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2.2 LAND

2.2.1 THE SITE AND VICINITY

{A map depicting the land use at the Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station (NMPNS) site is presented in [Figure 2.2-1](#). Land use categories for this map are consistent with the land use classification codes listed in "USGS Land Use and Land Cover Data" (USGS, 1997). Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station (NMPNS) is currently a two-unit nuclear power plant located approximately 6 mi (10 km) northeast of the City of Oswego, Oswego County, NY.

The NMPNS site consists of a total of 998 acres (404 ha), divided as follows:

- ◆ approximately 77 acres (31 ha) within Lake Ontario owned by Nine Mile Point 3 Nuclear Project, LLC,
- ◆ approximately 769 acres (311 ha) property owned by Nine Mile Point 3 Nuclear Project, LLC,
- ◆ approximately 152 acres (62 ha) property owned by National Grid.

The 'site' or 'Owner Controlled Area' is the 921 acres (373 ha) of land. The Nine Mile Point 3 Nuclear Power Plant (NMP3NPP) will occupy approximately 494 acres (200 ha) on the western side of the Nine Mile Point 3 Nuclear Project, LLC. property.

Nine Mile Point 3 Nuclear Project, LLC. and UniStar Nuclear Operating Services are planning to own and operate NMP3NPP, located just west of Nine Mile Point (NMP) Unit 1. Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC. is the sole owner of NMP Unit 1 and owns 82 percent (%) of NMP Unit 2. The remaining 18% of NMP Unit 2 is owned by Long Island Power Authority (EIA, 2005). Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC. holds the operating licenses for NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 and maintains control of entrances and exits from the NMPNS site property. The adjacent parcel to the east is the James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant (JAFNPP), which is owned and operated by the Entergy Corporation.

The areas devoted to major uses of the land within the NMPNS site are summarized in [Table 2.2-1](#). The table is consistent with USGS land use categories. A map showing major land uses in the vicinity within 6 mi (10 km) of the project is presented in [Figure 2.2-2](#) with land uses classified consistent with the 1997 USGS land use/cover categories (USGS, 1997). Major land uses in the 6 mi (10 km) vicinity of the project are summarized in [Table 2.2-2](#). The vicinity is defined as the area encompassed within a radius of 6 mi (10 km) surrounding the plant site. A topographical map of the NMPNS site is presented in [Figure 2.2-3](#).

There are no known claims by Native Americans on lands within the site boundary or within the 6 mi (10 km) vicinity of the NMPNS site. The nearest tribal lands are the Onondaga reserve located southwest of Syracuse. There are no Federally owned lands in the vicinity of the NMPNS site.

Oswego County contains a total of 48,375 ac (19,577 ha) of public recreational land. Municipalities own 1,015 ac (17,983 ha). The County owns 2,924 ac (1,183 ha) and the State owns 44,436 ac (411 ha) (OCCP, 1995).

The majority of State-owned land within Oswego County consists of Wildlife Management Areas (19,528 ac (7,903 ha)) and State Forests (18,262 ac (7,390 ha)), but also includes State Parks, State Reforestation Areas and other State-owned land, such as the New York State Canal Land and Locks and various boat launches (OCCP, 1995). These areas include the 980 ac (396.6

ha) Selkirk Shores State Park along Lake Ontario in the Town of Richland, the 235 ac (95.1 ha) Battle Island State Park along the Oswego River in the Town of Granby, and the 120 ac (48.6 ha) Mexico Point Park along the west side of the Little Salmon River outlet to Lake Ontario. These areas are just outside of the 6 mi (10 km) radius to NMPNS site. Two areas, the 36 ac (14.6 ha) Fort Ontario Historic Site and the 26 ac (10.5 ha) Frenchman's Island State Park, are State owned Historic Sites (NYSOPRHP, 2008). Fort Ontario Historic Site, located in downtown Oswego, is within the vicinity of the NMPNS site.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) also manages many of the State Forests' Wildlife Areas in the County such as the Little John, Happy Valley, Big Bay and Deer Creek Management areas, Winona State Forest, as well as the Salmon River Hatchery. The hatchery is located on Rte. 22 in the Village of Altmar (OCCP, 1995) (NYSOPRHP, 2008). No state-managed parks are within the vicinity of the NMPNS site.

Land owned by Oswego County consists of several nature parks, youth camps and recreational areas. These provide residents opportunities for hiking, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, and more. Although most of these lands do not contain extremely large blocks of open space, many county reforestation areas are contiguous to or contained within State lands (OCCP, 1995). The 364 ac (147.3 ha) Oswego County Nature Park at Camp Zerbe, the 37 ac (15.0 ha) Camp Hollis residential youth camp, and the 27 ac (10.9 ha) environmentally-sensitive Oswego County Lakeshore Nature Park on Lake Ontario in the Town of Oswego are within the vicinity of the NMPNS site. Additionally, Independence Park, located on Riker's Beach Road in the Town of Scriba is County-owned and is within the 6 mi (10 km) vicinity of the NMPNS site (OCCP, 1995).

The major recreational parklands are presented in [Table 2.2-3](#) (NMP 1984) (NMP, 2006), and graphically depicted in [Figure 2.2-4](#). It is not anticipated that construction and operation of the proposed project would prevent the continuation of these areas to provide recreational opportunities.

There are no National Parks, National Forests, or National Monuments within the NMPNS site vicinity.

[Figure 2.2-5](#) shows major roads/highways, rail lines, and utility right-of-ways (ROWs) that cross and are in the vicinity of the NMP3NPP site. The existing Conrail railroad provides service into NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2, and is within the 6 mi (10 km) vicinity of the NMP3NPP site. The only utility ROWs on site are the power transmission corridors maintained and operated by National Grid ([Figure 2.2-6](#)).

Most of the area surrounding the NMPNS site is bounded by Lake Ontario. Egress from the land areas surrounding the site is limited to the south along the gated access road to Lake Road/County Route 1A, which runs in a southwesterly direction from the southwestern boundary of the site. There are no major interstate highways within the vicinity of the site.

No significant mineral resources are located within the NMPNS site boundary. The mineral resources in the vicinity of the NMPNS site are owned by the respective surface landowners. According to the Mining and Reclamation Department of NY, there are 99 active sand and gravel mines in Oswego County; of which 2 are located within the vicinity of the NMPNS site (NYDEC, 2008). [Table 2.2-4](#) lists the names and addresses of sand and gravel mines within the vicinity of NMPNS site (NYDEC, 2008). As of 2005, approximately 25,000 acres (10,117 ha) of land within Oswego County have been leased for their oil and gas mineral rights by outside interests. The Oswego County Environmental Council reports that very few sites have undergone any development at this time, and there is no indication these resources are

currently being exploited (OCEME, 2007). No hazardous waste storage or disposal sites are permitted by the state in the vicinity of the plant.

The majority of the 6 mi (10 km) radius surrounding NMPNS site is located in Lake Ontario. The Lake has a surface area (7,339 sq mi (1,908 sq km)) with a maximum depth of 802 ft (244.4 m) (GLP, 2008). The Lake is used recreationally as well as for commercial use. The shipping lanes for larger vessels do not come within the 6 mi (10 km) vicinity of the site.

The NMPNS site includes more than 1 mi (1.6 km) of shoreline on Lake Ontario. Approximately 188 ac (76 ha) of the property is occupied by the existing main plant structures, facilities and cooling towers (NMP, 2004) (NMP, 2006). Areas within the 494 acres (200 ha) selected for NMP3NPP include the Energy Information Center, picnic area, training facility (NMP Learning Center), a former construction and demolition landfill, and a firing range for purposes of training security personnel (NMP, 2004). The remaining area consists of undeveloped forest lands and the existing transmission line right-of-way. Based on wetland delineations conducted on-site in 2007 and 2008. (USDA, 2008a), one third of the proposed development area meets the definition of wetlands under the US Army Corps Criteria. The site is generally flat with small gently rolling hills with elevations ranging from 246 ft (75 m) above mean sea level (msl) at the shoreline to about 301 ft (91.7 m) above msl near the southern end of the developed portion of the site.

The NMP3NPP site is surrounded by Lake Ontario to the north and west, forested and agricultural land to the south, and the NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 and JAFNPP to the east. Directly neighboring the station to the west is the Ontario Bible Camp, a non-profit Christian retreat, which rents cabins along the shore of Lake Ontario.

Located within the Town of Scriba, the vicinity is primarily rural with large areas of forested land and farmland (NMP, 1984). According to the US Census Bureau, approximately 7,331 people reside in Scriba. The largest city within the vicinity is the neighboring City of Oswego and contains about 17,954 residents (USCB, 2000). This city has a well-developed zoning plan and supporting zoning laws in place for land located inside the city limits. The Town of Scriba is one of the industrial centers of Oswego County, particularly for energy production. In addition to Nine Mile Point and the adjacent JAFNPP, two other fossil fuel power plant are also located in Scriba. This latter site occupies an area encompassing 190 ac (77 ha) located approximately 2 mi (3 km) west of the NMPNS site (NMP, 2004).

Six other smaller towns, villages and unincorporated areas are located wholly or partially within the vicinity of the NMPNS site, including: the Town of Mexico (9 mi (14.5 km), southeast), the Town of New Haven (5 mi (8 km), southeast), and the unincorporated villages of Lycoming (3 mi (4.8 km), southeast), Walker (5 mi (8 km), southwest), Demster (8 mi (12.9 km), southeast), and Texas (7 mi (11.3 km), east). The distances are based upon measurements between the site center points to the towns' center. The Town of Mexico has established Zoning or Land Use laws in place, including areas zoned for agriculture, residential or of business purposes.

