

NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT



**NEW ENGLAND
CLEAN ENERGY
CONNECT**



**CENTRAL MAINE
POWER**

Starks, Maine

Application for Permit Site Plan Review, Shoreland Zoning, and Floodplain Management

**Section 3006 High Voltage Direct Current
Transmission Line Construction (320kV)**

February 27, 2020

**NECEC Site Plan Review, Shoreland Zoning, and Floodplain
Management Permit Applications**

submitted to

Starks, Maine

prepared for

**Central Maine Power Company
NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT
83 Edison Drive, Augusta, Maine 04336**

2/27/2020

prepared by

**Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.
Portland, Maine**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The New England Clean Energy Connect (“NECEC” or the “Project”), proposed by Central Maine Power Company (“CMP”), is as an “Essential Service” under the Town of Starks Shoreland Zoning Ordinance. The Planning Board determined during a pre-application conference held on December 16, 2019 that the NECEC requires Site Plan approval from the Planning Board (the “Board”), and that the proposed development should be classified as a Major Development. As previously noted, CMP disagrees with both of these determinations, and objects to them for the record. The Site Plan Review application form is attached at Exhibit 1. In addition, those portions of the Project within the shoreland zone require approval from the Planning Board under the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance. The Project crosses one area designated as a Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) Flood Zone and thus requires approval from the Code Enforcement Officer (“CEO”) and review by the Planning Board under Floodplain Management Ordinance articles II, III, V, VI, and VIII.

The Project does not involve any new permanent roadways or new driveway entrances onto public roadways. All access points will be temporary and restored after construction, as described in the Site Plan Review application (Section 3.0), so the Project does not need review or approval by the Planning Board under the Road and Utility Structures Ordinance for the Town of Starks.

Permit applications to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (“USACE”) under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (“MDEP”) under the Site Location of Development Act (“Site Law”) and the Natural Resources Protection Act (“NRPA”), were submitted in September 2017 and are under review by those agencies. A Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) was issued by the Maine Public Utilities Commission (“MPUC”) on May 3, 2019. Additionally, a Presidential Permit application seeking approval for the international border crossing in Beattie Township was submitted in July 2017 to the United States Department of Energy (“USDOE”).

2.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Overview

CMP proposes to construct the NECEC, a High Voltage Direct Current (“HVDC”) transmission line and related facilities capable of delivering up to 1,200 megawatts (“MW”) of electric generation from the Canadian border to the ISO-New England electric grid. The Project was proposed in response to the Request for Proposals for Long-Term Contracts for Clean Energy Projects dated March 31, 2017 and issued by the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources and the Electric Distribution Companies of Massachusetts.

The proposed Project is composed of the following components:

Segments 1, 2, & 3 – HVDC Components and Associated Upgrades

- New 145.1-mile +/-320kV HVDC transmission line from the Canadian border to a new direct current to alternating current (DC to AC) converter station located north of Merrill Road in Lewiston, including a crossing beneath the upper Kennebec River via horizontal directional drilling;
- New 1.2-mile 345kV HVAC transmission line from the new Merrill Road Converter Station in Lewiston to the existing Larrabee Road Substation in Lewiston;
- Partial rebuild of 0.8 mile of 34.5kV Section 72 AC transmission line outside of the Larrabee Road Substation in Lewiston to make room in the corridor for the new 1.2-mile 345kV HVAC transmission line;
- New +/- 320kV HVDC to 345kV HVAC 1,200MW Merrill Road Converter Station in Lewiston; and
- Addition of 345kV HVAC transmission line terminal at the existing Larrabee Road Substation in Lewiston.

Segment 4 – 345kV STATCOM Substation and 115kV Rebuilds

- New 345kV +/-200MVAR STATCOM (a voltage support device) at new Fickett Road Substation in Pownal;
- New 0.3-mile 345kV HVAC transmission line from the existing Surowiec Substation in Pownal to the proposed new Fickett Road Substation in Pownal;
- Rebuild 16.1 miles of 115kV Section 64 AC transmission line from the existing Larrabee Road Substation in Lewiston to the existing Surowiec Substation in Pownal; and
- Rebuild 9.3 miles of 115kV Section 62 AC transmission line from the existing Crowley’s Substation in Lewiston to the existing Surowiec Substation in Pownal.

Segment 5 – New 345kV Transmission Line and Associated Rebuilds

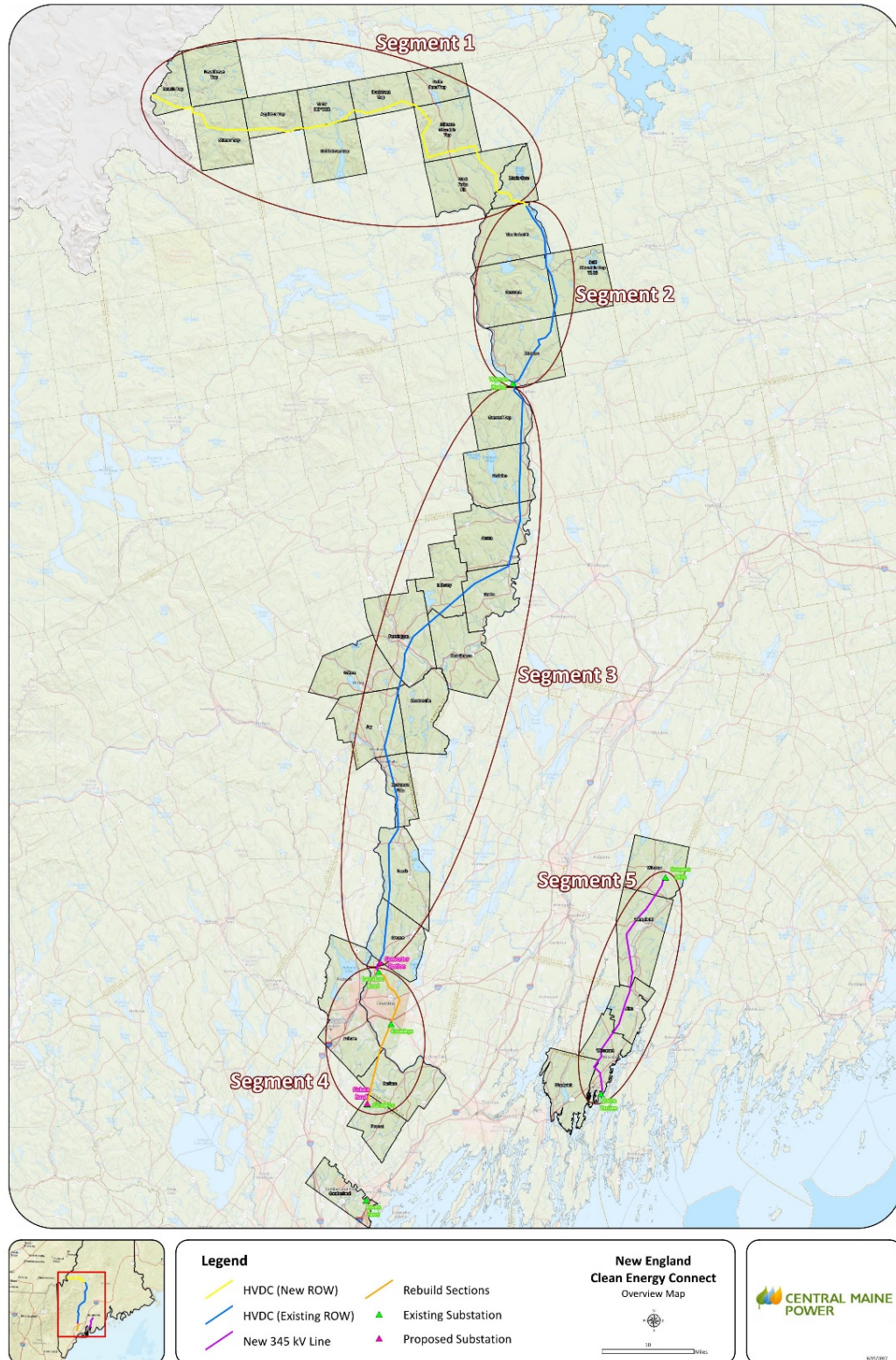
- New 26.5-mile 345kV HVAC transmission line from the existing Coopers Mills Substation in Windsor to the existing Maine Yankee Substation in Wiscasset;
- Partial rebuild of 0.3 mile of 345kV Section 3025 HVAC transmission line between Larrabee Road Substation in Lewiston and Coopers Mills Substation in Windsor;
- Partial rebuild of 0.8 mile of 345kV Section 392 HVAC transmission line between Maine Yankee Substation in Wiscasset and Coopers Mills Substation in Windsor; and

- Partial rebuild of 0.8 mile each of 115kV Section 60 and 88 outside of Coopers Mills Substation.

Additional equipment installation and upgrades will be required at Larrabee Road Substation (Lewiston), Crowley's Substation (Lewiston), Surowiec Substation (Pownal), Raven Farm Substation (Cumberland), Coopers Mills Substation (Windsor), and Maine Yankee Substation (Wiscasset).

A Project scope map, dividing the Project into segments for ease of reference, is provided in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1: Project Overview Map



2.2 Project Description in Starks

The proposed transmission line extends for approximately 6 miles from the border of Industry northeasterly through Starks and into Anson (See Figure 2-2 below). The portion of the Project located in Starks involves the construction of a new 320kV HVDC electric transmission line known as Section 3006. This proposed transmission line will be co-located within an existing CMP corridor adjacent to existing transmission line Section 63. This portion of the Project will be built entirely on land that CMP owns in fee, and CMP will not need to acquire additional land in Starks. CMP provided proof of title, right or interest with its Site Inventory and Analysis to the Planning Board on January 22, 2020. See also Exhibit 2 of this application for a List of Abutters.

Thirty three (33) new poles (transmission line support poles), with an average height of 100 feet, will be installed as part of the Project in Starks. Project Scope and Natural Resource maps are provided in Exhibit 3 and existing and proposed transmission line configuration cross-sections are provided in Exhibit 4. Twenty-seven (27) of the poles in Starks will be single pole, self-weathering steel that will be “direct embedded” into the ground (i.e., no foundations). Six (6) will be two-pole self-weathering steel structures, five of which will be direct embedded, and one will be on a concrete foundation. In Starks, with the exception of the areas surrounding the existing Starks Substation, the existing transmission line corridor traverses primarily undeveloped land and forested area.

No new substation facilities are proposed in Starks. The existing CMP corridor will be widened by 75 feet on land owned by CMP to accommodate the new Section 3006. Widening of the existing corridor will involve tree cutting totaling approximately 46 acres in Starks. There will be approximately 40 square feet of disturbance at each single pole location and 160 square feet of disturbance at each two-pole structure location. In Starks, there will be no direct wetland impacts associated with new pole placement.

Temporary access roads will be used within CMP’s corridor to access tree cutting activities and pole installation. Timber mats will be used to cross wetlands and to fully span streams in order to protect natural resources. No in-stream work is proposed. Access roads and temporary structure preparation areas will be restored to pre-construction conditions and revegetated.

CMP has developed procedures to avoid and minimize adverse environmental impacts during construction, operation, and maintenance of transmission lines. These procedures, which CMP uses as part of all transmission line and substation projects, were developed in consultation with the MDEP and updated as part of the NECEC proposal and demonstrates that the NECEC meets the applicable Town of Starks approval standards. They are as follows:

- *NECEC Plan for Protection of Sensitive Natural Resources During Initial Vegetation Clearing* (“Vegetation Clearing Plan” or “VCP”) (Exhibit 5)
- *NECEC Post Construction Vegetation Maintenance Plan* (“Vegetation Maintenance Plan” or “VMP”) (Exhibit 6)

