



Appendix H

Projects Assessed for
Cumulative Impacts

**APPENDIX H:
PROJECTS ASSESSED FOR CUMULATIVE IMPACTS
AS OF AUGUST 31, 2011**

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Infrastructure - Roads (includes Road Repair / Line Painting / Sign Upgrades / Regrade)				
Smooth Ride Initiatives: Road Surface Rehabilitation throughout DEWA (all park road paving projects)	Work included roadway pavement overlay, milling at all roadway transitions and road connections, pavement of aprons on connecting roads and driveways to allow smooth transition, repainting of pavement markings on all overlaid and sealed sections, grading and grubbing to re-establish roadway shoulders and drainage, guardrail reinforcement or replacement, crack and slurry seal of roadways and parking areas, installation of reflective roadway markers, traffic marking and lane stripe painting, and associated traffic control, signage, flaggers, construction surveying, and testing.	2006/ 2007; ongoing	DEWA- NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Temporary impacts to visitors during work (construction zones, noise, extra signage) Beneficial: Longer-term (several years), beneficial visitor use (no potholes, smooth driving surface), NPS Ops (less patching, issues with flat tires, etc.).
US Route 209 Roadway Surface and Health and Safety Improvements (in design, may be subject to change).	Purpose is to reduce crashes along the US 209 corridor while protecting park resources and preserving and improving the visitor experience along the corridor. Planned work will consist of milling and paving the roadway to improve the overall traction and surface condition of the roadway and implementation of selected traffic health and safety improvements. Includes left turn lane from NB US 209 onto Bushkill Falls Road and full traffic signal. Replacement of roadway signage throughout corridor. Electronic info boards at North & South Contact Stations. Safety improvements include signing, etc. to warn motorists of highly active wildlife crossings areas along US 209 near Tom's Creek and Zimmerman Flats.	In process 2011	DEWA – PA	Adverse: Bushkill Falls Road intersection will be larger and more “urban.” More signs (sign pollution) and potential for noise pollution (rumble strips). Beneficial: Health and safety. Safer intersection through turn lane and signals. Signs in good condition and meeting MUTCD standards for retro-reflectivity. Signage to warn motorists of highly active wildlife crossing areas.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
PennDOT SR 2001 Road Project	Correction of substandard horizontal and vertical roadway curvature and replacement of the existing bridge and culvert crossings of Randalls Creek, Bar Road Run, Toms Creek, Briscoe Creek (Alicia's Creek), Hornbecks Creek, and Dingmans Creek. Also included are resurfacing, shoulder improvements, signing, guiderail adjustments, and a curve straightening. Following is information directly from PennDOT Cat Ex Evaluation & Programmatic Section 4(f) Eval (Aug 2004): Existing roadway is 9 ft lanes with no shoulders. New will be 11 ft lanes with 8 ft shoulders. Horizontal and vertical curvature fixes require realignment of the roadway substantially in some areas. Entire project (3 sections, one currently under construction) require up to 23 property takes and 27 residential relocations. Utility pole relocation throughout project and one underground water line relocated. Total length of streams impacted by project = 8,257 ft. Wetland impacts = 3.61 total; 1.57 EV. Wetland impacts mitigated on NPS lands through 5.01 acre constructed wetland. Increased pavement and bridges may have adverse impact on flood elevations. Vegetation impacts (forested lands, etc.) and mitigated through reseeding. Impacts to NPS lands = 37.8 acres (mitigated through land exchanges). Cultural resources present but having no adverse effect. Tax base reductions from takings. No impacts on economic activity. Temporary construction impacts to air quality, noise levels, water quality, soil erosion & sedimentation.	Present. 2009-2011	DEWA – PA Reconstruct SR 2001 (Milford Road) from its intersection with SR 739 in Delaware Township south to intersection with US Route 209 in Bushkill, PA for approx. 21.7 kilometers (13.5 miles).	Beneficial: gateway communities, safety and socioeconomics. Adverse: Geology, air quality, soundscapes, water quality, floodplains and wetlands, visitor experience, socioeconomics, gateway communities. Contributes to fragmentation of ecological landscapes and residential encroachment.
Old Mine Road South Rehabilitation Same as other Road Paving projects (proposed, may be subject to change).	South Old Mine road (1.1 mi.) will be reconstructed to repair pavement failures occurring since last reconstruction in 2001. In process.	Future. Proposed 2011	DEWA – NJ Inside the study area	Adverse: Threatened and endangered plant and animal species concerns. Beneficial: Health and safety, operations, visitor experience (repairs potholes, etc.).

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Rehabilitate River Road	River Road requires complete reconstruction using proper road base material and modern construction techniques including reflectors, signage, guardrails, 80 culverts. <i>Environmental assessment completed but not finalized; no Decision Document Project is tabled for now.</i>	Proposed 2015; currently tabled but could be completed at a later date.	DEWA – PA	Adverse: Cultural resources (increasing “modernization/ urbanization” to roadway. Natural resources (migrations). Potential one-way impacts to gateway community commuters. Visitor experience (both adverse and beneficial) by making roadway safety improvement (change experience of small rural roadway). Beneficial: Health and safety traffic would become more “park” traffic, and not commuters.
DEWA 14(7) Rehab Remainder of US 209	Reconstruct remaining sections of US 209 mile 5.3 to 16.1. Includes health and safety improvements at the intersection of US 209 and PA SR 739, Eshback Launch (milepost 6.5), and Chestnut Ridge Road (milepost 11). Recommendations listed in the FHWA’s 1986 draft Engineering Study, 1995 Design Scoping Report, and 1992 Traffic Health and Safety Study include pavement milling, reconstruction and widening of the road base, asphalt pavement and sign replacement.	Proposed 2015	DEWA – PA	Change to “look and feel” of US 209 into major roadway (not park road). Short-term impacts to visitors (detours, construction zones, etc.).