The Town of Scriba is currently in the planning process for approving existing land use and zoning ordinances (OCDCDTP, 2007). However, existing land use maps illustrate a combination of medium to high industrial use adjacent to wetlands, forested areas and agricultural uses. The portion of the site not used for construction of NMP3NPP is planned to remain as forest, wetland or abandoned farmland. Since NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 are within the State of New York's Coastal Zone, Federal-level zoning restrictions require Nine Mile Point 3 Nuclear Project, LLC. to comply with Section 307(c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC 1456[c][3][A]). The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) grants the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) the authority to encourage and assist states and

territories with developing management programs that preserve, protect, develop, and, when possible, restore coastal zone resources. A "coastal zone" is defined as the coastal waters and the adjacent shore lands strongly influenced by each other and include islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, beaches, and Great Lakes waters (NOAA, 2007). The New York State Department of State determined that renewal of the operating licenses (OLs) for NMPNS to date is consistent with the New York Coastal Management Program.}

2.2.2 TRANSMISSION CORRIDORS AND OFFSITE AREAS

2.2.2.1 {Existing Corridors

Three existing single-circuit transmission systems run into and out of the NMPNS. Two 345 kilovolt (kV) lines connect to the NMP Unit 1 switchyard (Clay Line 8 and Scriba Line 9), and one 345 kV line stems from the existing NMP Unit 2 switchyard (Scriba Line 23). Approximately 2,000 ft (600 m) southeast of the NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 switchyards, lines 9 and 23 tie in to the Scriba Substation (NMP, 1984) (NMP, 2006). Line 8 connects with the Volney Substation located in the Town of Volney, NY, about 9.4 mi (15.1 km) down the transmission corridor. This line further extends approximately 26 mi (42 km) southeast and connects at the Clay Substation in the Town of Clay, NY. Additionally, four single-circuit 115 kV lines bring electricity in to the site; Two 115 kV lines (South Oswego Line 1 and JAFNPP Line 4) connect to the NMP Unit 1 switchyard and two 115 kV lines (Scriba Line 5 and Scriba Line 6) connect to the NMP Unit 2 switchyard (NMP, 2006).

Figure 2.2-6 (NMP, 2006) illustrates the corridor from the NMPNS to the Volney Substation, which has a width of 500 ft (152.4 m). Line 8, which carries part of the electricity generated by NMP Unit 1 to the Clay Substation, is supported by lattice steel towers for the first 1.7 mi (2.7 km) and the final 0.3 mi (0.5 km) of its length. The rest of the line is supported on wooden H-frame poles. South Oswego Line 1 and another line that connects to Scriba Substation but not to NMPNS switchyards (Lighthouse Hill Line 2) occupy the western edge of the Right-of-Way (ROW) for the transmission line near the units. The JAFNPP also has a 115-kV line (Line 4), which runs in the east-west direction between the 115-kV switchyard and the JAFNPP.

The electricity generated by NMP Unit 2 is carried by Line 23 to the Scriba Substation. Line 23 is supported by tubular steel poles. Scriba Line 5, which is used to bring in offsite power to NMP Unit 2, runs parallel to Line 23. Scriba Line 6, also used to bring in offsite power to NMP Unit 2, runs approximately 1,200 ft (370 m) east of the Scriba Substation after leaving this substation and then is routed north to NMP Unit 2.

All the transmission lines are owned by Niagara Mohawk Power Company, a National Grid Company, with the exception of Line 5, Line 6, and Line 23, which are owned by Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC. Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC. owns 100% of the NMP Unit 1 345-kV and 115-kV switchyards and 82% of the NMP Unit 2 345 kV and 115 kV switchyards (the remaining 18% is owned by the Long Island Power Authority). NMPNS has easements for access, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, and renovation for the three lines it owns that are located on the transmission corridor owned by Niagara Mohawk. Niagara Mohawk has easements with Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC. for the lines owned by Niagara Mohawk that are located on property owned by Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, LLC.

The Scriba substation is owned by Niagara Mohawk and New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG). The transmission corridor south of Lake Road is owned by Niagara Mohawk Co. Currently, NMPNS owns the area between the NMP Unit 1 switchyards and the NMP Unit 2 switchyards up to the northern boundary of Lake Road. The inspection and maintenance responsibilities for the transmission lines, substations, and ROW are shared by these several

companies (NMP, 2006) which was approved by the NY State Public Service Commission (NMPC, 1989).

2.2.2.2 Proposed Transmission System Modifications

No additional transmission corridors or other offsite land use would be required to connect the new reactor unit to the existing electrical grid. The following modifications will be necessary to connect NMP3NPP to the existing transmission system:

- ◆ One new 345 kV switchyard will be built for NMP3NPP site. This switchyard will be connected by a 345 kV line from the Clay substation, a 345 kV line from the Scriba substation, and a 345 kV line from the NMP Unit 1 switchyard,
- ◆ The existing 345 kV line from Clay will be disconnected from NMP Unit 1 and connected to the new NMP3NPP switchyard,
- ◆ The new NMP3NPP switchyard will be connected to the NMP Unit 1 switchyard,
- ◆ The new NMP3NPP switchyard will be connected to Scriba switchyard by a 345 kV transmission line.

Breaker upgrades and associated modifications would also be required at other substations. An area transmission map is presented in Figure 1.2-5.

2.2.2.3 Land Use

The NMPNS power transmission system is located in corridors totaling approximately 9.4 mi (15.1 km) in length and 500 ft (152.4 m) in width to the Volney Station. The lines cross a total of nine transportation roads. From the station heading south, the line crosses: Lake Road just outside of the NMPNS parcel, Miner Road, County Rte. 1, Middle Road, County Rte 29, County Rte 51A, O'Connor Road, Hall Road/County Rte 4, and McDougall Road where it connects to the Volney Substation.

The transmission line crosses over eight different land use vegetation categories (NMP, 2006). The principal land use category the line crosses is forest brush land, accounting for 59.0%. Other major vegetation categories include shrub/scrub (21.6%), mature forest (9.0%), active and inactive farmland (5.0%), forested wetland (3.0%), plantation (1.6%), and water, transmission line ROW and transportation areas (0.5%). [Table 2.2-5](#) summarizes the land use categories crossed by the transmission line (NMP, 1984) (NMP, 2006).

Within the 1-mile (1.6 km) vicinity of the transmission line, land use includes light residential, forest brush land, shrub/scrub, active and inactive agricultural land, mature forest, wetlands, and residential land. [Figure 2.2-7](#) graphically depicts land use within the vicinity of the transmission corridor.

The transmission line work being considered to support this project would require several new towers and a transmission line to connect the NMP3NPP switchyard to the existing NMP Unit 1 and Unit 2 switchyards/transmission corridor. Line routing would be conducted to avoid or minimize impact on wetlands, and threatened and endangered species identified in the local area. No new offsite corridors or widening of existing offsite corridors are required.

In general, the siting process in the State of New York is an involved study designed to minimize the economic and environmental impact while designing a transmission line that can be

constructed and operated efficiently. Multiple routes and designs are typically developed and presented to the agencies that must review and approve the final location and design.

Niagara Mohawk has a New York State Public Service Commission approved long-range vegetation management plan for the rights-of-way. This plan embodies the use of selected management techniques to foster the goal of maintaining a low-growing vegetative community and to keep the transmission facility free of interruptions from trees and tall-growing shrub species.

Siting and licensing of transmission lines are governed by the New York Power Authority (NYPA). This document outlines the legal and regulatory processes necessary to construct a transmission line in NY. The areas addressed above are closely coordinated with agencies such as the New York Department of Environmental Conservation, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the NYPA. Design and construction of transmission lines would be based on the guidance provided by the National Electric Safety Code (NESC) (ANSI/IEEE, applicable version), state and local regulations, and any requirements of the approved Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN)}.

2.2.3 THE REGION

{The region within 50 mi (80 km) of the NMPNS site includes all or part of 10 counties in NY; Oswego, Oneida, Cayuga, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Onondaga, Ontario, Seneca, and Wayne. The 50 mi (80 km) radius also includes small portions of Prince Edward, Amherst, and Wolfe Islands in Ontario, Canada. Approximately 35% of the 50 mi (80 km) radius encompasses a part of Lake Ontario.

Land acreage devoted to major uses within the 50 mi (80 km) region are presented in [Table 2.2-6](#) and shown on [Figure 2.2-8](#). The land use/cover categories used in the table are those used by the USGS (NYSDOT, 1972) (USGS, 1997). [Table 2.2-7](#) lists the land use categories for the ten counties that are wholly or partially within the 50 mi (80 km) region (NMP, 1984) (NMP, 2006) (NYDEC, 2008). Principal agricultural commodities, dollar values of produced commodities, amount of county land used for agriculture, and the average land value based on the last U.S. Department of Agriculture survey (2003), for these principal agricultural commodities are summarized in [Table 2.2-8](#), [Table 2.2-9](#) and [Table 2.2-10](#) (USDA, 2008a through 2008j).

The site lies within the Erie-Ontario Lowlands physiographic province. The region is a generally flat and featureless plain. The majority of the region is rural in nature, with 55% of the land classified as vacant, forested, or used for agriculture. In Oswego County, approximately 36% of all land is used for residential purposes, while commercial activities occupy 3% of available land (OCDCTP, 2007). The largest growth in residential occupancy occurs in southern Oswego County, northern Onondaga County, and the Town of Scriba in northern Oswego County.

In order to accommodate and regulate growth and development, Onondaga and Oswego counties have developed county-specific comprehensive growth management plans characterizing current conditions and setting standards, regulations, and goals for land use and development. However, neither county implements growth control measures that limit the development of residential housing. Land use planning and zoning regulations are primarily developed by the towns, villages, and municipalities located within Oswego and Onondaga counties, meaning that land use standards may vary across each county (OCCP, 1995) (NMP, 2004).

Three main metropolitan areas are located partially within the region including the greater Syracuse area (population 182,658) in Onondaga County, the Utica-Rome area (population

94,235) in Oneida County, and Watertown (population 26,712) in Jefferson County, NY (USCB, 2006). The three closest airports located within the NMPNS site region are the Oswego County Airport (Fulton Municipal Airport), and located 12.4 mi (20 km) south, Syracuse Hancock International Airport, located approximately 31 mi (50 km) southeast and the Watertown International Airport in Dexter, NY, approximately 40 mi (64 km) north northeast).