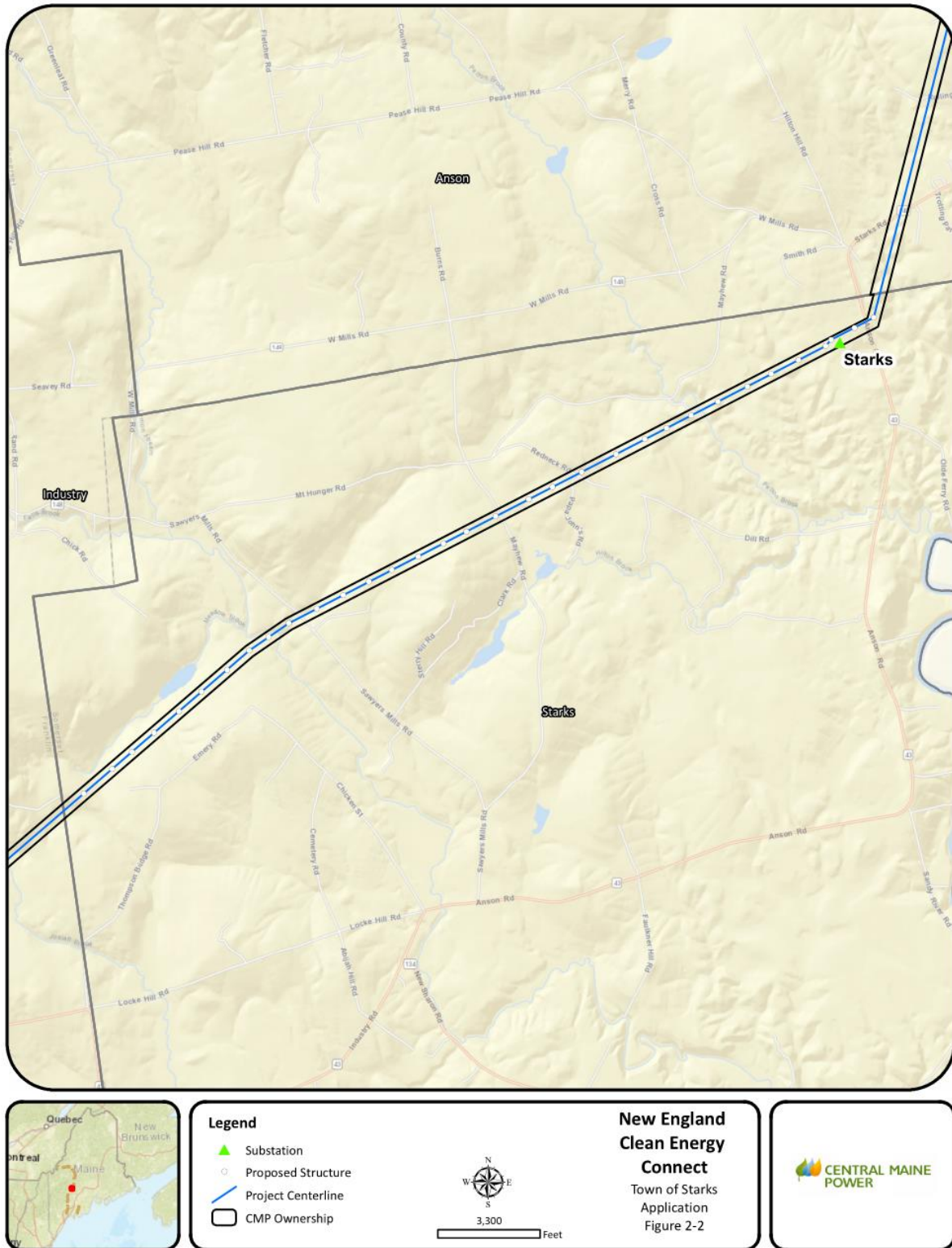
These two foregoing plans are also collectively referred to as CMP’s “Vegetation Management Plans,” and include strict performance standards applicable to the use of mechanized equipment

and initial vegetation control practices to prepare the corridor for construction activities and for long-term maintenance of the transmission corridor in an early successional (scrub/shrub) habitat condition.

- *Environmental Guidelines for Construction and Maintenance Activities on Transmission Line and Substation Projects* (“Environmental Guidelines”) (Exhibit 7). These guidelines were developed in consultation with the MDEP and are based on MDEP’s Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs and MDEP’s Chapter 500 and contain specific Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) appropriate for electric transmission line and substation construction.
- *CMP’s Environmental Control Requirements for CMP Contractors and Subcontractors - Oil and Hazardous Material and Waste* (“Environmental Control Requirements”) (Exhibit 8). This contingency plan establishes a set of minimum requirements for spill prevention and response. The procedures have proven effective for preventing spills and providing rapid spill response if spills occur.

Additionally, during the MPUC’s CPCN proceedings, CMP committed to outreach and communications regarding fire and medical support related to the construction and operation of the NECEC. CMP will review fire and medical support issues in meetings with code enforcement officers and planning officials, and in planning board proceedings. This will include a summary of discussions with local fire and emergency response personnel regarding the record of past fire and safety events on the corridor, an assessment of locally available resources, and any additional provisions that have been added to the bidding documents or resources that will be provided to support local emergency response.

Figure 2-2: Map of Starks



3.0 SITE PLAN REVIEW APPLICATION

The Planning Board determined during a pre-application conference held on December 16, 2019 that the Project requires Site Plan approval from the Planning Board. Additionally, the Planning Board determined that the Project is classified as a Major Development, as provided in Section 5.1.2(E) and defined in Section 5.2 of the Site Plan Review Ordinance, which requires a Site Inventory and Analysis prior to the submission of the Site Plan Review. This Site Inventory and Analysis document was submitted on January 22, 2020.

The following discussion describes the Project's compliance with the Site Plan Review Ordinance for the Town of Starks (March 9, 2019) Section 6 – Submission Requirements and the Approval Standards and Criteria set forth in Section 7. The Site Plan Review application is attached as Exhibit 1.

Section 6 - Submission Requirements

The following section addresses the Submission Requirements found in Section 6 of the Site Plan Review Ordinance for the Town of Starks, Maine.

6.2 All Developments: Site Plan Review Submission Requirements

6.2.1. Application for Major Developments will not be accepted until the review of the Site inventory and analysis is completed.

CMP submitted a Site Inventory and Analysis to the Town of Starks Planning Board on January 22, 2020. The Planning Board reviewed the Site Inventory and Analysis and CMP's requested waivers at a Planning Board meeting on February 5, 2020. The Board determined that the Site Inventory and Analysis was complete and voted on the requests for waivers. On February 7, 2020, the Board provided the meeting minutes from the February 5 meeting and notified CMP that it may proceed with submitting the formal Site Plan Review application. This correspondence is attached in Exhibit 9.

6.2.2. All submissions shall be submitted in both paper copy, and in electronic format that can be accessed by the general public from the Town's website.

An electronic file and eight paper copies of this application were filed with this submission.

6.2.3. All Applications for site plan review must contain the following information:

A. A fully executed and signed copy of the application for site plan review

See Exhibit 1.

B. Evidence of payment of the application and technical review fees

A copy of the check payment is included in Exhibit 10. During the February 5 Planning Board meeting, the Board voted to waive the \$1,000 deposit for legal and technical review.

C. Eight copies of written materials and maps

See Project narrative above in Section 1.0 and 2.0 (NECEC Site Plan Review, Shoreland Zoning, and Floodplain Management Permit Applications) and Project Scope and Natural Resource maps in Exhibit 3.

With its submission of the Site Inventory and Analysis, CMP made a request for waiver of the scale requirement of not more than 100 feet per inch. The Board voted to waive this requirement at the February 5 Planning Board meeting. See Exhibit 9 for the Meeting Minutes.

D. General Information

1. See Exhibit 1 for the record owner's and the applicant's information.
2. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps for the required setbacks and buffers, if applicable.
3. See Exhibit 2 for a list of property owners within 1,500 feet.
4. See Figure 2-2, showing the general location of the site within the town.
5. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps.
6. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps.
7. Please refer to the NECEC's Site Inventory and Analysis, provided to the Planning Board on January 22, 2020, for CMP's Proof of Title, Right, or Interest.
8. The Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps were prepared by Burns & McDonnell Engineering, with engineering design by Power Engineers. Natural resources surveys were performed by Power Engineers and Boyle Associates.
9. See Section 7.20, below.

E. Existing Conditions

1. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps for the location of the Shoreland Zoning Districts.

2. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps for CMP's ownership boundaries. CMP's surveyors have conducted a centerline survey to establish the location of the new transmission line centerline. These locations have been clearly marked with grade stakes and/or flagging. CMP's property is 400 feet wide in Starks, as shown on the cross sections and detailed maps (Exhibits 3 and 4). The new transmission line and associated tree clearing will occur in the center of the 400 foot wide property. Additionally, an approximately 100 foot vegetated strip will be retained outside the 75 feet to be cleared on the western limit of CMP's ownership. Thus, there will be no possibility of encroaching on abutting property owners. This information is sufficient to establish, on the ground, all property boundaries.
3. Not applicable. The Project will not use existing sewer and water mains, culverts and drains, on-site sewage disposal systems, wells, underground tanks or installations, power and telephone lines and poles on the property to be developed, on abutting roads, or land that may serve the development.
4. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps. The location of the existing public and private roads and rights-of-way (ROW) are shown, as applicable.
5. Not applicable. There are no buildings on the site.
6. Not applicable. There are no existing driveways, parking and loading areas, and walkways on or immediately adjacent to the site.
7. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps. The location of intersecting roads or driveways within 200 feet of the site are shown, as applicable.
8. See Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps. Natural areas and other required site features are shown, as applicable, and described further in this application.
9. Not applicable. With its submission of the Site Inventory and Analysis, CMP requested a waiver of the requirement to depict the direction of surface water drainage across the site. The Board voted at the February 5 meeting to waive this requirement along with the additional requirements of the stormwater drainage and erosion control plan. See Exhibit 9 for the Meeting Minutes.
10. Not applicable. No signs require lighting.
11. CMP's Proof of Title, Right and Interest, provided with the NECEC's Site Inventory and Analysis on January 22, 2020, includes existing easements and copies of the existing covenants or deed restrictions. Where

locations are known, they are depicted in Exhibit 3, Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps.

In the original grant to Central Securities Corporation (Central Securities Corporation was merged into Central Maine Power Company December 31, 2005), where a grantor owned property on both sides of the corridor, the grantors reserved a 20-foot wide easement for crossing for agricultural and lumbering purposes. The crossing locations are to be located such that they do not interfere with CMP's use of the corridor. These crossing locations are not located on the maps since they are not yet set.

Additionally,

- 407/164 Mark Gray has a right to place a waterline on the corridor (no location given);
- 407/168 Jeffers has a right to maintain a dam on a stream. From the description in the deed, it appears the dam is not in the corridor so, in effect, these would be flowage rights;
- 408/245 Harlow has rights for a fence, handwritten in the deed, allowing either Harlow or CMP to place a fence on the corridor (no location given).

12. Not applicable. There are no known fire hydrants, dry hydrants, or other water supplies for fire protection to be depicted on the maps. CMP obtained a statement (Exhibit 11) from the Starks Fire Department on December 12, 2019 documenting that the Fire Department is capable of providing adequate fire/emergency protection for the proposed work on the transmission line and the corridor along that line.

F. Proposed Development Activity

1. See Section 2.2, above, for the Project Description in Starks.
2. Not applicable, the Project does not require water supply or wastewater disposal.
3. Wavier granted. With its submission of the Site Inventory and Analysis, CMP made a request for waiver of the requirement for a stormwater management plan and erosion control plan, including the direction of the proposed surface water across the site and from the site, and an assessment of impacts on adjacent properties. The Board voted to waive those requirements at the February 5 Planning Board meeting and noted that "this Section of the Ordinance was not designed for this type of project, i.e. the 6 mile nature of the corridor." See Exhibit 9 for the Meeting Minutes. . CMP agreed to provide documentation that it will comply with requirements of the Maine Stormwater Management Law, 38 M.R.S. § 420-D, for utility corridors and MDEP's Site Law and NRPA permitting requirements. See Exhibit 9 for the Meeting Minutes.

4. See Section 7.7, below.
5. Not applicable. There will be no permanent driveways, parking and loading areas, or walkways. For additional details related to traffic, see Section 7.9, below.
6. See Section 7.14, below.
7. Not applicable. There are no proposed buildings or building expansions, as defined.
8. Not applicable. There are no proposed signs.
9. Not applicable. The Project will not require exterior lighting.
10. Not applicable. The proposed electrical transmission line will not require off-site utilities or fire protection systems. The location and nature of the utility services to be installed on site can be seen on the Project Scope and Natural Resource maps found in Exhibit 3 and transmission line configuration and cross sections found in Exhibit 4.
11. Not applicable. The Project will not provide parking for 50 or more vehicles or generate more than 100 trips during the a.m. or p.m. peak hour. For additional details see Section 7.9, below.
12. Waiver granted. With its submission of the Site Inventory and Analysis, CMP requested a waiver of the stormwater management plan requirement. The Board voted to waive this requirement at the February 5 Planning Board meeting. CMP agreed to provide, when available, documentation that it will comply with requirements of the Maine Stormwater Management Law, 38 M.R.S. § 420-D, for utility corridors and MDEP's Site Law and NRPA permitting requirements. See Exhibit 9 for the Meeting Minutes.
13. See Section 7.11, below, and Exhibit 7 for CMP's Environmental Guidelines, which includes an erosion and sedimentation control plan.
14. See Section 7.21, below. The Project will fully comply with all local, state, and federal ordinances, statutes, laws, codes, and regulations and secure all required permit approvals, and CMP will provide the Planning Board with copies of such approvals prior to the start of construction in Starks.
15. No additional information is needed to demonstrate that the proposed development will satisfy the requirements of this Ordinance.

G. Approval Block

CMP will provide a draft Findings of Fact for the Planning Board prior to the Public Hearing. A space will be provided on that document for signatures of the Planning Board and date, together with the following words “Approved: Town of Starks Planning Board.”

6.2.4. Major Developments: (Additional Requirements).

A. A narrative describing how the proposed development plan relates to the site inventory and analysis

See Section 2.0, above, for proposed Project development narrative.

B. A grading plan

Not applicable. The transmission line has been sited and designed to conform to existing topography, and any areas requiring grading or cut and fill for construction purposes will be returned to original contours and permanently stabilized with vegetation. The maps provided in Exhibit 3 include 2-foot contours.