Alternative Transportation Program	DEWA has identified alternative transportation systems (ATS) as a means to enhance mobility options for visitors while conserving the natural, cultural, and scenic resources of the park. ATS options include transit, pedestrian, bicycle, or water resources-based transportation options to give visitors an alternative means of travel to and within national parks. An alternative transportation feasibility study was conducted at DEWA to evaluate the effectiveness of various ATS options.	Proposed/ future	DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	POTENTIAL: REVIEW UNDER NEPA NOT COMPLETED YET. By providing alternative forms of transportation, ATS can reduce the impacts of personal vehicle use on park resources, while improving the visitor experience. Long-term impacts include infrastructure needs (stop shelters, larger/improved pull-outs for destinations, bus traffic on park roads). Dispersed use throughout the US 209 corridor. Long-term needs may include building accessory structures (shelters, etc.). More signage. Reduces # of car trips on 209 for recreational users of trail & river.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
US 209 Commercial Use Expiration 2015	Commercial vehicles are currently permitted on US 209 with fee payment. Commercial traffic will be prohibited on US 209 after 2015.	Future - 2015	DEWA – PA	Beneficial & adverse to gateway communities, socioeconomics, NPS operations. Beneficial: visitor use and experience, soundscapes
Marshalls Creek Traffic Relief project	PennDOT project. Phase 3 of the traffic relief project is a bypass route proposed around the Village of Marshalls Creek to alleviate traffic issues at US 209/Milford Rd/Seven Bridges Road. Marshalls Creek is gateway community.	Proposed	Monroe County, PA	Adverse: Some may include vegetation, habitat loss, water quality. Benefits: Socioeconomics. Improvement of traffic through Marshalls Creek may reduce traffic on River Rd.
I-80 weigh station	Upgrade of weigh station facility on Interstate 80 east of Kittatinny Point. Project in-progress by NJDOT. On DEWA boundary, in the Water Gap - Columbia, NJ right under some of the proposed alternatives. Includes lighting upgrades along I-80 within DEWA. Weigh station would have septic system (none currently existing).	Proposed	DEWA-NJ Inside study area	Adverse: Archeological resources. Water quality. Visual resources. Lighting upgrades may cause more “urban” feel; NPS asked that lighting is night-sky friendly. Unclear on what design they are using. Beneficial: Socioeconomics, Public Health & Safety.
NJ to PA Lackawanna Passenger Rail Cutoff (Highspeed Passenger Train from NE PA to NYC)	New Jersey Transit proposal for high speed passenger train from Northeastern Pennsylvania to New York City. This project would restore rail service along an abandoned railroad ROW to restore service from Scranton, Pennsylvania to Hoboken, New Jersey. <i>An EA was completed in 2008, and a FONSI for the project was received in 2009. There are funding issues for this project.</i>	Proposed	NJ, PA	Adverse: Soundscapes, viewshed. Beneficial: Socioeconomics, infrastructure

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Infrastructure - Bridges/Dams/Culverts (includes Repair/Replacement)				
DEWA 14(10) US 209-Rehabilitation MP 4.3 TO 5.3 and replace Toms Creek Bridge	Rehabilitation of US Route 209 and replacement of the Toms Creek Bridge along US Route 209. Rehab will consist of milling off the asphalt pavement surface, rubblizing the original concrete slabs, widening the pavement structure to a uniform width, and installing underdrains to facilitate subsurface drainage. Ditches will be reshaped to obtain improved drainage. Includes shoulder repairs and asphalt overlay of the Township road being utilized as a detour. Repair of Toms Creek Road Bridge and roadway approaches to be used as a detour of US 209 when Toms Creek Bridge is replaced. Repairs include rehabilitation and stabilization of bridge abutment and foundation, and surrounding stream bank. Bridge, roadway, and stream bank were severely undermined during the flooding events of September 2004 and April 2005, and continue to erode endangering the bridge. Sediment removal within the channel will also be performed to help direct the stream flow away from the bridge and eroding stream bank.	2005 - ongoing	DEWA - PA	Adverse: Water quality, Species of Concern. Visitor Experience, Invasive species. Beneficial: Infrastructure, safety.
DEWA 14(10) US 209-Rehabilitation MP 4.3 TO 5.3 and replace Toms Creek Bridge	Rehabilitation of US Route 209 and replacement of the Toms Creek Bridge along US Route 209. Rehab will consist of milling off the asphalt pavement surface, rubblizing the original concrete slabs, widening the pavement structure to a uniform width, and installing underdrains to facilitate subsurface drainage. Ditches will be reshaped to obtain improved drainage. Includes shoulder repairs and asphalt overlay of the Township road being utilized as a detour. Repair of Toms Creek Road Bridge and roadway approaches to be used as a detour of US 209 when Toms Creek Bridge is replaced. Repairs include rehabilitation and stabilization of bridge abutment and foundation, and surrounding stream bank. Bridge, roadway, and stream bank were severely undermined during the flooding events of September 2004 and April 2005, and continue to erode endangering the bridge. Sediment removal within the channel will also be performed to help direct the stream flow away from the bridge and eroding stream bank.	2005 - ongoing	DEWA - PA	Adverse: Water quality, Species of Concern. Visitor Experience, Invasive species. Beneficial: Infrastructure, safety.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Repair Failing Watergate Dam #10 (may be subject to change).	This dam is listed on the NPS Dams Inventory as NPS Number: 15 with a National ID number of NJ00831. This earthen embankment structure has a height of 16 feet and has a storage capacity of 60 acre/feet. This is the largest dam in the Watergate Recreation site. This project would rehabilitate this dam by replacing the low level water resources outlet, repair the sluffed off area on the face of the dam, remove woody vegetation from the dam, rebuild the spillway and spillway bridge, and protect the toe of the dam with rip rap.	2011 in design	DEWA – NJ Inside the study area	Adverse: Water quality, wetlands, Species of special concern Visitor Experience, Cultural Landscapes.