There are no National Parks, National Forests, or National Monuments in the vicinity of the NMP3NPP, and there are no major private lands held in trust within the vicinity of NMP3NPP. Public lands within the vicinity consist of seventeen state parks and one National Wildlife Refuge located within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of the NMP3NPP site. The Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge is located north of Cayuga Lake in Seneca County, approximately 44 mi (71 km) southwest of NMP3NPP. Approximately twenty State Wildlife Management Areas (SWMAs) are also located within a 50 mi (80-km) radius of NMP3NPP (NMP, 2004). The closest state park is Selkirk Shores State Park, located about 11 mi (17.7 km) away. A list of recreational areas within the region is provided in [Table 2.2-11](#).

Several major land-based transportation routes are located within the region and are depicted in [Figure 2.2-9](#). Portions of Interstate 81 (I-81), which run north out of Syracuse, Interstate 690 (I-690), Interstate 481 (I-481), both of which bypasses the greater Syracuse area, and Interstate 90 (I-90), which heads east west through the City of Syracuse, are within 50 mi (80 km) radius of the site.

No rail passenger service is currently available in Oswego County. However, Amtrak provides service through its East Syracuse Station, Onondaga County. The closest rail line to the NMPNS is the Oswego-Mexico branch of the Conrail line located approximately 1.5 mi (2.4 km) away. Three other Conrail lines connect with the City of Oswego (Fulton Secondary, Baldwinsville Secondary, and the Montreal Secondary), and provide freight traffic only (OCCP, 1995).

Several shipping lanes pass through the 50 mi (80 km) region on Lake Ontario. Located 7 mi (11 km) away from the NMPNS, the Oswego River via the City of Oswego Port is a major route for waterborne commerce in the area. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains jurisdiction over freight statistics. Vessels are able to navigate through several locks and continue south to Syracuse, approximately 35 mi (56 km) upriver.

Agricultural land encompasses approximately 2,876 sq mi (7,450 sq km) of the land area within 50-mi radius (NMP, 1984). Dairy production accounts for more than 50% of the total commodity value across all ten counties in the Region (see [Table 2.2-8](#)). Specifically, dairy production is most prominent in Lewis (83%), Madison (79%), and Jefferson (75%) counties. Cayuga and Jefferson Counties have the largest number of dairy and beef cattle, as well as lead in total annual sales (USDA, 2008a) (USDA, 2008b).

The major crops harvested within the region are wheat, corn and hay. Other crops harvested include alfalfa, beans, fruit and nuts, and barley. In 2005, approximately 43% of NY's wheat crop was harvested in these 10 counties; most of which was produced in Ontario County, harvesting 11,900 ac (4,816 ha) annually (USDA, 2008g). Corn production was highest in Cayuga County, harvesting approximately 60,000 ac (21,281 ha) annually (29,000 ac (11,735 ha) for grain and 31,000 ac (13,921 ha) for silage) (USDA 2008a). Ontario County principle production is hay, producing 686,700 bushels of hay annually (USDA, 2008a).

Lake Ontario is an important commercial and recreational fishery. Data on fish landings are presented in [Table 2.2-12](#) through [Table 2.2-17](#) (NMFS, 2008).

There are no pipelines within the site boundaries. However, neighboring the NMPNS site is a natural gas fueled powered plant, Independence Station, owned and operated by Sithe Energies, Inc. This plant has a gas pipeline and 4-gas turbines that sit on a 284 ac (114.9 ha) parcel and produce 1,042 MW of electrical power. Specifically, it provides power for two utilities and neighboring Alcan Rolled Products, Inc. plus space heating and process hot water for Alcan's 28 acre (11.3 ha) building (OOC, 2007). Another pipeline supplies INDECK Energy Services of Oswego. Both pipelines follow the transmission line corridors. Pipelines within the region are illustrated on [Figure 2.2-9](#).

Seventeen state parks and one National Wildlife Refuge are located within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of the NMPNS site [Table 2.2-10](#). The Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge is located north of Cayuga Lake in Seneca County, approximately 44 mi (71 km) southwest of Nine Mile Point. Approximately twenty State Wildlife Management Areas (SWMAs) are also located within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of Nine Mile Point (NMP, 2004). The closest state park is Selkirk Shores State Park, located about 11 mi (17.7 km) away. A list of recreational areas within the region is provided in [Table 2.2-11](#).

One Native American area falls within the 50-mi (80 km) region; the Onondaga Nation Reservation, approximately 40 mi (64.4 km) south of NMPNS site, comprised of about 9.3 sq mi (24.1 sq km). According to the Census Bureau, 1473 people live on this politically-independent land (USCB, 2000).

Several Federally-owned Department of Defense (DOD) installations are within the region. The 107,265 ac (43409 ha) Fort Drum base is located in Jefferson County, approximately 47 mi (75 km) northeast and supports about 80,000 active and reserve military units. Additionally, the 356 ac (144 ha) Hancock Field Army National Guard and US Marine Corp Training Center are both within the region and are located at Hancock International Airport.}

2.2.4 REFERENCES

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Table 2.2-1—{Land Use within the NMPNS Site}

Land Use Category	No. of Acres (ac)	No. of Hectares (ha)	Percent of Site (%)
Developed			
Heavy manufacturing	193	78	20.9
Communications	136	55	14.8
Recreation	18	7	1.9
Forest land			
Mixed forest	30	12	3.3
Deciduous forest	116	47	12.6
Rangeland			
Shrub and brush lands	255	104	27.7
Wetlands			
Shrub wetlands, bogs, marshes	26	10	2.7
Forested wetlands	35	15	3.8
Agricultural Land			
Active (orchard)	3	1	0.3
Inactive agriculture	109	44	11.8
Total	921	373	100.0

Table 2.2-2—{Land Use Categories within 6 mi (10 km) Vicinity}

Land Use Category	No. of Acres (ac)	No. of Hectares (ha)	Percent of Vicinity (%)
Developed (Urban or Built-up Land)			
Residential			
High density	148	60	0.2
Medium density	79	32	0.1
Low density	531	215	0.7
Shoreline development	116	47	0.1
Recreation (public)	247	100	0.3
Commercial			
Strip development	69	28	0.1
Shopping center	20	8	<0.1
Industrial			
High density	257	104	0.3
Medium density	96	39	0.1
Low density	15	6	<0.1
Barren land			
Extractive	247	100	0.3
Transportation/Communications			
Railway facilities	10	4	<0.1
Area of service facilities	30	12	<0.1
Other Urban	86	35	0.1
Agriculture Land			
Cropland	2,911	1,178	3.7
Pasture and Hay	212	86	0.3
Orchards and Groves	143	58	0.2
Inactive Agricultural Land	5,216	2,111	6.6
Other Agricultural Land	346	60	0.4
Rangeland			
Shrub and Brush Rangeland	14,489	5,863	18.9
Forest land			
Deciduous Forest Land	1,056	427	1.3
Mixed Forest Land	230	93	0.3
Water			
Streams, Channels, and ponds	64	26	0.1
Lakes	49,040	19,846	62.4
Reservoirs	5	2	<0.1
Wetland			
Forested Wetland	1740	690	2.2
Non-Forested Wetland	817	331	1.0
Total	78,220	31,645	100.0

Table 2.2-3—{Public Recreational Land within 6 mi (10 km) Vicinity}

Recreational Area	Distance from NMPNS		Operator	Type of activities	Size		Total capacity (no. of people)
	(mi)	(km)			(ac)	(ha)	
Scriba Park	5	8.1	Town	Picnicking, playground, education	69	28	417
Ontario Bible Camp	1.0	1.6	Non-profit agency	Group camping, swimming pool	NA	NA	40
Nine Mile Point Energy Information Center	0.31	0.5	Commercial	Picnicking, natural and scenic areas	1	0.4	82
New Haven Town Park	5.6	9.0	Town	Playground, basketball	1	0.4	50
New Haven Elementary School	5.3	8.5	Town	Playground	1	0.4	
Charles Gallagher Pool	6.2	10.0	Town	Natural & scenic areas, swimming pool	2	0.8	130
Lock 7 Barge & Marina	5.8	9.4	State	Transient moorings, pier moorings			382
Fort Ontario park	6.2	10.0	City of Oswego	Picnicking	15	6	
Oswego Marina	6.2	10.0	Commercial	Boat launch, ramps, piers	10	4	837
Oswego Speedway	5.2	8.3	Commercial	Race track, restaurant	NA	NA	12,000
Fort Ontario	6.2	10.0	State/Dept. of Parks and Recreation	Picnicking, historic buildings, river frontage	36	15	98

Note:

NA: data not available.

