pezomachus carolina*  
 SPARROW, American Tree, *Spizella arborea*  
 Bachman's, *Ammodramus aestivalis*  
 Baird's, *Ammodramus bairdii*  
 Black-chinned, *Spizella atrogularis*  
 Black-throated, *Ammodramus bilineata*  
 Baiter's, *Ammodramus baiteri*  
 Brewer's, *Spizella breweri*  
 Cassin's, *Ammodramus cassini*  
 Chipping, *Spizella passerina*  
 Clay-colored, *Spizella pallida*  
 Field, *Spizella pusilla*  
 Five-striped, *Ammodramus quinquevittata*  
 Fox, *Passerella iliaca*  
 Golden-crowned, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*  
 Grasshopper, *Ammodramus savanarum*  
 Harris's, *Zonotrichia querula*  
 Henslow's, *Ammodramus henslowii*  
 Lark, *Chondestes grammacus*  
 Le Conte's, *Ammodramus lecontei*  
 Lincoln's, *Melospiza lincolni*  
 Nelson's Sharp-tailed, *Ammodramus nelsoni*  
 Olive, *Arremonops rufivirgatus*  
 Rufous-crowned, *Ammodramus ruficeps*  
 Rufous-winged, *Ammodramus carpalis*  
 Sage, *Ammodramus belli*  
 Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed, *Ammodramus caudatus*  
 Savannah, *Passerculus sandwichensis*



- Seaside, *Ammodramus maritimus*  
(Sharp-tailed (see Nelson's Sharp-tailed  
and Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed))  
Song, *Melospiza melodia*  
Swamp, *Melospiza georgiana*  
Vesper, *Poocetes gramineus*  
White-crowned, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*  
White-throated, *Zonotrichia albicollis*  
Wenthen's, *Spizella wortheni*  
SPARROWHAWK, Japanese, *Accipiter gularis*  
SPINDAIL, IS, Puerto Rican, *Spindalis*  
*portoricensis*  
Western, *Spindalis zeria*  
SPOONBILL, Roseate, *Platalea ajaja*  
STARLING, [Ashy (see White-cheeked)]  
Chestnut-cheeked, *Sturnus philippensis*  
[Violet-backed (see Chestnut-cheeked)]  
White-cheeked, *Sturnus cineraceus*  
STARLING, Plain-capped, *Heliomaster*  
*constantii*  
STILT, Black-necked, *Himantopus mexicanus*  
Black-winged, *Himantopus himantopus*  
STINT, Little, *Calidris minuta*  
Long-toed, *Calidris subminuta*  
Red-necked, *Calidris ruficollis*  
[Rufous-necked (see Red-necked)]  
Temminck's, *Calidris temminckii*  
STONECHAT, *Saricollis torquatus*  
STORK, Wood, *Mycteria americana*  
STORM-PETREL, Ashy, *Oceanodroma*  
*homochroa*  
Band-rumped, *Oceanodroma castro*  
Black, *Oceanodroma melania*  
Black-bellied, *Fregata tropica*  
Fork-tailed, *Oceanodroma furcata*  
Leach's, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*  
Least, *Oceanodroma microsoma*  
Matsudaira's, *Oceanodroma matsudairae*  
Polynesian, *Nesofregata fuliginosa*  
Ringed, *Oceanodroma hornbyi*  
(Sooty (see Tristram's))  
Tristram's, *Oceanodroma tristrami*  
Wedge-rumped, *Oceanodroma tieberhi*  
White-faced, *Pelagodroma marina*  
White-bellied, *Fregata aedon*  
Wilson's, *Oceanites oceanicus*  
SURFBIRD, *Aphriza virgata*  
SWALLOW, Bahama, *Tachycineta*  
*cyaneoviridis*  
Bank, *Riparia riparia*  
Barn, *Hirundo rustica*  
Cave, *Petrochelidon alba*  
Cliff, *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*  
Mangrove, *Tachycineta albilinea*  
Northern Rough-winged, *Stelgidopteryx*  
*serripennis*  
Tree, *Tachycineta bicolor*  
Violet-green, *Tachycineta thalassina*  
SWAMPHEN, Purple, *Porphyrio porphyrio*  
SWAN, Trumpeter, *Cygnus buccinator*  
Tundra, *Cygnus columbianus*  
Whooper, *Cygnus cygnus*  
SWIFT, Alpine, *Apus melba*  
(Antillean Palm (see PALM-SWIFT, Antillean))  
Black, *Cypseloides niger*  
Chimney, *Chaetura pelagica*  
Common, *Apus apus*  
Fork-tailed, *Apus pacificus*  
Short-tailed, *Chaetura brachyura*  
Vaux's, *Chaetura vauxi*  
White-collared, *Streptoprocne zonaris*  
White-throated, *Aeronautes saxatalis*  
SWIFTLET, Mariana, *Aerodramus bartschi*  
White-rumped, *Aerodramus spodiopygius*  
TANAGER, Flame-colored, *Piranga bidlemata*  
Hepatic, *Piranga flava*  
Puerto Rican, *Nesospingus speculiferus*  
Scarlet, *Piranga olivacea*  
[Stripe-headed (see SPINDAILS, Puerto Rican and Western)]  
Summer, *Piranga rubra*  
Western, *Piranga ludoviciana*  
TATTLER, Gray-tailed, *Tringa brevipes*  
Wandering, *Tringa incana*  
TEAL, Baikal, *Anas formosa*  
Blue-winged, *Anas discors*  
Cinnamon, *Anas cyanoptera*  
[Falcated (see DUCK, Falcated)]  
Green-winged, *Anas crecca*  
TERN, Albatross, *Onychoprion aleuticus*  
Arctic, *Sterna paradisaea*  
Black, *Chlidonias niger*  
Black-naped, *Sterna sumatrana*  
Bridled, *Onychoprion anaethetus*  
Caspian, *Hydroprogne caspia*  
Common, *Sterna hirundo*  
Elegant, *Thalasseus elegans*  
Forster's, *Sterna forsteri*  
Gray-backed, *Onychoprion lunatus*  
Great Crested, *Thalasseus bergii*  
Gull-billed, *Gelochelidon nilotica*  
Large-billed, *Phaetusa simplex*  
Least, *Sternula antillarum*  
Little, *Sternula albifrons*  
Roseate, *Sterna dougallii*  
Royal, *Thalasseus maximus*  
Sandwich, *Thalasseus sandwicensis*  
Sooty, *Onychoprion fuscatus*  
Whiskered, *Chlidonias hybrida*  
White, *Gygis alba*  
White-winged, *Chlidonias leucopterus*  
THRASHER, Bendire's, *Toxostoma bendirei*  
Brown, *Toxostoma rufum*  
California, *Toxostoma redivivum*  
Crissal, *Toxostoma crissale*  
Curve-billed, *Toxostoma curvirostre*  
Le Conte's, *Toxostoma lecontei*  
Long-billed, *Toxostoma longirostre*  
Pearly-eyed, *Margarops fuscatus*  
Sage, *Oreoscoptes montanus*  
THRUSH, Aztec, *Ridgwayia pinicola*  
Bicknell's, *Catharus bicknelli*  
Blue Rock, *Monticola solitarius*  
Dusky, *Turdus naumanni*  
Eyebrowed, *Turdus obscurus*  
Gray-cheeked, *Catharus minimus*  
[Hawaiian (see KAWAHO, OLOHAKO, and OMAO)]  
Hermit, *Catharus guttatus*  
Red-legged, *Turdus plumbeus*  
[Small Kauai (see PCAIOHI)]  
Swainson's, *Catharus ustulatus*  
Varied, *Ixoreus naevius*



- Wood, *Hylocichla mustelina*  
 [TIT, Siberian (see CHICKADEE, Gray-headed)]  
 TITMOUSE, Black-crested, *Baeolophus atricristatus*  
 Bridled, *Baeolophus wollweberi*  
 Juniper, *Baeolophus ridgwayi*  
 Oak, *Baeolophus inornatus*  
 [Plain (see Juniper and Oak)]  
 Tufted, *Baeolophus bicolor*  
 TITTYRA, Masked, *Tityra semifasciata*  
 TOWHEE, Abbott's, *Pipilo aberti*  
 [Brown (see California and Canyon)]  
 California, *Pipilo crissalis*  
 Canyon, *Pipilo fuscus*  
 Eastern, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*  
 Green-tailed, *Pipilo chlorurus*  
 [Rufous-sided (see Eastern and Spotted)]  
 Spotted, *Pipilo maculatus*  
 [TRIBE TROGON, Olive (see PIPIT, Olive-backed)]  
 TROGON, [Eared (see QUETZEL, Eared)]  
 Elegant, *Trogon elegans*  
 TROPICBIRD, Red-billed, *Phaethon aethereus*  
 Red-tailed, *Phaethon rubricauda*  
 White-tailed, *Phaethon lepturus*  
 TURNSTONE, Black, *Arenaria melanocephala*  
 Ruddy, *Arenaria interpres*  
 TURTELDUCK, E, Oriental, *Streptopelia orientalis*  
 VEERY, *Catharus fuscescens*  
 VERDIN, *Auriparus flaviceps*  
 VIOLET-EAR, Green, *Colibri thalassinus*  
 VIREO, Bell's, *Vireo belli*  
 Black-capped, *Vireo atricapillus*  
 Black-whiskered, *Vireo altiloquus*  
 Blue-headed, *Vireo solitarius*  
 Cassin's, *Vireo cassinii*  
 Gray, *Vireo vicinior*  
 Hutton's, *Vireo huttoni*  
 Philadelphia, *Vireo philadelphicus*  
 Plumbeous, *Vireo plumbeus*  
 Puerto Rican, *Vireo latimeri*  
 Red-eyed, *Vireo olivaceus*  
 [Solitary (see Blue-headed, Cassin's, and Plumbeous)]  
 Thick-billed, *Vireo crassirostris*  
 Warbling, *Vireo gilvus*  
 White-eyed, *Vireo griseus*  
 Yellow-green, *Vireo flavoviridis*  
 Yellow-throated, *Vireo flavifrons*  
 Yucatan, *Vireo magister*  
 VULTURE, Black, *Coragyps atratus*  
 Turkey, *Cathartes aura*  
 WAGTAIL, [Black-backed (see White)]  
 Citrine, *Motacilla citreola*  
 Eastern Yellow, *Motacilla tschutschensis*  
 Gray, *Motacilla cinerea*  
 White, *Motacilla alba*  
 [Yellow (see Eastern Yellow)]  
 WARBLER, Adelaide's, *Dendroica adelaidae*  
 Arctic, *Phylloscopus borealis*  
 Bachman's, *Vermivora bachmanii*  
 Bay-breasted, *Dendroica castanea*  
 Black-and-white, *Mniotilta varia*  
 Black-throated Blue, *Dendroica caerulescens*  
 Black-throated Gray, *Dendroica nigrescens*  
 Black-throated Green, *Dendroica Wrens*  
 Blackburnian, *Dendroica fusca*  
 Blackpoll, *Dendroica striata*  
 Blue-winged, *Vermivora pinus*  
 Canada, *Wilsonia canadensis*  
 Cape May, *Dendroica tigrina*  
 Cerulean, *Dendroica cerulea*  
 Chestnut-sided, *Dendroica pensylvanica*  
 Colima, *Vermivora crissalis*  
 Connecticut, *Oporornis agitis*  
 Crescent-chested, *Parula supercilliosa*  
 Dusky, *Phylloscopus fuscatus*  
 Elfin-woods, *Dendroica angelae*  
 Fan-tailed, *Euthlypis lachrymosa*  
 Golden-cheeked, *Dendroica chrysoparia*  
 Golden-crowned, *Bastileuterus culicivorus*  
 Golden-winged, *Vermivora chrysoptera*  
 Grace's, *Dendroica graciae*  
 Hermit, *Dendroica occidentalis*  
 Hooded, *Wilsonia citrina*  
 Kentucky, *Oporornis formosus*  
 Kirtland's, *Dendroica kirtlandii*  
 Lanceolated, *Locustella lanceolata*  
 Lucy's, *Vermivora luciae*  
 MacGillivray's, *Oporornis tohniel*  
 Magnolia, *Dendroica magnolia*  
 Mourning, *Oporornis philadelphia*  
 Nashville, *Vermivora ruficapilla*  
 Olive, *Peucedramus taeniatus*  
 Orange-crowned, *Vermivora celata*  
 Palma, *Dendroica palmarum*  
 Pine, *Dendroica pinus*  
 Prairie, *Dendroica discolor*  
 Prothonotary, *Protonotaria citrea*  
 Red-faced, *Cardellina rubrifrons*  
 Rufous-capped, *Bastileuterus rufifrons*  
 Swainson's, *Limothlypis swainsonii*  
 Tennessee, *Vermivora peregrina*  
 Townsend's, *Dendroica townsendi*  
 Virginia's, *Vermivora virginiae*  
 Willow, *Phylloscopus trochilus*  
 Wilson's, *Wilsonia pusilla*  
 Wood, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*  
 Worm-eating, *Helminthos vermivorum*  
 Yellow, *Dendroica petechia*  
 Yellow-browed, *Phylloscopus inornatus*  
 Yellow-rumped, *Dendroica coronata*  
 Yellow-throated, *Dendroica dominica*  
 WATERBURY, Louisiana, *Seturus motacilla*  
 Northern, *Sayornis nigricans*  
 WAXWING, Bohemian, *Bombocilla garrulus*  
 Cedar, *Bombocilla cedrorum*  
 WHEATEAR, Northern, *Oenanthe oenanthe*  
 WHIMBREL, *Numenius phaeopus*  
 WHIP-POOR-WILL, *Caprimulgus vociferus*  
 WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*  
 Fulvous, *Dendrocygna bicolor*  
 West Indian, *Dendrocygna arborea*  
 WHITETHROAT, Lesser, *Sylvia curruca*  
 WIGEON, American, *Anas americana*  
 Eurasian, *Anas penelope*  
 WILLET, *Tringa semipalmata*  
 WOODHOPPER, Eastern, *Contopus virens*  
 Western, *Contopus sordidulus*  
 WOODCOCK, American, *Scolopax minor*



## §10.13

## 50 CFR Ch. II (10-1-11 Edition)

Eurasian, *Scolopaa nauticola*  
**WOODPECKER**, Acorn, *Melanerpes*  
*formicivorus*  
 American Three-toed, *Picoides dorsalis*  
 Arizona, *Picoides arizonae*  
 Black-backed, *Picoides arcticus*  
 Downy, *Picoides pubescens*  
 Gila, *Melanerpes uropygialis*  
 Golden-fronted, *Melanerpes aurifrons*  
 Great Spotted, *Dendrocopos major*  
 Hairy, *Picoides villosus*  
 Ivory-billed, *Campephilus principalis*  
 Ladder-backed, *Picoides scalaris*  
 Lewis's, *Melanerpes lewis*  
 Nuttall's, *Picoides nuttallii*  
 Pileated, *Dryocopus pileatus*  
 Puerto Rican, *Melanerpes portoricensis*  
 Red-bellied, *Melanerpes carolinus*  
 Red-cockaded, *Picoides borealis*  
 Red-headed, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*  
 [Strickland's (see Arizona)]  
 [Three-toed (see American Three-toed)]  
 White-headed, *Picoides albicollis*  
**WOODSTAR**, Bahama, *Callipepla evlyniae*  
**WREN**, Bewick's, *Thryomanes bewickii*  
 Cactus, *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*  
 Canyon, *Catherpes mexicanus*  
 Carolina, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*  
 House, *Troglodytes aedon*  
 Marsh, *Cistothorus palustris*  
 Rock, *Salpinctes obsoletus*  
 Sedge, *Cistothorus platensis*  
 Winter, *Troglodytes troglodytes*  
**WRYNECK**, Eurasian, *Tyrus torquilla*  
**YELLOWLEGGS**, Greater, *Tringa melanoleuca*  
 Lesser, *Tringa flavipes*  
**YELLOWTHROAT**, Common, *Geothlypis*  
*trichas*  
 Gray-crowned, *Geothlypis poliocephala*

(2) **Taxonomic listing.** Species are listed in phylogenetic sequence by scientific name, with the common (English) name following the scientific name. To help clarify species relationships, we also list the higher-level taxonomic categories of Order, Family, and Subfamily.