DEWA 14(13) US Route 209 - Raymondskill Creek Bridge Rehabilitation	FHWA Project 14(13): Rt. 209 Raymondskill Bridge 014P Rehabilitation. Includes replacement of existing super-structure over Raymondskill Creek, repair existing bridge abutments, and scour issues. Also includes replacement of the existing guardrail and asphalt pavement approaches.	2011	DEWA - PA	Adverse: Negligible affects on geology, air quality, soundscapes, water quality, floodplains, fish/fish habitat, visitor use and experience, socioeconomics. Cultural and Archeological resources at the mouth of the creek.
Repair historic stone culverts on Mountain Road	Project includes masonry repairs including some dismantling and repointing. The structures included are the Walpack/Mountain Road Culvert, Buttermilk Falls Culvert, and Mountain Road/Shaffer House Culvert. Culverts are very similar in design and construction detailing and are experiencing similar failures, though they each present some differing "root causes" of deterioration and challenges. According to HPTC, Buttermilk Falls is an excellent example of the stone culverts in the area and should be a priority to repair and preserve. <i>The Park intends to seek funding to repair these resources.</i>	Proposed	DEWA - NJ	Beneficial: Infrastructure, cultural resources
Delaware River Bridge projects- DRJTBC	The Delaware Water Gap Toll Bridge is a dual roadway, multi-span, steel plate structure that measures 2465 feet in length. The bridge carries Interstate 80 across the Delaware River providing a gateway from eastern metropolitan areas to Pocono tourist and recreational destinations. The bridge carried an average of 53900 vehicles (both directions) per day in 2009. Ongoing improvements include bridge maintenance; scour repair is proposed.	Ongoing and proposed work	DEWA-NJ Inside the study area	Adverse: There are staging and construction related impacts to APPA related to this project. Some visitor use issues (confusion with road closures, construction signage, etc.). Scour repair is proposed at this time; may impact river users by diverting to one side of river. Water quality and protected aquatic species would be protected by cofferdams around each pier. May need some staging on park land.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Infrastructure - Structures (includes Interior and Exterior Repair and Rehabilitation / Facility Improvements)				
DEWA Regrade 6 Historic Building Sites Phase II	Project will regrade 6 historic building sites for drainage and accessibility. Replacement and/or repair of existing storm water resources drainage systems are necessary in some cases and the installation of new storm water resources drainage where it does not currently exist. Buildings include: Peters House, Slateford Farmhouse, and the Depue House.	Proposed	DEWA - NJ, PA Parkwide Inside the study area	Beneficial: Grading corrects site drainage problems that cause recurring damage to buildings, driveways and parking areas. Where possible, the grading will provide for accessibility to buildings. Maintenance of historic/significant structures.
Pocono Environmental Education Center (PEEC) Cabin Replacement	Project rehabilitated/replaced the visitor cabins at PEEC. Before there were over 300 beds available in 53 three season cabins on the PEEC campus; project provided 250 beds in substantially fewer buildings for three season use. Value analysis looked at cost effective ways to provide the number of beds desired and determined its more cost effective to replace the cabins versus rehabilitate them.	01/24/2005	DEWA - PA	Adverse: Soil, surface water. Beneficial: visitor use and experience, health and safety, operations and management.
Sustainable Comfort Stations	Project replaced existing failing, substandard, and temporary chemical toilets at various locations with permanent odor-free vault toilets incorporating the US Forest Service Sweet Smelling Toilet (SST) design features in accordance with Directors Orders #83, Public Health.	2005-2008	DEWA - NJ, PA These replacements occurred throughout the park with many in the south end. Inside the study area	Beneficial: These locations are heavily visited sites used for fishing, picnicking, camping, hiking, recreation, and boat access. Units consist of single or double vault toilet buildings, vandal resistant construction, meeting the latest ADA requirements, and aesthetically pleasing design to conform to park design guide. Vegetation from spilled portable toilets was restored, and landscaping was done in the areas to complement the natural sites. Wayside exhibits were installed at the highest visitor locations to provide education and interpretation of the resource.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
<p>Hazardous Structure Demolition / Deconstruction (Phases 1-3)</p>	<p>The park has identified structures (including small outbuildings, animal pens, etc.) that are in danger of collapse or have already collapsed, and could pose a hazard to park personnel and visitors. Phases 1-3 include include structures which can be deconstructed (and materials salvaged) or demolished with minor effects or less on park resources. Phases 1-2 were funded in FY10, and 68 structures were removed. Phase 3 has been funded for FY12, covering up to 39 additional structures.</p>	<p>2005 - 2012</p>	<p>DEWA - NJ, PA Parkwide Inside the study area</p>	<p>Beneficial: The work includes removal of primary structures, such as residences and barns; removal of outbuildings, such as garages and sheds; and removal of hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead paint. Sites will be restored to a natural condition, which includes final grading and seeding with native vegetation. Changes to overall landscape from removal of structures. Reduces hazards to park visitors and wildlife. Reduces park infrastructure. Reduces law enforcement needs for break-ins, re-securing, vandalisms, arsons.</p>
<p>Hazardous Structure Demolition / Deconstruction (Phase 4)</p>	<p>Approximately 114 structures or sites which have an unknown or more than minor effect on park resources were held for Phase 4 (as funding permits), when all data, consultation, and mitigations necessary and required can be accomplished and those structures can then be removed. This phase of the project will require an EA, and removals are planned, as funding permits, in the next 5 to 7 years.</p>	<p>Proposed</p>	<p>DEWA - NJ, PA Parkwide Inside the study area</p>	<p>Beneficial: The work includes removal of primary structures, such as residences and barns; removal of outbuildings, such as garages and sheds; and removal of hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead paint. Sites will be restored to a natural condition, which includes final grading and seeding with native vegetation. Changes to overall landscape from removal of structures. Reduces hazards to park visitors and wildlife. Reduces park infrastructure. Reduces law enforcement needs for break-ins, resecuring, vandalisms, arsons. Adverse: Numerous National Register-eligible properties will be demolished, having an adverse impact on the cultural landscape of the park as a whole.</p>

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Kittatinny Point Visitor Center - Storm Recovery	The existing Kittatinny Point Visitor Center was flooded during the April 2006 and June 2006 flooding of the Delaware River. Project demolished the existing visitor center (60' x 60') leaving the visitor bathrooms and employee office area (25' x 60') in place. Project also included demolition of all septic piping, and wiring for employee bathroom and office area. The existing foundation was used to construct 60' x 60' open-air picnic pavilion. Project extended walls of remaining visitor structure to the ceiling of the new pavilion. The siding and walls of the remaining structure were finished in a log cabin or faux log cabin motif to complement the new building. Roof style, line and color were done to match new VC building highest number of visitors	2006	DEWA – PA Inside the study area	Beneficial: Visitor use and experience, operations and facilities. Built on piers to be above flood elevation. Old building area made into pavilion.