C. A stormwater drainage and erosion control program

Waiver granted. With its submission of the Site Inventory and Analysis, CMP included a request for waiver of the requirement for a stormwater management plan. The Board voted to waive the requirement at the February 5 Planning Board meeting. CMP agreed to provide, when available, documentation that it will comply with requirements of the Maine Stormwater Management Law, 38 M.R.S. § 420-D, for utility corridors and MDEP’s Site Law and NRPA permitting requirements. See Exhibit 9 for the Meeting Minutes.

For methods of controlling erosion and sedimentation during and after construction, see Section 7.11 below and Exhibit 7 for CMP’s Environmental Guidelines.

D. A groundwater impact analysis

Not applicable. Construction and maintenance of the NECEC will not require the use of groundwater, therefore there will be no impact on groundwater quantity or quality and a hydrogeologic assessment of groundwater impacts is not needed. See Section 7.4 for additional detail.

E. The name, registration number, and seal of the architect, engineer, or similar professional who prepared the plan

The maps provided in Exhibit 3 were prepared by Burns & McDonnell Engineering and include the natural resources survey data provided by Power Engineers and Boyle Associates. The engineering design and cross sections were provided by Power Engineers.

F. A utility plan

Not applicable. The Project does not propose any changes to water supply or require any wastewater disposal. The location and nature of the utility services to be installed on site can be seen on the Project Scope and Natural Resource maps found in Exhibit 3 and transmission line configuration and cross sections found in Exhibit 4.

G. A traffic impact analysis

Not applicable. The Project will not provide parking for 50 or more vehicles or generate more than 100 trips during the a.m. or p.m. peak hour. For additional details see Section 7.9 – Traffic Access, Internal Traffic Circulation and Parking, below.

H. Cost of the proposed development and evidence of the applicant's financial and technical capability to complete the project in the form of a letter(s) from certified financial institution(s) and/or a letter of credit.

The total cost of the proposed Project development within the Town of Starks is estimated to be \$8.7 million, including all labor and materials.

Please see Section 7.20, below, for further description of CMP's financial and technical capability.

Section 7 – Approval Standards and Criteria

The following section addresses the Review Standards found in Section 7 of the Site Plan Review Ordinance for the Town of Starks, Maine.

7.1 Standards and Criteria for Review

See Sections 7.2 through 7.21 below for information regarding the Project's compliance with the Town of Starks Site Plan Review Ordinance.

7.2 Lot Size and Setback Requirements

The development in Starks will be on a lot area of not less than one acre, as required in Section 7.2.1.

According to the Town of Starks Building Ordinance, the transmission line poles proposed as part of the Project does not meet the definition of a "building" and therefore the minimum lot size and setback requirements of the Building Ordinance do not apply. Nonetheless, all poles erected in Starks will meet the setback of at least 60 feet from the centerline of all adjoining rights-of-way, and the setback of at least 15 feet from any adjoining lot line.

7.3 Utilization of the Site and Preservation of Important Natural and Cultural Features

As demonstrated by the Site Inventory and Analysis, submitted on January 22, 2020 and reviewed by the Planning Board on February 5, 2020, CMP has thoroughly considered the existing site constraints and opportunities and sited the proposed transmission line in those portions of the site that have the most suitable conditions for development.

The transmission line has been sited and designed to conform to existing topography, and any areas requiring grading or cut and fill for construction purposes will be returned to original contours and permanently stabilized with vegetation. As described in CMP's Vegetation Clearing Plan, existing vegetation will be preserved to the maximum extent practicable (i.e., grubbing will be avoided).

As demonstrated by CMP's Site Inventory and Analysis, CMP has identified all environmentally sensitive areas as required by the Ordinance, including but not limited to wetlands, steep slopes, floodplains, significant wildlife habitat, fisheries, habitat of rare and endangered plants and animals, unique natural communities and natural areas, and significant sand and gravel aquifers. To the greatest extent practicable, CMP has sited each pole based on best engineering design and pole siting principles, taking into consideration many factors, including environmentally sensitive areas. Please reference the Site Inventory and Analysis, provided as a separate submittal on January 22, 2020, for additional details.

CMP has conducted extensive pre-historic archaeological, historic archaeological, and historic architectural investigations and surveys along the Project route, for State purposes under Chapter 375.11 of the MDEP rules and for federal action under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA") (16 U.S.C § 470-f). CMP has consulted with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission ("MHPC") throughout the state and federal permit application development and approval process. No archaeological sites or historical properties eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places were documented in Starks.

CMP's existing transmission line corridor does not cross any prime or significant farmland. In other areas where agricultural uses are being permitted or agricultural rights have been retained, those activities will continue uninterrupted after construction of the NECEC.

In addition to the surveys and agency consultation mentioned above and in the Site Inventory and Analysis, CMP has referenced and gathered data from the Starks Comprehensive Plan, MHPC, MDIFW, MNAP, USDA, and available resources at the Maine Office of GIS.

7.4 *Water Quality and Quantity Protection*

The Project will not adversely impact either the quality or quantity of groundwater available to abutting properties or to public water supply systems. Additionally, the Project will not withdraw water from the ground and therefore will not lower the ground water table, surface water levels, cause adverse changes in groundwater flow patterns,

cause ground subsidence, or cause adverse impacts on the quality or quantity of groundwater.

To protect water quality and minimize spill potential during construction, no fueling or maintenance of vehicles will be performed within 100 feet of wetlands, streams, or other sensitive natural resources, unless done on a paved road. As described in the VMP, CMP uses a selective herbicide program to treat areas once every four years to maintain early successional scrub shrub growth. Herbicide is selectively applied (using a low-pressure backpack-mounted applicator) to individual capable specimens to prevent growth of individual plants or re-growth of cut plants. Herbicides will not be used within the 100-foot riparian buffers.

The multiple methods, plans, and procedures to prevent water quality degradation during construction, operation, and maintenance of the NECEC are incorporated into CMP's Environmental Control Requirements, Vegetation Management Plan, and Environmental Guidelines.

The Project does not include on-site water supply or sewage disposal systems. CMP is not aware of any public water supply well-heads located within 1,000 feet of the Project.

7.5 *Water Supply*

There will be no need for water supply systems associated with the Project.

In the past, fires that have occurred on CMP's ROW were caused primarily by weather events and were typically handled by the Maine Forest Service (MFS) and local fire departments. Water used to extinguish fires was obtained from nearby ponds or lakes or from water supplied by trucks from the fire stations. Additionally, the fire department may extinguish a fire on the ROW by use of backpack water tanks, on-road fire trucks with hoses, AWD off-road fire trucks with fire hoses, ATV/UTV's with tanks and hoses, or by helicopter water drops by the MFS. Thus, the development will have access to an adequate supply of water for fire protection.

The Town of Starks Fire Chief provided a statement documenting that the "Starks Fire Department is capable of providing adequate fire/emergency protection for the proposed work on the transmission lines and the corridor along that line." See Exhibit 11.

7.6 *Sewage Disposal*

Not applicable. No sewage system is proposed or needed as part of the Project.

7.7 *Solid Waste Management*

Operation of the Project will not generate waste. CMP anticipates that solid waste generated from the construction of the Project in Starks will be limited to minimal tree cutting and construction debris. These inert, non-hazardous materials will be handled in accordance with the Maine State Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law (38 M.R.S. §§ 2101 et seq.).

Wood removed from the Project corridor will be limited to capable species, (i.e., species that grow tall enough that they are capable of growing into the safety zone beneath conductors (wires)). All merchantable wood will be hauled off and sold for lumber or firewood. All other woody material will be managed in compliance with the Maine Slash Law (12 M.R.S. §§ 9331-9338). All non-merchantable wood waste will be shipped off site to be used as fuel at an appropriate licensed boiler, provided to a licensed chip processing plant, or donated to a facility to be utilized in the production of erosion control mulch.

During the construction phase the Project will generate other construction-related debris. Waste electrical and construction process components such as scraps of cable, cable spools, and ceramic insulators will be generated. Most of these materials will be recycled or reused. Small amounts of waste plastic containers for oils and lubricants, broken filters and belts, and damaged tires, etc., will be generated from the use of construction equipment. Construction and managerial staff will generate some incidental waste such as paper, bottles, cans, plastic, and food scraps. All of these materials will be recycled or shipped to a licensed waste management facility for disposal or recycling of such incidental waste.

7.8 *Storage of Materials*

There will be no permanent storage of materials associated with the Project in Starks. During construction there will be temporary storage of materials needed for construction of the Project such as transmission line poles, reels of conductor, and associated hardware. These materials will be stored within CMP's corridor in upland areas. Flammable liquids such as hydraulic fluid and gasoline needed for construction will be managed and stored in accordance with the Environmental Control Requirements.

7.9 *Traffic Access, Internal Traffic Circulation and Parking*

All access points will be for private access for construction and maintenance activities and will be temporary in nature and restored immediately after construction. Ingress / egress from the ROW in the locations shown on the plans are pre-existing points of access that CMP operations and maintenance personnel has used since the original construction of the existing transmission line. Further, CMP's Environmental Guidelines establish the measures that will be used to prevent erosion and sedimentation from entering the public ROW and encourage proper drainage of runoff, and CMP will use safety signage at all access points.

Prior to construction activities, CMP will establish temporary access points from public or private roadways. An adequate number of access points will be determined in locations that provide safe access with respect to sight distances and intersections, schools, or other applicable traffic generators. Construction vehicles will be temporarily parked in the corridor, outside of protected natural resources and applicable buffers. During operation of the transmission line, similar access points will be used for routine and emergency transmission line maintenance and repair. This will not cause unreasonable highway or public road congestion.

During construction, vehicular traffic to and from areas of active construction will use public ways in Starks. This construction-related vehicular movement is anticipated to cause minor, intermittent increases in traffic, but will not cause unreasonable traffic congestion or create unsafe traffic conditions. During operation of the transmission line, infrequent vehicle traffic will occur for routine and emergency transmission line maintenance and repair and vegetative maintenance. This infrequent vehicle traffic will be limited and will not cause unreasonable traffic congestion or unsafe conditions with respect to the use of existing public ways. Some material and equipment deliveries may require vehicles to stop on or back into a street right-of-way. During these infrequent occasions, spotters or flaggers will be used to assist vehicles moving into or out of the corridor or around the stopped vehicle.

The Project does not require review under the Road and Utility Structures Ordinance. CMP contacted the Starks Road Commissioner, Joe Hayden on February 26, 2020, to request guidance of the applicability of the Road and Utility Structures Ordinance. Mr. Hayden stated that since the access points and access ways proposed by the NECEC will be temporary, much like those of a logging operation, and will be restored after construction, the Road and Utility Structures Ordinance does not apply. CMP forwarded this correspondence to the Planning Board. The temporary access point from State Route 43 requires an MDOT Entrance/Driveway Permit, which will be obtained by CMP's construction contractor (not yet selected) and provided to the Planning Board prior to construction, however no Town Driveway Entrance Permit from the Starks Road Commissioner is required.

7.10 Hazardous, Special, and Radioactive Materials

No hazardous waste or radioactive material will be generated by construction of the Project. Flammable or explosive liquids, solids or gases will be stored in accordance with CMP's Environmental Control Requirements.

7.11 Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sedimentation Control

With the exception of the immediate area occupied by the support poles, there is no increase in impervious surface area associated with the transmission line; therefore, there will be no significant storm water runoff generated from the Project.

The Project will minimize stormwater runoff by deploying stormwater control methods described in the Environmental Guidelines. Temporary access roads and any construction activities will be carefully planned and designed to utilize existing natural runoff control features, such as upland vegetated buffers, and diversion and dissipation techniques such as water bars, check dams, or settling basins. Shrubby vegetation will be retained to the extent practicable and soil exposure during construction will be minimized. After construction is complete, all areas will be returned to preconstruction contours, reseeded as needed, and allowed to revegetate to a scrub-shrub condition. The Project will not alter stormwater runoff from predevelopment conditions.

CMP's Environmental Guidelines (Exhibit 7) is a written erosion and sedimentation control plan used as a routine part of all transmission and substation projects, and includes requirements, standards, and methods that will protect soil and water resources during construction of the various Project components. The manual was developed in consultation with the MDEP and is based on MDEP's Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs and MDEP's Chapter 500 and contains specific BMPs appropriate for electric transmission line construction. These guidelines will be followed in the construction of the transmission line in Starks and are consistent with the requirements of this ordinance.

The Project will not result in soil erosion or sedimentation or adversely affect neighboring properties, downstream conditions, or public storm drainage. The Project has been designed to fit the existing topography and soils of the site and will utilize and retain natural contours as closely as possible to minimize soil exposure and the potential for erosion. Project activities will be sequenced to minimize exposed soils and will provide temporary stabilization during construction and permanent stabilization after construction is completed, consistent with the requirements of the ordinance.