### Order ANSERIFORMES

#### Family ANATINAE

##### Subfamily DENDROCYGNINAE

*Dendrocygna autumnalis*, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck  
*Dendrocygna arborea*, West Indian Whistling-Duck  
*Dendrocygna bicolor*, Fulvous Whistling-Duck

##### Subfamily ANSERINAE

*Anser fabalis*, Taiga Bean-Goose  
*Anser serrirostris*, Tundra Bean-Goose  
*Anser albifrons*, Greater White-fronted Goose  
*Anser? erythropus*, Lesser White-fronted Goose  
*Chen canagica*, Emperor Goose  
*Chen caerulescens*, Snow Goose

*Chen rossii*, Ross's Goose  
*Branta bernicla*, Brant  
*Branta leucopsis*, Barnacle Goose  
*Branta canadensis*, Canada Goose (including *Branta hutchinsti*, Cackling Goose)  
*Branta sandvicensis*, Hawaiian Goose  
*Cygnus buccinator*, Trumpeter Swan  
*Cygnus columbianus*, Tundra Swan  
*Cygnus cygnus*, Whooper Swan

##### Subfamily ANATINAE

*Cafrina moschata*, Muscovy Duck  
*Anas sponsa*, Wood Duck  
*Anas strepera*, Gadwall  
*Anas falcata*, Falcated Duck  
*Anas penelope*, Eurasian Wigeon  
*Anas americana*, American Wigeon  
*Anas rubripes*, American Black Duck  
*Anas platyrhynchos*, Mallard  
*Anas fulvigula*, Mottled Duck  
*Anas wyvilliana*, Hawaiian Duck  
*Anas laysanensis*, Laysan Duck  
*Anas poecilipterygia*, Spot-billed Duck  
*Anas superciliosa*, Pacific Black Duck  
*Anas discors*, Blue-winged Teal  
*Anas cyanoptera*, Cinnamon Teal  
*Anas clypeata*, Northern Shoveler  
*Anas ballamensis*, White-cheeked Pintail  
*Anas acuta*, Northern Pintail  
*Anas querquedula*, Garganey  
*Anas formosa*, Baikal Teal  
*Anas crecca*, Green-winged Teal  
*Aythya valisineria*, Canvasback  
*Aythya americana*, Redhead  
*Aythya farina*, Common Pochard  
*Aythya haeri*, Baer's Pochard  
*Aythya collaris*, Ring-necked Duck  
*Aythya fuligula*, Tufted Duck  
*Aythya marila*, Greater Scaup  
*Aythya affinis*, Lesser Scaup  
*Polysticta stelleri*, Steller's Elder  
*Somateria fischeri*, Spectacled Elder  
*Somateria spectabilis*, King Elder  
*Somateria mollissima*, Common Elder  
*Histrionicus histrionicus*, Harlequin Duck  
*Melanitta perspicillata*, Surf Scoter  
*Melanitta fusca*, White-winged Scoter  
*Melanitta nigra*, Black Scoter  
*Clangula hyemalis*, Long-tailed Duck  
*Bucephala albeola*, Bufflehead  
*Bucephala clangula*, Common Goldeneye  
*Bucephala islandica*, Barrow's Goldeneye  
*Mergellus albellus*, Smew  
*Lophodytes cucullatus*, Hooded Merganser  
*Mergus merganser*, Common Merganser  
*Mergus serrator*, Red-breasted Merganser  
*Nomonyx dominicus*, Masked Duck  
*Oxyura jamaicensis*, Ruddy Duck

##### Order GAVIIFORMES

#### Family GAVIIDAE

*Gavia stellata*, Red-throated Loon  
*Gavia arctica*, Arctic Loon  
*Gavia pacifica*, Pacific Loon  
*Gavia minor*, Common Loon  
*Gavia adamsii*, Yellow-billed Loon

##### Order PODICIPEDIFORMES

#### Family PODICIPEDIDAE

*Tachybaptus dominicus*, Least Grebe



*Podilymbus podiceps*, Pied-billed Grebe  
*Podiceps auritus*, Horned Grebe  
*Podiceps grisegena*, Red-necked Grebe  
*Podiceps nigricollis*, Eared Grebe  
*Aechmophorus occidentalis*, Western Grebe  
*Aechmophorus clarkii*, Clark's Grebe  
**Order PROCELLARIIFORMES**  
**Family DIOMEDEIDAE**  
*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, Yellow-nosed Albatross  
*Thalassarche cauta*, Shy Albatross  
*Thalassarche melanophrys*, Black-browed Albatross  
*Phoebastria palpebrata*, Light-mantled Albatross  
*Diomedea exulans*, Wandering Albatross  
*Phoebastria immutabilis*, Laysan Albatross  
*Phoebastria nigripes*, Black-footed Albatross  
*Phoebastria albatrus*, Short-tailed Albatross  
**Family PROCELLARIIDAE**  
*Fulmarus glacialis*, Northern Fulmar  
*Pterodroma macroptera*, Great-winged Petrel  
*Pterodroma neglecta*, Kermadec Petrel  
*Pterodroma annularis*, Herald Petrel  
*Pterodroma ultima*, Murphy's Petrel  
*Pterodroma inexpectata*, Mottled Petrel  
*Pterodroma cahow*, Bermuda Petrel  
*Pterodroma hastata*, Black-capped Petrel  
*Pterodroma externa*, Juan Fernandez Petrel  
*Pterodroma sandwichensis*, Hawaiian Petrel  
*Pterodroma cervicalis*, White-necked Petrel  
*Pterodroma hypoleuca*, Benin Petrel  
*Pterodroma nigripennis*, Black-winged Petrel  
*Pterodroma cookii*, Cook's Petrel  
*Pterodroma longirostris*, Stejneger's Petrel  
*Pterodroma alba*, Phoenix Petrel  
*Pterodroma leucoptera*, Gould's Petrel  
*Pterodroma rostrata*, Tahiti Petrel  
*Bulweria bulwerii*, Bulwer's Petrel  
*Bulweria fallax*, Jouanin's Petrel  
*Calonectris leucomelas*, Streaked Shearwater  
*Calonectris diomedea*, Cory's Shearwater  
*Calonectris edwardsii*, Cape Verde Shearwater  
*Puffinus creatopus*, Pink-footed Shearwater  
*Puffinus carneipes*, Flesh-footed Shearwater  
*Puffinus gravis*, Greater Shearwater  
*Puffinus pacificus*, Wedge-tailed Shearwater  
*Puffinus bulleri*, Buller's Shearwater  
*Puffinus griseus*, Sooty Shearwater  
*Puffinus tenuirostris*, Short-tailed Shearwater  
*Puffinus nativitatis*, Christmas Shearwater  
*Puffinus puffinus*, Manx Shearwater  
*Puffinus auricularis*, Townsend's Shearwater  
*Puffinus opisthomelas*, Black-vented Shearwater  
*Puffinus lherminieri*, Audubon's Shearwater  
*Puffinus assimilis*, Little Shearwater  
**Family HYDROBATIDAE**  
*Oceanites oceanicus*, Wilson's Storm-Petrel  
*Pelagodroma marina*, White-faced Storm-Petrel

*Phaethon tropica*, Black-bellied Storm-Petrel  
*Phaethon grallaria*, White-bellied Storm-Petrel  
*Nesofregatta fuliginosa*, Polynesian Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma a. arcata*, Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma hombyi*, Ringed Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, Leach's Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma homochroa*, Ashy Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma castro*, Band-rumped Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma hutchinsii*, Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma a. matsudairae*, Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma melanura*, Black Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma tristramp*, Tristramp's Storm-Petrel  
*Oceanodroma microsoma*, Least Storm-Petrel  
**Order PELECANIFORMES**  
**Family PHAETHONTIDAE**  
*Phaethon lepturus*, White-tailed Tropicbird  
*Phaethon aethereus*, Red-billed Tropicbird  
*Phaethon rubricauda*, Red-tailed Tropicbird  
**Family SULIDAE**  
*Sula dactylatra*, Masked Booby  
*Sula nebouxi*, Blue-footed Booby  
*Sula leucogaster*, Brown Booby  
*Sula sula*, Red-footed Booby  
*Morus bassanus*, Northern Gannet  
**Family PELECANIDAE**  
*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*, American White Pelican  
*Pelecanus occidentalis*, Brown Pelican  
**Family PHALACROCORACIDAE**  
*Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*, Little Pied Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, Brandt's Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*, Neotropical Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax auritus*, Double-crested Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax carbo*, Great Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax urile*, Red-faced Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*, Pelagic Cormorant  
**Family ANHINGIDAE**  
*Anhinga anhinga*, Anhinga  
**Family FRIGATIDAE**  
*Fregata magnificens*, Magnificent Frigatebird  
*Fregata minor*, Great Frigatebird  
*Fregata ariel*, Lesser Frigatebird  
**Order CICONIIFORMES**  
**Family ARDEIDAE**  
*Botaurus lentiginosus*, American Bittern  
*Ixobrychus sinensis*, Yellow Bittern  
*Ixobrychus exilis*, Least Bittern  
*Ixobrychus eurhythmus*, Schrenck's Bittern  
*Ixobrychus flavicollis*, Black Bittern  
*Ardea herodias*, Great Blue Heron  
*Ardea cinerea*, Gray Heron



*Ardea alba*, Great Egret  
*Mesophoyx intermedia*, Intermediate Egret  
*Egretta eulophotes*, Chinese Egret  
*Egretta garzetta*, Little Egret  
*Egretta sacra*, Pacific Reef-Egret  
*Egretta gularis*, Western Reef-Heron  
*Egretta thula*, Snowy Egret  
*Egretta caerulea*, Little Blue Heron  
*Egretta tricolor*, Tricolored Heron  
*Egretta rufescens*, Reddish Egret  
*Bubulcus ibis*, Cattle Egret  
*Ardeola bacchus*, Chinese Pond-Heron  
*Butorides virescens*, Green Heron  
*Nycticorax nycticorax*, Black-crowned Night-Heron  
*Nyctanassa violacea*, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron  
*Gorsachius goisagi*, Japanese Night-Heron  
*Gorsachius melanolophus*, Malaysian Night-Heron  
**Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE**  
**Subfamily THRESKIORNITHINAE**  
*Eudocimus albus*, White Ibis  
*Eudocimus fufier*, Scarlet Ibis  
*Plegadis falcinellus*, Glossy Ibis  
*Plegadis falcinellus*, White-faced Ibis  
**Subfamily PLATALEINAE**  
*Platalea ajaja*, Roseate Spoonbill  
**Family CICONIIDAE**  
*Jabiru mijeteria*, Jabiru  
*Mycteria americana*, Wood Stork  
**Order PHOENICOPTERIFORMES**  
**Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE**  
*Phoenicopterus ruber*, Greater Flamingo  
**Order FALCONIFORMES**  
**Family CATHARTIDAE**  
*Coragyps atratus*, Black Vulture  
*Cathartes aura*, Turkey Vulture  
*Gymnogyps californianus*, California Condor  
**Family ACCIPITRIDAE**  
**Subfamily HANDEONINAE**  
*Pandion haliaetus*, Osprey  
**Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE**  
*Chondrohierax uncinatus*, Hook-billed Kite  
*Elanoides forficatus*, Swallow-tailed Kite  
*Elanus leucurus*, White-tailed Kite  
*Rostrhamus sociabilis*, Snail Kite  
*Leptochelidon mississippiensis*, Mississippi Kite  
*Milvus migrans*, Black Kite  
*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Bald Eagle  
*Haliaeetus albicollis*, White-tailed Eagle  
*Haliaeetus pelagicus*, Steller's Sea-Eagle  
*Circus cyaneus*, Northern Harrier  
*Accipiter soloensis*, Gray Frog-Hawk  
*Accipiter gularis*, Japanese Sparrowhawk  
*Accipiter striatus*, Sharp-shinned Hawk  
*Accipiter cooperii*, Cooper's Hawk  
*Accipiter gentilis*, Northern Goshawk  
*Geranospiza caerulescens*, Crane Hawk  
*Buteo lagopus*, Common Black-Hawk  
*Parabuteo unicinctus*, Harris's Hawk  
*Buteo magnirostris*, Roadside Hawk  
*Buteo lineatus*, Red-shouldered Hawk  
*Buteo platypterus*, Broad-winged Hawk  
*Buteo nitidus*, Gray Hawk  
*Buteo brachyurus*, Short-tailed Hawk

*Buteo swainsoni*, Swainson's Hawk  
*Buteo albicaudatus*, White-tailed Hawk  
*Buteo albonotatus*, Zone-tailed Hawk  
*Hideo solitarius*, Hawaiian Hawk  
*Buteo jamaicensis*, Red-tailed Hawk  
*Buteo regalis*, Ferruginous Hawk  
*Buteo lagopus*, Rough-legged Hawk  
*Aquila chrysaetos*, Golden Eagle  
**Family FALCONIDAE**  
**Subfamily MICRASTURINAE**  
*Micrastur semitorquatus*, Collared Forest-Falcon  
**Subfamily CARACARINAE**  
*Caracara cheriway*, Crested Caracara  
**Subfamily FALCONINAE**  
*Falco tinnunculus*, Eurasian Kestrel  
*Falco sparverius*, American Kestrel  
*Falco vespertinus*, Red-footed Falcon  
*Falco columbarius*, Merlin  
*Falco subbuteo*, Eurasian Hobby  
*Falco femoralis*, Aplomado Falcon  
*Falco rusticolus*, Gyrfalcon  
*Falco peregrinus*, Peregrine Falcon  
*Falco mexicanus*, Prairie Falcon  
**Order GRUIFORMES**  
**Family RALLIDAE**  
*Coturnicops noveboracensis*, Yellow Rail  
*Laterallus jamaicensis*, Black Rail  
*Gallinula philippensis*, Buff-banded Rail  
*Gallinula owstoni*, Guam Rail  
*Crex crex*, Corn Crane  
*Rallus longirostris*, Clapper Rail  
*Rallus elegans*, King Rail  
*Rallus limicola*, Virginia Rail  
*Porzana carolina*, Sora  
*Porzana alpestris*, Spotless Crane  
*Porzana flaviventer*, Yellow-breasted Crane  
*Neocrex erythrops*, Paint-billed Crane  
*Pardipallus maculatus*, Spotted Rail  
*Porphyrio martinica*, Purple Gallinule  
*Porphyrio porphyrio*, Purple Swamphen  
*Porphyrio flavirostris*, Azure Gallinule  
*Gallinula chloropus*, Common Moorhen  
*Fulica atra*, Eurasian Coot  
*Fulica americana*, American Coot  
*Fulica caribaea*, Caribbean Coot  
**Family ARAMIDAE**  
*Arenaria guarauna*, Limpkin  
**Family GRUIDAE**  
*Grus canadensis*, Sandhill Crane  
*Grus grus*, Common Crane  
*Grus americana*, Whooping Crane  
**Order CHARADRIIFORMES**  
**Family CHARADRIIDAE**  
**Subfamily VANELLINAE**  
*Vanellus vanellus*, Northern Lapwing  
**Subfamily CHARADRIINAE**  
*Pluvialis squatarola*, Black-bellied Plover  
*Pluvialis apricaria*, European Golden-Plover  
*Pluvialis dominica*, American Golden-Plover  
*Plectropterus alpestris*, Pacific Golden-Plover  
*Charadrius mongolus*, Lesser Sand-Plover  
*Charadrius leschenaultii*, Greater Sand-Plover  
*Charadrius collaris*, Collared Plover  
*Charadrius alexandrinus*, Snowy Plover



*Charadrius wilsonia*, Wilson's Plover  
*Charadrius hiaticula*, Common Ringed Plover  
*Charadrius semipalmatus*, Semipalmated Plover  
*Charadrius melodus*, Piping Plover  
*Charadrius dubius*, Little Ringed Plover  
*Charadrius vociferus*, Killdeer  
*Charadrius montanus*, Mountain Plover  
*Charadrius morinellus*, Eurasian Dotterel  
**Family HAEMATOPODIDAE**  
*Haematopus ostralegus*, Eurasian Oystercatcher  
*Haematopus palliatus*, American Oystercatcher  
*Haematopus bachmani*, Black Oystercatcher  
**Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE**  
*Himantopus himantopus*, Black-winged Stilt  
*Himantopus mexicanus*, Black-necked Stilt  
*Recurvirostra americana*, American Avocet  
**Family JACANIDAE**  
*Jacana spinosa*, Northern Jacana  
**Family SCOLOPACIDAE**  
**Subfamily SCOLOPACINAE**  
*Xenus cinereus*, Terek Sandpiper  
*Actitis hypoleucos*, Common Sandpiper  
*Actitis macularia*, Spotted Sandpiper  
*Tringa ochropus*, Green Sandpiper  
*Tringa solitaria*, Solitary Sandpiper  
*Tringa brevipes*, Gray-tailed Tattler  
*Tringa incana*, Wandering Tattler  
*Tringa erythropus*, Spotted Redshank  
*Tringa melanoleuca*, Greater Yellowlegs  
*Tringa nebularia*, Common Greenshank  
*Tringa guttifer*, Nordmann's Greenshank  
*Tringa semipalmata*, Willet  
*Tringa flavipes*, Lesser Yellowlegs  
*Tringa stagnatilis*, Marsh Sandpiper  
*Tringa glareola*, Wood Sandpiper  
*Barrania longicauda*, Upland Sandpiper  
*Numenius minutus*, Little Curlew  
*Numenius borealis*, Eskimo Curlew  
*Numenius phaeopus*, Whimbrel  
*Numenius tahitiensis*, Bristle-thighed Curlew  
*Numenius madagascariensis*, Far Eastern Curlew  
*Numenius arguata*, Eurasian Curlew  
*Numenius americanus*, Long-billed Curlew  
*Limosa limosa*, Black-tailed Godwit  
*Limosa haemastica*, Hudsonian Godwit  
*Limosa lapponica*, Bar-tailed Godwit  
*Limosa fedoa*, Marbled Godwit  
*Arenaria interpres*, Ruddy Turnstone  
*Arenaria melanocephala*, Black Turnstone  
*Aphriza virgata*, Surf-bird  
*Calidris tenuirostris*, Great Knot  
*Calidris canutus*, Red Knot  
*Calidris alba*, Sanderling  
*Calidris pusilla*, Semipalmated Sandpiper  
*Calidris mauri*, Western Sandpiper  
*Calidris ruficollis*, Red-necked Stint  
*Calidris minuta*, Little Stint  
*Calidris temminckii*, Temminck's Stint  
*Calidris subminuta*, Long-toed Stint  
*Calidris minutilla*, Least Sandpiper  
*Calidris fuscicollis*, White-rumped Sandpiper