Infrastructure - Utilities (includes Water/Gas/Electric transmission, distribution, upgrades and maintenance)				
Appalachian Trail Relocation near the Columbia Gas Pipeline Crossing	The Appalachian Trail Conservancy and the Wilmington Trail Club has relocated approximately 1,100 feet of the footpath of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The relocation was constructed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed Columbia Gas pipeline upgrade on the Appalachian Trail. Relocation moved the footpath of the Trail away from views of an existing communications tower and a direct line of sight down the pipeline right-of-way to the west. The Trail treadway now crosses the pipeline right-of-way on a flat bench just below the ridgeline.	2007/ 2008	APPA (at crossing of Columbia Gas Pipeline in NJ) Inside the study area	Adverse: Visitor use and experience. Vegetation. Beneficial: Improvements to visitor use and experience, scenic resources.
Met-Ed removal of unused power poles and transformers	There are currently 61 poles and 4 transformers. None are utilized or would be in the future. Concern exists that transformers could begin leaking if not removed, and cross-braces on some poles have fallen already. The project would consist of removing transformers, dropping the poles by chainsaws (where feasible) and winding up all wire and removing hardware. <i>Project was proposed but was never undertaken due to a lack of funding and interest from the utility. Only transformers were removed (2010).</i>	Proposed 2007/ 2008, never completed	DEWA - PA Smithfield Beach and Hialeah area. Along Freeman Tract Road in Bushkill. Inside the study area	Beneficial: Restore area back to natural conditions. Improved visitor use and experience, scenic resources. Some poles may be used to help block off old driveways which are being accessed by illegal ATV riders, removed transformers, not poles; close to alternative 2 (potential mitigation).

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Met-Ed Enhanced Vegetation Management Program	Met-Ed has multiple miles of electrical ROWs within the park. Line is 34-kV transmission line and if disabled a regional area would be affected. <i>Projects were proposed but were never undertaken due to a lack of funding and interest from the utility.</i>	Proposed 2008, never completed	DEWA - PA Throughout the park US 209 from Bushkill to Raymondskill Rd, Raymondskill Rd to Milford Road, Johnny Bee Rd to the Dingmans Visitor Center, Bushkill Falls Rd, Milford Rd, and Mountain Rd. Inside the study area	Adverse: Under their Enhanced Vegetation Management Program most trimming or removal would be from within the ROW but some problem trees might need to be removed. Problem tree is described as a tree or limb with high probability of falling across the line and taking out the line.
Tennessee Gas Line Proposal	Gas line expansion proposal. FERC has begun an EA, with public meetings. Project includes installation of 30 in diameter pipe in 22 miles of Pike and Wayne Counties, PA, and Sussex County, NJ. <i>In process.</i>	Current proposal	DEWA, APPA, PA, NJ The proposed line crosses the northern boundary of DEWA in Pike County and then APPA in Sussex County NJ.	Adverse: Potential impacts to archeology, vegetation, visitor experience, water quality. Residents, threatened and endangered species, Wetlands, water bodies and groundwater, fish and other wildlife, cultural resources, geology, Soils, Land use, Air and noise quality.
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation pipeline increase	Columbia Gas is planning to remove and replace an existing natural gas pipeline to meet current demands. The gas pipeline traverses both within and outside of DEWA. DEWA Natural Gas Pipeline Enlargement Act (Dec 2005). ROW traverses 3.5 mi of DEWA. Act granted NPS the authority to change the ROW for the two land parcels to be consistent with the remainder of the ROW this allowing Columbia Gas to expand the size of the pipeline to meet current demands. <i>An EA is in process for the section in northern Pike County to New York State.</i>	2005 – 2008 for DEWA; future for removal and expansion	APPA in Northampton County, PA and in and outside of DEWA in Monroe, and Pike Counties, PA. Inside and Outside the study area	Adverse: Visitor use and experience, riparian and wetland habitat, invasive species, vegetation, water quality.