There will be no permanent conversion of vegetated areas to impervious surfaces other than the limited area around the transmission poles themselves. Tree cutting will be conducted as per the VCP, which includes strict performance standards to minimize soil disturbance, erosion, and sedimentation. After construction is complete, all disturbed areas will be temporarily stabilized until permanent vegetative cover is achieved. The corridor will be maintained as early successional scrub shrub habitat. Vegetation will be maintained on a 4-year cycle to ensure vegetation does not reach heights that threaten safety or the reliability of the transmission lines. Vegetation maintenance procedures are described in the VMP. Generally, heavy equipment will not be necessary for vegetation control after the initial cutting of the corridor; vegetation will be maintained by hand-cutting or limited herbicide use, thereby minimizing the potential for soil disturbance.

The Project will meet the requirements of Stormwater Management Law 38 M.R.S. §420-D for utility corridors. Utility corridors do not require a stormwater plan with calculations as per MDEP Chapter 500. The Project will not significantly alter the existing drainage pattern or significantly increase impervious surfaces. CMP applied for a MDEP Stormwater Management Permit in 2017 and expects to receive approval in the second quarter of 2020. CMP will provide evidence of that approval to the Planning Board upon receipt.

7.12 Nuisance and Aesthetics

7.12.1 Nuisance Containment

The proposed development will not create levels of dust, dirt, fly ash, vapors, or gas emissions which could lower ambient air quality, at any point beyond the lot line. The Project will comply with applicable federal and State regulations. Minimal, localized and temporary influences on air quality as a result of construction-related activities, such as exhaust from diesel engines, may occur. Given the limited duration of activities at the

location and the generally rural nature of the Project area, any effects on overall air quality will be insignificant.

Fugitive dust is anticipated only along unpaved construction access roads. Best management construction practices will be employed to minimize emissions of fugitive dust, including:

1. Use of water or other wetting agents on areas of exposed and dry soils;
2. Use of covered trucks for transport of soils or other dry granular materials;
3. Controlled storage of spoils on the construction site, which may include mulching storage piles with hay or covering with tarps in concert with containing the piles with erosion control mix and or silt fencing; and
4. Final grading, landscaping, and revegetation or permanent stabilization with approved materials as soon as practical.

7.12.2 Noise

Noise from construction equipment will be temporary during the construction phase of the Project. The Project will limit construction activities to between the hours of 7:00 am and 10:00 pm in Starks.

Construction of the Project will involve tree cutting, excavation, placement of concrete, and the use of typical utility construction equipment and best practices. If under special circumstances construction activity must occur outside of the hours of 7:00 am to 10:00 pm, the construction contractor will comply with all applicable noise limits. The construction contractor selected will implement, where necessary, construction methods that maintain construction noise below the Town of Starks and MDEP sound level limits.

7.12.3 Hours of Operation

During operation of the NECEC, the site will be unmanned.

7.12.4 Lighting and Advertising

Construction and operation of the Project does not require lighting or advertising.

7.12.5 Buffers

The NECEC has been sited within an existing CMP transmission line corridor, which minimizes tree cutting to 75 feet from the centerline of the Project. The newly cut areas will be maintained in an early successional scrub/shrub habitat, similar to the current condition of CMP's existing corridor. The transmission line corridor traverses both forested areas and agricultural lands. In areas that are currently forested, an approximately 100-foot vegetated strip will be retained, outside the 75 feet to be cut, on the western limit of CMP's ownership, which will function as a screen for adjacent properties on the western side of the corridor.

7.13 Signs

Not applicable. The Project does not propose any temporary or permanent signs.

7.14 Landscaping

In areas where the Project crosses public roads and the existing transmission line is visible from nearby locations, landscaping would not be practical or effective in screening views of the transmission line and therefore no landscaping is proposed in these areas. Additionally, the Visual Impact Analysis provided as part of the MDEP Site Law application for the Project concluded that there will be no adverse visual impact in Starks due to the Project.

7.15 Common Open Space Areas

Not applicable. The Project is not a multifamily development.

7.16 Automobile Graveyards, Automobile Recycling Businesses, and Junkyards

Not applicable. The Project is not proposing the development of an automobile graveyard, automobile recycling business, or a junkyard.

7.17 Commercial Water Extraction

Not applicable. The Project does not propose any water extraction.

7.18 Kennels and Veterinary Hospitals

Not applicable. The Project is not a structure or pen for housing or containing animals.

7.19 Multifamily Developments

Not applicable. The Project is not a multifamily development.

7.20 Capacity of the Applicant

The NECEC Project was selected as the winning bidder of the Massachusetts RFP and the Project will be fully funded, at a cost of approximately \$950 million, by Massachusetts ratepayers. Not only has CMP secured funding for the Project, but CMP is an experienced and financially strong developer and operator of transmission facilities in Maine, with a proven track record of delivering major transmission Projects on time and on budget and in full compliance with all federal, state, and local statutes, regulations, and approvals. CMP is a subsidiary of AVANGRID, Inc., a leading sustainable energy company with approximately \$32 billion in assets and operations in 24 U.S. states. AVANGRID has two primary lines of business: Avangrid Networks and Avangrid Renewables. Avangrid Networks owns eight electric and natural gas utilities, serving 3.13 million customers in New York and New England.

CMP has significant experience in the design, construction, and operation of electric infrastructure projects, and will utilize existing staff capabilities for this Project. CMP's delivery system includes 2,900 miles of overhead transmission lines and 23,500 miles of distribution lines. To support the proposed development, CMP has engaged a team of highly qualified and experienced engineers, permitting specialists, consultants, and contractors.

Please see Exhibit 12 for CMP's "Certificate of Good Standing," State of Maine, Department of the Secretary of State, and a "Letter of Commitment to Fund," as evidence of the Applicant's financial capability.

7.21 Conformance with Other Laws

The Project will fully comply with all local, state, and federal ordinances, statutes, laws, codes, and regulations and secure all required permit approvals prior to the start of construction in Starks, including:

- U.S. Department of Energy Presidential Permit
- International Boundary Commission Joint Letter of Authorization
- Army Corps of Engineers Department of Army Permit and Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit
- MDEP Natural Resources Protection Act Permit
- MDEP Site Location of Development Act Permit
- MDEP Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- Land Use Planning Commission Certification (for those portions of the Project in LUPC territory)
- Maine Public Utility Commission Certificate of Public Convenience & Necessity
- Town of Starks Site Plan Review Approval
- Town of Starks Shoreland Zoning Permit
- Town of Starks Floodplain Management Permit
- Town of Starks Building Permit
- MDOT Utility Location Permit
- MDOT Driveway Entrance Permit
- National Electrical Safety Code

4.0 SHORELAND ZONING PERMIT APPLICATION

The following application describes the Project's compliance with the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Starks, Maine (May 7, 2007) and the Land Use Standards in Section 15 and Approval Standards in Section 16.D.

Shoreland Zoning Districts in the Project Area

According to the Town of Starks's Official Shoreland Map (March 6, 2007) and corresponding Shoreland Zoning Ordinance, the proposed transmission line will cross two Resource Protection (RP) districts and two Stream Protection (SP) districts.

These shoreland zoning districts are identified and described as follows:

1. Resource Protection District located along Lemon Stream.
2. Resource Protection District located along an unnamed tributary to Hilton Brook.
3. Stream Protection District located along an unnamed tributary to Hilton Brook.
4. Stream Protection District located along Pelton Brook.

Only one pole (3006-248) will be located in the RP district associated with Lemon Stream, as further described in Section 15(K)(2). No poles will be located in the LR or SP districts associated with Hilton Brook or the SP district associated with Pelton Brook, because the transmission line will only cross overhead in those locations.

Permitted Land Uses

According to Table 1 in Section 14 of the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Starks, Maine, Essential Services, such as the Project, are a permitted land use in the RP and SP districts with approval of the Planning Board. However, further restrictions apply in these districts as detailed in Section 15 – Land Use Standards, specifically Section 15(K)(2).

The installation of essential services is not permitted in a Resource Protection or Stream Protection District, except to provide services to a permitted use within said district, or except where the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative exists. Where permitted, such structures and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impacts.

Due to the linear nature of the Project, and the desire to minimize impacts by co-locating the new transmission line adjacent to existing transmission lines within an existing right of way, the RP and SP districts could not be completely avoided, and no reasonable alternative exists. Further discussion is provided below.

Section 15 - Land Use Standards

The following section addresses the Land Use Standards found in Section 15 of the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Starks, Maine.

A. Minimum Lot Standards

Not applicable. The Project does not meet the use type requiring minimum lot standards as per Section 15(A)(1) and will not have principal structures (buildings, as defined) located on the lot, as discussed below. Nonetheless the Project meets the minimum lot standard requirements.

B. Principal and Accessory Structures

Not applicable. Transmission line poles are not a “building,” and therefore, do not meet the definition of a *Principal Structure*, nor do they meet the definition of an *Accessory Structure*.

C. Piers, Docks, Wharves, Bridges, etc.

The Project will not require access from the shore and will not interfere with beach areas. No new or existing structures will be built on, over, or abutting a pier, dock, wharf, or other structure extending beyond the normal high water line of a water body or within a wetland. There will be no in-stream work and CMP will provide the riparian buffers described in its Vegetation Management Plans (VCP and VMP), and implement the environmental protection requirements described in its Environmental Guidelines and Environmental Control Requirements, such that impacts will be minimized and there will be no adverse impacts to fisheries.

The Project is sized appropriately for its purposes as an HVDC transmission line.

D. Campgrounds

Not applicable.

E. Individual Private Campsite

Not applicable.

F. Parking Area

There will be no permanent parking areas associated with the Project within the shoreland zone.

G. Roads and Driveways

There will be no new permanent roads or driveways associated with the Project in Starks.

Temporary access ways will be established for equipment access within the corridor for construction and maintenance purposes. These temporary access ways will be in place for less than 18 months. Within the SP and RP districts, temporary access ways will be minimized to the extent possible and will only be used to gain access to pole installation locations.

CMP's Environmental Guidelines contain requirements and best practices regarding temporary access road installation. Consistent with these guidelines, measures will be taken to avoid and minimize impacts to streams and wetlands through the use of timber mats, temporary bridges, geo-textile fabrics, and culverts, when necessary.

If necessary, timber mats will be placed parallel to the upland edge of streams as abutments to further protect bank stability. No grubbing (removal of root systems) within the shoreland zones will be done prior to mat placement. However, some minor grading may be required to ensure mat stability and construction access safety. Any such grading will be performed on a limited basis and only with prior approval by CMP's environmental representatives.

Appropriate erosion controls will be installed as per the Environmental Guidelines. After construction has been completed, disturbed areas associated with temporary access ways will be returned to preconstruction contours, reseeded as needed, and stabilized. The transmission corridor will be permanently maintained in a scrub-shrub condition.

H. Signs

Not applicable. There are no signs proposed as part of the Project in Starks

I. Stormwater Runoff

The Project will minimize stormwater runoff by deploying stormwater control methods described in the Environmental Guidelines. Temporary access roads and construction activities will be carefully planned and designed to utilize existing natural runoff control features, such as upland vegetated buffers, and diversion and dissipation techniques such as water bars, check dams, or settling basins. Shrubby vegetation will be retained to the extent practicable and soil exposure during construction will be minimized. After construction is complete, all areas will be returned to preconstruction contours, reseeded as needed, and allowed to revegetate to a scrub-shrub condition. The Project will not alter stormwater runoff from predevelopment conditions.

J. Septic Waste Disposal

Not applicable. There is no septic waste disposal associated with the Project.

K. Essential Services

(1) Where feasible, the installation of essential services shall be limited to existing public ways and existing service corridors.

Within Starks, construction of the proposed Project will occur entirely within CMP's existing transmission line corridor adjacent to existing line Section 63. This portion of the Project will be built entirely on land that CMP owns. The existing CMP corridor will be widened by 75 feet to accommodate the transmission line.

(2) The installation of essential services other than road-side distribution lines, is not allowed in a Resource Protection or Stream Protection District, except to provide services to a permitted use within said district, or except where the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative exists. Where allowed, such structures

and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impacts.

CMP's existing transmission line corridor crosses the RP district in two locations and the SP district in two locations. The Project will not be "installed" in the SP district or the RP district located along an unnamed tributary to Hilton Brook, but will simply pass overhead. The Project will require placement of one new transmission line pole (3006-248) in the RP district associated with Lemon Stream. However, no reasonable alternative to this installation of essential services in the RP district exists due to other protected and sensitive natural resource areas in the general vicinity of this protection district.

CMP has minimized the impact of the new transmission line by co-locating it within an existing corridor and limiting new tree cutting to 75 feet. Co-locating the new transmission line within an existing transmission line corridor minimizes impacts on the surrounding uses and resources, including natural resources and visual impacts. The alternative to CMP's proposal would be to acquire additional land rights and site the transmission line in an entirely new corridor, which would not be a reasonable alternative because it would have greater environmental and visual impacts and CMP would likely be unable to avoid the district that runs with the resource. Within the corridor, CMP has sited each pole to avoid impacts on surrounding uses and protected natural resources to the greatest extent practicable, and to minimize and compensate for impacts that cannot be avoided.