Table 2.2-4—{Mineral Resource Extractors within 6 mi (10 km) Vicinity}

Town	Company Name	Mine Name	Address	Type	Contact
Scriba	Oswego County DPW	Scriba Mine	31 Schaad Dr	Sand and Gravel	Christopher Baldwin
Scriba	Scriba, Town of	Bough Pit	Creamery Road	Sand and Gravel	Kevin O'Connor

Table 2.2-5—{Land Use within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Transmission Corridor}

Land Use Category	No. of Acres (ac)	No. of Hectares (ha)	Percent of Vicinity (%)
Developed (Urban or Built-up Land)			
Residential			
High density	22	9	0.1
Medium density	16	6	0.1
Low density	342	138	2.0
Shoreline development	11	4	0.1
Recreation (public)	48	19	0.3
Commercial			
Strip development	3	1	<0.1
Industrial			
High density	75	30	0.4
Medium density	154	62	0.9
Low density	40	16	0.2
Barren land			
Extractive	340	138	2.0
Transportation/Communications			
Railway/Road facilities	4	2	<0.1
Area of service facilities	114	46	0.7
Agriculture Land			
Cropland	1,140	461	6.7
Pasture and Hay	56	23	0.3
Orchards and Groves	564	228	3.3
Inactive Agricultural Land	1,954	791	11.4
Rangeland			
Shrub and Brush Rangeland	9,655	3,907	56.3
Forest land			
Deciduous Forest Land	905	366	5.3
Mixed Forest Land	4	2	<0.1
Water			
Lakes	150	61	0.9
Reservoirs	32	13	0.2
Wetland			
Forested Wetland	1,056	427	6.2
Non-Forested Wetland	456	185	2.7
Total	17,141	6,937	100.0

Table 2.2-6—{Land Use Categories within 50 mi (80 km) Region}

Land Use Category	No. of Acres (ac)	No. of Hectares (ha)	Percent of Vicinity (%)
Developed (Urban or Built-up Land)			
High density	27,691	11,206	0.2
Medium density	66,246	26,809	0.5
Low density	184,053	74,484	1.4
Open space	347,279	140,539	2.7
Barren land			
Extractive	14,924	6,040	0.1
Transportation/Communications	694	281	<0.1
Agriculture Land			
Cropland	951,830	385,192	7.4
Pasture and Hay	1,485,802	601,283	11.6
Rangeland			
Shrub and Brush Rangeland	562,135	227,488	4.4
Grassland	68,917	27,890	0.5
Forest land			
Deciduous Forest Land	2,138,959	865,606	16.7
Mixed Forest Land	247,210	100,042	1.9
Evergreen forest	372,429	150,717	2.9
Water	5,236,160	2,118,999	40.9
Wetland			
Forested Wetland	1,014,827	410,686	7.9
Non-Forested Wetland	77,117	31,208	0.6
Total	12,796,273	5,178,468	100

Table 2.2-7—{Regional Land Uses near NMPNS (sq mi)}

Land Use	County										Region Total
	Cayuga	Jefferson	Lewis	Madison	Oneida	Onondaga	Ontario	Oswego	Seneca	Wayne	
Active Agriculture	901	1,363	600	655	985	540	822	430	481	673	7,450
Residential	34	48	15	30	106	139	33	44	21	36	506
Commercial	3	8	1	14	14	13	5	2	2	4	66
Industrial	4	2	1	4	7	75	7	3	2	4	109
Extractive	5	9	4	3	9	25	7	10	1	5	78
Public/semipublic	9	365	79	9	46	20	9	11	48	7	603
Recreational	5	18	5	12	24	48	11	7	10	5	145
Transportation	6	13	1	38	19	31	6	15	6	5	140
Vacant/Open Space	834	1,462	2,583	912	1,982	1,088	787	1,960	258	832	12,698
Total	1,801	3,288	3,289	1,677	3,192	1,979	1,687	2,482	829	1,571	21,795

Table 2.2-8—{Percent of Total Value of Major Agricultural Commodities within the Region of the NMPNS Site}

Commodity	Cayuga	Jefferson	Lewis	Madison	Oneida	Onondaga	Ontario	Oswego	Seneca	Wayne	Avg.
%											
Dairy Products	62	75	83	79	61	55	47	34	35	14	54.5
Vegetables	6		2	4	11	7	20	37		9	9.6
Grains and Beans		2	1		4	9	12		23	8	5.9
Cattle and Calves	8	13	7	8	8		7		15		6.6
Nursery & Greenhouse	4	1		2	8	7	5	9		12	4.8
Hay and Crops		6	5	3				4			1.8
Fruit and nuts								4	9	39	5.2
Field Crops	12										1.2
Poultry and Eggs						9					0.9
Hogs and Pigs									8		0.8
Other Products	8	3	2	4	8	13	9	12	10	18	8.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note:

Data from Year 2003 US Census of Agriculture;

Table 2.2-9—{Major Agricultural Commodities (Crops) within the Region of the NMPNS Site}

County	Corn			Hay			Wheat			Total Sales (\$1,000)
	Harvested (ac)	Yield (bu)	Production (bu)	Harvested (ac)	Yield (bu)	Production (bu)	Harvested (ac)	Yield (bu)	Production (bu)	
Cayuga	60,000	143.9	4,721,000	43,100	2.5	107,700	7,800	53	416,000	14,804
Jefferson	36,400	129.3	1,585,700	118,300	1.89	217,900	800	67	53,200	8,375
Lewis	22,200	113.6	587,800	54,400	2.1	112,900	NA	NA	NA	4,442
Madison	27,100	130.1	1,557,500	39,600	2.7	105,000	700	48	33,600	1,928
Oneida	35,400	130.8	2,586,300	56,900	2.3	133,200	1,400	55	76,800	3,393
Onondaga	40,800	138.5	3,262,500	23,000	2.5	57,500	4,900	47	229,900	7,419
Ontario	39,800	144.1	3,545,200	31,000	2.2	686,700	11,900	53	633,200	10,463
Oswego	7,400	114.2	361,100	28,300	1.7	49,400	300	49	14,600	1,210
Seneca	28,900	146.3	3,179,000	22,700	2.5	57,100	8,900	54	479,400	10,348
Wayne	31,800	142.7	3,181,300	17,000	2.5	42,300	5,200	51	263,900	8,970
Total	329,800	1,333.5	24,567,400	434,300	23	1,569,700	41,900	477	2,200,600	71,352

Note:

Data from Year 2003 US Census of Agriculture; Total Sales is of crops including corn, hay, grains and dry bean products.

Table 2.2-10—{Major Agricultural Commodities (Cattle and Milk) within the Region of the NMPNS Site}

County	Cattle		Milk			Total Sales (\$1000)
	Total No. of Cattle	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Annual Avg. Milk Cows (No. heads)	Avg. Production per Cow (lbs)	Total Milk Production (mil. Tons)
Cayuga	58,800	2,100	29,000	30,000	20,300	610
Jefferson	68,000	3,800	32,800	32,600	17,500	571
Lewis	50,000	800	26,500	26,600	17,100	456
Madison	44,500	1,400	21,700	21,600	16,900	365
Oneida	47,100	1,600	23,100	22,500	18,700	420
Onondaga	35,000	1,100	18,300	18,100	19,800	358
Ontario	35,700	1,900	15,800	15,500	19,700	306
Oswego	13,800	1,600	5,300	5,200	15,400	80
Seneca	19,700	1,600	6,700	6,400	17,800	114
Wayne	18,400	1,300	6,600	6,900	21,400	148
Total	391,000	17,200	185,800	185,400	184,600	3,428
						489,672

Note:

Data from Year 2003 US Census of Agriculture (USDA, 2007); Total Sales is including cattle and calves and dairy products; Beef cows are total number of cows on farms.

Table 2.2-11—{Recreational Areas in the 50 mi (80 km) Region of the NMPNS Site}

Recreational Park	Distance to NMPNS		Dir.	County	Size		Activities/Facilities	Total Capacity (No. of people)	Visitor Count
	(mi)	(km)			(ac)	(ha)			
Selkirk Shores	9	15	NE	Oswego	980	397	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, hiking	3,646	305,000
Battle Island	10	16	S	Oswego	235	95	Golfing, fishing, hiking	303	40,000
Frenchman's Island	26	42	SW	Oswego	26	11	Fishing, hiking, picnicking, boating	100	na
Fair Haven Beach	18	29	NE	Cayuga	845	342	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing	6,247	352,000
Southwick Beach	19	30	NE	Jefferson	472	191	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing	4,401	70,000
Wescott Beach	29	47	NE	Jefferson	319	129	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing	4,494	72,000
Long Point	36	58	NE	Jefferson	23	9	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing	754	9,000
Cedar Point	48	77	NE	Jefferson	48	19	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing	1,853	60,000
Burnham Point	45	73	NE	Jefferson	12	5	Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, playground, fishing	553	15,000
Whetstone Gulf	48	77	ENE	Lewis	2,000	809	Camping, picnicking, hiking	1,981	28,000
Chittenango Falls	47	76	ENE	Madison	183	74	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, playground	699	115,000
Verona Beach	42	67	SE	Madison	1,735	702	Picnicking, swimming	4,374	305,000
Lock 23-Brewerton SSE	21	34	SSE	Onondaga	na	na	Picnicking, swimming, boating	119	na
Green Lakes	39	62	SSE	Onondaga	1,101	446	Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing, playground	3,361	1,015,000
Clark Reservation	39	63	SSE	Onondaga	290	117	Picnicking, hiking, playground	1,255	356,000
Cayuga Lake	45	73	SSW	Seneca	135	55	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, playground	3,270	129,000
Chimney Bluffs	30	49	WSW	Wayne	597	242	Camping, Picnicking, swimming, boating, playground	1,036	30,000

Table 2.2-12—{Lake Ontario Commercial Landings (lbs) by year- (1971 - 1988) }
Data from NMFS
(Page 1 of 2)

Species	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Alewife (Alosa pseudoharengus)		4																
American eel (Anguilla rostrata)	38973	25768	40355	51075	30001	40817	17628	42303	40113	65915	95304	86451	3340	2096	3734	8259	7792	3151
Blue pike ¹				5														
Bowfin	332	714	584	80		5	179		322			70						200
Brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis)				2														
Brown bullhead	50742	69344	52449	73522	49929	30740	45923	38141	26449	34404	30727	40126	28386	19238	38161	51344	49873	48630
Brown trout (Salmo trutta)				2	20	2	4	5		4	42	2	2	6	6	2		
Burbot (Lota lota)				1			6			36	15	26	18	143	55	207	1131	67
Carp	57380	28255	19229	17110	1562	5636	2604	766	228	7766	2088	2735	760	812	969	66	841	20
Channel catfish	4733	1968	2598	3308	988	2973	1383		1091	3171	5701	4092	562	511	968	482	5272	264
Chinook salmon				2							1	8		1				
Chubs		2									9	10			9			
Cisco	424	181	366	74	50	53				60	2	14	39	21	20	13	15	21
Coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)		4		26	25	3		8		1	1		1		1			5
Crappies	5693	10803	9112	7370	3362	3468	2934	1352	1363	1662	1699	2777	2334	3702	4369	2704	2031	1640
Freshwater drum	389	84	137	538	538	424	447		331	583	1152	398	210	973	686	1682	1054	2426
Gar		17		31						249	3							
Gizzard shad	15				400		31			15139	3664		500	100				
Goldfish		6																
Lake sturgeon			23															
Lake trout					15		3	21		25	62	55	10	69	69	57	50	14
Lake whitefish	423	256	226	132		8						2	39	15	22	46	20	83
Northern pike		624	294	4110						3802	379	565	560	111	176	20	862	804
Paddlefish																		
Rainbow smelt	2795	8445	5727	7310	18790	12285	13175	44457	10400			14					3	
Rainbow trout				1		3		3		1	1	5	3	1	2			2
Rock bass	13021	15811	22355	13642	14847	8658	12089	10293	5112	13925	10897	13608	6606	5049	5127	4800	2954	2288