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Northeast Supply Link Expansion – Palmerton Loop	Williams is developing a pipeline project to transport growing domestic natural gas supply to Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey markets. The Northeast Supply Link Project is designed to deliver approximately 250,000 dekatherms of natural gas per day to the region by November 2013. It would involve the construction of 13 miles of additional pipe segments, called loops, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in addition to additional compression and existing facility modifications. This requires additional pipeline facilities in PA and NJ. Palmerton Loop is 3.7 miles of 42-inch pipe.	2012	Appalachian Trail crossing in PA. Inside the study area. Other expansion in NE PA and NW NJ.	Adverse: Residents, threatened and endangered species, Wetlands, water bodies and groundwater, Fish, vegetation and other wildlife, Cultural resources, geology, soils Land use, Air and noise quality.
Dominion/Allegheny Power 500-kV Transmission Line Project	The National Park Service (NPS) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate options to approve or deny an application for a special use permit for construction submitted by Dominion Virginia Power (DVP). The special use permit, if approved, would allow for the reconfiguration of an existing transmission line. The current right of way contains one 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line. DVP proposes to replace the existing transmission line with twin parallel 500-kV transmission lines; all within the existing 150 foot transmission line right-of-way.	Ongoing	APPA This line crosses the Appalachian National Scenic Trail about six miles southeast of Front Royal, Virginia.	Adverse: No new land would be cleared for the removal and installation of the reconfigured transmission lines. To ensure that the full range of issues related to this proposed action are addressed in the EA, the park is soliciting public comments and concerns from all interested parties.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
<p>Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) ROW EIS</p>	<p>The PATH Allegheny Transmission Company, LLC, PATH Allegheny Virginia Transmission Corporation (PATH-VA), and the Potomac Edison Company (Potomac Edison), have proposed construction of a new 765-kV electric transmission line the proposed project would follow existing rights-of-way on NPS and would require new ROW on USFS land. Proposal would require constructing, operating and maintaining new towers to accommodate an 765-kV transmission lines. <i>The application for this project has been withdrawn from the State Utility Commissions.</i></p>	<p>Project on hold pending a re-evaluation after forecast modeling has been completed</p>	<p>On Federal lands in MD, VA and WV managed by the National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (HAFE), the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (APPA), Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (POHE) and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (CHOH). Also, Monongahela National Forest (MNF).</p>	
<p>PJM Interconnection proposal</p>	<p>The PJM Board authorized an additional \$1.8 billion in transmission upgrades and improvements to keep the electrical grid reliable for the 51 million people living within its region. The upgrades were identified through PJM's Regional Transmission Expansion Plan, which forecasted reliability needs through 2025. It approved removing from the regional plan a proposed 500-kilovolt (kV) line connecting the Branchburg, Roseland and Hudson substations in northern New Jersey. Instead, existing lines will be upgraded and two new underground 230-kV cables will be installed to address projected overloads. In addition, the board reaffirmed its previous decision supporting the continued need for the Mid-Atlantic Power Pathway project by 2015.</p>	<p>Current, proposed</p>	<p>Northern NJ</p>	<p>Unknown</p>

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PPL Electric Utilities Northeast/Pocono Reliability Project	PPL Electric Utilities will be building three new electrical substations to serve customers in the region. To supply these substations they will need to build about 60 miles of new 230-kilovolt power line, with 150-foot ROW, and, on average, 145-foot steel monopoles. To connect these new substations to the existing 69-kilovolt lines they will need to build short segments of 69-kilovolt line – about 6 to 8 miles in total for the three facilities and add a second set of wires to the poles of an existing 10-mile, 69-kilovolt power line that runs from Lakeville to Cherry Ridge. Also as part of this project, PPL will be rebuilding an existing 69-kilovolt line that runs from the Peckville area in Lackawanna County to Honesdale, Wayne County. The line is about 20 miles long, and the project entails replacing the existing 70-foot wood poles with 95-foot steel monopoles.	Ongoing	PA Lackawanna, Monroe, Wayne, Pike and Luzerne counties	Unknown
PPL proposal for 138-12-kV substation	Proposal for 138-12-kV Substation in Moore Township, PA. Located at the base of the Kittatinny Ridge this proposal opens up additional areas to electric transmission.	9/2010	Moore Twp, PA Outside the study area	Adverse: Potential for affecting the viewshed in the immediate vicinity of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.