Given the Maine state requirement to avoid and minimize environmental and visual impacts, avoidance of the RP district was not possible, and thus there are no reasonable alternatives to locating one new transmission line pole in the RP district associated with Lemon Stream. Avoiding this district would require expanding or relocating the transmission line corridor or erecting much taller and much more visible and substantial transmission line poles (e.g., larger steel poles with concrete foundations), to achieve the required transmission line spans. The overall environmental and visual impacts of either of these alternatives would be greater than the impacts associated with the Project as proposed. CMP would be unable to move the Lemon Stream pole out of the RP district without also moving several additional structures, resulting in greater impact to resources to the north and south of the RP district. The amount of ground disturbance associated with the structure installation will be small and limited to the immediate vicinity of the pole placement, approximately 40 square feet. There is no reasonable alternative to locating the conductors in this district and performing the associated vegetation management activities, because the NECEC is co-located within the existing corridor and must pass through this district to accomplish the Project purpose.

L. Mineral Exploration and Extraction

Not applicable.

M. Agriculture

Not applicable.

N. Timber Harvesting

Not applicable.

O. Clearing or Removal of Vegetation for Activities Other Than Timber Harvesting

Some removal of vegetation will be required within the existing transmission line corridor to accommodate the Project and ensure that the Project meets federal reliability and safety standards. Cutting and removal of vegetation for the Project is allowed in the SP and RP districts with review and approval from the CEO.

The extent of vegetation removal in the shoreland zone will be limited to the 75 feet of widening necessary for development of the Project, and will be conducted in accordance with the Vegetation Management Plans. Any remaining trees within that 75 foot area would be a safety hazard. Where the SP district overlaps with the 100-foot protected riparian buffers, CMP has established additional protections as part of the Vegetation Management Plans, which are summarized as follows:

Initial tree removal in the riparian buffers will be performed during frozen ground conditions whenever practicable and, if not practicable, the recommendations of the environmental inspector will be followed regarding the appropriate techniques to minimize disturbance, such as the use of selectively placed travel lanes within the stream buffer. Within that portion of the stream buffer that is within the wire zone (i.e., within 15 feet, horizontally, of any conductor) all woody vegetation over 10 feet in height, whether capable or non-capable, will be cut to ground level. No other vegetation, other than dead or hazard trees, will be removed. Removal of capable species, dead, or hazard trees within the stream buffer will typically be accomplished by hand-cutting. Use of mechanized harvesting equipment is allowed if supported by construction matting or during frozen conditions in a manner (i.e., use of travel lanes and reach-in techniques) that preserves non-capable vegetation. Root systems are left intact unless a structure is to be placed where one or more trees are currently located; as a result, grubbing is limited. All slash (such as limbs, tree trunks, wood chips, etc.) from the cutting operation will be managed in accordance with the Maine Slash Law (12 M.R.S. § 9333). The vegetation that remains is typically a scattered growth of small shrubs and herbaceous plants. Initially, the condition of these newly cut areas resembles that of a high quality forestry operation. Over a relatively short period of time (generally within one year) the newly cut portions of the corridor will exhibit the early-successional scrub shrub habitat type that is typical of existing transmission line corridors in Maine.

After construction is completed, follow-up maintenance activities during operation of the line require the removal of “capable species,” dead trees and “hazard trees.” Capable trees are those woody plant species and individual specimens that are capable of growing tall enough to violate the required clearance between conductors and vegetation established by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”). More frequent vegetation management may be required within the first 3 to 4 years following construction to bring the vegetation under control, but after this initial management period maintenance practices are typically carried out on a 4-year cycle depending on growth, weather, geographic location, and corridor width. Non-capable species are allowed to grow to ensure that the corridor is vegetated to the greatest extent allowable,

which helps prevent erosion and provides wildlife habitat. Maintenance procedures will be to cut all capable species and any dead or hazard trees at ground level, primarily using hand tools, with the occasional use of chain saws and limited use of motorized equipment in areas directly accessible from public or private access roads. Large vegetation cut during routine maintenance will be managed in accordance with the Maine Slash Law. Selective herbicide application will be used in conjunction with mechanical methods of vegetation control; however, herbicide use is restricted within the riparian buffers associated with the SP and RP districts.

Please refer to the Vegetation Management Plans for additional procedures and restrictions related to the Shoreland Zone.

P. Erosion and Sediment Control

CMP's Environmental Guidelines (Exhibit 7), which are used as a routine part of all transmission and substation projects, contain erosion and sedimentation control requirements, standards, and methods that will protect soil and water resources during construction of the various Project components. The manual was developed in consultation with the MDEP and is based on MDEP's Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs and MDEP's Chapter 500 and contains specific BMPs appropriate for electric transmission line construction. These guidelines will be followed in the construction of the transmission line in Starks and are consistent with the requirements of this ordinance.

The Project will not result in undue soil erosion or sedimentation or adversely affect neighboring properties, downstream conditions, or public storm drainage. The Project has been designed to fit the existing topography and soils of the site and will utilize natural contours as closely as possible to minimize soil exposure and the potential for erosion. Project activities will be sequenced to minimize exposed soils and will provide temporary stabilization during construction and permanent stabilization after construction is completed, consistent with the requirements of the ordinance.

There will be no permanent conversion of vegetated areas to impervious surface other than the limited area around the transmission poles themselves. Tree removal will be conducted as per the VCP, which includes strict performance standards to minimize soil disturbance, erosion, and sedimentation. After construction is complete, all disturbed areas will be temporarily stabilized until permanent vegetative cover is achieved. The corridor will be maintained as early successional scrub shrub habitat. Vegetation will be maintained on a 4-year cycle to ensure vegetation does not reach heights that threaten safety or the reliability of the transmission lines. Vegetation maintenance procedures are described in the VMP. Generally, heavy equipment will not be necessary for vegetation control after the initial cutting of the corridor; vegetation will be maintained by hand-cutting and/or limited herbicide use, thereby minimizing the potential for soil disturbance.

Q. Soils

Based on the Soil Survey Geographic Database compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Project will be

located on soils in or upon which the proposed uses and structures can be established and maintained without causing adverse environmental impacts, including severe erosion, mass soil movement, improper drainage, and water pollution, during and after construction. Soil constraints within the transmission line corridor will be managed and mitigated through implementation of erosion and sedimentation control measures, proper siting and project design, and proper construction sequencing. A soils report for the transmission line components located in Starks is not required since the Project does not require subsurface waste disposal and is not considered an intensive land use.

R. Water Quality

The Project will not deposit on or into the ground or discharge to the waters of the State any pollutant that, by itself or in combination with other activities or substances, will impair designated uses or the water classification of the water body, tributary stream or wetland. To protect water quality and minimize spill potential during construction, no fueling or maintenance of vehicles will be performed within 100 feet of wetlands, streams, or other sensitive natural resources, unless done so on a paved road. As described in the VMP, CMP uses a selective herbicide program to treat areas once every four years to maintain early successional scrub shrub growth. Herbicide is selectively applied (using a low-pressure backpack-mounted applicator) to individual capable specimens to prevent growth (or re-growth of a cut plant) of individual plants. Herbicides will not be used within the 100-foot riparian buffers associated with the SP and RP districts.

The multiple methods, plans, and procedures to prevent water quality degradation during construction, operation, and maintenance of the NECEC are incorporated into CMP's Environmental Control Requirements, Vegetation Management Plans, and Environmental Guidelines.

S. Archaeological Sites

CMP has conducted extensive pre-historic archaeological, historic archaeological, and historic architectural investigations and surveys along the Project route, for State purposes under Chapter 375.11 of the MDEP rules and for federal action under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA") (16 U.S.C § 470-f). CMP has consulted with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission ("MHPC") throughout the state and federal permit application development and approval process. No archaeological sites or historical properties eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places were documented within the Shoreland Zone in Starks.

Section 16(D) - Approval Standards

The following section addresses the Approval Standards found in Section 16.D. Procedure for Administering Permits of the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Starks, Maine.

1. Maintain safe and healthful conditions.

The Project will maintain the same safe and healthful conditions that currently exist in the transmission line corridor. The infrastructure and equipment in the transmission line

corridor is regularly maintained to established industry standards to ensure the safety of utility workers and the general public.

Maintaining sufficient clearances around the conductors is paramount to the safe and reliable operation of the transmission lines. These clearances are achieved through appropriate siting of the poles themselves and through vegetation maintenance practices described above. All construction will be in accordance with CMP's transmission standards, general industry standards, and "good utility practice," including all necessary live-line working clearances, strength factors, and reliability factors as governed by the National Electrical Safety Code ("NESC"). In all instances, the line has been designed to meet or exceed the NESC and other applicable standards. The transmission line and all facilities will be operated in full compliance with CMP safety standards, which fully comply with Federal Occupational Safety & Health Administration requirements.

2. Not result in water pollution, erosion, or sedimentation to surface waters

As described above with respect to Shoreland Zoning Ordinance Sections 15(J), (P), (Q) and (S), the Project will not result in water pollution, erosion, or sedimentation to surface waters.

3. Adequately provide for the disposal of all wastewater

There will be no wastewater disposal required for this Project.

4. Not have an adverse impact on spawning grounds, fish, aquatic life, bird or other wildlife habitat

In order to identify existing resources, field biologists documented wildlife while conducting extensive field surveys for the Project.

In addition, CMP conducted fish and wildlife database searches and contacted state and federal natural resource agencies to obtain existing data on wildlife and fisheries resources in the vicinity of the Project components. There are deer wintering areas, vernal pools, rare, threatened or endangered species, inland waterfowl and wading bird habitats, and wildlife habitat identified within the mapped shoreland zones crossed by the Project corridor in Starks. However, there will be no in-stream work, and CMP will maintain the applicable riparian buffers, described in its Vegetation Management Plans (VCP and VMP), and implement its environmental protection requirements described in its Environmental Guidelines and Environmental Control Requirements, such that there will be no adverse impacts to fisheries, aquatic life, bird, and other wildlife habitat.

5. Conserve shore cover and visual, as well as actual, points of access to inland waters

The Project will take place entirely within the existing corridor and does not include alterations to points of access to inland water.

6. Protect archaeological and historic resources as designated in the Comprehensive Plan

As discussed above with respect to Shoreland Zoning Ordinance Section 15(S), the Project will not impact any archaeological or historic resources.

7. Avoid problems associated with flood plain development and use

As discussed further in the Floodplain Management application, the portions of the Project within the floodplain will not cause problems with flood plain development. Because of the nature of a transmission line and the minimal additional impervious surface associated with the Project, construction and maintenance of the proposed transmission line will not cause or increase flooding or cause a flood hazard to any neighboring structures. Furthermore, the Project will not affect runoff/infiltration relationships.

8. Be in conformance with the provisions of Section 15, Land Use Standards

With respect to Ordinance Section 15 described above, the Project complies with all applicable provisions of the Ordinance.

5.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

The following application section complies with the Floodplain Management Ordinance for Starks, Maine (October 1998). It identifies the regulated Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) delineated floodplains within the Project area and addresses the requirements of Articles III, VI, and VIII of the Town’s Floodplain Management Ordinance.

FEMA Flood Hazards Zone

The Project will cross one FEMA-mapped 100-year Flood Zone in Starks. The flood zone area is shown on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for the Town of Starks (Community Panel No. 230372, effective date: April 20, 2000). The flood zone is identified as Zone A. The proposed Project component within the 100-year flood zone is described as follows:

- Lemon Stream - The existing CMP corridor crosses the flood hazard area associated with Lemon Stream approximately 1,000 feet west of Sawyers Mills Road (FIRM 230372 0005C). Due to the extent of the flood zone and the proximity to other protected natural resources, one pole (Structure 3006-248) will be installed within the FEMA mapped flood zone. The pole is located in the FEMA Zone A Flood zone, but not within the regulated floodway. The proposed transmission line will span the stream and there is no proposed access across the stream.

In summary, in Starks CMP will install one pole, 3006-248, within FEMA-mapped flood hazard area but not within a regulated floodway. Various other natural resources such as wetlands, vernal pools, deer wintering areas, threatened and endangered species habitat, and a resource protection district surround the location of this pole in the flood hazard area. Because of the proximity to additional protected and sensitive natural resource areas of concern, there are no reasonable alternatives to locating the pole in the mapped flood zone identified above. Since the Project is co-located within the existing transmission line corridor that contains poles of a similar bulk and style, locating poles within the flood zone causes the least overall impact when compared with the alternatives. Avoiding the flood zone would require expanding or moving the existing transmission line corridor or erecting much taller and much more substantial structures (e.g., steel towers with concrete footings) to achieve the required spans over these areas. In contrast, the amount of ground disturbance associated with the planned pole will be small (i.e., approximately 40 square feet for the pole) and limited to the immediate vicinity of the pole placements. Therefore, the overall impacts of either of these alternatives would be greater than the impacts associated with the Project as planned.

CMP’s proposed construction within the flood zone will not have any significant impact on flood levels given the de minimus potential displacement of flood water by the transmission line pole. In addition, the diameter of the new pole would not be significantly larger than the existing poles currently located in the flood zone. As such, the new pole would not result in any significant changes to flood levels.

Floodplain Management Ordinance Article III – Application for Permit

The following section includes the information requested in Article III of the Starks Floodplain Management Ordinance.