*Calidris bairdii*, Baird's Sandpiper  
*Calidris melanotos*, Pectoral Sandpiper  
*Calidris acuminata*, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  
*Calidris maritima*, Purple Sandpiper  
*Calidris pillorensis*, Rock Sandpiper  
*Calidris alpina*, Dunlin  
*Calidris ferruginea*, Curlew Sandpiper  
*Calidris himantopus*, Stilt Sandpiper  
*Eumyza phaeopus*, Spoon-billed Sandpiper  
*Limicola falcinellus*, Broad-billed Sandpiper  
*Tryngites subruficollis*, Buff-breasted Sandpiper  
*Philomachus pugnax*, Ruff  
*Limnodromus griseus*, Short-billed Dowitcher  
*Limnodromus scotopaceus*, Long-billed Dowitcher  
*Lymnocyttus minimus*, Jack Snipe  
*Gallinago delicata*, Wisconsin's Snipe (the "common" snipe hunted in most of the U.S.)  
*Gallinago gallinago*, Common Snipe (rare in western Alaska; also see *Gallinago delicata*)  
*Gallinago stenura*, Pin-tailed Snipe  
*Gallinago megala*, Swinhoe's Snipe  
*Scolopax rusticola*, Eurasian Woodcock  
*Scolopax minor*, American Woodcock  
**Subfamily PHALAROPODINAE**  
*Phalaropus tricolor*, Wilson's Phalarope  
*Phalaropus lobatus*, Red-necked Phalarope  
*Phalaropus fullcarus*, Red Phalarope  
**Family LARIDAE**  
**Subfamily LARINAE**  
*Larus atricilla*, Laughing Gull  
*Larus pipixcan*, Franklin's Gull  
*Larus minutus*, Little Gull  
*Larus ridibundus*, Black-headed Gull  
*Larus philadelphia*, Bonaparte's Gull  
*Larus heermanni*, Heermann's Gull  
*Larus cirrocephalus*, Gray-hooded Gull  
*Larus belcheri*, Belcher's Gull  
*Larus crassirostris*, Black-tailed Gull  
*Larus cantus*, Mew Gull  
*Larus delawarensis*, Ring-billed Gull  
*Larus californicus*, California Gull  
*Larus argentatus*, Herring Gull  
*Larus michahellis*, Yellow-legged Gull  
*Larus thayeri*, Thayer's Gull  
*Larus glaucoideus*, Iceland Gull  
*Larus fuscus*, Lesser Black-backed Gull  
*Larus schistisagus*, Slaty-backed Gull  
*Larus livens*, Yellow-footed Gull  
*Larus occidentalis*, Western Gull  
*Larus glaucescens*, Glaucous-winged Gull  
*Larus hyperboreus*, Glaucous Gull  
*Larus marinus*, Great Black-backed Gull  
*Larus dominicanus*, Kelp Gull  
*Xema sabini*, Sabine's Gull  
*Rissa tridactyla*, Black-legged Kittiwake  
*Rissa brevirostris*, Red-legged Kittiwake  
*Rhodostethia rosea*, Ross's Gull  
*Pagophila eburnea*, Ivory Gull  
**Subfamily STERNAE**  
*Anous stolidus*, Brown Noddy  
*Angus melanotus*, Black Noddy



*Streptopelia orientalis*, Oriental Turtle-Dove  
*Zenaida asiatica*, White-winged Dove  
*Zenaida asmita*, Zenaida Dove  
*Zenaida macroura*, Mourning Dove  
*Columbina inca*, Inca Dove  
*Columbina passerina*, Common Ground-Dove  
*Columbina talpacoti*, Ruddy Ground-Dove  
*Leptotila verreauxi*, White-tipped Dove  
*Geotrygon chrysia*, Key West Quail-Dove  
*Geotrygon mystacea*, Bridled Quail-Dove  
*Geotrygon mantama*, Ruddy Quail-Dove  
*Gallicolumba xanthonura*, White-throated Ground-Dove  
*Gallicolumba stairi*, Friendly Ground-Dove  
*Phalaenoptilus perousii*, Many-colored Fruit-Dove  
*Phalaenoptilus roselapilla*, Mantama Fruit-Dove  
*Phalaenoptilus porphyreus*, Crimson-crowned Fruit-Dove  
*Ducula pacifica*, Pacific Imperial-Pigeon

**Order CUCULIFORMES**  
**Family CUCULIDAE**  
**Subfamily CUCULINAE**  
*Cuculus canorus*, Common Cuckoo  
*Cuculus optatus*, Oriental Cuckoo  
*Cuculus flugalis*, Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus americanus*, Yellow-billed Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus minor*, Mangrove Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, Black-billed Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus vieilloti*, Puerto Rican Iizard-Cuckoo

**Subfamily NEIOMORPHINAE**  
*Geococcyx californianus*, Greater Road-runner

**Subfamily CROTOPHAGINAE**  
*Crotophaga am.*, Smooth-billed Ant  
*Crotophaga sulcirostris*, Groove-billed Ant

**Order STRIGIFORMES**  
**Family TYTONIDAE**  
*Tyto alba*, Barn Owl

**Family STRIGIDAE**  
*Otus flammeolus*, Flammulated Owl  
*Otus sunia*, Oriental Scops-Owl  
*Megascops kennicottii*, Western Screech-Owl  
*Megascops asio*, Eastern Screech-Owl  
*Megascops trichopsis*, Whiskered Screech-Owl  
*Megascops nudipes*, Puerto Rican Screech-Owl  
*Bubo virginianus*, Great Horned Owl  
*Bubo scandiacus*, Snowy Owl  
*Sunda uhda*, Northern Hawk Owl  
*Glaucidium gnoma*, Northern Pygmy-Owl  
*Glaucidium brasilianum*, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl  
*Micathene whitneyi*, Elf Owl  
*Athene cucularia*, Burrowing Owl  
*Ciccaba virgata*, Mottled Owl  
*Stria occidentalis*, Spotted Owl  
*Strix varia*, Barred Owl  
*Strix nebulosa*, Great Gray Owl  
*Asio otus*, Long-eared Owl  
*Asio stygius*, Stygian Owl  
*Asio flammeus*, Short-eared Owl  
*Aegolius funereus*, Boreal Owl  
*Aegolius acadicus*, Northern Saw-whet Owl







*Picoides arcticus*, Black-backed Woodpecker  
*Colaptes auratus*, Northern Flicker  
*Colaptes chrysoides*, Gilded Flicker  
*Dryocopus pileatus*, Pileated Woodpecker  
*Campylopterus principalis*, Ivory-billed Woodpecker  
**Order PASSERIFORMES**  
**Family TYRANNIDAE**  
**Subfamily ELAENIINAE**  
*Camptostoma imberbe*, Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet  
*Myiopagis viridicata*, Greenish Elaenia  
*Elaenia nianimica*, Caribbean Elaenia  
**Subfamily THALASSEIDAE**  
*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*, Tufted Flycatcher  
*Contopus cooperi*, Olive-sided Flycatcher  
*Contopus pertinax*, Greater Pewee  
*Contopus sordidulus*, Western Wood-Pewee  
*Contopus virens*, Eastern Wood-Pewee  
*Contopus caribaeus*, Cuban Pewee  
*Contopus hispaniolensis*, Hispaniolan Pewee  
*Contopus latirostris*, Lesser Antillean Pewee  
*Empidonax flaviventris*, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher  
*Empidonax virescens*, Acadian Flycatcher  
*Empidonax alorum*, Alder Flycatcher  
*Empidonax traillii*, Willow Flycatcher  
*Empidonax minimus*, Least Flycatcher  
*Empidonax hammondi*, Hammond's Flycatcher  
*Empidonax wrightii*, Gray Flycatcher  
*Empidonax oberholseri*, Dusky Flycatcher  
*Empidonax difficilis*, Pacific-slope Flycatcher  
*Empidonax occidentalis*, Cordilleran Flycatcher  
*Empidonax fulvifrons*, Buff-breasted Flycatcher  
*Sayornis nigricans*, Black Phoebe  
*Sayornis phoebe*, Eastern Phoebe  
*Sayornis saya*, Say's Phoebe  
*Pyrocephalus rubinus*, Vermilion Flycatcher  
**Subfamily TYRANNINAE**  
*Myiarchus tuberculifer*, Dusky-capped Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus cinerascens*, Ash-throated Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus nuttingi*, Nutting's Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus cinerascens*, Great Crested Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus tyrannulus*, Brown-crested Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus sagrei*, La Sagra's Flycatcher  
*Myiarchus cinerascens*, Puerto Rican Flycatcher  
*Pitangus sulphuratus*, Great Kiskadee  
*Myiozetetes similis*, Social Flycatcher  
*Myiodynastes luteiventris*, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher  
*Legatus leucophthalmus*, Piratic Flycatcher  
*Empidonax varius*, Variegated Flycatcher  
*Tyrannus melancholicus*, Tropical Kingbird  
*Tyrannus couchii*, Couch's Kingbird  
*Tyrannus vociferans*, Cassin's Kingbird  
*Tyrannus crassirostris*, Thick-billed Kingbird  
*Tyrannus verticalis*, Western Kingbird

*Tyrannus tyrannus*, Eastern Kingbird  
*Tyrannus dominicensis*, Gray Kingbird  
*Tyrannus carolinensis*, Loggerhead Kingbird  
*Tyrannus forficatus*, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher  
*Tyrannus savana*, Fork-tailed Flycatcher  
*Pachyramphus agelaius*, Rose-throated Becard  
*Tityra semifasciata*, Masked Tityra  
**Family LANIIDAE**  
*Lanius cristatus*, Brown Shrike  
*Lanius ludovicianus*, Loggerhead Shrike  
*Lanius excubitor*, Northern Shrike  
**Family VIREONIDAE**  
*Vireo griseus*, White-eyed Vireo  
*Vireo crassirostris*, Thick-billed Vireo  
*Vireo latimeri*, Puerto Rican Vireo  
*Vireo bellii*, Bell's Vireo  
*Vireo atricapillus*, Black-capped Vireo  
*Vireo vicinior*, Gray Vireo  
*Vireo flavifrons*, Yellow-throated Vireo  
*Vireo plumbeus*, Plumbeous Vireo  
*Vireo cassinii*, Cassin's Vireo  
*Vireo solitarius*, Blue-headed Vireo  
*Vireo huttoni*, Hutton's Vireo  
*Vireo gilvus*, Warbling Vireo  
*Vireo philadelphicus*, Philadelphia Vireo  
*Vireo olivaceus*, Red-eyed Vireo  
*Vireo flavoviridis*, Yellow-green Vireo  
*Vireo altiloquus*, Black-whiskered Vireo  
*Vireo magister*, Yucatan Vireo  
**Family CORVIDAE**  
*Perisoreus canadensis*, Gray Jay  
*Cyanocitta stelleri*, Steller's Jay  
*Cyanocitta cristata*, Blue Jay  
*Cyanocorax yncas*, Green Jay  
*Cyanocorax morio*, Brown Jay  
*Aphelocoma coerulescens*, Florida Scrub-Jay  
*Aphelocoma insularis*, Island Scrub-Jay  
*Aphelocoma californica*, Western Scrub-Jay  
*Aphelocoma ultramarina*, Mexican Jay  
*Gymnokitta cyanocephala*, Pinyon Jay  
*Nucifraga columbiana*, Clark's Nutcracker  
*Pica hudsonia*, Black-billed Magpie  
*Pica nuttalli*, Yellow-billed Magpie  
*Corvus kubaryi*, Mariana Crow  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*, American Crow  
*Corvus caurinus*, Northwestern Crow  
*Corvus leucognathus*, White-necked Crow  
*Corvus imparatus*, Tamaulipas Crow  
*Corvus ossifragus*, Fish Crow  
*Corvus hawaiiensis*, Hawaiian Crow  
*Corvus cryptoleucus*, Chihuahuan Raven  
*Corvus corax*, Common Raven  
**Family ALAUDIDAE**  
*Alauda arvensis*, Sky Lark  
*Eremophila alpestris*, Horned Lark  
**Family HIRUNINIDAE**  
**Subfamily HIRUNININAE**  
*Progne subis*, Purple Martin  
*Progne cryptoleuca*, Cuban Martin  
*Progne dominicensis*, Caribbean Martin  
*Progne chalybea*, Gray-breasted Martin  
*Progne elegans*, Southern Martin  
*Progne tapera*, Brown-chested Martin  
*Tachycineta bicolor*, Tree Swallow



*Tachycineta albilinea*, Mangrove Swallow •  
*Tachycineta thalassina*, Violet-green Swallow  
*Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*, Bahama Swallow  
*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, Northern Rough-winged Swallow  
*Riparia riparia*, Bank Swallow  
*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, Cliff Swallow  
*Petrochelidon falva*, Cave Swallow  
*Hirundo rustica*, Barn Swallow  
*Delichon urbicum*, Common House Martin  
**Family PARIDAE**  
*Poecile carolinensis*, Carolina Chickadee  
*Poecile atricapillus*, Black-capped Chickadee  
*Poecile gambeli*, Mountain Chickadee  
*Poecile sclateri*, Mexican Chickadee  
*Poecile rufescens*, Chestnut-backed Chickadee  
*Poecile ludsonica*, Boreal Chickadee  
*Poecile cinerea*, Gray-headed Chickadee  
*Baeolophus wollweberi*, Bridled Titmouse  
*Baeolophus inornatus*, Oak Titmouse  
*Baeolophus ridgwayi*, Juniper Titmouse  
*Baeolophus bicolor*, Tufted Titmouse  
*Baeolophus catherinatus*, Black-crested Titmouse  
**Family REMIZIDAE**  
*Ampelis flaviceps*, Verdin  
**Family AEGITHALIDAE**  
*Psaltiriparus minimus*, Bush Tit  
**Family SITTIDAE**  
**Subfamily SITTINAE**  
*Sitta canadensis*, Red-breasted Nuthatch  
*Sitta carolinensis*, White-breasted Nuthatch  
*Sitta pygmaea*, Pygmy Nuthatch  
*Sitta pusilla*, Brown-headed Nuthatch  
**Family CERCITHIDAE**  
**Subfamily CERCITHINAE**  
*Certhia americana*, Brown Creeper  
**Family TROGLODYTIDAE**  
*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*, Cactus Wren  
*Salpinctes obsoletus*, Rock Wren  
*Catherpes mexicanus*, Canyon Wren  
*Thryothorus ludovicianus*, Carolina Wren  
*Thryomanes bewickii*, Bewick's Wren  
*Troglodytes aedon*, House Wren  
*Troglodytes troglodytes*, Winter Wren  
*Cistothorus platensis*, Sedge Wren  
*Cistothorus palustris*, Marsh Wren  
**Family CINCLIDAE**  
*Cinclus mexicanus*, American Dipper  
**Family REGULIDAE**  
*Regulus satrapa*, Golden-crowned Kinglet  
*Regulus calendula*, Ruby-crowned Kinglet  
**Family SYLVIIDAE**  
**Subfamily SYLVINAE**  
*Locustella ochotensis*, Middendorff's Grass-hopper Warbler  
*Locustella lanceolata*, Lanceolated Warbler  
*Aeronauphaus luscini*, Nightingale Reed-Warbler  
*Aeronauphaus familiaris*, Millerbird  
*Phylloscopus trochilus*, Willow Warbler  
*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, Wood Warbler  
*Phylloscopus fuscescens*, Dusky Warbler

*Phylloscopus inornatus*, Yellow-browed Warbler  
*Phylloscopus borealis*, Arctic Warbler  
*Sylvia curruca*, Lesser Whitethroat  
**Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE**  
*Poliophtila caerulea*, Blue-gray Chatcatcher  
*Poliophtila californica*, California Chatcatcher  
*Poliophtila melanura*, Black-tailed Chatcatcher  
*Poliophtila nigriceps*, Black-capped Chatcatcher  
**Family MUSCICAPIDAE**  
*Ficedula nortoni*, Narcissus Flycatcher  
*Muscivora gilvicauda*, Gray-streaked Flycatcher  
**Family TURDIDAE**  
*Luscinia calliope*, Siberian Rubythroat  
*Luscinia svecica*, Bluethroat  
*Luscinia cyane*, Siberian Blue Robin  
*Mniotilta solitaria*, Blue Rock Thrush  
*Tarsiger cyanurus*, Red-flanked Bluetail  
*Oenanthe oenanthe*, Northern Wheatear  
*Sialia sialis*, Eastern Bluebird  
*Sialia mexicana*, Western Bluebird  
*Sialia currucoides*, Mountain Bluebird  
*Myadestes townsendi*, Townsend's Solitaire  
*Myadestes myadestinus*, Kamao  
*Myadestes lamaiensis*, Olomao  
*Myadestes obscurus*, Omoa  
*Myadestes palmeri*, Pualohi  
*Catharus aurantiirostris*, Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush  
*Catharus mexicanus*, Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush  
*Catharus fuscescens*, Veery  
*Catharus minimus*, Gray-cheeked Thrush  
*Catharus bicknelli*, Bicknell's Thrush  
*Catharus ustulatus*, Swainson's Thrush  
*Catharus guttatus*, Hermit Thrush  
*Hylocichla ustulata*, Wood Thrush  
*Turdus obscurus*, Eyebrowed Thrush  
*Turdus naumanni*, Dusky Thrush  
*Turdus pilaris*, Fieldfare  
*Turdus grayi*, Clay-colored Robin  
*Turdus assimilis*, White-throated Robin  
*Turdus rufopallidus*, Rufous-backed Robin  
*Turdus migratorius*, American Robin  
*Turdus merula*, Red-legged Thrush  
*Icterus naevius*, Varied Thrush  
*Ridgwayia pinicola*, Aztec Thrush  
**Family MIMIDAE**  
*Dumetella carolinensis*, Gray Catbird  
*Melanerpes formicivorus*, Black Catbird  
*Mimus polyglottos*, Northern Mockingbird  
*Mimus gundlachi*, Bahama Mockingbird  
*Oreoscoptes montanus*, Sage Thrasher  
*Toxostoma rufum*, Brown Thrasher  
*Toxostoma longirostre*, Long-billed Thrasher  
*Toxostoma bendirei*, Bendire's Thrasher  
*Toxostoma curvirostre*, Curve-billed Thrasher  
*Toxostoma californicum*, California Thrasher  
*Toxostoma erissale*, Crissal Thrasher  
*Toxostoma lecontei*, Le Conte's Thrasher  
*Melanotis caerulescens*, Blue Mockingbird