Infrastructure - Communications (includes telephone, cell tower, cable/fiber optics, emergency towers and networks)				
Existing towers within approximately 5 miles of DEWA boundary	Existing tower locations within approximately 5 miles of DEWA boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Towers 1 • Cell Towers 22 • Minarets 12 • Transfer Stations 4 • Total Transmission Towers 509 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small (178) - medium (185) - large (107) - undefined (39) 	Proposed, ongoing	NJ, PA	Adverse: Land use, Scenic resources and visitor experience, cultural resources including landscapes, socioeconomics, gateway communities, aerial hazards for rescue and fire operations.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Infrastructure - Visitor Access (includes rehabilitation or upgrades to boat launches, comfort stations, visitor center, beaches, picnic areas, camping, fishing)				
Rehabilitate Childs Park	This project has two major components, to remove dead and dying hemlock trees and reforest the site, and to rehabilitate and restore the cultural features and the public use facilities. The hemlock forest has been infected by wooly adelgid, which is killing the forest. The decline of the forest has created serious human health and safety concerns, and will have significant adverse impacts on the high-quality trout stream that runs through the site.	ongoing	DEWA - PA	Beneficial: To address the health and safety concerns, all of the dead and dying trees must be removed. To address the health of the ecosystem, a restoration of the area must follow, which includes maintaining healthy hemlock trees, mitigating the effects of hemlock disease and mortality, and restoring/ replanting native vegetation to impacted sites. To address the cultural features and to rehab the public use facilities, the following work must be done: Pave existing parking area and provide parking for 80 cars and 2 buses; Restore impacted areas used for informal parking; Obliterate 3 existing failed vault toilets and construct a 10-stall toilet facility; Recondition 2 existing CCC Era picnic shelters and rehabilitate 50 picnic sites; Rehabilitate and repair trail and trail bridges within the site; Rehabilitate existing and install new bilingual wayside exhibits and signs; Restore picnic site
NJ Swim Beach (Turtle Beach)	The swim beach is located on the Delaware River at the Coppermine Inn site on Old Mine Road in Warren Co., NJ. The purpose is to provide an accessible opportunity for protected swimming that will meet visitor demand on the NJ side of the Delaware River, as recommended in the General Management Plan (GMP) (NPS 1987).	2006-2010	DEWA – NJ Inside the study area	Adverse: Soils, vegetation, RTE species, water quality. Beneficial: The project is needed to meet the park's legislative mandate to provide safe, cost effective, and harmonious outdoor recreation opportunities for visitors while conserving the natural, cultural, and scenic resources of the recreation area. Closure of the existing informal New Jersey swim beach that has evolved at the Depew Recreation Site is needed to eliminate exposure of park visitors to potentially hazardous river swimming and to eliminate adverse impacts to the state-designated threatened turtle.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Kittatinny Boat Launch Replacement	The concrete boat launch site at Kittatinny Point (API 78) was destroyed by the flooding and has been closed since April 2005. Launch needs to be completely reconstructed. The plan reviewed and approved is to rebuild the boat launch in-kind by removing remaining asphalt and replacing to the high water resources line. Below the high water resources line, Articulating Concrete Block (ACB) would be used instead of asphalt. The launch would be keyed in at the bottom of the ramp in the river bed. <i>Project currently does not have funding.</i>	Planned permit but no funding currently	DEWA – PA Inside the study area	Beneficial: Improved visitor use and experience, improved safety and health, improvements to operations and management.
River Campsite Restoration of Flood Damaged Sites	During the floods in 2004, 2005, and 2006, the Delaware River rose to levels at or near a 100-year (1% annual chance) flood. Prior to the floods, DEWA was operating 94 campsites within the river corridor. Approximately 30 sites were too heavily damaged or sites were unsafe or no longer extant to be returned to the same locations. Project assesses locations for 30 campsites to be restored in the river corridor, while avoiding impacts to natural and cultural resources, and providing campsites in locations and configurations appropriate for the visiting river users. DEWA has partnered with the US Forest Service and is developing and Environmental Assessment.	Planned	DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Beneficial: Improved visitor use and experience, prevention of soil erosion and compaction, improved safety and health, improvements to operations and management, habitat restoration.
Trail Development and Restoration (includes erosion prevention, road protection, habitat restoration)				
Joseph M McDade Recreational Trail Realignment	Re-align approximately 20 miles of the Joseph M. McDade Recreational Trail (McDade Trail). This previously approved and partially constructed 32-mile trail parallels the Delaware River in PA. The trail would stretch almost the full length of the park, providing access to the two largest communities bordering DEWA – Shawnee-on-Delaware to the south and the borough of Milford to the north.	1998-2010	DEWA – PA Inside the study area	Beneficial: Re-alignment reduced impact to habitats on the Hogback from hikers and bikers. The newly aligned portions of the trail are similar to the original alignment in following historic road traces, connecting historic properties, existing facilities and a variety of natural environments, thus providing an intimate glimpse of the natural and cultural history of the area.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Park-wide Invasive Species Control Programs	The management goal is to find occurrences of invasive wetland plant species and use integrated pest management techniques to suppress or eliminate patches within the park. The goal of the park's control program is to suppress invasive species populations and allow native species to return.	Ongoing	DEWA Inside the study area	Beneficial: Habitat is put at risk when invasive species are left unmanaged; altering ecological processes, degrading wildlife habitat, and decreasing biological diversity. Threatened open-canopy wetlands support rare plant communities along with marsh birds, small mammals; special concern reptiles, and a rare butterfly.
Illegal Activities				
Illegal off-road vehicle use	Illegal access on roads, trails, right-of-ways. Cutting of park locks and destruction of gates.	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA -NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Impacts park operations. Soil compaction and disturbance, habitat loss, invasive species introduction.
Illegal collection – flora and fauna	Illegal collection of flora and fauna, especially rare, threatened and endangered species for personal collection or sales.	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Loss of local species diversity.
Illegal collection – artifacts	Illegal collection of artifacts for personal collection or sales.	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Impacts park operations, Property damage. Loss of historic, cultural and recreational resources.
Illegal hunting / poaching	Illegal hunting or killing for personal use or sales.	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Impacts park operations. Loss of local species diversity.
Trespassing / vandalism	Illegal access, stealing signs, vandalism, destruction, graffiti of park property.	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Impacts park operations, Property damage. Loss of historic, cultural and recreational resources.
Arson	Intentional setting of fires resulting in destruction of park property	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Impacts park operations, Property damage. Loss of historic, cultural and recreational resources.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Encroachment	Illegal building, development or use of park property	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Impacts park operations, Property damage
Illegal woodcutting	Cutting of firewood for personal use or sale.	Past/ present/ future	Parkwide DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Habitat loss.
Energy Generation Related				
FERC relicensing of Yards Creek Generating Station	This is a 400 MW pumped storage project The project is located on Yards Creek, a tributary to the Paulinskill River, which is a tributary to the Delaware River. The Project is owned and operated by FirstEnergy and Public Service Electric & Gas (PSEG) and consists of an upper and lower reservoir, a powerhouse with three reversible pump turbines, and associated electrical and water resources conveyance features. The Project is currently licensed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) as FERC Project No. 2309; this license expires in February, 2013.	License expires 2013, 2011 application is due	Warren County, NJ (in the townships of Blairstown and Hardwick). Outside the study area	Beneficial: Potential for trail improvements and additional recreational opportunities. There is a project visitor center and a Boy Scout Camp located within the Project Boundary and the Appalachian trail runs near the upper reservoir. Adverse: Local hydrology and fish habitat impacted.