A. The name, address phone number of the applicant, owner, and contractorApplicant and Owner:

Central Maine Power Company
83 Edison Drive Augusta, ME 04336
Attention: Gerry J. Mirabile (207) 629-9717

Contractor: Not yet selected.

B. Map indicating the location of the construction site

The map provided in Figure 2-2 depicts the extent of the Project in the Town of Starks. The Project extends approximately 6 miles from the border of Industry northeasterly through Starks and into Anson.

C. A site plan showing location of existing and/or proposed development

Exhibit 3 includes aerial photo-based maps showing detailed Project information in Starks, including the location of the CMP corridor, existing and proposed pole locations, proposed access ways, flood zones, wetlands and waterbodies, and other natural resource data. There will be no sewage disposal facilities or water supply facilities associated with the Project. Additionally, there will be no permanent change in topography that would require cut and fill. The transmission line has been sited and designed to conform with existing topography, and any areas requiring grading or cut and fill for construction purposes will be returned to original contours and permanently stabilized with vegetation after construction.

D. Statement of the intended use

The proposed development within the floodplain consists of the construction of a new Section 3006 320kV HVDC transmission line.

E. Statement of the cost of the development, including all materials and labor

The portion of the Project that is within the flood zone in the Town of Starks is anticipated to cost \$500,000, including all materials and labor.

F. Statement as to the type of sewage system proposed

Not applicable. No sewage system is proposed as part of the Project in the Town of Starks.

G. Specification of dimensions of the proposed structure and/or development

In the floodplain of Lemon Stream, the portion of the development associated with the floodplain will be the overhead wires that will span this area, and 40 square feet of permanent disturbance for the placement of transmission line pole 3006-248.

One pole, 3006-248, will be installed within the Zone A floodplain of Lemon Stream. The Project cross sections in Exhibit 4 depict the structure types that are proposed in Starks. Pole 3006-248 is a single pole tangent structure, with a height of 86.5 feet. The pole will require approximately 40 square feet of ground disturbance.

H. Base Flood Elevation

Not applicable. The standards at Items H through K.2 apply only to the new construction or substantial improvement of “structures” as defined in the Town of Starks Floodplain Management Ordinance. According to the Town of Starks Floodplain Management Ordinance, “*Structure* means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled or roofed building.” The proposed pole within the 100-year floodplain does not meet this definition and, as such, the elevation reference points in Section H do not apply to the proposed work in the floodplain.

I. Elevation Reference Point

Not applicable.

J. Base Flood Elevation Certification

Not applicable.

K. Floodproofing Methods Certification

As per the ordinance, K.1 and K.2 do not apply to the transmission line poles since they do not meet the definition of a structure. The Project also does not include any bridges or containment walls, therefore K.3 and K.4 do not apply.

L. Water Course Alterations

The proposed Project includes the installation one new pole, 3006-248, within the floodplain of Lemon Stream. However, no poles will be placed within the stream banks of Lemon Stream or any other stream; as such, the project will not alter or relocate the course of the water body.

M. Compliance with Section VI

The Project’s compliance with the Article VI Development Standards is presented in the following section.

Floodplain Management Ordinance- Article VI – Development Standards

A. All Development

The Floodplain Ordinance requires that all development be modified or adequately anchored to prevent floatation, collapse of or lateral movement of the development resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy; use construction materials that are resistant to flood damage; and use construction methods and use practices that will minimize flood damage.

The Project will consist of tubular steel structures that will be either direct embed or on concrete foundations depending on soil or substrate conditions and will be designed to meet or exceed the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC 2017), Section 250 and 251. In addition to those strength and loading requirements, the effects of buoyancy and any

lateral loadings resulting from hydraulic loadings are considered, where applicable, and addressed in the design to prevent flotation, collapse or unacceptable lateral movement.

B. Water Supply

Not applicable. There will be no water supply systems.

C. Sanitary Sewage Systems

Not applicable. There are no proposed sanitary sewage systems.

D. On-site Waste Disposal Systems

Not applicable. There are no on-site waste disposal systems proposed.

E. Watercourse Carrying Capacity

Not applicable. There will be no alteration or relocations of watercourses.

F. Residential Structures

Not applicable. The Project is not a residential structure.

G. Non-Residential Structures

Not applicable. The Project is not a non-residential structure.

H. Manufactured Homes

Not applicable. The Project is not a manufactured home.

I. Recreational Vehicles

Not applicable. The Project is not a recreational vehicle.

J. Accessory Structures

Not applicable. The Project is not an accessory structure.

K. Floodways

CMP does not propose any development for the Project within the regulatory floodways identified by FEMA in the Town of Starks.

L. Enclosed Areas Below the Base Floor

Not applicable.

M. Bridges

Not applicable.

N. Containment Walls

Not applicable

O. Wharves, Piers and Docks

Not applicable

Article VIII – Review of Subdivision and Development Proposals

The following section includes the information requested for review by the Planning Board in Article VIII of the Starks's Floodplain Management Ordinance for development that requires review under other federal law, state law or local ordinances or regulations and all projects on five acres or more.

A. All such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

CMP has minimized the impact of the new transmission line by co-locating it within an existing corridor and limiting new tree cutting to 75 feet. Co-locating the new transmission line within an existing transmission line corridor minimizes impacts on the surrounding uses and resources, including natural resources. Within the corridor, CMP has sited each pole to avoid impacts on surrounding uses and protected natural resources to the greatest extent practicable, to minimize these impacts, and to compensate for impacts that cannot be avoided.

One pole, 3006-248, is sited within the floodplain of Lemon Stream, but the amount of ground disturbance associated with this structure installation will be small and limited to the immediate vicinity of the pole placement, approximately 40 square feet. There is no reasonable alternative for this structure placement due to other surrounding protected and sensitive natural resource areas.

B. All public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damages.

No sewer, gas, or water systems are proposed by this Project. The Project involves the construction of a new 320kV HVDC electric transmission line and CMP has appropriately located the Project to avoid any flood damage.

C. Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

With the exception of the immediate area occupied by poles, there is no increase in impervious surface area associated with the transmission line; therefore, there will be no significant storm water run-off generated from the Project. The Project will not cause or increase flooding or cause a flood hazard to any neighboring structures. Furthermore, the Project will not affect runoff/infiltration relationships.

The Project will minimize stormwater runoff by deploying stormwater control methods described in the Environmental Guidelines (Exhibit 7). Temporary access roads and any construction activities will be carefully planned and designed to utilize existing natural runoff control features, such as upland vegetated buffers, and diversion and dissipation techniques such as water bars, check dams, or settling basins. Shrubby vegetation will be retained to the extent practicable and soil exposure during construction will be minimized. After construction is complete, all areas will be returned to preconstruction contours, reseeded as needed, and allowed to revegetate to a scrub-shrub condition. The Project will not alter stormwater runoff from predevelopment conditions.

D. All proposals include base flood elevations, flood boundaries, and, in a riverine floodplain, floodway data.

See the Project Scope and Natural Resource Maps in Exhibit 3.

E. Any proposed development plan must include a condition of plan approval requiring that structures on any lot in the development having any portion of its land within a Special Flood Hazard Area, are to be constructed in accordance with Article VI of this ordinance.

This requirement applies to “structures” as defined in the Town of Starks Floodplain Management Ordinance. The proposed Project does not include structures as defined. The Project’s compliance with the Article VI Development Standards is presented in the preceding section of this application.

EXHIBIT 1 SITE PLAN REVIEW PERMIT APPLICATION

TOWN OF STARKS

APPLICATION FOR A SITE PLAN REVIEW PERMIT

General Information and Instructions

Prior to undertaking improvements to a site or construction, check with the Town Code Enforcement Officer (566-7341) to see if a permit is required. The Site Plan Review Ordinance is one of several ordinances in the Town of Starks.

The Site Plan Review Ordinance is administered by the Starks Planning Board. **The Town of Starks Site Plan Review Ordinance** and application form are available from the Town Office and at <https://www.starksme.com/my-blog/ordinances-and-town-of-starks-comprehensive-plan.html>

FIRST STEP: PRE-APPLICATION PROCESS (Recommended for Minor Developments; Required for Major Developments)

An applicant should:

- Contact the Chair of the Planning Board to be placed on the Planning Board agenda
- Request a pre-application conference with the Planning Board (Meets first Wednesday of each month)
- Be prepared to discuss the following:
 - The proposed site - location, size, and general characteristics (bring sketch map)
 - The nature of the proposed use and potential development
 - Ask questions, such as about regulations and applicability to the project
 - Ask about waivers from the submission requirements (review the application first)
 - The Planning Board will need information to classify the project as minor or major

**TOWN OF STARKS
APPLICATION FOR A SITE PLAN REVIEW PERMIT**

The undersigned applies for a permit for the following use(s) to be issued on the basis of the information contained within this application. The applicant hereby certifies that all information and attachments to this application are true and correct.

Applicant's Name

(Printed): Gerry Mirabile- Central Maine Power Company

Official Use Only:

Application Name: _____

Date: _____

Fee(s)

Received: _____

Applicant's Signature: _____

Date: 2/26/2020

INSTRUCTIONS: Submit 8 copies of written materials and maps or drawings containing the information listed below. The maps or drawings must be at a scale sufficient to allow review of the items listed under the approval standards and criteria, but in no case shall be more than 100 feet to the inch for that portion of the tract of land being proposed for development. The Board may waive the requirement for submissions in electronic format for Minor Developments where this requirement presents a hardship.

All maps and documents shall be submitted as numbered attachments coinciding with this application. This may include any additional pages as necessary to complete the application.

Waivers of Submission Requirements: Provide a written request at the time of the initial review of the application. A waiver of any submission requirement may be granted only if the Planning Board finds that the information is not required to determine compliance with this Ordinance.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name and Description of Project:

New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC). Please see Section 2.0 of the NECEC application.

2. Current use(s) of the property:

Electrical transmission line right-of-way.

3. Permit Fees: Are permit fees included in this application? X Yes ___ No; Amount: \$150

If applicable, is a deposit to cover town costs included with the application? ___ Yes ___ No;
Amount: Not applicable.

4. Applicant's Contact Information:

Address: 83 Edison Drive, Augusta, Maine 04336

Telephone: (207) 629-9717 Cell Phone: (207) 242-1682

Email: Gerry.Mirabile@cmpco.com

5. Property Owner's Name: Central Maine Power Company

Address: 83 Edison Drive, Augusta, Maine 04336

Telephone: (207) 629-9717 Cell Phone: (207) 242-1682

Email: Gerry.Mirabile@cmpco.com

6. Form of Doing Business: Is the owner/applicant of the proposed project a corporation, LLC, or some other "form of doing business"? ☒ Yes; ☐ No; If yes, what "form of doing business"?
If, yes, attach certificate of good standing. See Exhibit 12 of the NECEC Application.

7. Proof of Right, Title and Interest: Attach a copy of the deed to the property, an option to purchase the property, a lease agreement, or other documentation to demonstrate right, title or interest in the property on the part of the applicant. See Exhibit 3 of the Site Inventory and Analysis, submitted on January 22, 2020.

8. Are there currently any covenants, deed restrictions, easements, or rights-of way on the property?

☒ Yes; ☐ No; *If yes, attach documentation. See Exhibit 3 of the Site Inventory and Analysis.*

Are there any plans for covenants, deed restrictions, easements, or rights-of way on the property?
☐ Yes; ☒ No; If yes, provide details:

9. Professional Preparer: If applicable, provide the name, registration number, and seal of the architect, engineer, or similar professional who prepared the plan:

The maps provided in Exhibit 3 were prepared by Burns & McDonnell Engineering including the natural resources survey data provided by Power Engineers and Boyle Associates. The engineering design and cross sections were provided by Power Engineers.

10. Subdivision: Has this land been part of a prior approved subdivision? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, what is the name of the subdivision?

If known, when was the subdivision approved?

11. Shoreland:* Is any part of the project site within 250 feet of any river, stream, water course, or pond?

☒ Yes ☐ No *(See Shoreland Zoning Map at the Town Office)*

If yes, what waterbody(s)? See Exhibit 3 of the NECEC application.

How much shore frontage does the lot have? 1,578 feet

How far back are any existing or proposed buildings from the nearest water body? See note feet

Note: There are no existing or proposed buildings associated with the NECEC.

12. Floodplain:* Is any portion of the property within the 100-year floodplain? ☒ Yes; ☐ No

(See Floodplain Map(s) at the Town Office)

***Note: If the proposed project is within the Shoreland Zone or a 100-Year Floodplain, additional permits may be required.** See the NECEC Shoreland Zoning Permit and Floodplain Management Permit applications.

Town of Starks Site Plan Review Ordinance Application

13. Location: Name of Road providing access:

(Town Tax Maps): Map #(s): _____; Lot #(s): _____

(County Registry of Deeds): Book: _____; Page: _____

Public Road frontage: _____ feet

GPS coordinates for the site entrance, if available: Longitude: _____ Latitude: _____

The Maps provided in Exhibit 3 of the NECEC Application depict the location of CMP's electrical transmission line corridor in Starks, public access roads, Map#(s) and Lot#(s), public road frontage and GPS coordinates of the site entrances. Exhibit 3 of the Site Inventory and Analysis provides CMP's proof of title, right or interest, including copies of the deeds.