*Margarops fuscatus*, Pearly-eyed Thrasher  
Family SITTURINIDAE

*Sturnus philippinensis*, Chestnut-backed Starling

*Sturnus cineraceus*, White-chested Starling

Family PRUNELLIDAE

*Prunella montanella*, Siberian Accentor

Family MOTACILLIDAE

*Motacilla tschutschensis*, Eastern Yellow Wagtail

*Motacilla citreola*, Citrine Wagtail

*Motacilla cinerea*, Gray Wagtail

*Motacilla alba*, White Wagtail

*Anthus trivialis*, Tree Pipit

*Anthus hodgsoni*, Olive-backed Pipit

*Anthus gustavi*, Pechora Pipit

*Anthus cervinus*, Red-throated Pipit

*Anthus rubescens*, American Pipit

*Anthus spraguei*, Sprague's Pipit

Family BOMBYCILLIDAE

*Bombicilla garrulus*, Bohemian Waxwing

*Bombicilla cedrorum*, Cedar Waxwing

Family PTYLOGONATIDAE

*Ptilogonys cinereus*, Gray Silky-flycatcher

*Phainopepla nitens*, Phainopepla

Family PEUCEDRAMIDAE

*Peucedramus taeniatatus*, Olive Warbler

Family PARULIDAE

*Vermivora bachmanii*, Bachman's Warbler

*Vermivora ptilas*, Blue-winged Warbler

*Vermivora chrysoptera*, Golden-winged Warbler

*Vermivora peregrina*, Tennessee Warbler

*Vermivora celata*, Orange-crowned Warbler

*Vermivora ruficapilla*, Nashville Warbler

*Vermivora virginiae*, Virginia's Warbler

*Vermivora crissalis*, Collared Warbler

*Vermivora ludiae*, Lucy's Warbler

*Parula supercilliosa*, Crescent-cheeked Warbler

*Parula americana*, Northern Parula

*Parula ptilas*, Tropicbird Parula

*Dendroica petechia*, Yellow Warbler

*Dendroica pensylvanica*, Chestnut-sided Warbler

*Dendroica magnolia*, Magnolia Warbler

*Dendroica tigrina*, Cape May Warbler

*Dendroica caerulescens*, Black-throated Blue Warbler

*Dendroica coronata*, Yellow-rumped Warbler

*Dendroica migrans*, Black-throated Gray Warbler

*Dendroica chrysoparia*, Golden-cheeked Warbler

*Dendroica virens*, Black-throated Green Warbler

*Dendroica townsendi*, Townsend's Warbler

*Dendroica occidentalis*, Hermit Warbler

*Dendroica fusca*, Blackburnian Warbler

*Dendroica diadema*, Yellow-throated Warbler

*Dendroica graciae*, Grace's Warbler

*Dendroica adaldae*, Adelaide's Warbler

*Dendroica pinus*, Pine Warbler

*Dendroica kirtlandii*, Kirtland's Warbler

*Dendroica discolor*, Prairie Warbler

*Dendroica palmarum*, Palm Warbler

*Dendroica castanea*, Bay-breasted Warbler

*Dendroica striata*, Blackpoll Warbler

*Dendroica cerulea*, Cerulean Warbler

*Dendroica angelae*, Elf-woods Warbler

*Mniotilta varia*, Black-and-white Warbler

*Setophaga ruticilla*, American Redstart

*Protonotaria citrea*, Prothonotary Warbler

*Helminthophila remota*, Worm-eating Warbler

*Limothlypis swainsonii*, Swainson's Warbler

*Seiurus aurocapilla*, Ovenbird

*Seiurus noveboracensis*, Northern Waterthrush

*Seiurus motacilla*, Louisiana Waterthrush

*Oporornis formosus*, Kentucky Warbler

*Oporornis agilis*, Connecticut Warbler

*Oporornis philadelphia*, Mourning Warbler

*Oporornis tolmiei*, MacGillivray's Warbler

*Geothlypis trichas*, Common Yellowthroat

*Geothlypis poliocephala*, Gray-crowned Yellowthroat

*Wilsonia citrina*, Hooded Warbler

*Wilsonia pusilla*, Wilson's Warbler

*Wilsonia canadensis*, Canada Warbler

*Cardellina rubrifrons*, Red-faced Warbler

*Myioborus pictus*, Painted Redstart

*Myioborus miniatus*, Slate-throated Redstart

*Euthlypis lachrymosa*, Fan-tailed Warbler

*Basileuterus culicivorus*, Golden-crowned Warbler

*Basileuterus rufifrons*, Rufous-capped Warbler

*Icteria virens*, Yellow-breasted Chat

Family THERAUPIDAE

*Nesospingus speculiferus*, Puerto Rican Tanager

*Piranga flava*, Hepatic Tanager

*Piranga rubra*, Summer Tanager

*Piranga olivacea*, Scarlet Tanager

*Piranga ludoviciana*, Western Tanager

*Piranga bidentata*, Flame-colored Tanager

*Spindalis zena*, Western Spindalis

*Spindalis portoricensis*, Puerto Rican Spindalis

*Euphonia musica*, Antillean Euphonia

Family EMBERIZIDAE

*Sporophila torqueola*, White-collared Seedeater

*Tiaris olivacea*, Yellow-faced Grassquit

*Tiaris bicolor*, Black-faced Grassquit

*Loriculus porphyreus*, Puerto Rican Bullfinch

*Arremonops rufivirgatus*, Olive Sparrow

*Pipilo chlorurus*, Green-tailed Towhee

*Pipilo maculatus*, Spotted Towhee

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Eastern Towhee

*Pipilo fuscus*, Canyon Towhee

*Pipilo crissalis*, California Towhee

*Pipilo aberti*, Abert's Towhee

*Aimophila carpalis*, Rufous-winged Sparrow

*Aimophila cassinii*, Cassin's Sparrow

*Aimophila aestivalis*, Bachman's Sparrow

*Aimophila botteri*, Botteri's Sparrow

*Aimophila ruficeps*, Rufous-crowned Sparrow



*Aimophila quinquestriata*, Five-striped Sparrow  
*Spizella arborea*, American Tree Sparrow  
*Spizella passerina*, Chipping Sparrow  
*Spizella pallida*, Clay-colored Sparrow  
*Spizella breweri*, Brewer's Sparrow  
*Spizella pusilla*, Field Sparrow  
*Spizella wartheni*, Warthen's Sparrow  
*Spizella atrogularis*, Black-chinned Sparrow  
*Poocetes gramineus*, Vesper Sparrow  
*Chondestes grammacus*, Lark Sparrow  
*Amphispiza bilineata*, Black-throated Sparrow  
*Amphispiza belli*, Sage Sparrow  
*Calamospiza melanocorys*, Lark Bunting  
*Passerculus sandwichensis*, Savannah Sparrow  
*Ammodramus savaannum*, Grasshopper Sparrow  
*Ammodramus bairdii*, Baird's Sparrow  
*Ammodramus henslowii*, Henslow's Sparrow  
*Ammodramus lecontei*, Le Conte's Sparrow  
*Ammodramus nelsoni*, Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow  
*Ammodramus caudacutus*, Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow  
*Ammodramus maritimus*, Seaside Sparrow  
*Passerella iliaca*, Fox Sparrow  
*Melospiza melodia*, Song Sparrow  
*Melospiza lincolni*, Lincoln's Sparrow  
*Melospiza georgiana*, Swamp Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia albicollis*, White-throated Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia querula*, Harris's Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia leucophrys*, White-crowned Sparrow  
*Zonotrichia atricapilla*, Golden-crowned Sparrow  
*Junco hyemalis*, Dark-eyed Junco  
*Junco phaeonotus*, Yellow-eyed Junco  
*Calcarius mexicanus*, McCown's Longspur  
*Calcarius lapponicus*, Lapland Longspur  
*Calcarius pictus*, Smith's Longspur  
*Calcarius ornatus*, Chestnut-collared Longspur  
*Emberiza leucocephala*, Pine Bunting  
*Emberiza pusilla*, Little Bunting  
*Emberiza rustica*, Rustic Bunting  
*Emberiza elegans*, Yellow-throated Bunting  
*Emberiza aureola*, Yellow-breasted Bunting  
*Emberiza variabilis*, Gray Bunting  
*Emberiza pallasi*, Pallas's Bunting  
*Emberiza schoeniclus*, Reed Bunting  
*Plectrophenax nivalis*, Snow Bunting  
*Plectrophenax hyperboreus*, McKay's Bunting  
**Family CARDINALIDAE**  
*Redstart*, *Cardinalis*, *Crimson-collared Grosbeak*  
*Cardinalis cardinalis*, Northern Cardinal  
*Cardinalis sinuatus*, Pyrrhuloxia  
*Pheucticus chrysopleus*, Yellow Grosbeak  
*Phaethon rubricauda*, Rose-breasted Grosbeak  
*Pheucticus melanocephalus*, Black-headed Grosbeak  
*Cyanocitta stelleri*, Blue Bunting

*Passerina caerulea*, Blue Grosbeak  
*Passerina amoena*, Lazuli Bunting  
*Passerina cyanea*, Indigo Bunting  
*Passerina versicolor*, Varied Bunting  
*Passerina ciris*, Painted Bunting  
*Spiza americana*, Dickcissel  
**Family ICTERIDAE**  
*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Bobolink  
*Agelaius phoeniceus*, Red-winged Blackbird  
*Agelaius tricolor*, Tricolored Blackbird  
*Agelaius humeralis*, Tawny-shouldered Blackbird  
*Agelaius xanthinoides*, Yellow-shouldered Blackbird  
*Sturnella magna*, Eastern Meadowlark  
*Sturnella neglecta*, Western Meadowlark  
*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, Yellow-headed Blackbird  
*Euphagus carolinus*, Rusty Blackbird  
*Euphagus cyanocephalus*, Brewer's Blackbird  
*Quiscalus quiscula*, Common Grackle  
*Quiscalus major*, Boat-tailed Grackle  
*Quiscalus mexicanus*, Great-tailed Grackle  
*Quiscalus niger*, Greater Antillean Grackle  
*Molothrus bonariensis*, Shiny Cowbird  
*Molothrus aeneus*, Bronzed Cowbird  
*Molothrus ater*, Brown-headed Cowbird  
*Icterus wagleri*, Black-vented Oriole  
*Icterus dominicensis*, Greater Antillean Oriole  
*Icterus spurius*, Orchard Oriole  
*Icterus cucullatus*, Hooded Oriole  
*Icterus pustulatus*, Streak-backed Oriole  
*Icterus bullockii*, Bullock's Oriole  
*Icterus gularis*, Altamaha Oriole  
*Icterus gularis*, Audubon's Oriole  
*Icterus galbula*, Baltimore Oriole  
*Icterus parisorum*, Scott's Oriole  
**Family FRINGILLIDAE**  
**Subfamily FRINGILLINAE**  
*Fringilla coelebs*, Common Chaffinch  
*Pringilla montifringilla*, Brambling  
**Subfamily CARDUELINAE**  
*Leucosticte tephrocotis*, Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch  
*Leucosticte atrata*, Black Rosy-Finch  
*Leucosticte australis*, Brown-capped Rosy-Finch  
*Picolia enucleator*, Pine Grosbeak  
*Carpodacus erythrinus*, Common Rosefinch  
*Carpodacus purpureus*, Purple Finch  
*Carpodacus cassinii*, Cassin's Finch  
*Carpodacus mexicanus*, House Finch  
*Lania curvirostra*, Red Crossbill  
*Lania leucoptera*, White-winged Crossbill  
*Carduelis flammea*, Common Redpoll  
*Carduelis hornemanni*, Hoary Redpoll  
*Carduelis pinus*, Eurasian Siskin  
*Carduelis pinus*, Pine Siskin  
*Carduelis psaltria*, Lesser Goldfinch  
*Carduelis lawrencei*, Lawrence's Goldfinch  
*Carduelis tristis*, American Goldfinch  
*Carduelis strica*, Oriental Greenfinch  
*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, Eurasian Bullfinch  
*Coccothraustes vespertina*, Evening Grosbeak



## § 10.21

*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*, Hawfinch  
Subfamily DREPANIDINAE  
*Telespiza cantiana*, Laysan Finch  
*Telespiza ultima*, Nihoa Finch  
*Psittirostra psittacea*, Ou  
*Lorioides bailleui*, Palila  
*Pseudonestor xanthophrys*, Maui Parrotbill  
*Hemignathus Mtena*, Hawaii Amakihi  
*Hemignathus flavus*, Oahu Amakihi  
*Hemignathus hawaiiensis*, Kauai Amakihi  
*Hemignathus ellisianus*, Greater Akiakoa  
*Hemignathus lucidus*, Nukupuu  
*Hemignathus munroi*, Akiapolaau  
*Myadestes parva*, Anianiau  
*Oreomystis bairdi*, Akiakiki  
*Oreomystis munnia*, Hawaii Creeper  
*Paroreomys maculata*, Oahu Alauahio  
*Paroreomys flammula*, Kakawahie  
*Paroreomys montana*, Maui Alauahio  
*Larops caeruleirostris*, Akekee  
*Larops coccineus*, Akepa  
*Vestiaria coccinea*, Iiwi  
*Palmeria doli*, Akohekohe  
*Himatione sanguinea*, Apapane  
*Melamprosops phaeosoma*, Poo-uli

[75 FR 9299, Mar. 11, 2010]

### Subpart C—Addresses

#### § 10.21 Director.

(a) Mail forwarded to the Director for law enforcement purposes should be addressed: Chief, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3247, Arlington, VA 22203-3247.

(b) Mail sent to the Director regarding permits for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), injurious wildlife, Wild Bird Conservation Act species, international movement of all ESA-listed endangered or threatened species, and scientific research on, exhibition of, or interstate commerce in nonnative ESA-listed endangered and threatened species should be addressed to: Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. Address mail for the following permits to the Regional Director. In the address include one of the following: for import/export licenses and exception to designated port permits (Attention: Import/export license); for native endangered and threatened species (Attention: Endangered/threatened species permit); and for migratory birds and eagles (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find ad-

## 50 CFR Ch. I (10-1-11 Edition)

resses for regional offices at 50 CFR 2.2.

[55 FR 48851, Nov. 23, 1990, as amended at 63 FR 52633, Oct. 11, 1998]

#### § 10.22 Law enforcement offices.

Service law enforcement offices and their areas of responsibility follow. Mail should be addressed: "Assistant Regional Director, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (appropriate address below)":

##### AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND OFFICE ADDRESSES

California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, American Samoa, Guam, the Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (District 1):  
Eastside Federal Complex, 99th NHE, 111th Avenue, Portland, OR 97232-4181, Telephone: 503-231-6125.

Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas (District 2):

P.O. Box 329, Albuquerque, NM 87103, Telephone: 505-766-2091

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin (District 3):

P.O. Box 445—Federal Building, Ft. Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55411, Telephone: 612-725-3530.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (District 4):

P.O. Box 4839, Atlanta, GA 30302, Telephone: 404-331-5872

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia (District 5):

P.O. Box 129, New Town Branch, Boston, MA 02288, Telephone: 617-965-2298

Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming (District 6):

P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225, Telephone: 303-236-7540

Alaska (District 7):

P.O. Box 92597, Anchorage, AK 99509-2597, Telephone: 907-786-3311

Any foreign country (Washington Office):

P.O. Box 3247, Arlington, VA 22203-3247, Telephone: 703-358-1949.

(Pub. L. 97-79, 95 Stat. 1072; 16 U.S.C. 3371-3378)

[48 FR 1313, Jan. 12, 1983; 48 FR 37040, Aug. 16, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 33291, Aug. 6, 1984; 51 FR 23551, June 30, 1986; 53 FR 6649, Mar. 2, 1988; 55 FR 48851, Nov. 23, 1990]

# Key to Migratory Bird List Crosswalk

## Term/Symbol

10.13	Birds Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act
ESA	Birds as Federally Endangered or Threatened by the Endangered Species Act
BMC	Species listed as Birds of Management Concern
BCC	Species listed as Birds of Conservation Concern
<i>italics</i>	Regional/local/distinct populations or subspecies that have special designation under one of the lists
X	indicates that the species, subspecies, distinct population is listed on a list
*	indicates that only a subspecies or distinct population is listed on one a list
c	indicates species as a candidate for ESA Rating
OA	indicates a species warrants management due to Over Abundance



# **Migratory Bird List Crosswalk**

Species Covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (10.13), Endangered Species Act (ESA) and are listed on either the Birds of Management Concern (BMC) or Birds of Conservation Concern lists (BCC)

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<b>DUCKS, GEESE, SWANS</b>					
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	1				
West Indian Whistling Duck	1		1	1	
Fulvous Whistling Duck	1				
Taiga Bean-Goose	1				
Tundra Bean-Goose	1				
Greater White-fronted Goose	1		*		
<i>Mid-continent population</i>			1		
<i>Pacific population</i>			1		
<i>Tule subspecies</i>			1		
Lesser White-fronted Goose	1				
Emperor Goose	1		1		
Snow Goose	1		*		
<i>Atlantic population - Greater (OA)</i>			1		
<i>Western Arctic - Lesser</i>			1		
<i>Wrangel Island - Lesser</i>			1		
<i>Mid-continent population - Lesser (OA)</i>			1		
<i>Western Central Flyway - Lesser (OA)</i>			1		
Ross's Goose	1		*		
<i>Pacific Flyway population</i>			1		
<i>Mid-continent population (OA)</i>			1		
<i>Western Central Flyway (OA)</i>			1		
Brant	1		*		
<i>Atlantic subspecies</i>			1		
<i>Pacific Black subspecies</i>			1		
<i>Western High Arctic population</i>			1		
Barnacle Goose	1				
Canada Goose	1		*		Includes Cackling Goose
<i>North Atlantic population</i>			1		
<i>Atlantic population</i>			1		