Table 2.2-12—{Lake Ontario Commercial Landings (lbs) by year- (1971 - 1988) }
Data from NMFS
(Page 2 of 2)

Species	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Sauger																		
Silver redhorse											10							
Smallmouth bass	3901	6666	1681	2168	2560	600	467	231	196	1058	1634	2294	741	682	822	329	219	142
Splake (brook trout x lake trout)				2		4						1						
Suckers	2434	9618	12167	7284	2850	4122	5000	6032	3081	8891	5898	7008	5309	3452	3327	2079	2428	1013
Sunfish and bass	14205	14837	19230	14309	13551	7524	9576	6299	5565	6346	4855	7672	4278	5523	8475	6453	2174	3734
Walleye	290	553	936	841	347	511	751	4279	177	1284	573	367	61	97	19	16	64	384
White bass		298	1568	406		169	205		154	288	723	237	30	143	46	114	23	2
White perch	84989	48650	53603	81170	35058	50808	70778	24034	18763	38051	37138	53612	27341	33603	66869	42500	42992	16119
White sucker (Catostomus commersoni)																		
Yellow perch	30625	87334	63886	48396	60646	61536	51255	14046	22860	30619	47634	89853	124171	161532	220713	140232	107663	57942
Total	311364	330242	306526	332917	235539	230349	234438	192270	136205	233280	250212	312002	205301	237880	354645	261405	227461	138951

Note:

1 Species extinct

Table 2.2-13—{Lake Ontario Commercial Landings (lbs) by year- (1989 - 2005) }
Data from NMFS
(Page 1 of 2)

Species	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alewife (Alosa pseudoharengus)																	
American eel (Anguilla rostrata)	7777	2190	13370	2130	559	1567	519	1937									
Blue pike ¹																	
Bowfin			1125	872		696		675									
Brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis)																	
Brown bullhead	53279	61972	43099	29193	20763	25320	13166	15531			6744	5790	5875	3970	4815	2525	1040
Brown trout (Salmo trutta)	2	1	2														
Burbot (Lota lota)	60	46	105	80	230	49	629	505									
Carp	624	1073	1069	531	530	535	84	582									
Channel catfish	1994	3748	1292	808	4966	583	1252	6046									
Chinook salmon	1	1	1														
Chubs			21		71	12											
Cisco	28	49	50	146	16	9	196	398									
Coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)		1	1														
Crappies	2363	4008	4572	1434	1365	2408	950	1211			205	308					
Freshwater drum	7063	5699	2920	876	4326	4501	2163	4043									
Gar																	
Gizzard shad		109															
Goldfish																	
Lake sturgeon				1													
Lake trout	228	60	41	22	5												
Lake whitefish	78	43	3	42	44	205	317	351									
Northern pike	615	2927	2635	3067	1930	1315	145	1605									
Paddlefish		20															
Rainbow smelt					1												
Rainbow trout	23		28	36													
Rock bass	2546	3204	24182	2492	1300	912	1516	1444			233	280	15				
Sauger						3											
Silver redhorse																	

Table 2.2-13—{Lake Ontario Commercial Landings (lbs) by year- (1989 - 2005) }
Data from NMFS
(Page 2 of 2)

Species	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Smallmouth bass	841	2252	1977	1243	10	314											
Splake (brook trout x lake trout)																	
Suckers	2702	3539	15981	1957	2322	3583	2132	3427									
Sunfish and bass	6256	5404	15337	1903	2295	2468	719	2868			2064	3571					
Walleye	1691	1438	12565	543	754	943	427	1858					16				
White bass	70	105	2	7	12	14	55	5									
White perch	13546	11759	12035	19391	16778	15638	1753	3086			13	383	442				
White sucker (Catostomus commersoni)			6														
Yellow perch	36935	44821	96819	33710	22094	31176	39304	33885			38875	59928	40323	37113	6153	37066	6354
Total	138722	154469	249238	100484	80371	92251	65327	79457			48134	70260	46671	41083	10968	39591	7394

Note:

- 1 Species extinct

Table 2.2-14—{Salmon River Harvest Estimates 1984-2005}

Year	Survey Dates	Species			
		Chinook Salmon	Coho Salmon	Rainbow Trout	Brown Trout
1984	Sept.-Nov.	83784		8359	
1989	Aug 17-Dec 4	69200		4350	
1992	Sept 3-Nov 1	55900			
1997	Oct 20- Nov 30			554	
1998	Oct 19-Nov 29			523	
1999	Oct 18-Nov 28			1010	
2000	Oct 16-Nov 26			806	
2001	Oct 15-Nov 25			746	
2002	Oct 21-Dec 1			555	
2003	Oct 20-Nov 30			357	
2004	Sept 7-Nov 28			1314	
2005	Sept 6-Nov 30	25998	2177	1441	542

Table 2.2-15—{Catch of Major Sport Species (April-September) in Eastern Lake Ontario 1985-2005}

Species	Harvest Estimates (fish #) By Year.										
	1985-1995 ¹	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Coho salmon	4581	4723	4116	5746	4716	3796	4553	962	2380	2270	3115
Chinook salmon	29476	20551	23241	19091	18902	14436	17268	10467	16122	31636	38510
Rainbow trout	10868	9461	5521	3256	2011	2673	4513	652	2533	3984	1818
Atlantic salmon	378	69	92	70	113	0	0	62	0	19	15
Brown trout	38991	18374	21786	24230	15650	23221	21154	12473	18123	12890	18755
Lake trout	37636	13442	8419	7227	8999	4931	5598	7382	2648	2708	1994
Smallmouth bass	40093	25254	28958	42102	76955	69387	53861	37725	58472	33697	30262
Yellow perch	4128	5983	4513	4801	13566	5255	6125	4210	6397	14810	5207
Walleye	260	576	2838	1352	340	420	401	822	539	322	2465

Note:

- 1 Species harvest estimates for 1985-1995 are averages taken from harvest estimates during that time period

Table 2.2-16—{Catch of other fish species harvested in Lake Ontario (entire Lake) 1985-2005}

Species	Harvest Estimates (fish #) By Year.										
	1985-1995 ¹	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
American eel	13										
alewife	47			57	24		42				31
brown bullhead	163			28	15		336			70	
white perch	3309						53		149		
white bass	583		40	176							
other species	7021	1849	2132	1663	2983	1380	2506	1679	6451	3933	11548

Note:

- 1 Species harvest estimates for 1985-1995 are averages taken from harvest estimates during that time period

Table 2.2-17—{Salmon and Trout Harvests from Tributaries of Eastern Lake Ontario, 2005}

Water Body	Survey Dates	Chinook Salmon	Species Harvested (# fish)		Brown Trout
			Coho Salmon	Rainbow Trout	
South Sandy Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	5510	0	22	0
Black River	Sept 19-Nov 30	4797	0	0	1611
Oswego River	Sept 19-Nov 30	3943	13	193	173
North Sandy Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	1364	105	325	42
Catfish Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	1270	0	0	92
Mill Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	713	0	0	0
Little Salmon River	Sept 19-Nov 30	715	0	0	0
Sterling Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	257	0	0	0
Little Sandy Creek	Sept 6-Nov 30	160	0	3	0
Stoney Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	124	0	0	0
Ninemile Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	0	0	0	15
Bear Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	38	0	0	106
Grindstone Creek	Sept 19-Nov 30	3	0	0	0
Salmon River	Sept 6-Nov 30	25998	2177	1441	542

Note:

Data from NYSDEC 2005 Lake Ontario Annual Report: Section 10. Rivers were determined to be approximately within 50 mi from NMPNS based on a comparison of figure 2.1-1 from Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, Unit 2 Environmental Report, Supplement 6, March, 1984 (NMP, 1984) and 2005 Annual Report Bureau of Fisheries Lake Ontario Unit & St. Lawrence River Unit to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission's Lake Ontario Committee New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Figure 1 (NYSDEC, 2006a)