14. Proposed Project Description:

Size of area to be developed: (include building, structures, roads, and parking, etc.) _____ acres; If less than 2 acres, 2,240 square feet

Structures/Buildings: (Answer all that apply to the proposed project)

Is the building/structure prefabricated? ____ Yes; ____ No; If yes, name of the manufacturer:

Not applicable, there are no buildings only steel transmission poles.

List below each building/structure that will be part of the project, including existing buildings/structures:

(These should be identified on the site plan map) The Project in Starks consists of 33 transmission line poles and overhead electrical conductor, as depicted in Exhibit 3.

Name and type of building/structure/parking area, etc. (list these)	New? Expansion? (List each)	Existing, Renovation, Demolishing? (List each)	Area (sq.ft)	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Height (ft)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

Attach a list of any other structures.

15. Size of Lot and Setbacks (Ordinance Sec. 7.2) Not applicable, See Section 7.2 of the NECEC Site Plan Review application

Size of lot: _____ acres; If less than 2 acres, _____ square feet

How far back from the center line of any public road will the building/structure(s) be set back? _____ feet

Are all building and structures set back at least 15 feet from all property lines of abutters? ____ Yes;

____ No; If no, explain why not:

16. Utilization of the Site/Site Features (Ordinance Sec 7.3) Check all of the following that apply

(Identify these, as applicable, on the site plan map)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> forested | <input type="checkbox"/> rare or endangered species* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> open land | <input type="checkbox"/> other unique natural areas* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> active farmland* | <input type="checkbox"/> significant sand and gravel aquifers* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wetlands* | <input type="checkbox"/> stone walls |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deer wintering areas* | <input type="checkbox"/> graveyards* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> significant wildlife habitat* | <input type="checkbox"/> significant historic or archaeological areas* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> significant fisheries* | |

Most of these features are displayed on Maps at the Town Office or on the Town's website.

*Describe how you will minimize impacts to these features, as applicable. Attach additional sheet, if necessary)

See the NECEC Site Inventory and Analysis, submitted on January 22, 2020 and Section 7.3 of the Site Plan Review application.

Note: you may need to contact an agency or organization to get advice on how best to protect sensitive areas.

Submit copies of the Soil Survey and Topographic Map of the site as attachments. See Exhibit 3 and the narrative of the NECEC Application.

17. Water Quality and Quantity (Ordinance Sec. 7.4)

Will the project utilize or store any hazardous, toxic, or nuisance substances? ☒ Yes; ☐ No; *If yes, see*

Section 7.4, and attach an explanation of how these will be handled to protect water quality.

No hazardous waste will be generated by construction of the Project. See Section 7.10 of the NECEC Application for handling of possible toxic or nuisance substances.

Is the proposed project within 1,000 feet of any public water supply, such as the Starks Water District, Starks Community Center, and Camp at the Eastward? ☐ Yes; ☒ No;

If yes, attach letter from the public water supplier approving the proposed project.

Will the proposed project have a water capacity (on-site well or sewage disposal system) of more than 2,000 gallons per day? ☐ Yes; ☒ No; *If yes, see Section 7.4.3 for additional requirements.*

18. Water Supply (Ordinance Sec. 7.5): NA private well NA public water supply

What type of water supply? NA Existing; NA Improvement of an Existing; NA New

Estimated daily water usage NA gallons per day

If the project utilizes a public water supply, what public water supply? NA

Attach letter of approval from public water supplier.

Major Developments: How will you ensure there is adequate water for fire protection?

See Section 7.5 of the Site Plan Review application.

Attach letter from the Starks Fire Chief stating that water for fire protection will be adequate.

See Exhibit 11 for Statement from the Town of Starks Fire Chief

19. Sewage Disposal (Ordinance Sec. 7.6):

Type: NA Subsurface waste water system (septic tank and drainage field system); _____ Other;
If other, describe:

Is sewage disposal? NA Existing; NA Improvement/expansion of an existing; NA New

If applicable, attach soils test pit data and map, a fully completed HHE-200, and any other evidence of required permits.

20. Solid Waste Management (Ordinance Sec.7.7):

How will solid waste be disposed of? _____ See Section 7.7 of the Site Plan Review application for details.

_____ Private service

_____Dropped off at licensed landfill; what facility?

Other (describe):

How will construction debris (stumps, brush, rock, etc.) be disposed of?

See Section 7.7 of the Site Plan Review application for details.

21. Storage of Materials (Ordinance Sec. 7.8)

Describe on-site collection, storage, containment and screening of materials?

See Section 7.8 of the Site Plan Review application for discussion.

See additional Requirements of Major Developments (Sec.7.8)

22. Traffic Access, Internal Circulation, and Parking (Ordinance Sec. 7.9)

How much traffic will the project generate: peak hour traffic: NA one-way vehicle trips; daily traffic _____ one-way vehicle trips; Will these trips be primarily? _____ cars and pickup trucks; _____ large trucks; _____ Other (describe)

Area for parking: NA acres; _____square feet; Number of parking spaces: NA

Area for loading, unloading, and other maneuvering? NA acres; _____square feet

*As applicable, attach as copy(ies) of approval(s) for a **Road Entrance Permit**, from the Town and/or State.*

See also, requirements under the Starks Road and Utility Structures Ordinance. Not applicable, see Section 7.9 of the

See additional Requirements of Major Developments (See Section 7.9) Site Plan Review application.

23. Hazardous, Special, and Radioactive Materials (Ordinance Sec.7.10)

Will the project entail use of any hazardous, special or radioactive materials, as identified by a state or federal agency? ____Yes; X No. If yes, describe these:

Will the project entail bulk storage of flammable or explosive liquids, solids and gases: X Yes; ____ No

If yes, will the bulk storage be? X above ground; ____ below ground.

How far will the bulk storage be set back from nearest property line(s): See note feet

Note: Flammable or explosive liquids, solids or gases will be stored in accordance with CMP's Environmental Control Requirements.

Attach copy of Federal Safety Data Sheet and any other required governmental approval(s), as applicable.

24. Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sedimentation Control (Ordinance Sec 7.11):

How will stormwater runoff be controlled so that it does not impact adjacent properties?

See Section 7.11 of the Site Plan Review application.

Will there be any filling, grading, excavation, or other activities that disturb the soil? ☒ Yes; ☐ No; *If yes, attach a soil erosion and sedimentation control plan for the construction phase and the final development.*

See Section 7.11 and Exhibit 8 of the Site Plan Review application

The State permit approvals are pending and are expected in Spring of 2020. A copy of the State approval, as well as Federal approvals, will be provided to the Town once received.

If the project requires a state permit, attach copy of permit approval.

(See Sec. 7.11 for guidance in submitting a soil erosion and sedimentation control plan)

See additional Requirements of Major Developments (Sec. 7.11)

25. Nuisance and Aesthetics (Ordinance Sec. 7.12)

Will the project create noise that might have an impact on neighboring properties? ☒ Yes; ☐ No; If yes, how will the noise be minimized? See Section 7.12 of the Site Plan Review application.

Will the project have exterior lighting that might impact neighboring properties, including public roads? ☐ Yes; ☒ No; If yes, how will that be minimized?

Will the project create any of the following? ☐ odor; ☐ dust; ☐ smoke; ☐ fumes; If yes, how will these be minimized? See Section 7.12 of the Site Plan Review application.

Once in operation the NECEC will be unmanned but energized 24 hours/day, 365 days/year. Construction activity will occur between 7am and 10pm. See Section 7.12 of the Site Plan Review application.

What will be the hours of business operation?

26. Signage (Ordinance Sec. 7.13):

Will there be any signage, either existing or new? ☐ Yes; ☒ No. If yes, provide the following information for all signage. *Attach a drawing.*

Height above the ground: feet; dimensions feet; materials; method of securing

If the sign is to have lighting, describe:

27. Landscaping (Ordinance Sec. 7.14)

Major Developments, only ☐ No landscaping is proposed, please see Section 7.14 of the Site Plan Review application.
Attach landscaping plan.

28. Common Open Space Areas (Sec. 7.15)

Multifamily Developments, only ☐ Not Applicable.
Attach description and map.

29. Additional application requirements for the following are in the Site Plan Review Ordinance:

Automobile Graveyards, Automobile Recycling Businesses, and Junkyards (Sec. 7.16)

Commercial Water Extraction (Sec. 7.17) ☐ Not applicable.

Kennels and Veterinary Hospitals (Sec. 7.18)

Multifamily Developments (Sec. 7.19)

30. Capacity of the Applicant (Ordinance Sec. 7.20): See Exhibit 12 of the NECEC Applications.

How much will the project cost? In Starks the Project is estimated to cost \$8.7 million.

What is your approximate project timeframe? Beginning date: November 2020 Completion date: July 2022

Describe your financial and technical ability to complete the project as described in this application?
See Sections 6.2(H) and 7.20 of the Site Plan Review application.

31. Conformance with Other Laws (Ordinance Sec. 7.21)

The applicant is responsible for obtaining all other permit approvals. For example, depending on the project, the applicant might need State permits for a driveway entrance onto a state highway, or a permit from the Department of Environment Protection, or the Department of Health and Human Services.
See Section 7.21 of the Site Plan Review application.

(Attach copies of applicable permit approvals or pending approvals, include other local permits, state permits, etc.)

32. Additional Information. Attach any additional information as requested by the Planning Board, or to demonstrate that the proposed project will satisfy the standards of the Site Plan Review Ordinance.
Not applicable.

33. Adjacent Property Owners:

List names, addresses and identifying map and lot numbers of all property owners within 1,500 feet of any and all property boundaries of the proposed project. This information is available at the Town Office and at <https://starksme.typepad.com/my-blog/real-estatepropertytax-information-1.html>

Attach a copy of the property tax map with property owners on it.

Name	Mailing Address	Map Number	Lot Number
See Exhibit 2 for a list of abutters within 1,500 feet.			

Attach additional sheets, if necessary.

Public Notification Requirements: The applicant is responsible for notifying all the property owners listed.

Notification is always required for public hearings. Depending on the size of the proposed project, more than one notification may be necessary. Notifications must include the name of the project, type of permit, brief description of the project including location, and the date, time and place of the public meeting/hearing.

Notification text must be approved by the Planning Board. See attached draft notification for Planning Board approval.

The applicant will be required to provide evidence of mailing – the green return receipt which is available from the U.S. Postal Service. CMP will provide evidence of mailing once the notification has been made.

Applicants for Major Projects may be required to post public notices in area newspapers.

All applications shall include the following maps:

LOCATION MAP displaying the following:

1. Name of project, and the name, address and contact information of owner/applicant
2. Date of the application, scale and north arrow
3. The general location of the site within the town based upon a reduction of the property tax maps
3. The location of all contiguous property under the total or partial control of the owner or applicant
4. Names of abutters with map and lot numbers

SITE PLAN MAP(s) displaying the following:

1. Name of project, and name, address and contact information of owner/applicant
2. Date of the application, scale and north arrow
3. Tax map(s) and lot number(s)
4. Property boundaries. The bearings and lengths of all property lines of the property to be developed and the source of this information. The Planning Board may waive a boundary survey when sufficient information is available to establish, on the ground, all property boundaries.
5. Shoreland zoning districts and the boundaries, if applicable
6. Floodplain boundaries of the 100-year flood zone, if applicable
7. Location and dimensions of any existing and proposed easements, covenants, deed restrictions
8. Location and size of any existing and proposed sewer and water mains, culverts, drains, on-site sewage disposal systems, wells, underground tanks or installations, and power and telephone lines and poles on the property to be developed, on abutting roads, or land that may serve the development.
9. Location, names, and widths of existing and proposed public and private roads and rights-of-way, points of ingress and egress, parking and loading areas, storage areas and walkways, within or adjacent to the proposed development. Show location of intersecting roads or driveways within 200 feet of the site entrance.
10. Location and dimensions of all existing and proposed buildings and other structures on the site; Include building setbacks and distances from any public road and any water body.
11. Location of open drainage courses, wetlands, stonewalls, graveyards, fences, stands of trees, and other important or unique natural areas and site features, including but not limited to, floodplains, deer wintering areas, significant wildlife habitats, fisheries, habitat for rare and endangered plants and animals, unique natural communities and natural areas, significant sand and gravel aquifers, and historic and/or archaeological resources, together with a description of such features
12. Location of the nearest (within 100 feet of the property) fire hydrant, dry hydrant or other water supply for fire protection, include proposed facilities
13. Location of existing and proposed drainage courses and the direction of surface water drainage across the site and from the site onto adjacent property. The Planning Board may require topographic map and or elevations to determine the direction of flow.
14. Location(s) of lighting and signage
15. Location of solid waste disposal facilities
16. Location and description of any landscaping and buffering
17. Approval Block: Space must be provided on the final Site Plan Map for the signatures of the Planning Board and date together with the following words, "Approved: Town of Starks Planning Board"

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS (ONLY)

In addition to the information required for all applications, an application for a Major Development must contain the following additional information unless it is waived by the Planning Board.