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<i>Atlantic Flyway resident (Oil)</i>			1		
<i>Mississippi Flyway (Giant - OA)</i>			1		
<i>Eastern Prairie (Interior)</i>			1		
<i>Mississippi Valley (Interior)</i>			1		
<i>Southern James Bay (Interior)</i>			1		
<i>Tall Grass Prairie</i>			1		
<i>Lesser subspecies</i>			1		
<i>Rocky Mountain (Moffitt's)</i>			1		
<i>Hi-Line (Moffitt's)</i>			1		
<i>Short Grass Prairie</i>			1		
<i>Western Prairie and Great Plains</i>			1		
<i>Aleutian</i>			1		
<i>Cackling</i>			1		
<i>Dusky</i>			1		
<i>Pacific population</i>			1		
Hawaiian Goose	1	1	1		
Trumpeter Swan	1		*		
<i>Interior populations</i>			1		
<i>Interior population - High Plains</i>			1		
<i>Rocky Mountain population</i>			1		
<i>Pacific Coast population</i>			1		
Tundra Swan	1		*		
<i>Eastern population</i>			1		
<i>Western population</i>			1		
Whooper Swan	1				
Muscovy Duck	1				
Wood Duck	1		*		
<i>Eastern population</i>			1		
<i>Western population</i>			1		
Gadwall	1		1		
Falcated Duck	1				
Eurasian Wigeon	1				
American Wigeon	1		1		

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
American Black Duck	1		1		
Mallard	1		*		
<i>Eastern population</i>			1		
<i>Mid continent population</i>			1		
<i>Western population</i>			1		
Mottled Duck	1		*		
<i>Florida population</i>			1		
<i>West Gulf Coast population</i>			1		
Hawaiian Duck	1	1	1		
Laysan Duck	1	1	1		
Eastern Spot-billed Duck	1				
Pacific Black Duck	1				
Blue-winged Teal	1		1		
Cinnamon Teal	1		1		
Northern Shoveler	1		1		
White-cheeked Pintail	1		1	1	
Northern Pintail	1		1		
Garganey	1				
<del>Rail</del>	1				
Green-winged Teal	1		1		
Canvasback	1		1		
Redhead	1		1		
Common Pochard	1				
Ring-necked Duck	1		1		
Baer's Pochard	1				
Tufted Duck	1				
Greater Scaup	1		1		
Lesser Scaup	1		1		
Stellar's Eider	1	1	1		
Spectacled Eider	1	1	1		
King Eider	1		1		
Common Eider	1		*		
<i>Hudson Bay</i>			1		



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<i>American</i>			<i>1</i>		
<i>Pacific</i>			<i>1</i>		
<i>Northern</i>			<i>1</i>		
Harlequin Duck	1		*		
<i>Eastern</i>			<i>1</i>		
<i>Western</i>			<i>1</i>		
Surf Scoter	1		1		
White-winged Scoter	1		1		
Black Scoter	1		1		
Long-tailed Duck	1		1		
Bufflehead	1				
Common Goldeneye	1		1		
Barrow's Goldeneye	1				
Smew	1				
Hooded Merganser	1				
Common Merganser	1				
Red-breasted Merganser	1				
Masked Duck	1		1	1	
Ruddy Duck	1		*	*	
<i>jamaicensis subspecies (Caribbean)</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	
<b>LOONS</b>					
Red-throated Loon	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 1, 5, 7</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	
Arctic Loon	1				
Pacific Loon	1				
Common Loon	1				
Yellow-billed Loon	1	c	1	1	
<b>GREBES</b>					
Least Grebe	1				
Pied-billed Grebe	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 3, 5</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	
Horned Grebe	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 3, 5, 6, 7</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Red-necked Grebe	1				
Eared Grebe	1		*	*	
BCR 9			1	1	non-breeding season only
Western Grebe	1		*	*	
BCR 5			1	1	non-breeding season only
Clark's Grebe	1				
<b>FLAMINGOS</b>					
American Flamingo	1		1	1	US Caribbean Islands
<b>ALBATROSS, PETRELS, SHEARWATERS, STORM-PETRELS</b>					
Yellow-nosed Albatross	1				
Shy Albatross	1				
Black-browed Albatross	1				
Light-mantled Albatross	1				
Wandering Albatross	1				
Laysan Albatross	1		*	*	
Region 7, BCR 67 (US Pacific Islands)			1	1	
Black-footed Albatross	1		1	1	
Short-tailed Albatross	1	1	1		
Northern Fulmar	1				
Great-winged Petrel	1				
Kermadec Petrel	1				
Herald Petrel	1		1	1	
Murphy's Petrel	1				
Mottled Petrel	1				
Bermuda Petrel	1				
Black-capped Petrel	1		1	1	
Juan Fernandez Petrel	1				
Hawaiian Petrel	1	1	1		
White-necked Petrel	1				
Bonin Petrel	1				
Black-winged Petrel	1				
Cook's Petrel	1				
Stejneger's Petrel	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Phoenix Petrel	1		1	1	
Could's Petrel	1				
Tahiti Petrel	1		1	1	
Bulwer's Petrel	1				
Jouanin's Petrel	1				
Streaked Shearwater	1				
Cory's Shearwater	1				
Cape Verde Shearwater	1				
Pink-footed Shearwater	1		1	1	
Flesh-footed Shearwater	1				
Great Shearwater	1		*	*	
<i>Region 5</i>			1	1	
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	1				
Buller's Shearwater	1				
Sooty Shearwater	1				
Short-tailed Shearwater	1				
Christmas Shearwater	1		1	1	
Mate's Shearwater	1				
Townsend's Shearwater	1	1	1		includes Newell's Shearwater
Black-vented Shearwater	1		0	*	
<i>BCR 32</i>			1	1	<i>non-breeding season only</i>
Audubon's Shearwater	1		1	1	
Little Shearwater	1				
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	1				
White-faced Storm-Petrel	1				
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel	1				
White-bellied Storm-Petrel	1				
Polynesian Storm-Petrel	1		1	1	
Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel	1				
Ringed Storm-Petrel	1				
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel	1				To be added with proposed rule
Leach's Storm-Petrel	1				
Ashy Storm-Petrel	1		1	1	



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel <i>Hawaiian population</i>	1	* <i>c</i>	1	1	
Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel	1				
Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel	1				
Black Storm-Petrel	1				
Tristram's Storm-Petrel	1		1	1	
Least Storm-Petrel	1				
<b>TROPICBIRDS</b>					
White-tailed Tropicbird	1				
Red-billed Tropicbird	1				
Red-tailed Tropicbird	1				
<b>STORKS</b>					
Kabiru	1				
Wood Stork <i>Southeastern population (AL, FL, GA, SC)</i>	1	* <i>1</i>	* <i>1</i>		
<b>FRIGATEBIRDS, BOOBIES, CORMORANTS</b>					
Magnificent Frigatebird <i>BCR 31, US Caribbean Islands</i>	1		* <i>1</i>	* <i>1</i>	
Great Frigatebird	1				
Lesser Frigatebird	1				
Masked Booby <i>US Caribbean Islands</i>	1		* <i>1</i>	* <i>1</i>	
Blue-footed Booby	1				
Brown Booby <i>US Caribbean Islands</i>	1		* <i>1</i>	* <i>1</i>	
Red-footed Booby <i>US Caribbean Islands</i>	1		* <i>1</i>	* <i>1</i>	
Northern Gannet	1				
Little-pied Cormorant	1				
Brandt's Cormorant	1				
Neotropic Cormorant	1				
Double-crested Cormorant	1		1		BMC due to Overabundant status

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Great Cormorant	1		*	*	
BCR 14			1	1	non-breeding season only
Red-faced Cormorant	1		1	1	
Pelagic Cormorant	1		*	*	
Region 7			1	1	
<b>ANHINGA</b>					
Anhinga	1				
<b>PELICANS</b>					
American White Pelican	1				
Brown Pelican	1				
<b>HERONS, EGRETS, IBIS, SPOONBILLS</b>					
American Bittern	1		*	*	
Regions 3, 4, 5, 6			1	1	
Yellow Bittern	1				
Least Bittern	1		*	*	
Regions 3, 4, 5, 6 and US Caribbean Islands			1	1	
Schrenk's Bittern	1				
Bare-throated Tiger-Heron					
Black Bittern	1				
Great Blue-Heron	1				
Gray Heron	1				
Great Egret	1				
Intermediate Egret	1				
Chinese Egret	1				
Little Egret	1				
Pacific Reef-Heron	1				
Western Reef-Heron	1				
Snowy Egret	1		4	*	
Region 5			1	1	
Little Blue Heron	1		*	*	
BCRs 19, 21, 25			1	1	
Tricolored Heron	1				
Reddish Egret	1		1	1	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Cattle Egret	1				
Chinese Pond-Heron	1				
Owen Heron	1				
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1		*	*	
<i>BCRs 1B.22</i>			1	1	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1				
Japanese Night-Heron	1				
Malayan Night-Heron	1				
White Ibis	1				
Scarlet Ibis	1				
Glossy Ibis	1				
White-faced Ibis	1				
Roseate Spoonbill	1		*	*	
<i>BCRs 27.31</i>			1	1	
<b>VULTURES, HAWKS, FALCONS, EAGLES</b>					
Black Vulture	1				
Turkey Vulture	1				
California Condor	1	1	1		
Osprey	1				
Hook-billed Kite	1				
Swallow-tailed Kite	1		1	1	
White-tailed Kite	1				
Snail Kite	1	1	1		
Mississippi Kite	1		*	*	
<i>BCR 19</i>			1	1	
Black Kite	1				
Bald Eagle	1		1	1	
White-tailed Eagle	1				
Steller's Sea Eagle	1				
Northern Harrier	1				
Japanese Sparrowhawk	1				
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	*	*		
<i>Puerto Rican population</i>		1	1		



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Cooper's Hawk	1				
Northern Goshawk	1		*	*	
<i>Queen Charlotte population</i>			1	1	
Crane Hawk	1				
Common Black-Hawk	1		1	1	
Harris's Hawk	1		*	*	
<i>BCR 36</i>			1	1	
Roadside Hawk	1				
Red-shouldered Hawk	1				
Broad-winged Hawk	1	*	*		
<i>Puerto Rican population</i>		1	1		
Gray Hawk	1				
Short-tailed Hawk	1		1	1	
Swainson's Hawk	1		1	1	
White-tailed Hawk	1		1	1	
Zone-tailed Hawk	1				
Hawaiian Hawk	1	1	1		
Red-tailed Hawk	1				
Ferruginous Hawk	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 1 and 6</i>			1	1	
Rough-legged Hawk	1				
Golden Eagle	1		*	*	
<i>Region 2 and 6</i>			1	1	
Collared Forest-Falcon	1				
Crested Caracara	1	*	*		
<i>Florida population</i>		1	1		
Eurasian Kestrel	1				
American Kestrel	1		*	*	
<i>Southeastern population</i>			1	1	
Red-footed Falcon	1				
Merlin	1				
Eurasian Hobby	1				
Aplomado Falcon	1	1	1		

Species	IOB	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Gyr Falcon	1				
Peregrine Falcon	1		1	1	
Prairie Falcon	1		*	*	
Region 6			1	1	
RAILS, LIMP KIN, CRANES					
Yellow Rail	1		1	1	
Black Rail	1		1	1	
Buff-banded Rail	1				
Gambel Rail	1	1	1		
Corn Crake	1				
Clapper Rail	1	*	*		
Yuma		1	1		
California		1	1		
Light-footed		1	1		
King Rail	1		1		
Virginia Rail	1		1		
Sora	1		1		
Spotless Crake	1	c	1	1	
Yellow-breasted Crake	1		1	1	
Paint-billed Crake	1				
Spotted Rail	1				
Purple Gallinule	1				
Purple Swamp hen	1		1	1	
Azure Gallinule	1				
Common Gallinule	1	*	*		
Hawaiian		1	1		
Mariana		1	1		
Eurasian Coot	1				
Hawaiian Coot	1	1	1		
American Coot	1		1		
Caribbean Coot	1		1	1	
Sungrebe					
Limpkin	1		1	1	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Sandhill Crane	1	*	*		
<i>Mississippi</i>		1	1		
<i>Florida</i>			1		
<i>Cuban</i>			1		
<i>Mid-continent (Greater/Lesser)</i>			1		
<i>Rocky Mountain (Lesser)</i>			1		
<i>Lower Colorado River (Lesser)</i>			1		
<i>Eastern (Lesser)</i>			1		
<i>Central Valley (Lesser)</i>			1		
Common Crane	1				
Whooping Crane	1	1	1		
<b>SHOREBIRDS</b>					
Northern Lapwing	1				
Black-bellied Plover	1				
European Golden Plover	1				
American Golden-Plover	1				
Pacific Golden Plover	1				
Lesser Sand-Plover	1				
Greater Sand-Plover	1				
Collared Plover	1				
Snowy Plover	1	*	*	4	
<i>Pacific Coast (western)</i>		1	1		
<i>Interior and Gulf Coast</i>			1	1	
Wilson's Plover	1		1	1	
Common Ringed Plover	1				
Semipalmated Plover	1				
Piping Plover	1	1	1		
Little Ringed Plover	1				
Killdeer	1				
Mountain Plover	1		1	1	
Eurasian Dotterel	1				
Eurasian Oystercatcher	1				
American Oystercatcher	1		1	1	



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Black Oystercatcher	1		1	1	
Black-winged Stilt	1				
Black-necked Stilt	1	*	*		
<i>Chukotka population</i>		/	/		
American Avocet	1				
Northern Tattler	1				
Terek Sandpiper	1				
Common Sandpiper	1				
Spotted Sandpiper	1				
Green Sandpiper	1				
Solitary Sandpiper	1		1	1	
Gray-tailed Tattler	1				
Wandering Tattler	1				
Spotted Redshank	1				
Greater Yellowlegs	1				
Common Greenshank	1				
Nordmann's Greenshank	1				
Willet	1				
Lesser Yellowlegs	1		1	1	
Marsh Sandpiper	1				
Wood Sandpiper	1				
Upland Sandpiper	1		1	1	
Little Curlew	1				
Eskimo Curlew	1	1	1		
Whimbrel	1		1	1	
Bristle-thighed Curlew	1		1	1	
Far Eastern Curlew	1				
Eurasian Curlew	1				
Long-billed Curlew	1		1	1	
Black-tailed Godwit	1				
Hudsonian Godwit	1		1	1	
Bar-tailed Godwit	1		1	1	
Marbled Godwit	1		1	1T	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Ruddy Turnstone	1				
Black Turnstone	1				
Surf Scud	1				
Great Knot	1				
Red Knot	1	*	*	*	
<i>rufa</i> subspecies		c	j	l	
<i>rosellarii</i> subspecies			l	l	
Sanderling	1				
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1		1	1	
Western Sandpiper	1				
Red-necked Stint	1				
Little Stint	1				
Femminek's Stint	1				
Long-toed Stint	1				
Least Sandpiper	1				
White-rumped Sandpiper	1				
Baird's Sandpiper	1				
Pink-necked Sandpiper	1				
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1				
Purple Sandpiper	1		1	1	
Rock Sandpiper	1		*	1	
<i>Pribilof</i> population			l		
Dunlin	1		*	*	
<i>arctica</i> subspecies			l	l	
Curlew Sandpiper	1				
Stilt Sandpiper	1				
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	1				
Broad-billed Sandpiper	1				
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	1		1	1	
Ruff	1				
Short-billed Dowitcher	1		1	1	
Long-billed Dowitcher	1				
Jack Snipe	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Wilson's Snipe	1		1		
Common Snipe	1				
Pin-tailed Snipe	1				
Swinhoe's Snipe	1				
Eurasian Woodcock	1				
American Woodcock	1		*		
<i>Eastern management unit</i>			/		
<i>Central management unit</i>			/		
Wilson's Phalarope	1				
Red-necked Phalarope	1				
Red Phalarope	1				
<b>GULLS, TERNS, SKIMMERS, SKUAS, ALCIDS</b>					
Black-legged Kittiwake	1				
Red-legged Kittiwake	1		1	1	
Ivory Gull	1				
Sabine's Gull	1				
Bonaparte's Gull	1				
Gray-hooded Gull	1				
Black-headed Gull	1				
Little Gull	1				
Ross's Gull	1				
Laughing Gull	1				
Franklin's Gull	1				
Belcher's Gull	1				
Black-tailed Gull	1				
Heermann's Gull	1				
Mew Gull	1				
Ring-billed Gull	1				
Western Gull	1				
Yellow-footed Gull	1				
California Gull	1				
Herring Gull	1				
Yellow-legged Gull	1				