Marcellus Shale Natural Gas	Much of the new drilling interest taking place in northeastern Pennsylvania and southern New York is targeted at reaching the natural gas found in the Marcellus Shale formation, which underlies about 36 percent of the Delaware River Basin. Because Marcellus Shale is considered a tight geologic formation, natural gas deposits were not previously thought to be practically and economically mineable using traditional techniques. New horizontal drilling and extraction methods, coupled with higher energy costs, have given energy companies reason to take a new interest in mining the natural gas deposits within the Marcellus Shale.	Proposed	Delaware River Watershed (NY, NJ, PA)	Adverse: New extraction methods require large amounts of fresh water resources to fracture the formation to release the natural gas. A significant amount of water resources used in the extraction process is recovered, but this "frac water resources" includes natural gas and chemicals added to facilitate the extraction process, as well as brine and other contaminants released from the formation. Many affects to geology, water quality, and habitat are still unknown.

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Martins Creek Power Plant, Coal Burning Facility	NJ Department of Environmental Protection petitioned the federal government to mandate a reduction in air pollution spewing from the RRI Energy's power plant in Portland, Pa., across the across the Delaware River from Knowlton in Warren County. DEP Commissioner Bob Martin announced he signed a petition under the federal Clean Air Act to ask the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to force the plant to cut down on its emissions.	5/2010, ongoing	Portland, PA Plant is in Lower Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County. Outside the study area	Beneficial: If enforced this would improve air quality in the area.
Martins Creek Power Plant, Coal Burning Facility	On Aug. 23, 2005 there was a spill of more than 100 million gallons of contaminated water resources and fly ash into the Delaware River from PPL Generation LLC and PPL Martins Creek LLC's Martins Creek power plant PA Department of Environmental Protection filed suit against PPL Generation LLC and PPL Martins Creek LLC.	2005	Portland, PA In Lower Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County. Outside the study area	Adverse: Water quality and fish habitat.
Susquehanna Nuclear Reactor Upgrades	The operators of the Susquehanna Nuclear Power Plant near Berwick shut down one of the facility's two reactors March 2010 for refueling and maintenance upgrades as part of four-year plan to generate more electricity. PPL Corp., which owns the plant in southern Luzerne County, will replace roughly 40 percent of uranium fuel used to power the Unit 1 reactor, install a digital control system and replace turbines that run pumps to feed water resources used in cooling the reactor. In November 2009, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission also granted 20-year extensions of the operating licenses for each unit at the Susquehanna plant.	Ongoing	Berwick, PA	Unknown
Wind turbines in Northeastern PA	Northeastern Pennsylvania has the right kind of wind -- at the right elevation and the right speed -- to turn the 100-foot blades of wind turbines. Pennsylvania produces more megawatts by windmill than any state east of the Mississippi. And more than half of the working wind turbines in the state are in the region, with two in the Hazleton area and 43 in Waymart.	Ongoing	Northeastern PA. Outside the study area	Potential adverse impacts on migratory birds and bats. Visual impacts.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
PA Fish and Boat Commission, Natural Gas Leasing and Water Access Programs	Projects may be approved on lands or waters when the projects are designed and implemented in such a way that they have little or no negative impact on the resource or property use. The Commission will not enter into natural gas leasing projects which are developmental in nature, meaning it will not permit the installation or use of production wells or any other type of natural gas production equipment on its properties. Under the Water Access Program, the Commission will consider requests to use its property to access, acquire or transport water resources.	Ongoing	PA PA Fish and Boat controls over 43,000 acres in the state	Adverse: New extraction methods require large amounts of fresh water resources to fracture the formation to release the natural gas. A significant amount of water resources used in the extraction process is recovered, but this "frac water resources" includes natural gas and chemicals added to facilitate the extraction process, as well as brine and other contaminants released from the formation. Many affects to geology, water quality, and habitat are still unknown.
Commercial / Industrial				
Airport improvements	Overflights and gliding from airports located in Mount Pocono, PA; Orange County, NY (Stewart); Blairstown, NJ; Stroudsburg, PA; Newton, NJ Add: Newark Flight Patterns -	Ongoing	Sussex and Warren Counties, NJ, Monroe County, PA Outside the study area	Adverse: Visitor Use and experience. Impacts to natural soundscapes from noise.
Fernwood Casino	Fernwood Resort has the necessary zoning permits to open a gaming facility within 6-12 months (9/2010). Could open with 500 slots and 26 table games drawing up to 1 million people. <i>State permit was not granted but could be in the future.</i>	Proposed	Monroe County, PA Outside the study area	Beneficial: stimulate local economy. Adverse: potential for impacts to infrastructure
Alpine Rose Auto Racetrack	The racetrack will be constructed in Eldred Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania and would result in the clearing of forest along the north face of the Kittatinny Ridge to create approximately 4 miles of driving courses.	Proposed	Monroe County, PA APPA viewshed. Outside the study area	Adverse: Visitor use and experience, scenic resources. Impacts to soundscapes.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Leases and Permits				
Issuance of Special Use Permits related to Visitor Use	DEWA routinely issues special use permits related to such visitor uses including but not limited to weddings, baptisms, canoe races, reunions/reserved picnic sites, and 1st Amendment expressions. All applications for permits are catalogued. Permits are authorized by the Superintendent or Chief Ranger (as his designee). Any proposals that may fall outside the typical permitted activities will require discussion with the Superintendent and a separate NEPA review.	Ongoing	DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: These uses are for short-term use and will have no environmental disturbance or minimal disturbance that is easily and readily remediable. Most activities are at certain developed locations within the park, and have use criteria within the permit, such as "only on grassy picnic area."