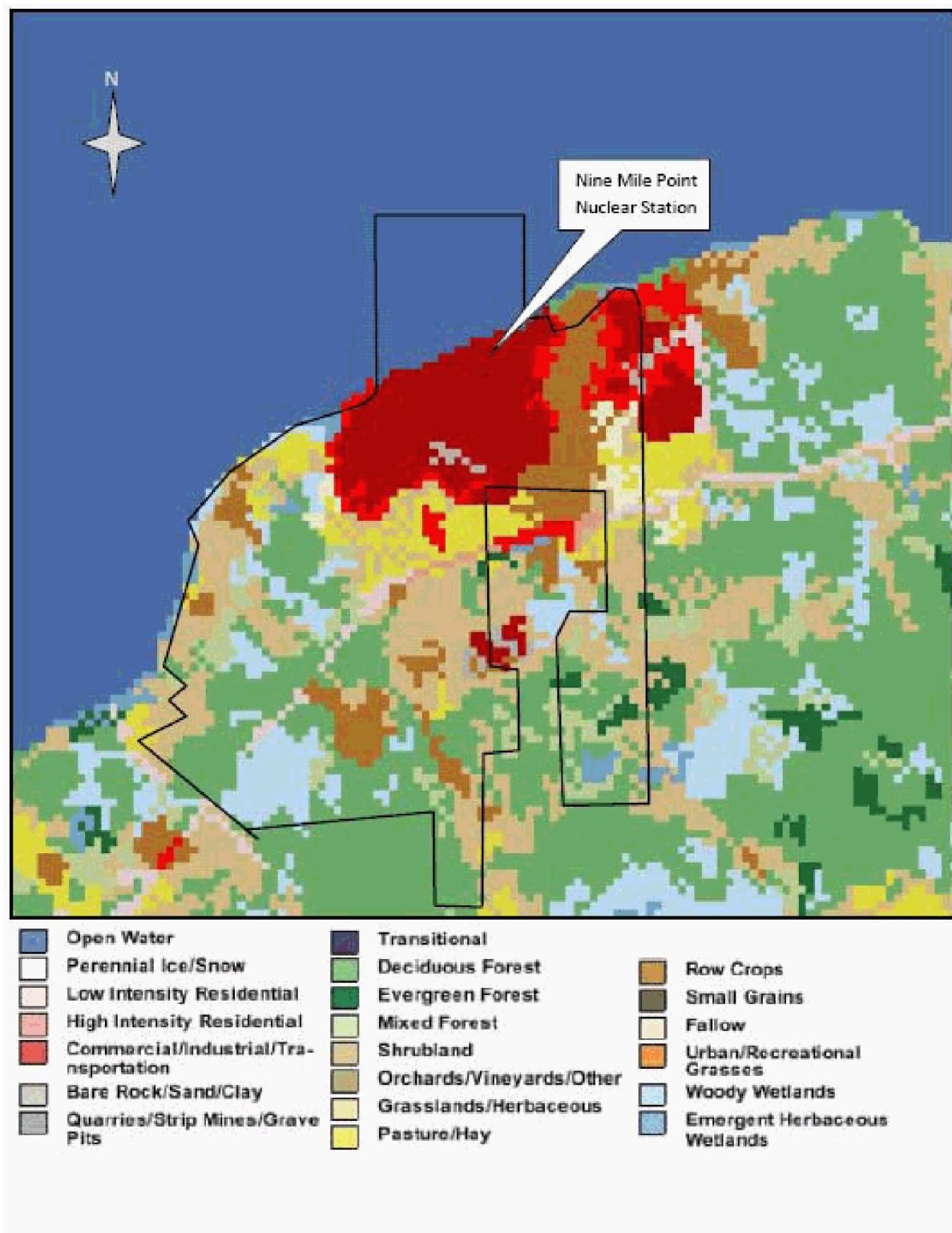
Figure 2.2-1—{Land Use at the Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Site}