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Mayer's Gull	1				
Iceland Gull	1				
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1				
Shiny-backed Gull	1				
Glaucous-winged Gull	1				
Glaucous Gull	1				
Great Black-backed Gull	1				
Kelp Gull	1				
Brown Noddy	1				
Black Noddy	1				
Blue-gray Noddy	1				
White Tern	1				
Sooty Tern	1				
Gray-backed Tern	1				
Bridled Tern	1				
Aleutian Tern	1		1	1	
Little Tern	1				
Least Tern	1	*	*	*	
<i>California</i>		/	/		
<i>Interior</i>		/	/		
<i>Regions 2, 4, 5</i>			/	/	
Large-billed Tern	1				
Gull-billed Tern	1		1	1	
Caspian Tern	1		*	*	
<i>BCR 5</i>			/	/	
Black Tern	1		*	*	
<i>Region 3</i>			/	/	
White-winged Tern	1				
Whiskered Tern	1				
Roseate Tern	1	1	1		
Black-naped Tern	1				
Common Tern	1		*	*	
<i>Great Lakes population</i>			/	/	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Arctic Tern <i>Regions 5 and 7</i>	1		† 1	* 1	
Foster's Tern	1				
Royal Tern	1				
Great Crested Tern	1				
Sandwich Tern <i>Region 2</i>	1		* 1	* 1	
Elegant Tern	1				
Black Skimmer	1		1	1	
Great Skua	1				
South Polar Skua	1				
Pomarine Jaeger	1				
Parasitic Jaeger	1				
Long-tailed Jaeger	1				
Dovekie	1				
Common Murre	1				
Thick-billed Murre	1				
Razorbill	1				
Black Guillemot	1				
Pigeon Guillemot	1				
Long-billed Murrelet	1				
Marbled Murrelet <i>Washington, Oregon, California Alaska</i>	1	* 1	* 1 1	* 1 1	
Kittling's Murrelet	1	c	1	1	
Xantus's Murrelet	1	c	1	1	
Craver's Murrelet	1				
Ancient Murrelet	1				
Cassin's Auklet <i>BCR 32</i>	1		* 1	* 1	
Parakeet Auklet	1				
Least Auklet	1				
Whiskered Auklet	1		1	1	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Crested Auklet	1				
Rhinoceros Auklet	1				
Atlantic Puffin	1				
Horned Puffin	1				
Tufted Puffin	1				
<b>PIGEONS</b>					
Scaly-naped Pigeon	1		1		
White-crowned Pigeon	1		1	1	
Red-billed Pigeon	1		1	1	
Plain Pigeon	1	1	1		
Band-tailed Pigeon	1		*		
<i>Pacific Coast population</i>			1		
<i>Four Corners population</i>			1		
Oriental Turtle-Dove	1				
White-winged Dove	1		*		
<i>Eastern population</i>			1		
<i>Upper Big Bend population</i>			1		
<i>Mexican Highland population</i>			1		
<i>Western population</i>			1		
Zenaida Dove	1				
Mourning Dove	1		1		
Inca Dove	1				
Common Ground-Dove	1		*	*	
<i>Cp. eximia subspecies (BCRs 27 and 31)</i>			1	1	
Ruddy Ground-Dove	1				
White-tipped Dove	1				
Key West Quail-Dove	1				
Bridled Quail-Dove	1		1	1	
Ruddy Quail-Dove	1				
White-throated Ground-Dove	1				
Friendly Ground-Dove	1	c	1	1	Am Samoa
Many-colored Fruit-Dove	1				
Mariana Fruit-Dove	1				



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Crimson-crowned Fruit-Dove	1				
Pacific-Imperial Pigeon	1				
<b>PARROTS</b>					
Green Parakeet			1	1	Family not covered by MBTA
Puerto Rican Parrot		1	1		Family not covered by MBTA
Thick-billed Parrot		1			Family not covered by MBTA
Red-Crowned Parrot		c	1	1	Family not covered by MBTA
<b>CUCKOOS</b>					
Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo	1				
Common Cuckoo	1				
Oriental Cuckoo	1				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	#	*	1	
<i>Western population</i>		c	1		
Mangrove Cuckoo	1		1	1	
Black-billed Cuckoo	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 3 and 6</i>			1	1	
Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo	1				
Greater Roadrunner	1				
Smooth-billed Ani	1		1	1	
Groove-billed Ani	1				
<b>OWLS</b>					
Barn Owl	1				
Flammulated Owl	1		1	1	
Oriental Scops-Owl	1				
Western Screech-Owl	1				
Eastern Screech-Owl	1				
Whiskered Screech-Owl	1				
Puerto Rican Screech-Owl	1				
Great Horned Owl	1				
Sooty Owl	1				
Northern Hawk Owl	1				
Northern Pygmy-Owl	1				
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Elf Owl	1		1	1	
Burrowing Owl	1		*	*	
Regions 2, 6, 8			1	1	
Mottled Owl	1				
Spotted Owl	1	*	*	*	
Northern		1	1		
Mexican		1	1		
California			1	1	
Barred Owl	1				
Great Gray Owl	1				
Long-eared Owl	1				
Stygian Owl	1				
Short-eared Owl	1		1	1	
Boreal Owl	1				
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1		*	*	
So. Appalachian breeding population			1	1	
Brown Hawk-Owl	1				To be added with proposed rule
<b>NIGHTJARS</b>					
Lesser Nighthawk	1				
Common Nighthawk	1				
Antillean Nighthawk	1				
Common Pauraque	1				
Common Poorwill	1				
Chuck-will's-widow	1		*	*	
Region 4			1	1	
Buff-collared Nightjar	1				
Eastern Whip-poor-will	1		*	*	
Regions 3 and 5			1	1	
Mexican Whip-poor-will	1				To be added with proposed rule
Puerto Rican Nightjar	1	1	1		
Gray Nightjar	1				
<b>SWIFTS, HUMMINGBIRDS</b>					
Black Swift	1		1	1	



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
White-collared Swift	1				
Chimney Swift	1				
Vaux's Swift	1				
Short-tailed Swift	1				
White-throated Noddytail	1				
White-rumped Swiftlet	1				
Mariana Swiftlet	1	1	1		
Common Swill	1				
Fork-tailed Swift	1				
Alpine Swift	1				
White-throated Swift	1				
Antillean Palm-Swift	1				
Green Violetear	1				
Green-breasted Mango	1				
Antillean Mango y	1		1	1	
Green Mango	1				
Purple-throated Carib	1				
Green-throated Carib	1				
Antillean Crested Hummingbird	1				
Puerto Rican Emerald	1				
Broad-billed Hummingbird	1				
White-eared Hummingbird	1				
Xantus's Hummingbird	1				
Berylline Hummingbird	1				
Ruff-bellied Hummingbird	1		1	1	
Cinnamon Hummingbird	1				
Violet-crowned Hummingbird	1				
Blue-throated Hummingbird	1		*	*	
BCR 34			1	1	
Magnificent Hummingbird	1				
Plain-capped Starthroat	1				
Mohama Woodstar	1				
Lucifer Hummingbird	1		1	1	



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1				
Black-chinned Hummingbird	1				
Anna's Hummingbird	1				
Costa's Hummingbird	1		1	1	
Calliope Hummingbird	1		1	1	
Bumblebee Hummingbird	1				
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	1				
Rufous Hummingbird	1		1	1	
Allen's Hummingbird	1		1	1	
<b>TROGONS, HOOPOES</b>					
Elegant Trogon	1		1	1	
Scared Quetzal	1				
Eurasian Hoopoe	1				
<b>KINGFISHERS</b>					
Micronesian Kingfisher	1	1	1		
Collared Kingfisher	1				
Ringed Kingfisher	1				
Belted Kingfisher	1				
Green Kingfisher	1				
<b>WOODPECKERS</b>					
Eurasian Wryneck	1				
Lewis's Woodpecker	1		1	1	
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	1				
Red-headed Woodpecker	1		1	1	
Acorn Woodpecker	1				
Gila Woodpecker	1		*	*	
<i>BCR 33</i>			1	1	
Golden-fronted Woodpecker	1				
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1				
Williamson's Sapsucker	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 1 and 8</i>			1	1	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1		*	*	
<i>So. Appalachian breeding population</i>			1	1	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	RCC	Comment
Red-naped Sapsucker	1				
Red-breasted Sapsucker	1				
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1				
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	1				
Nuttall's Woodpecker	1		1	1	
Downy Woodpecker	1				
Hairy Woodpecker	1				
Arizona Woodpecker	1		1	1	
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	1	1	1		
White-headed Woodpecker	1		1	1	
American Three-toed Woodpecker	1				
Black-backed Woodpecker	1				
Northern Flicker	1		*	*	
BCR 22			1	1	
Gilded Flicker	1		1	1	
Pileated Woodpecker	1				
Ivory-billed Woodpecker	1	1	1		
<b>FLYCATCHERS</b>					
Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet	1		1	1	
Greenish Elaenia	1				
Caribbean Elaenia	1				
Tufted Flycatcher	1				
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1		1	1	
Greater Pewee	1				
Western Wood-Pewee	1				
Eastern Wood-Pewee	1				
Cuban Pewee	1				
Hispaniolan Pewee	1				
Lesser Antillean Pewee	1				
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1				
Acadian Flycatcher	1		*	*	
BCR 22			1	1	
Alder Flycatcher	1				



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Willow Flycatcher	1	#	1	1	
<i>Southwestern subspecies</i>		1	X		
Least Flycatcher	1				
Hammond's Flycatcher	1				
Gray Flycatcher	1				
Dusky Flycatcher	1				
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	1				
Cordilleran Flycatcher	1				
Buff-breasted Flycatcher	1		1	1	
Black Phoebe	1				
Eastern Phoebe	1				
Say's Phoebe	1				
Vermilion Flycatcher	1				
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	1				
Ash-throated Flycatcher	1				
Nutting's Flycatcher	1				
Great Crested Flycatcher	1				
Brown-crested Flycatcher	1				
La Sagra's Flycatcher	1				
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	1				
Great Kiskadee	1				
Social Flycatcher	1				
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	1				
Piratic Flycatcher	1				
Variegated Flycatcher	1				
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	1				
Tropical Kingbird	1				
Couch's Kingbird	1				
Cassin's Kingbird	1				
Thick-billed Kingbird	1				
Western Kingbird	1				
Eastern Kingbird	1				
Gray Kingbird	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Loggerhead Kingbird	1		1	1	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	1		*	*	
<i>BCCs 19 and 21</i>			1	1	
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	1				
Rose-throated Becard	1		*	*	
<i>BCCs 34 and 36</i>			1	1	
Masked Tityra	1				
<b>HONEYEATERS</b>					
Micronesian Myzomela			1	1	Family not covered by MBTA
<b>SHRIKES, VIREOS</b>					
Brown Shrike	1				
Loggerhead Shrike	1	*	1	1	
<i>San Clemente subspecies</i>		1	X		
Northern Shrike	1				
White-eyed Vireo	1				
Thick-billed Vireo	1				
Puerto Rican Vireo	1		1	1	
Bell's Vireo	1	*	1	1	
<i>Least</i>		1	X		
Black-capped Vireo	1	1	1		
Gray Vireo	1		1	1	
Yellow-throated Vireo	1				
Plumbeous Vireo	1				
Cassin's Vireo	1				
Blue-headed Vireo	1				
Hutton's Vireo	1				
Waxwing Vireo	1				
Philadelphia Vireo	1				
Red-eyed Vireo	1				
Yellow-green Vireo	1				
Black-whiskered Vireo	1		1	1	
Yucatan Vireo	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<b>MONARCHS, FANTAILS</b>					
Rufous Fantail			*	*	family not covered by MBTA
<i>R.r. mariae</i>			1	1	
<i>R.r. salpanensis</i>			1	1	
Kauai Elepaio			1	1	family not covered by MBTA
Oahu Elepaio		1	1	1	family not covered by MBTA
Hawaii Elepaio			1	1	family not covered by MBTA
Fiji Shrikebill			1	1	family not covered by MBTA
Tinian Monarch			1	1	family not covered by MBTA
<b>JAYS</b>					
Gray Jay	1				
Brown Jay	1				
Green Jay	1				
Pinyon Jay	1		1	1	
Steller's Jay	1				
Blue Jay	1				
Florida Scrub-Jay	1	1	1		
Island Scrub-Jay	1		1	1	
Western Scrub-Jay	1				
Mexican Jay	1				
Clark's Nutcracker	1				
Black-billed Magpie	1				
Yellow-billed Magpie	1		1	1	
Mariana Crow	1	1	1		
American Crow	1				
Northwestern Crow	1				
White-necked Crow	1	1	1		
Tamaulipas Crow	1				
Fish Crow	1				
Hawaiian Crow	1	1	1		
Chihuahuan Raven	1				
Common Raven	1				



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<b>LARKS</b>					
Skylark	1				
Horned Lark	1	*	*	*	
<i>Streaked subspecies</i>		<i>c</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>MAJOR</i>
<b>MARTINS, SWALLOWS</b>					
Purple Martin	1				
Cuban Martin	1				
Caribbean Martin	1				
Gray-breasted Martin	1				
Southern Martin	1				
Brown-chested Martin	1				
Tree Swallow	1				
Mangrove Swallow	1				
Violet-green Swallow	1				
Bahama Swallow	1				
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1				
Bank Swallow	1				
Cliff Swallow	1				
Cave Swallow	1				
Barn Swallow	1				
Common House-Martin	1				
<b>CHICKADEES, TITMICE, VERDIN, BUSHTIT, NUTHATCHES, CREEPERS</b>					
Carolina Chickadee	1				
Black-capped Chickadee	1		*	*	
<i>So. Appalachian breeding population</i>			<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	
Mountain Chickadee	1				
Mexican Chickadee	1				
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	1				
Boreal Chickadee	1				
Gray-headed Chickadee	1				
Bridled Titmouse	1				
Oak Titmouse	1		1	1	
Juniper Titmouse	1		*	*	



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<i>BCR 16</i>			1	1	
Tufted Titmouse	1				
Black-crested Titmouse	1				
Verdin	1		*	*	
<i>BCR 36</i>			1	1	
Bushlit	1				
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1				
White-breasted Nuthatch	1				
Pygmy Nuthatch	1				
Brown-headed Nuthatch	1		1	1	
Brown Creeper	1				
<b>WRENS</b>					
Cactus Wren	1		*	*	
<i>Region 6</i>			1	1	
Rock Wren	1				
Canyon Wren	1				
Carolina Wren	1				
Bewick's Wren	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 3, 4, 5, 6</i>			1	1	
House Wren	1				
Winter Wren	1				currently includes Pacific Wren
Sedge Wren	1		*	*	
<i>Regions 2, 4, 5</i>			1	1	
Marsh Wren	1		*	*	
<i>BCR 23</i>			1	1	
<b>GNATCATCHERS, DIPPER, KINGLETS</b>					
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1				
California Gnatcatcher	1	1	1		
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	1				
Black-capped Gnatcatcher	1				
American Dipper	1				
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1				
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<b>OLD WORLD WARBLERS, WHITE-EYES</b>					
Willow Warbler	1				
Wood Warbler	1				
Dusky Warbler	1				
Yellow-browed Warbler	1				
Arctic Warbler	1		1		
Lesser Whitethroat	1				
Millerbird (Nihoa)	1	1	1		
Nightingale Reed-Warbler	1	1	1		
Eucalypt Warbler	1				
Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler	1				
Bridled White-eye		1	1	1	family not covered by MBTA
Rota White-eye		1	1		family not covered by MBTA
Golden White-eye			1	1	family not covered by MBTA
<b>THRUSHES</b>					
Narcissus Flycatcher	1				
Gray-streaked Flycatcher	1				
Blue Rock-Thrush	1				
Siberian Rubythroat	1				
Bluethroat	1				
Siberian Blue Robin	1				
Red-flanked Bluetail	1				
Northern Wheatear	1				
Stonechat	1				
Eastern Bluebird	1				
Western Bluebird	1				
Mountain Bluebird	1				
Townsend's Solitaire	1				
Kama'o	1	1	1		
Olomao	1	1	1		aka Molokai Thrush
Oma'o	1		1	1	
Puaiohi	1	1	1		
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	1				



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	1				
Veery	1		*	*	
BCR 16			1	1	
Gray-checked Thrush	1				
Bicknell's Thrush	1		1	1	
Swainson's Thrush	1				
Hermit Thrush	1				
Wood Thrush	1		1	1	
Eyebrowed Thrush	1				
Dusky Thrush	1				
Fieldfare	1				
Clay-colored Thrush	1				
White-throated Thrush	1				
Rufous-backed Robin	1				
American Robin	1				
Red-legged Thrush	1				
Varied Thrush	1				
Aztec Thrush	1				
<b>CATBIRD, MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS</b>					
Gray Catbird	1				
Black Catbird	1				
Northern Mockingbird	1				
Bahama Mockingbird	1				
Sage Thrasher	1		*	*	
Regions 1, 6, 8			1	1	
Brown Thrasher	1		*	*	
BCR 23			1	1	
Long-billed Thrasher	1				
Bendire's Thrasher	1		1	1	
Curve-billed Thrasher	1		*	*	
BCR 36			1	1	
California Thrasher	1				
Crissal Thrasher	1				

Species	10/13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Le Conte's Thrasher	1		1	1	
Blue Mockingbird	1				
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	1				
<b>STARLINGS</b>					
Micronesian Starling			1	1	Not covered by MBTA
Polynesian Starling			1	1	Not covered by MBTA
Chestnut-checked Starling	1				
White-checked Starling	1				
<b>WAGTAILS, PIPITS, WAXWINGS</b>					
Siberian Accentor	1				
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	1				
Citrine Wagtail	1				
Gray Wagtail	1				
White Wagtail	1				
Tree Pipit	1				
Olive-backed Pipit	1				
Pechora Pipit	1				
Red-throated Pipit	1				
American Pipit	1				
Sprague's Pipit	1	c	1	1	
Bohemian Waxwing	1				
Cedar Waxwing	1				
<b>SILKY-FLYCATCHERS</b>					
Gray Silky-Flycatcher	1				
Phainopepla	1		*	*	
BCR 34			1	1	
<b>OLIVE WARBLER, LONGSPURS</b>					
Olive Warbler	1		1	1	
Lapland Longspur	1				
Chestnut-collared Longspur	1		1	1	
Smith's Longspur	1		1	1	
McCown's Longspur	1		1	1	
Snow Bunting	1				



Species	IO.B	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
McKay's Bunting	1	1	1	1	
<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>					
Ovenbird	1				
Worm-eating Warbler	1		1	1	
Louisiana Waterthrush	1		*	*	
BCRs 25 and 28			1	1	
Northern Waterthrush	1				
Bachman's Warbler	1	1	1		
Golden-winged Warbler	1		1	1	
Blue-winged Warbler	1		1	1	
Black-and-white Warbler	1				
Prothonotary Warbler	1		1	1	
Swainson's Warbler	1		1	1	
Crescent-cheeked Warbler	1				
Tennessee Warbler	1				
Orange-crowned Warbler	1				
Colima Warbler	1		1	1	
Lucy's Warbler	1		1	1	
Nashville Warbler	1				
Virginia's Warbler	1		1	1	
Connecticut Warbler	1				
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	1				
MaeGillivray's Warbler	1				
Mourning Warbler	1				
Kentucky Warbler	1		1	1	
Common Yellowthroat	1		*	*	
San Francisco Bay population (sinuatus)			1	1	
Elfin-woods Warbler	1	c	1	1	
Hooded Warbler	1				
American Redstart	1				
Kirtland's Warbler	1	1	1		
Cape May Warbler	1				
Cerulean Warbler	1		1	1	