Incidental Business Permits / Commercial Visitor Services	Project is for the reissuance/continuance of Incidental Business Permits for Commercial Visitor Services within the park. Permits are reissued every two years and require review. There are currently 37 Incidental Business Permits (Commercial Use Authorizations (CUA) operating within the recreation area providing services to park visitors including: canoe livery; guided fishing trips; rock climbing instruction; SCUBA diving instruction; and emergency tow truck operation. Majority of these have been operating in the park for more than 25 years.	Ongoing	DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Adverse: Any new requests for IBP/CUA will be reviewed case-by-case and after approval, may be added to the list for reissuance.
Agricultural leases	No-till practices employed in leased agricultural fields.	Ongoing	DEWA - NJ, PA Inside the study area	Beneficial: Areas preserve cultural and open space aesthetics. Also provide wildlife habitat.
Pike County Agricultural Security Areas (ASAs)	Agricultural Security Areas designated in Pike County allow farmers to be compensated for maintaining agricultural land.	Ongoing	Pike County, PA Outside the study area	Beneficial: Areas preserve cultural and open space aesthetics. Stimulates local economy. Also provides wildlife habitat.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Fire Management (includes fuel reduction, prescribed fire, habitat management)				
DEWA Prescribed Burn Program	Utilize prescribed fire as a resource management tool.	Past, Present, Future	Parkwide DEWA - PA	Adverse: Visitor use and experience. Beneficial: Perpetuate the overall scenic landscape, maintain wildlife habitat, perpetuate native plant species, reduce or control invasive exotic plant species, and to prevent an increase in hazardous fuel loadings. Hundreds of acres are burned annually.
DEWA Hazard Fuel Reduction Program	Mechanical treatment of vegetation to reduce the threat of wildland fire to communications infrastructure and adjacent landowner property. Provide defensible space around historic structures and culturally significant areas.	Past, Present, Future	Parkwide DEWA – PA, NJ	Adverse: Visitor use and experience. Beneficial: The action includes measures to mitigate potential impacts to federally endangered Indiana bats by imposing a no-cut period of April 1 to September 30 on trees that fit the criteria of summer bat roosts. Hundreds of acres are managed annually.
Residential Development				
Residential Development	Local residential developments planned adjacent to the park in Monroe and Pike Counties, PA.	Ongoing	NJ, PA	Adverse: Increased effects of urbanization and suburbanization in these areas; requiring additional infrastructure to support the communities.
Habitat Restoration/Improvement				
Weed Eradication Programs	Pennsylvania's Resources Conservation and Development programs.	Ongoing	PA Outside the study area	Beneficial: Work to control spread of non-native invasive species and educate landowners on the benefits of native plant species
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)	USDA NRCS implements this program in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The program provides information for landowners and project reimbursements for improvement of wildlife and fish habitat.	Ongoing	PA, NJ Inside and outside the study area	Beneficial: Improvement of wildlife and fish habitat.

Action Project	Project Description	Date	Location	Impact Type
Important Bird/Mammal Areas (IBAs and IMAs)	The designation of Important Bird Areas by the National Audubon Society chapters in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and Important Mammal Areas in Pennsylvania under the joint partnership of the National Wildlife Federation, Pennsylvania Wildlife Federation, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen’s Clubs, Mammal Technical Committee/Pennsylvania Biological Survey, and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.	Ongoing	PA, NJ Inside and outside the study area	Beneficial: Designation helps preserve critical habitat for wildlife, including rare and protected species.
County and Township Open Space and Conservation Plans	All of the counties surrounding the parks, and many of the other counties outside the study area have plans for greenspace, open space, and conservation areas.	Ongoing	PA, NJ Outside the study area	Plans indicate current status and trends of the natural resources, as well as the current growth, and provide recommendations for acreage for conservation and priority conservation areas. Many of these plans also include provisions for parks and green space areas.
County Farmland Preservation Programs	All of the counties surrounding the parks, and many of the other counties outside the study area have plans for farmland preservation	Ongoing	PA, NJ	Beneficial: Plans indicate current status and trends of agricultural resources. The plans aim to preserve agricultural lands through grants or other incentives
State Forest Stewardship Programs	A federal funded program that encourages management of private forestland for non-commodity benefits.	Ongoing	PA, NJ	Beneficial: The program aims to preserve forest land through cost share benefits
Common waters Fund	A privately funded program that is focused on preserving forests and water Quality in the upper Delaware River watershed.	Ongoing		Beneficial: The fund gives grants to landowners for the preservation of forests and the watershed.
NJ DEP Programs	State programs include the Natural Areas system, Natural Heritage Program, and natural land trust.	Ongoing	NJ	Beneficial: Programs are focused on the preservation of natural areas and wildlife inventory
PADCNR Programs	State programs include the Greenway Program, Natural Heritage Program, and the Pocono Forest and Waters Conservation Landscape Initiative.	Ongoing	PA	Beneficial: Programs are focused on the preservation of natural areas and wildlife inventory
The Nature Conservancy	A non-profit organization focusing on conservation nation-wide.	Ongoing	PA, NJ	Beneficial: May buy land for preservation or contribute funds to obtain land for future preservation

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National Wildlife Refuges	The Wallkill National Wildlife Refuge and the Cherry Valley Wildlife Refuge are both located within the study area in NJ and PA, respectively.	Ongoing	PA, NJ	Beneficial: The refuges focus on preserving land for biodiversity.
NJ Highlands Council	A state funded program that was formed under the Highlands Act. The council has issued a master plan that focuses on preservation through land use incentives.	Ongoing	NJ	Beneficial: Issues grants for zoning analysis, sustainable agriculture and other conservation type grants within the planning area.