Figure 2.2-2—{Land Use within 6 mi (10 km) of NMPNS}

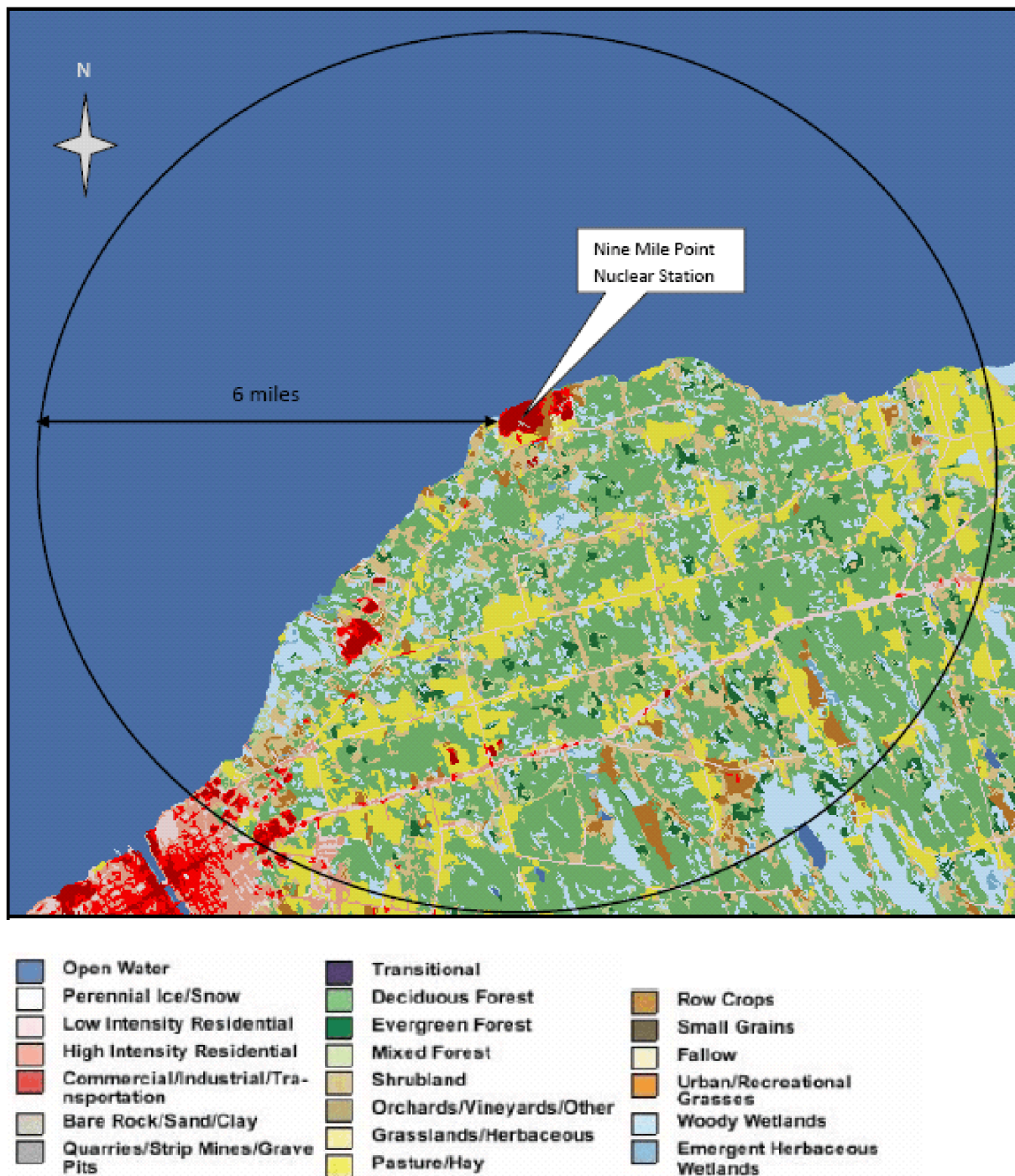


Figure 2.2-3—{Topographic Map of the NMPNS Site}

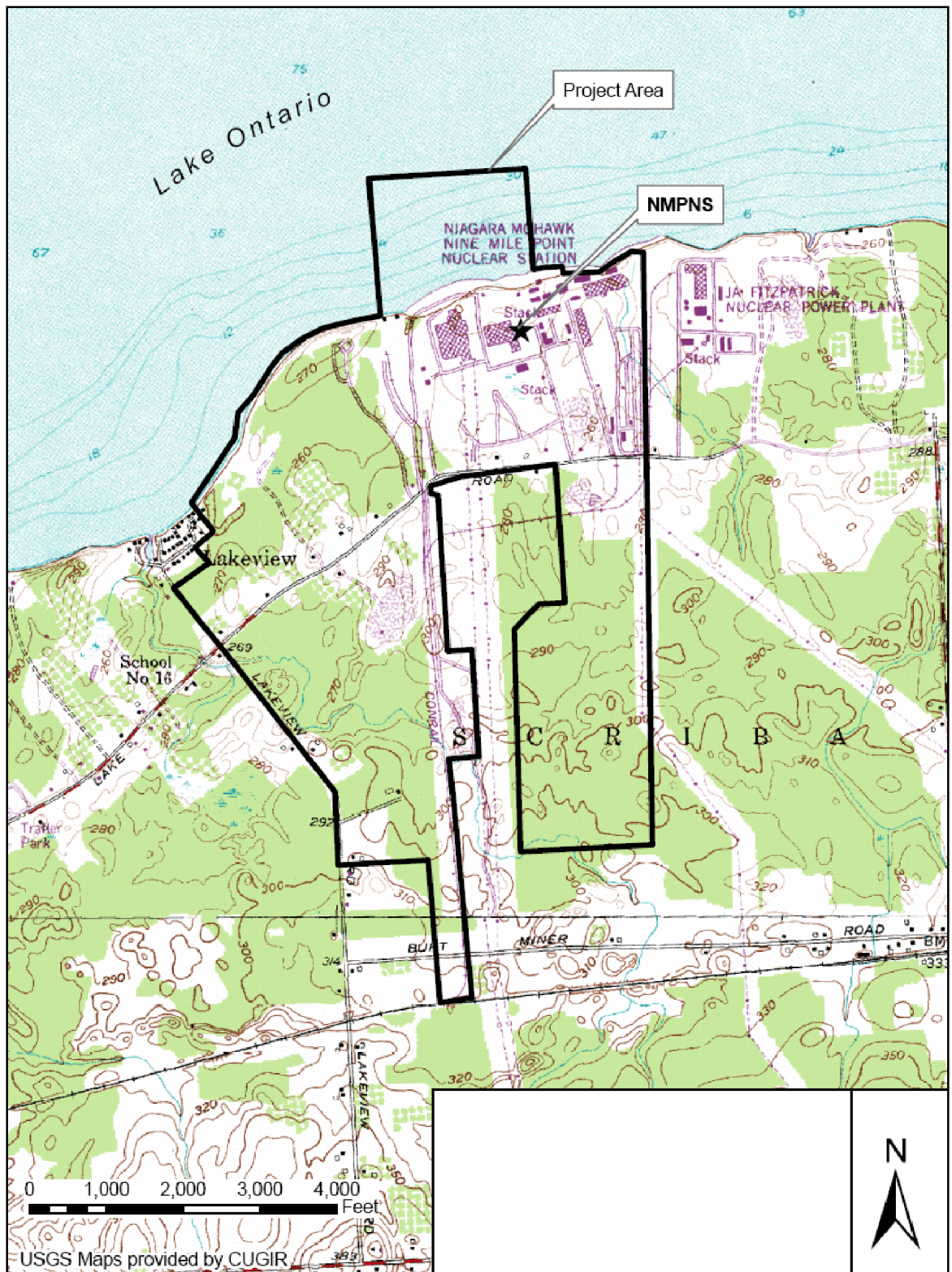


Figure 2.2-4—{Recreational Parklands within the 6 mi (10 km) of NMPNS}

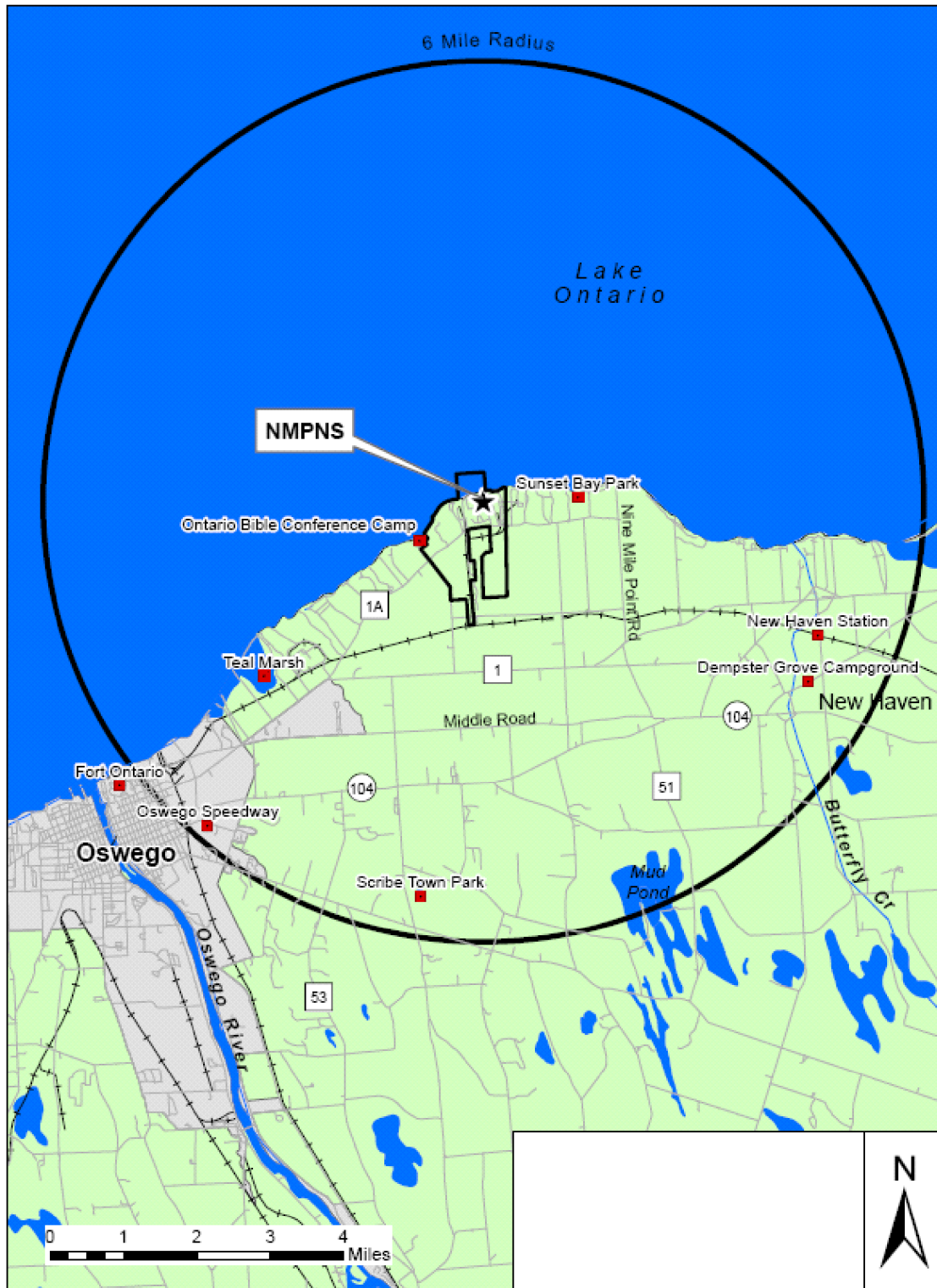


Figure 2.2-5—{Major Transportation Routes within 6 mi (10 km) of the NMP3NPP Site}