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Northern Parula	1				
Tropical Parula	1		*	*	
BCR 36			/	/	
Magnolia Warbler	1				
Bay-breasted Warbler	1		1	1	
Blackburnian Warbler	1				
Yellow Warbler	1		*	*	
California (brewsteri)			/	/	
Florida (gundlochi)			/	/	
Sonoran (sonorana)			/	/	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	1				
Blackpoll Warbler	1				
Black-throated Blue Warbler	1				
Palm Warbler	1				
Pine Warbler	1				
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1				
Yellow-throated Warbler	1				
Prairie Warbler	1		1	1	
Adelaide's Warbler	1				
Grace's Warbler	1		1	1	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	1		*	*	
BCR 34			/	/	
Townsend's Warbler	1				
Golden-crowned Warbler	1	1	1		
Black-throated Green Warbler	1		*	*	
BCR 27			/	/	
Fan-Tailed Warbler	1				
Rufous-capped Warbler	1				
Golden-crowned Warbler	1				
Canada Warbler	1		1	1	
Wilson's Warbler	1				
Red-faced Warbler	1		1	1	

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Painted Redstart	1				
Slate-throated Redstart	1				
Yellow-breasted Chat	1				
<b>SPINDALIS</b>					
Puerto Rican Tanager	1				
Western Spindalis	1				
Puerto Rican Spindalis	1				
<b>SPARROWS</b>					
White-collared Seedeater	1		1	1	
Yellow-faced Grassquit	1				
Black-faced Grassquit	1				
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	1				
Olive Sparrow	1				
Green-tailed Towhee	1		a	a	
Regions 1 and 8			1	1	
Spotted Towhee	1		0	*	
San Clemente subspecies ( <i>clementae</i> )			1	1	
Eastern Towhee	1				
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	1		*	*	
BCR 20			1	1	
Canyon Towhee	1		*	*	
RCR 3-4			1	1	
California Towhee	1	*	5		
hyo subspecies		1	1		
Abert's Towhee	1				
Rufous-winged Sparrow	1		1	1	
Botteri's Sparrow	1		1	1	
Cassin's Sparrow	1		*	*	
BCRs 19, 35, 36			1	1	
Bachman's Sparrow	1		1	1	
American Tree Sparrow	1				
Chipping Sparrow	1				
Clay-colored Sparrow	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Brewer's Sparrow	1		1	1	
Field Sparrow <i>BCR 21</i>	1		*	*	
Worthen's Sparrow	1		1	1	
Black-chinned Sparrow	1		1	1	
Vesper Sparrow <i>Oregon population (affinis)</i>	1		*	*	
Lark Sparrow	1		1	1	
Five-striped Sparrow	1		1	1	
Black-throated Sparrow	1				
Sage Sparrow <i>San Clemente subspecies (clementae)</i> <i>Regions 1, 6, 8</i>	1	*	*	*	
Lark Bunting <i>Region 2</i>	1		*	*	
Savannah Sparrow	1				
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Florida (A.s. floridanus)</i> <i>Arizona (A.s. amolegus)</i> <i>Region 6</i>	1	*	*	*	
Baird's Sparrow	1		1	1	
Henslow's Sparrow	1		1	1	
Le Conte's Sparrow <i>Regions 2, 4</i>	1		*	*	
Nelson's Sparrow	1		1	1	
Saltmarsh Sparrow	1		1	1	
Seaside Sparrow <i>Cape Sable</i>	1	*	1	1	
Fox Sparrow	1				
Song Sparrow <i>Channel Islands (gambelii)</i> <i>Solano County, CA (macularis)</i> <i>Alameda County, CA (pusillula)</i>	1		*	*	



Species	10.13	ESA	BNIC	NCC	Comment
<i>Sparrow (County, CA (squamulalis))</i>			1	1	
Lincoln's Sparrow	1				
Swamp Sparrow	1				
White-throated Sparrow	1				
Harris's Sparrow	1		1	1	
White-crowned Sparrow	1				
Golden-crowned Sparrow	1				
Dark-eyed Junco	1				
Yellow-eyed Junco	1				
Pine Bunting	1				
Little Bunting	1				
Rustic Bunting	1				
Yellow-throated Bunting	1				
Yellow-breasted Bunting	1				
Gray Bunting	1				
Pallas's Bunting	1				
Reed Bunting	1				
<b>TANAGERS, CARDINALS, GROSBEAKS, BUNTINGS</b>					
Indigo Bunting	1				
Summer Tanager	1		*	*	
BOR 36			1	1	
Scarlet Tanager	1				
Western Tanager	1				
Flame-colored Tanager	1				
Crimson-collared Grosbeak	1				
Northern Cardinal	1				
Pyrrhuloxia	1				
Yellow Grosbeak	1				
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1				
Black-headed Grosbeak	1				
Blue Bunting	1				
Blue Grosbeak	1				
Lazuli Bunting	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Indigo Bunting	1				
Varied Bunting	1		1	1	
Painted Bunting	1		1	1	
Dickeissel	1		1	1	
<b>BLACKBIRDS</b>					
Bobolink	1		*	1	
BCR 23			/	/	
Red-winged Blackbird	1				
Red-shouldered Blackbird	1				
Tricolored Blackbird	1		1	1	
Tawny-shouldered Blackbird	1				
Yellow-shouldered Blackbird	1	1	1		
Eastern Meadowlark	1				
Western Meadowlark	1				
Yellow-headed Blackbird	1				
Rusty Blackbird	1		1	1	
Brewer's Blackbird	1				
Common Grackle	1				
Boat-tailed Grackle	1				
Great-tailed Grackle	1				
Greater Antillean Grackle	1				
Shiny Cowbird	1				
Bronzed Cowbird	1				
Brown-headed Cowbird	1				
Puerto Rican Oriole	1		1	1	formerly Greater Antillean Oriole
Black-vented Oriole	1				formerly Greater Antillean Oriole
Orchard Oriole	1		*	*	
BCRs 20, 21, 25, 26			/	/	
Hooded Oriole	1		*	*	
BCR 36			/	/	
Streak-backed Oriole	1				
Bullock's Oriole	1				



Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
Altamira Oriole <i>BCR 36</i>	1		*	*	
Audubon's Oriole	1		1	1	
Baltimore Oriole	1				
Scott's Oriole	1				
<b>FINCHES</b>					
Common Chaffinch	1				
Brambling	1				
Antillean euphonia	1				
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	1				
Black Rosy-Finch	1		1	1	
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch	1		1	1	
Pine Grosbeak	1				
Common Rosefinch	1				
Purple Finch <i>BCR 5</i>	1		*	*	
Cassin's Finch <i>Regions 1, 6</i>	1		*	*	
House Finch	1				
Red Crossbill <i>So, Appalachian breeding population</i>	1		*	*	
White-winged Crossbill	1				
Common Redpoll	1				
Hoary Redpoll	1				
Eurasian Siskin	1				
Pine Siskin	1				
Lesser Goldfinch	1				
Lawrence's Goldfinch	1		1	1	
American Goldfinch	1				
Oriental Greenfinch	1				
Eurasian Bullfinch	1				
Evening Grosbeak	1				
Hawfinch	1				

Species	10.13	ESA	BMC	BCC	Comment
<b>HAWAIIAN HONEYCREEPERS</b>					
Laysan Finch	1	1	1		
Nihoa Finch	1	1	1		
'O'u	1	1	1		
Palila	1	1	1		
Maui Parrotbill	1	1	1		
Hawai'i 'Amakihi	1		1	1	
Oahu 'Amakihi	1		1	1	
Kauai 'Amakihi	1		1	1	
Greater 'Akiāloa	1	1	1		
Nukupū'u	1	1	1		
'Akiapola'au	1	1	1		
'Anianiau	1		1	1	
'Akikiki	1	1	1		
Hawai'i Creeper	1	1	1		
Oahu 'Alauahio	1	1	1		aka Oahu Creeper
Kakawahie	1	1	1		aka Molokai Creeper
Maui 'Alauahio	1		1	1	
'Akeke'e	1	1	1	1	
Akepa	1	1	1		
'I'iwi	1		1	1	
'Akohekohe	1	1	1		
'Apapane	1		1	1	
Po'ouli	1	1	1		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>271</b>	



## Appendix C: List of Bird Species Not Protected under the MBTA

Federal Register Volume 70 Number 49 - List of Bird Species to Which the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Does Not Apply

### Species Not Protected under the MBTA

- A. Species that are (1) nonnative human-introduced and (2) belong to families covered by conventions implemented by the MBTA

70 FR 12710 (March 15, 2005)

- B. Species that are (1) native and (2) belong to families not covered by any of the conventions implemented by the MBTA<sup>2</sup>

#### Family MEGAPODIIDAE

*Megapodius laperouse*, Micronesian Megapode† (OVALL)

#### Family PHASIANIDAE

*Bonasa umbellus*, Ruffed Grouse† (cont. U.S.)

*Centrocercus minimus*, Grandson Sage Grouse† (CO, UT)

*Centrocercus urophasianus*, Greater Sage Grouse† (w. U.S.)

*Dendragapus obscurus*, Blue Grouse† (r. U.S.)

*Fringillus canadensis*, Spruce Grouse (n. U.S.)

*Lagopus lagopus*, Willow Ptarmigan† (n. U.S.)

*Lagopus leucurus*, White-tailed Ptarmigan† (n. U.S.)

*Lagopus mutus*, Rock Ptarmigan† (n. U.S.)

*Meleagris gallopavo*, Wild Turkey† (cont. U.S.)

*Tympanuchus cupido*, Greater Prairie-Chicken† (c & w. U.S.)†

*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*, Lesser Prairie-Chicken† (c & w. U.S.)

*Tympanuchus phasianellus*, Sharp-tailed Grouse† (n. & w. U.S.)

#### Family ODONTOPHORIDAE

*Callipepla californica*, California Quail† (CA, NV, OR)

*Callipepla gambelli*, Gambel's Quail† (sr U.S.)

*Callipepla squamata*, Scated Quail† (sr U.S.)

*Colinus virginianus*, Northern Bobwhite† (cont. U.S.)

*Cyrtonyx montezumae*, Montezuma Quail† (sr U.S.)

*Oreortyx pictus*, Mountain Quail† (w. U.S.)

#### Family BURHINIDAE

*Burhinus bistriatus*, Double-striped Thick-knee (TX)

#### Family GLAREOLIDAE

*Glareola maldivarum*, Oriental Pratincole (AK)

#### Family PSITTACIDAE

*Amazona vittata*, Puerto Rican Parrot† (PR)†

*Aratinga thibroptera*, Hispaniolan Parakeet (PR—Extirpated)

*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhynchos*, Thick-billed Parrot (AZ, NM)†

#### Family TODIDAE

*Todus mericanus*, Puerto Rican Tody† (PR)

#### Family MELIPHAGIDAE

- Moho braccatus*, *Kauai Coo*+ (HI)\*
- Family MONARCHIDAE
- Chasiempis sandwichiensis*, *Hippio*+ (HQ)\*
- Clytorhynchus vitiensis*, *Fiji Shrikebill*+ (AS)
- Mniagracis pacifica*, *Guam Flycatcher*+ (GU)
- Monarcha takatsukasai*, *Tinian Monarch*+ (NM)
- Rhipidura ruficeps*, *Rufous Fantail*+ (GU, NM)
- Family TIMALIIDAE
- Chamaea fasciata*, *Wrenit*+ (CA, OR, WA)
- Family ZOSTEROPIDAE
- Zosterops conspicillatus*, *Bridled White-eye*+ (GU, NM)\*
- Family COEREVIDAE
- Coereba flumeola*, *Bananaquit*+ (PR, VI)
- Family DREPANIDINAE
- Hemignathus flammis*, *Oahu Antkiki*+ (HI)
- Hemignathus kananiensis*, *Kauai Antkiki*+ (HI)
- Hemignathus lucidus*, *Nihoa Pukupi*+ (HI)\*
- Hemignathus munroji*, *Akikiki*+ (HI)
- Hemignathus parvus*, *Anianiau*+ (HI)
- Hemignathus wrensi*, *Hawaii Antkiki*+ (HI)
- Himatione sanguinea*, *Aupane*+ (HI)
- Loxioides lanius*, *Palaia*+ (HI)\*
- Loxops caeruleirostris*, *Akaka*+ (HI)
- Loxops coccineus*, *Akaka*+ (HI)
- Melanerpes formicivorus*, *Po'ouli* [= *Po'ouli*] + (HI-Extinct 2004)\*
- Oreomystis hiemalis*, *Akikiki*+ (HI)
- Oreomystis maculosa*, *Hawaii Creeper*+ (HI)\*
- Pahneria dolei*, *Akohekohe* [= *Crested Honeycreeper*] + (HI)\*
- Paroreomyza flammea*, *Kauai Creeper* [= *Molokai Creeper*] + (HI)\*
- Paroreomyza maculata*, *Oahu Alaniho* [= *Oahu Creeper*] + (HI-Extinct 2004)\*
- Paroreomyza montana*, *Maui Alaniho*+ (HI)
- Pseudonestrochophorus*, *Maui Parakeet*+ (HI)\*
- Psittirostra psittacea*, *Al+ Afig*
- Telespiza cantans*, *Laysan Finch*+ (HI)\*
- Telespiza ultima*, *Nihoa Finch*+ (HI)\*
- Vestiaria coccinea*, *Iwi*+ (HI)

C. Species that are (1) nonnative human-introduced and (2) belong to families not covered by any of the conventions implemented by the IAVM

- Family TINAMIDAE
- Nothoprocta perdicaria*, *Chilean Tinamou*
- Nothura maculosa*, *Spotted Nothura*



*Rhynchotus rufescens*, Red-winged Tinamou

*Tinamus major*, Great Tinamou

**Family CRACIDAE**

*Macropygia, Great Curassow*

*Ortalis cinereiceps*, Gray-headed Chachalaca

*Ortalis garrula*, Chestnut-winged Chachalaca

*Ortalis retula*, Plain Chachalaca (GA)

*Penelope purpurascens*, Crested Guan

**Family PHASIANIDAE**

*Alectoris barbara*, Barbary Partridge

*Alectoris chukar*, Chukar<sup>^</sup> (nv. U.S.)

*Alectoris graeca*, Rock Partridge

*Ammoperdix griseogularis*, See-see Partridge

*Bambusicola thoracica*, Chinese Bamboo-Partridge

*Bonasia bonasia*, Hazel Grouse

*Chrysolophus amherstiae*, Lady Amherst's Pheasant

*Chrysolophus pictus*, Golden Pheasant

*Coturnix chinensis*, Blue-breasted Quail

*Coturnix japonica*, Japanese Quail<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Coturnix japonica*, Japanese Quail<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Coturnix japonica*, Japanese Quail<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Francolinus adspersus*, Red-billed Francolin

*Francolinus clappertoni*, Clapperton's Francolin

*Francolinus erckelii*, Erckel's Francolin<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Francolinus erckelii*, Erckel's Francolin<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Francolinus icterorhynchus*, Henglin's Francolin

*Francolinus leucoscepus*, Yellow-necked Spurfowl<sup>^</sup> (HI-Extirpated)

*Francolinus pintadeanus*, Chinese Francolin

*Francolinus pondicerianus*, Gray Francolin<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Gallus gallus*, Red Junglefowl<sup>^</sup> (FL, HI)

*Gallus sommerlandi*, Gray Junglefowl

*Lophura leucomelanos*, Kalij Pheasant<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Lophura mytilhemera*, Silver Pheasant

*Melanoperdix nigra*, Black Partridge

*Numida meleagris*, helmeted Guineafowl<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)

*Pavo cristatus*, Common Peafowl<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Perdix perdix*, Gray Partridge<sup>^</sup> (cont. U.S.)

*Phasianus colchicus*, Ring-necked Pheasant<sup>^</sup> (cont. U.S., HI)

*Phasianus versicolor*, Green Pheasant

*Rollulus rouloul*, Crested Partridge

*Symaticus ellioti*, Elliot's Pheasant

*Symaticus reevesii*, Reeve's Pheasant

*Symaticus soemmerringii*, Copper Pheasant

*Tetrao tetrix*, Black Grouse

*Tetrao urogallus*, Western Capercaillie

*Tetraogallus himalayensis*, Himalayan Snowcock<sup>^</sup> (NV)

**Family TURNICIDAE**



*Turnix varia*, painted Buntingquail

Family **ODONTOPHORIDAE**

*Colinus cristatus*, Crested Bobwhite<sup>^</sup> (MI—now Extirpated)

*Callipepla douglasii*, Elegant Quail

Family **PTEROCLIDIDAE**

*Pterocles eichstadius*, Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse<sup>^</sup> (HI)

Family **PSITTACIDAE**

*Agapornis fischeri*, Fischer's Lovebird

*Agapornis personatus*, Yellow-collared Lovebird

*Agapornis roseicollis*, Peach-faced Lovebird

*Amazona aestiva*, Blue-fronted Parrot

*Amazona albifrons*, White-fronted Parrot\* (FL)

*Amazona amazonica*, Orange-winged Parrot

*Amazona auropalliata*, Yellow-naped Parrot

*Amazona autumnalis*, Red-bellied Parrot\* (FL—now Extirpated)

*Amazona bharthaseniensis*, Yellow-shouldered Parrot

*Amazona farinosa*, Mealy Parrot

*Amazona festiva*, Festive Parrot

*Amazona finschi*, Lilac-crowned Parrot

*Amazona cadmanae*, Yellow-crowned Parrot<sup>^</sup> (PR)

*Amazona oratrix*, Yellow-headed Parrot<sup>^</sup> (FL, PR)

*Amazona pretrei*, Red-spangled Parrot

*Amazona ventralis*, Hispaniolan Parrot<sup>^</sup> (PR, VI)

*Amazona viridigenalis*, Red-crowned Parrot<sup>^</sup> (CA, FL)

*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, Hyacinth Macaw

*Ara ararauna*, Blue-and-yellow Macaw<sup>^</sup> (PR)

*Ara chloroptera*, Red-and-green Macaw

*Ara macao*, Scarlet Macaw

*Ara militaris*, Military Macaw

*Ara severa*, Chestnut-fronted Macaw\* (FL)

*Aratinga acuticaudata*, Blue-crowned Parakeet\* (FL)

*Aratinga aurea*, Peach-fronted Parakeet

*Aratinga canicularis*, Orange-fronted Parakeet\* (FL)

*Aratinga erythrogala*, Red-masked Parakeet\* (FL)

*Aratinga finschi*, Crimson-fronted Parakeet

*Aratinga holochlora*, Green Parakeet<sup>^</sup> (TX)

*Aratinga leucophthalmus*, White-eyed Parakeet\* (FL)

*Aratinga mimas*, Masked Parakeet<sup>^</sup> (CA, FL)

*Aratinga pertinax*, Brown-throated Parakeet<sup>^</sup> (FL, PR)

*Aratinga rubritorquis*, Red-throated Parakeet

*Aratinga solstitialis* or *jandaya*, Sun or Jandaya parakeet

*Aratinga wagleri*, Scarlet-fronted Parakeet

*Aratinga weddellii*, Dusky-headed Parakeet\* (FL)

*Brotogeris chini*, Yellow-bellied Parakeet\* (FL)  
*Brotogeris jugularis*, Orange-chinned Parakeet  
*Brotogeris versicolurus*, White-winged Parakeet" (CA, FL)  
~~Caerula alba~~, White Cockatoo  
*Cacatua galerita*, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo\* (FL--now Extirpated)  
*Cacatua goffini*, Tanimbar Cockatoo  
*Camilla moluccensis*, Salmon-crested Cockatoo  
*Cyanoliseus patagonus*, Burrowing Parrot  
*Diopsittacus nobilis*, Red-shouldered Macaw  
*Eclectus roratus*, Eclectus Parrot  
*Eolophus roseicapillus*, Gold  
*Eos bornea*, Red Lory\* (FL--Extirpated)  
*Lorius garrulus*, Chattering Lory;  
*Melopsittacus undulatus*, Butcherbird" (FL)  
*Myiopsitta monachus*, Monk Parakeet" (e. US, PR, TX)  
*Nandayus nenday*, Black-hooded Parakeet  
*Nymphicus hollandicus*, Cockatiel  
*Pionites melanocephala*, Black-headed Parrot  
*Pionus maximiliani*, Scaly-headed Parrot  
*Pionus senilis*, White-crowned Parrot  
*Poicephalus rueppellii*, Rueppell's Parrot\* (FL--now Extirpated)  
~~Poicephalus senegalensis~~, Senegal Parrot" (FL--now Extirpated)  
*Propyrrhura auricollis*, Golden-collared Macaw  
*Psephotus haematonotus*, Red-naped Parrot  
*Pseudos fuscata*, Dusky Lory  
*Psittacula alexandrii*, Red-breasted Parakeet  
*Psittacula cohunboides*, Malabar Parakeet  
*Psittacula cyanocephala*, Plum-headed Parakeet  
*Psittacula euphratis*, Alexandrine Parakeet  
*Psittacula krameri*, Rose-ringed Parakeet" (FL, HI, VA)  
*Psittacula roseata*, Blossom-headed Parakeet  
*Psittacus erithacus*, Gray Parrot  
*Pyrrhura frontalis*, Maroon-bellied Parakeet  
*Pyrrhura molinae*, Green-cheeked Parakeet\* (FL)  
*Rhynchopsitta terrisi*, Maroon-fronted Parrot  
*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*, Scaly-breasted Lorikeet  
*Trichoglossus haematodus*, Rainbow Lorikeet" (FL--now Extirpated)  
*Trichoglossus ornatus*, Ornate Lorikeet  
**Family DICRERIDAE**  
*Diomedes immutabilis*, Black Duck" (GU, NM)  
**Family RHAMPHASTIDAE**  
*Ramphastos sulfuratus*, Keel-billed Toucan  
*Ramphastos citreolaemus*, Citron-throated Toucan  
*Ramphastos toco*, Toco Toucan  
**Family MUSOPHAGIDAE**  
*Musophaga violacea*, Violet Turaco



- Tauraco corythaix*, Knysna Turaco  
*Tauraco schalowi*, Schalow's Turaco
- Family **BUCEROTIDAE**  
*Tockus nasutus*, African Gray Hornbill  
*Aceros undulatus*, Wreathed Hornbill  
*Ceratogymna brevis*, Silvery-cheeked Hornbill
- Family **BUCORVIDAE**  
*Bucornis abyssinicus*, Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill
- Family **PYCNONOTIDAE**  
*Hypsipetes madagascariensis*, Black Bulbul  
*Pycnonotus cafer*, Red-vented Bulbul<sup>^</sup> (FL)  
*Pycnonotus jocosus*, Red-whiskered Bulbul<sup>^</sup> (FL, HI)
- Family **PITTIDAE**  
*Pitta guajanae*, Banded Pitta
- Family **IRENIDAE**  
*Irena paella*, Asian Fairy-bluebird
- Family **TIMALIIDAE**  
*Garrulax canoris*, Hwamei<sup>^</sup> (HI)  
*Garrulax leucophaea*, White-crested Laughingthrush\* (HI-Extirpated)  
*Garrulax pectoralis*, Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush<sup>^</sup> (HI)  
*Leiothrix lutea*, Red-billed Leiothrix<sup>^</sup> (HI)
- Family **ZOSTEROPIDAE**  
*Zosterops japonica*, Japanese White-eye<sup>^</sup> (HI)
- Family **SYRNIDAE**  
*Acridotheres cristatellus*, Crested Myna  
*Acridotheres fuscus*, Jungle Myna  
*Acridotheres tristis*, Common Myna<sup>^</sup> (FL, HI)  
*Gracula religiosa*, Hill Myna<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Lamprolaima superbus*, Superb Starling  
*Mino dumontii*, Yellow-faced Myna  
*Sturnus vulgaris*, European Starling<sup>^</sup> (cont. U.S., PR)
- Family **PASSERIDAE**  
*Passer domesticus*, House Sparrow<sup>^</sup> (cont. U.S., HI, PR, VI)  
*Passer hurni*, Sudan Golden Sparrow  
*Passer montanus*, Eurasian Tree Sparrow<sup>^</sup> (IL, MO)
- Family **PLOCEIDAE**  
*Euplectes afer*, Yellow-crowned Bishop<sup>^</sup> (PR)  
*Euplectes ardens*, Red-collared Bishop<sup>^</sup> (PR)  
*Euplectes frontatus*, Orange Bishop<sup>^</sup> (CA, PR)  
*Euplectes orix*, Red Bishop  
*Ploceus cucullatus*, Village Weaver  
*Ploceus velatus*, African Masked-Weaver
- Family **ESTRIDIDAE**  
*Amandam amandam*, Red Aradid<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Estrilda astrild*, Common Waxbill<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Estrilda caerulea*, Lavender Waxbill<sup>^</sup> (HI)

*Estrilda melpodensis*, Orange-bellied Warbler<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Estrilda troglodytes*, Black-numped Warbler<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Lonchura atricapilla*, Chestnut Munia<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Lonchura cantans*, African Silverbill<sup>^</sup> (HI)  
~~*Lonchura cucullata*~~, Broken Mannikin<sup>^</sup> (PR)  
*Lonchura maja*, White-headed Munia  
*Lonchura malabarica*, Indian Silverbill<sup>^</sup> (PR)  
*Lonchura malacca*, Tricolored Munia<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Lonchura tiana*, Madagascar Munia  
*Lonchura punctulata*, Nutmeg Mannikin<sup>^</sup> (HI)  
~~*Padala oryzivora*~~, Java Sparrow<sup>^</sup> (HI, PR)  
*Taeniopygia guttata*, Zebra Finch  
*Uraeginthus bengalus*, Red-cheeked Cordonbleu<sup>^</sup> (HI)  
*Vidua macroura*, Pin-tailed Whydah<sup>^</sup> (PR)

**Source:** <http://www.fws.gov/gtmigratorybirds/RegulationsPolicies/mmta/MBTAProtectedNonprotected.html>;  
 Accessed on April 23, 2013

(1)

**Symbols:** plus sign (+) denotes a native species with breeding populations in the U.S.; hat (^) denotes an introduced species that has established a self-sustaining breeding population; asterisk (\*) denotes an introduced species that has nested in the U.S. but has not established a self-sustaining breeding population; double dagger (‡) denotes a species that is covered by the Endangered Species Act in all or part of its U.S. range.

**Abbreviations (in parentheses)** are used to denote the known U.S. range, and are used only for species with established populations or evidence of breeding: AK = Alaska, AS = American Samoa, AZ = Arizona, CA = California, FL = Florida, GU = Guam, HI = Hawaii, NM = New Mexico, NMI = Northern Mariana Islands, NV = Nevada, OR = Oregon, PR = Puerto Rico, TX = Texas, UT = Utah, VI = Virgin Islands, WA = Washington.

main content

## **Appendix D: Executive Order 13186**

### **Executive Order 13186 - Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds**



## **Appendix E: Nesting Bird Survey Protocol and Survey Checklist**

Pre-construction nesting bird surveys should be conducted during migratory bird nesting season no more than 5 days prior to commencement of a project and during the project if the site was dormant for more than 5 days. The survey area for active bird nests should include the project area and appropriate buffer zone (coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services Field Office, as necessary).

Prior to surveys, a desktop review of bird species (and their preferred habitat) with potential to nest in the project area should be conducted. A special emphasis should be placed on the presence of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) within the action area. Please refer to the complete list of BCC species.

Survey should consist of walking transects that will be spaced accordingly to allow complete visual coverage (when possible) of all habitats including: open fields, barren areas, manmade structures (e.g., bridges and buildings), riparian corridors, wooded areas and brush dominated ground cover within, and adjacent to, the project area that could support nesting birds. Appropriate spacing will ultimately be determined by the surveyor in the field, but the following guidelines are recommended to ensure adequate coverage of habitats:

- 100-300 feet for open grasslands
- 25-50 feet for areas with dense brush or shrubs
- <25 feet as needed for a dense stand of trees or very dense vegetation

The survey should also include actively searching for low-level, ground, cavity and tree nests in the vegetation proposed for disturbance. For example, cavity nesting would include searching/inspecting all relevant local features: structures, suitable tree holes and cavities and may require an extension pole with mirror to make a determination.

When breeding or nesting activities are suspected or observed, the surveyor will spend time watching the activity (with the aid of binoculars when appropriate) to determine the status of the observed activity. The following behaviors are indicators that an active nest may be present:

1. Carrying material to build nest within the survey area
2. Copulations
3. Carrying food or feeding young
4. Carrying fecal sacks away from nest
5. Mate-feeding; repeated "bee-line" flying to likely nest site
6. Observation of nest
7. Observation of chicks

8. Alarm calls being given by one or both adults of a pair
9. Females giving call or chip notes alerting their mate that they are off the nest
10. Auditory evidence of chicks

If there is inconclusive evidence to determine whether the nest is being actively utilized, it may be necessary to conduct additional surveys. Up to three additional survey events of the nest itself, up to 2 hours each, should be conducted to document whether nest is active. If breeding activity is noted, but no nest is found, the surveyor should assume the presence of a nest and take appropriate measures to protect the nest from project-related activities.

The location of any confirmed active nest of a migratory bird species should be recorded on a survey form (see next page for a sample of a survey checklist) and submitted to the environmental project lead, preparer and project manager.

If active nests are identified within or in the vicinity of a project site, avoid the site until nestlings have fledged or the nest fails. If activity must occur, establish a buffer zone around the nest and no activities will occur within that zone until nestlings have fledged and left the nest area.



# Homeland Security

## Nesting Bird Survey Checklist

1. Site Name \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Locality: Name nearest town or prominent map feature whose latitude and longitude can be looked up: \_\_\_\_\_ . County/Township \_\_\_\_\_ . State/Province \_\_\_\_\_.

Locality name (e.g. Smith Marsh, Jones Woods): \_\_\_\_\_.

Latitude/longitude to nearest minute (optional except for remote areas, but encouraged for regularly-visited sites): Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ . Longitude \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Observer name(s) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Start time (to nearest quarter hour) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. End time (to nearest quarter hour) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Evidence of active nests \_\_\_\_\_.

If active nest is identified:

Location of a nest \_\_\_\_\_.

Distance of a nest to construction \_\_\_\_\_.

Stage of nesting (eggs, nestlings) \_\_\_\_\_.

Nesting bird species (if known) \_\_\_\_\_.

Photograph of the nesting bird species (e.g. attached, emailed) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Habitat(s) visited (check as many as apply): Deciduous woodland \_\_\_\_\_ Coniferous woodland \_\_\_\_\_  
Scrub \_\_\_\_\_ Grassland \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural \_\_\_\_\_ Rural \_\_\_\_\_ Suburban \_\_\_\_\_ Urban \_\_\_\_\_ Freshwater \_\_\_\_\_ Salt  
water \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Site photographs (e.g. attached, emailed) \_\_\_\_\_.



## **Appendix F: Electronic Resources for Bird Conservation and Project Assessment**

### **GENERAL RESOURCES**

- **USFWS Division of Migratory Bird Management**
  - <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/>
  - Source for Bird Lists, Conservation Plans, MBTA, BGEPA, and E.O. 13186 information, links to permits information
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service- Division of Bird Habitat Conservation**
  - <http://www.fws.gov/birdhabitat/index.shtm>
  - Information on grant programs to conserve bird habitats, bird conservation plans, and all the habitat and species joint ventures to conserve bird habitat.
- **Bird Strike Committee - USA**
  - <http://www.birdstrike.org/>
  - Source of information on bird and wildlife strikes at airports in U.S. including reporting strikes, meetings and workshops, BMP's for airports, risk assessment, and publications.

### **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES/CONSERVATION MEASURES**

- **USFWS Service Guidance on the Siting, Construction Operation and Decommissioning of Communications Towers**
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2000.
  - [http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/com\\_ttow\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/com_ttow_guidelines.pdf)
- **Avian Protection Plan Guidelines (Electric Utilities)**
  - Avian Power Line Interaction Committee and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Avian protection plan (APP) guidelines.  
<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/APP/AVIAN%20PROTECTION%20PLAN%20FINAL%204%2019%202005.pdf>
- **USGS- Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center- Effects of Management Practices on Grassland Birds and Effects of Management Practices on Wetland Birds.**
  - <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/literat/grasbird/index.htm>
  - <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/literatr/wetbird/index.htm>
  - Individual grassland and wetland bird species accounts including range maps, suitable habitat, response to management, management recommendations, and literature citations.

## BIRD BIOLOGY/ECOLOGY/DATA RESOURCES

- **Birds of North America**
  - <http://bna.birds.comell.edu/bna/>
  - Source of detailed information on each bird species
- **Partners in Flight**
  - <http://www.partnersinflight.org/>
  - Source for population estimates of landbirds, conservation plans, outreach materials and best management practices for birds.
- **eBird**
  - <http://ebird.org/content/ebird/>
  - Source of bird sightings data, Citizen Science, range maps, distribution information
- **State of the Birds**
  - <http://www.stateofthebirds.org/>
  - Source for report about bird populations
- **North American Bird Conservation Initiative**
  - <http://www.nabci-us.org/main2.html>
  - Source for general bird conservation information and map of Bird Conservation Regions
- **USGS Patuxent Wildlife Resource Center**
  - <http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/>
  - Source of variety of bird information, survey information, banding information, bird identification information
- **The Institute for Bird Populations**
  - <http://www.birdpop.org/>
  - Source of information on bird distribution and ecology, changes in bird abundance, how to run a MAPS station.
- **Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN)**
  - <http://www.whsrn.org/>
  - U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, shorebird species conservation plans, shorebird status, information on WHSRN sites, how to nominate a site.
- **Department of Defense- Partners In Flight**
  - <http://www.dodpif.org/>
  - Bird conservation programs, plans, and projects on DoD lands, Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard program, and bird monitoring programs.



- **USGS- Audubon Christmas Bird Count**
  - <http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/bbs/cbc.html>
  - Bird population trends, abundance maps, indices, etc. based on Christmas Bird Counts.
- **USGS North American Breeding Bird Atlas Explorer**
  - <http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbal>
  - Information and status of breeding bird atlas efforts for states and provinces in North America.
- **USGS National Wetlands Research Center**
  - <http://www.nwrc.usgs.gov/wdb/pub/wmh/contents.html>
  - Online Waterfowl Management Handbook covering waterfowl ecology and population management, and wetland ecology and habitat management.
- **U.S. National Park Service Park Flight Migratory Bird Program**
  - <http://www.nps.gov/oia/topics/flight/flight.htm>
  - Information on National Park Service program to conserve migratory birds and to protect breeding, migration, and winter habitat for birds.
- **U.S. Forest Service-Wings Across the Americas**
  - <http://www.fs.fed.us/global/wings/birds/welcome.htm>
  - Information on U.S. Forest Service programs to conserve all bird species throughout the Americas.



## Appendix G: USFWS Migratory Bird Program Staff Directory

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1 vacant	Wildlife Biologist	Permits		
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4 Melvin, Stefani	Wildlife Biologist	Biology		
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4 Smith, Kendra	Fish & Wildlife Biologist	Biology		
4 Stanton, John	Wildlife Biologist	Biology, Supervisor, Management		
4 Tepak, John	Wildlife Biologist	Biology		
4 Lihlein, William	Fish & Wildlife Administrator	IV Coordinator (DMV)		
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8 Vacant	Office Assistant	Administration		
8 Vacant	Eagle Permit Specialist			
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