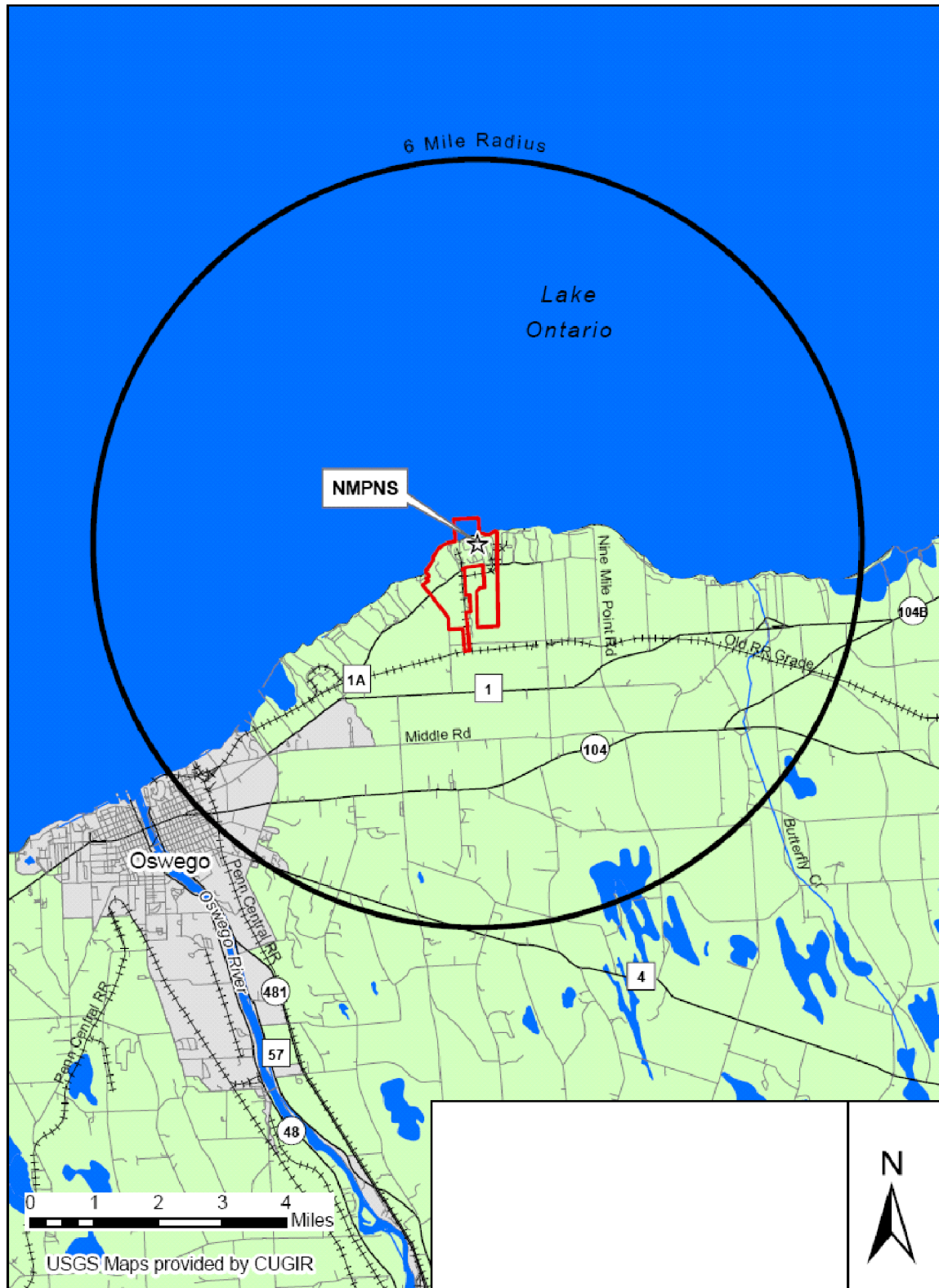


Figure 2.2-6—{Transmission Corridors Associated with NMPNS}

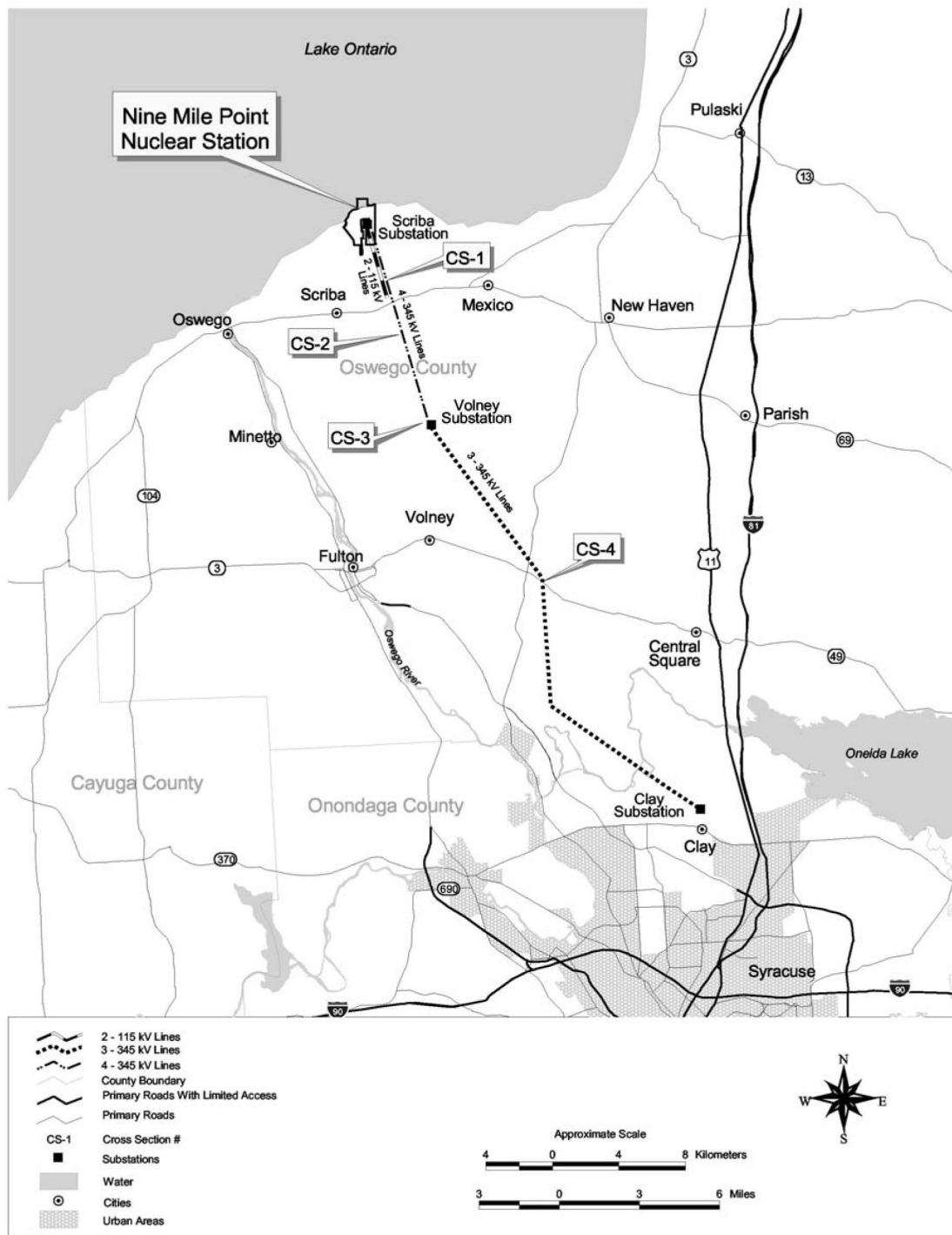


Figure 2.2-7—{Land Use within the Vicinity of the Transmission Corridors}

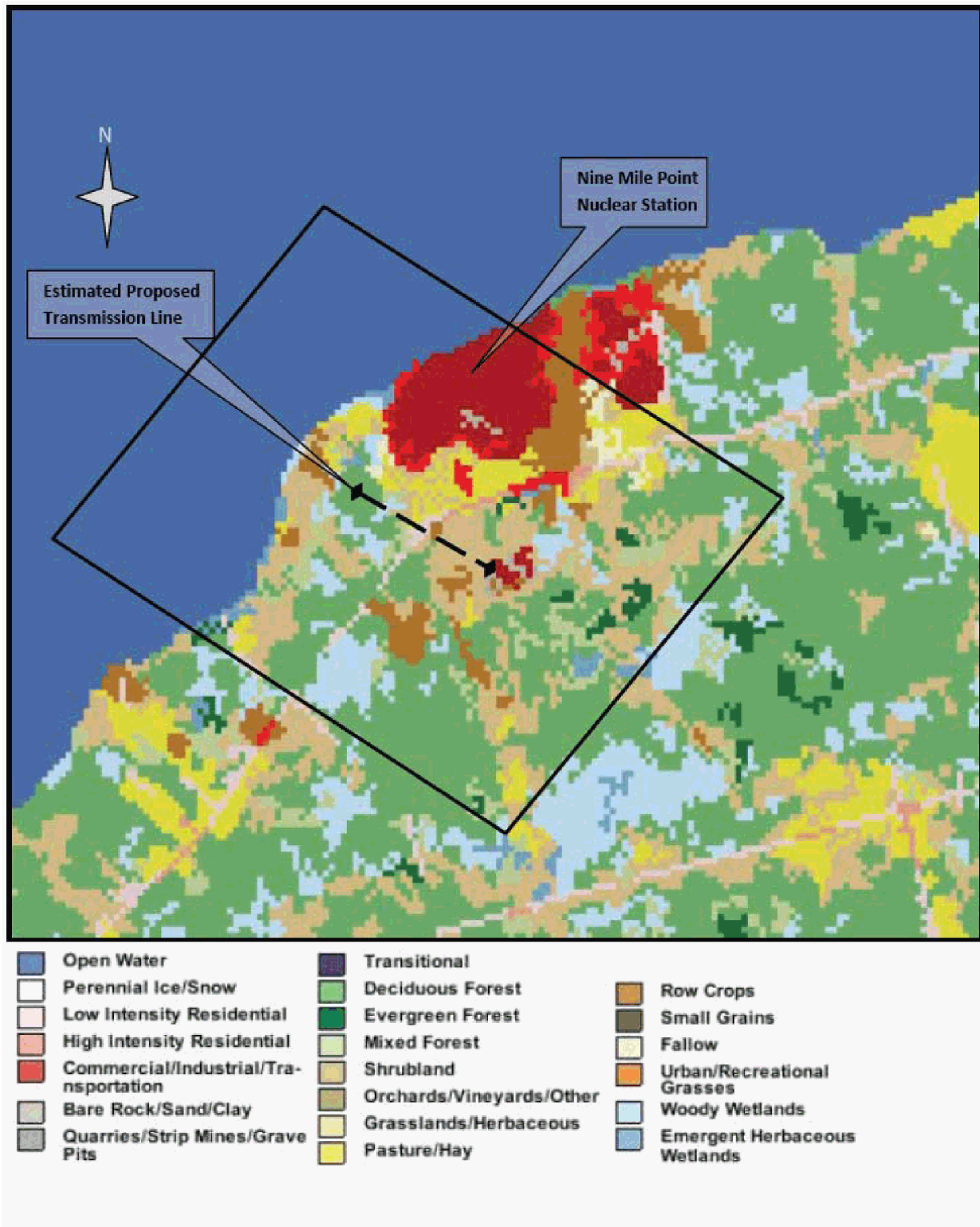


Figure 2.2-8—{Land Use within the 50 mi (80 km) Region of the NMPNS Site}

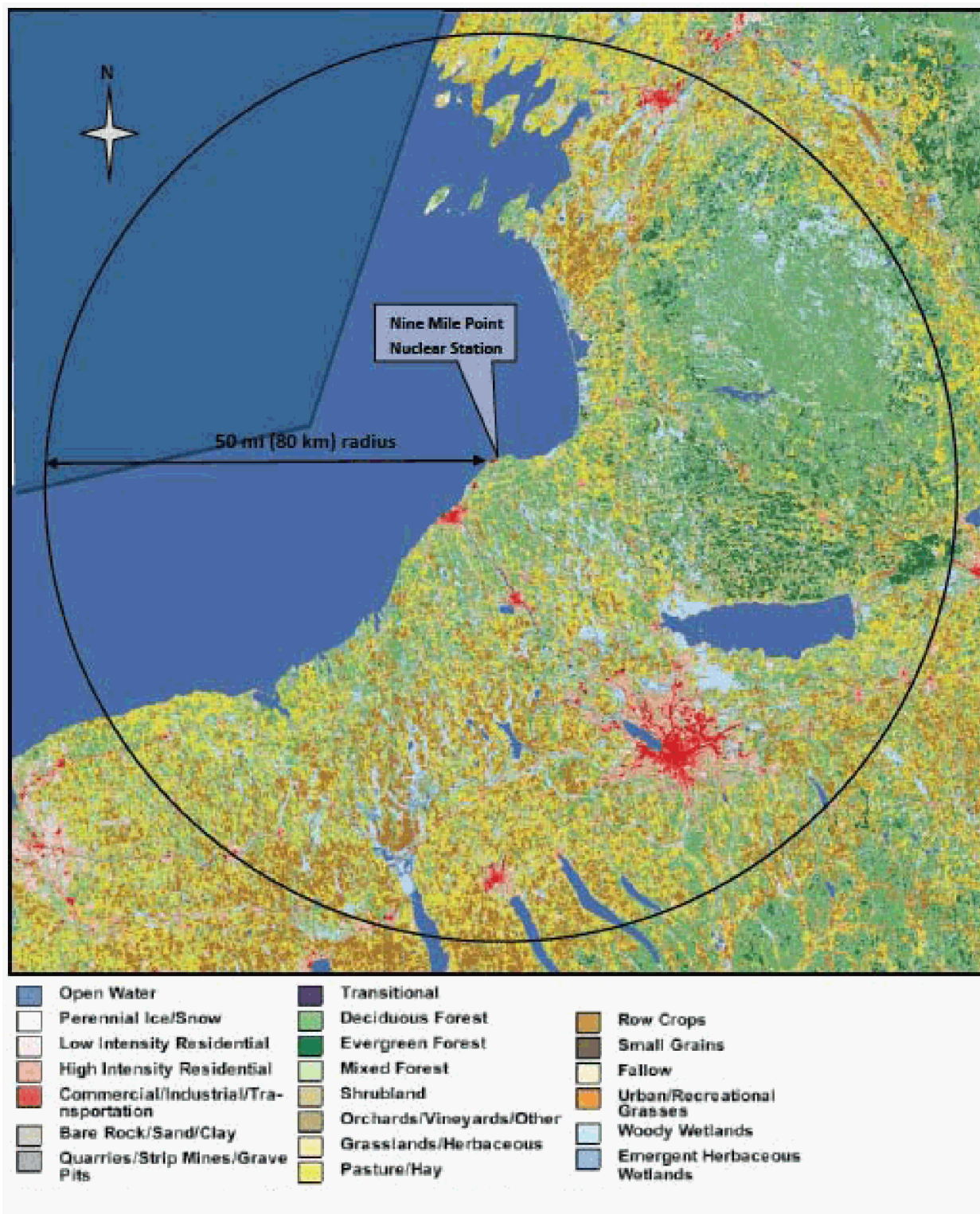


Figure 2.2-9—{Major Transportation Routes within the 50 mi (80 km) Region of the NMPNS Site}



Figure 2.2-10—{Public Lands within the 50 mi (80 km) Region of the NMPNS}