SITE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

1. **Inventory Plan Map:** An accurate scale Inventory Plan of the parcel at a scale of not more than 100 feet to the inch showing as a minimum:
 - a. The name of the development, north arrow, date and scale
 - b. The boundaries of the parcel
 - c. The relationship of the site to the surrounding area
 - d. The topography of the site at an appropriate contour interval depending on the nature of the use and character of the site (submittal of the U.S.G.S. 10 foot contours may be adequate)
 - e. The major natural features of the site and within 1,000 feet of the site, including wetlands, streams, ponds, floodplains, groundwater aquifers, public water supplies, significant wildlife habitats and fisheries or other important natural features
 - f. Existing buildings, structures, or other improvements on the site
 - g. Existing restrictions or easements on the site
 - h. The location and size of existing utilities, roads, or improvements serving the site
 - i. A class D medium intensity soil survey. A class B high intensity soil survey may be required if any portion of the site is located in a resource protection district or wetland.
2. **Site Analysis Plan Map:** A Site Analysis Plan at the same scale as the Inventory Plan highlighting the opportunities and constraints of the site, including portions of the site are unsuitable for development (e.g., steep slopes, soil constraints, wetlands, aquifers, wildlife habitat, fisheries, floodplains) and areas that may be subject to off-site conflicts or concerns (e.g., noise, lighting, traffic); and which areas that are well suited to the proposed use. The inventory and site analysis plans may be combined as long as the information is clearly depicted.
3. **Narrative:** A narrative describing the existing conditions of the site, the proposed use and the constraints or opportunities created by the site. This submission should include any traffic studies, utility studies, or other preliminary work that will assist the Planning Board in understanding the site and the proposed use.

SITE PLAN REVIEW

1. **Narrative Plan:** A narrative and/or plan describing how the proposed development plan relates to the site inventory and analysis
2. **Grading Plan:** A grading plan showing the existing and proposed topography of the site at 2 foot contour intervals or such other interval as the Planning Board may determine
3. **A Stormwater Drainage and Erosion Control Program** showing:
 - a. The existing and proposed method of handling stormwater runoff
 - b. The direction of flow of the runoff, through the use of arrows
 - c. The location, elevation, and size of all catch/retention basins, drainage ditches, and swales
 - d. Engineering calculations used to determine drainage requirements based upon the 25 year 24 hour storm frequency; this is required only if the project will significantly alter the existing drainage pattern due to such factors as the amount of new impervious surfaces (such as paving and building area) being proposed
 - e. Methods of controlling erosion and sedimentation during and after construction
4. **A Groundwater Impact Analysis** prepared by groundwater hydrologist for projects involving on-site water supply or sewage disposal facilities with a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more per day

5. **A Utility Plan** showing the provisions for water supply and wastewater disposal, the location and nature of electrical and any other utility services to be installed on site
6. **A Traffic Impact Analysis** demonstrating the impact of the proposed project on the capacity, level of service and safety of adjacent roads, if the project or expansion will provide parking for 50 or more vehicles or generate more than 100 one-way trips during the a.m. or p.m. peak hour based upon the latest edition of the trip generator manual of the Institution of Traffic Engineers.



[Update date]

Dear Neighbor,

On February 28, 2020, Central Maine Power Company (CMP) filed applications for Site Plan Review, Shoreland Zoning and Floodplain Management permits with the Town of Starks for the construction of transmission line poles and overhead wires within Starks associated with the New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC), an electric transmission line from the Quebec border in Beattie Township to a new DC to AC converter station in Lewiston. The NECEC will be capable of delivering up to 1,200 megawatts of clean, renewable energy to the New England power grid. The project also includes several upgrades to CMP's existing electrical transmission network between Lewiston and Pownal, between Windsor and Wiscasset, and in Cumberland. CMP's applications will be considered by the Planning Board at a public hearing scheduled for [Update date] at 7pm, at the Starks Community Center, 69 Anson Road in Starks, Maine. You are receiving this notice as a Starks landowner within 1500 feet of the proposed project.

Project Details in Starks

The proposed transmission line extends for approximately 6 miles from the border of Industry northeasterly through Starks and into Anson. The portion of the Project located in Starks includes the construction of a new 320kV high-voltage direct current (HVDC) electric transmission line. This proposed transmission line will be co-located within an existing CMP corridor adjacent to existing transmission line Section 63.

There will be 33 new poles (transmission line support poles), with an average height of 100 feet, installed as part of the project in Starks. The existing CMP corridor will be widened by 75 feet to accommodate the new transmission line on land owned by CMP.

If you have any questions about the project or would like to speak to someone about the proposal, please call us at **(866) 676-3232** or email us at **info@necleanenergyconnect.com**.

Sincerely,

Central Maine Power Company

EXHIBIT 2 LIST OF ABUTTERS

NECEC - Starks Abutters List (1500')

Direct Abutters

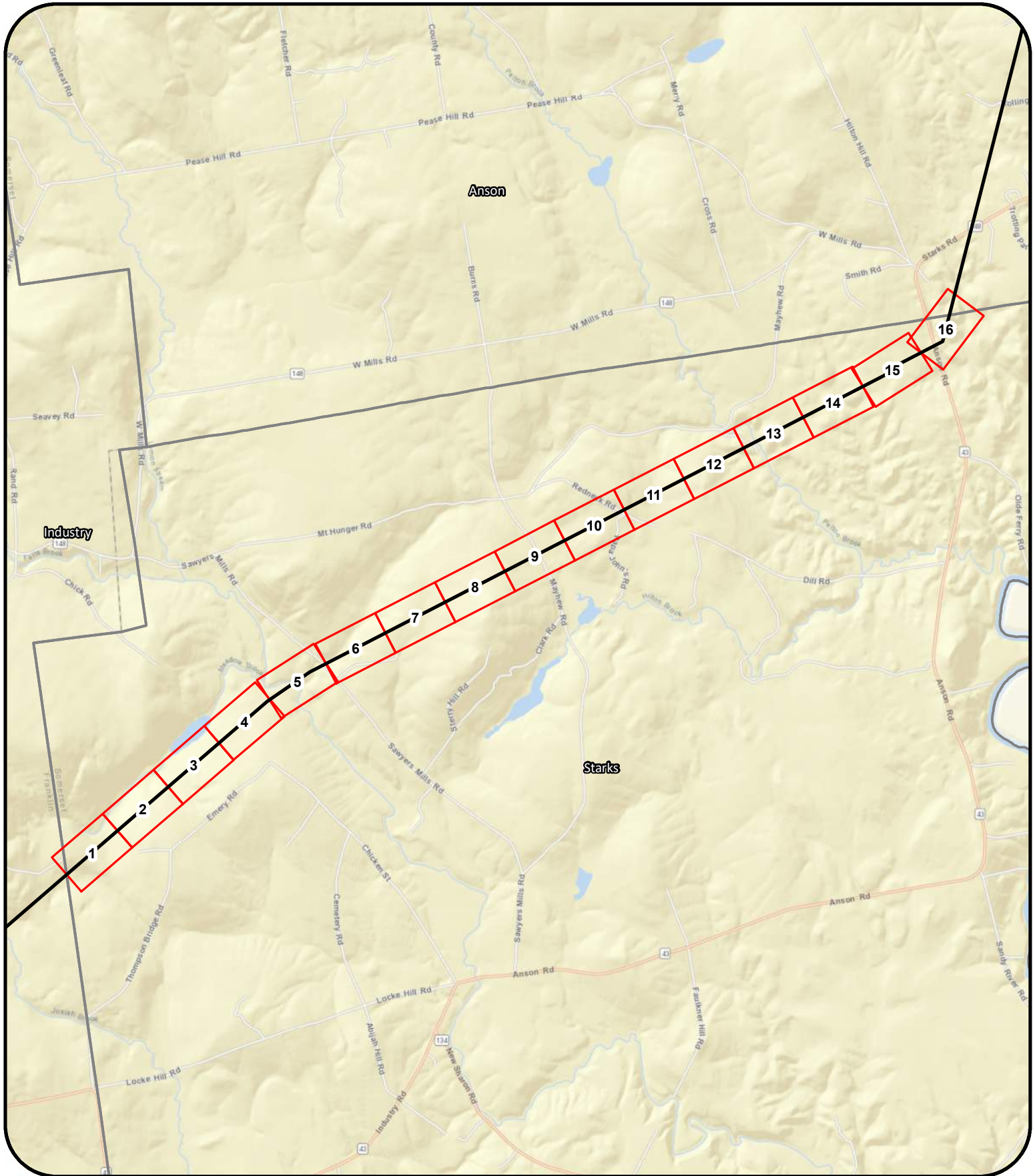
County	MAP-LOT	Owner	Mailing Address	Mailing City	Mailing State	Mailing ZIP
Somerset	R12-16	Hyltun Farm Irrevocable Trust	8 Olde Ferry Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R12-17	Linda, Darlene, Carolyn & Donna Gray and	123 Madison Ave	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R12-20,21	Richard Gray	1294 Anson Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R12-22	CMP Co.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Somerset	R12-22A	CMP Co.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Somerset	R12-23.1	Madison Electric Works	6 Business Park Drive	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R12-25	Roberta J. Duhaime	275 Bolton Rd	Bolton	MA	01740
Somerset	R12-26	Richard E. Gray	1294 Anson Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R12 19, 23	Linda, Darlene, Carolyn & Donna Gray and	123 Madison Ave	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R3-30.1	Robert D. ElPond	c/o Richard Pond, 182 Casco Rd	Naples	ME	04055
Somerset	R3-30.2	Joseph & Linda Pereira	22 Anthony St	Berkley	MA	02779
Somerset	R3-32	Earl Sterry & Carol Coles	335 Sawyers Mills Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-34	Sarah Brusila	44 Emery Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-37	Jereme P. Winkley	2 Mohegan Street	Winslow	ME	04901
Somerset	R3-38	Hyltun Farm Irrevocable Trust	8 Olde Ferry Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-44	Jeffrey & Anita Mcfarlane	220 West Mills Rd	Industry	ME	04938
Somerset	R4-26A	CMP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Somerset	R4-27	Donald & Anne M Jarvinen	795 Congress St	Duxbury	MA	02332
Somerset	R4-28	Eric R. & Catherine M. Benson	1202 Poplar Hill Rd	Baltimore	MD	21210
Somerset	R4-29	Douglas A. Boucher & Mary Jane Mullen	28 Champa Rd	Billerica	MA	01821
Somerset	R4-31	William O. Hopp	22 Taylor St	Stamford	CT	06902
Somerset	R4-31.1	Donald & Anne M Jarvinen	795 Congress St	Duxbury	MA	02330
Somerset	R4-33	Donald & Anne M Jarvinen	795 Congress St	Duxbury	MA	02330
Somerset	R4-4,R4-6	Walter E. & Phyllis E. Coombs	28 Growling Bear Dr	Brunswick	ME	04011
Somerset	R5-1	Raymond S. Farnsworth	182 Sterry Hill Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R5-19A	CMP Co.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Somerset	R5-6	James and Constance Winder	49 Church St	Old Orchard Beach	ME	04064
Somerset	R6-1	John Dube	500 Evergreen St NE	Palm Bay	FL	32907
Somerset	R6-1.5	Brad A & Sara L Dube	405 Mayhew Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-1.7	Martina L. Marschall	26 Harold Avery Rd	Ashland	NH	03217
Somerset	R6-16	Norman F. & Beth B. Luce	PO Box 22	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-16.1	Hyltun Farm Irrevocable Trust	8 Olde Ferry Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-17	Leroy Lane	71 Horn Hill Road	Fairfield	ME	04937
Somerset	R6-20	Michael & Colette Bouchard	8 Pare St	Waterville	ME	04901
Somerset	R4-12	Shane Michael Baker	899 New Vineyard Road	New Vineyard	ME	04956
Somerset	R4-11, R4-13	James Guthrie Jr.	217 Fitzgerald Road	Rindge	NH	03461
Somerset	R4-10	Sarah Brusila	44 Emery Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R4-9	Melinda Worthley	176 Middle St.	Farmington	ME	04938
Somerset	R4-8	Joseph & Linda Pereira	22 Anthony St	Berkley	MA	02779
Somerset	R4-7	Gregory Donovan	59 Homestead Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R4-26	Ross Callon	11 Applewood Drive	Westford	MA	01886
Somerset	R5-18, R5-19.4	Ira Day	53 Old Waterville Road	Oakland	ME	04963
Somerset	R5-13, R5-14	Charles Carpenter Jr.	PO Box 2233	Skowhegan	ME	04967
Somerset	R5-9	Rita Murray	147 Trmont St	Carver	MA	02330
Somerset	R5-2	Raymond S. Farnsworth	182 Sterry Hill Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R5-7	Kerry and Jennifer Zweig Hebert	31 Mt. Hunger Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-3	Sherene Roberts	433 Mayhew Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-2.19	Sherene Roberts	433 Mayhew Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-2.18	Skyla Murray	5 Redneck Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-2.2A-1	Harold Price	16 Pearl St	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R6-2.2A-2	Harold Price	16 Pearl St	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R6-2.6	Howard Brower	PO Box 242	Lincoln	MA	01773
Somerset	R6-2.5	Gene and Pamela Tweedie	713 Mayhew Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-2.4	Thomas and Jennifer Curran	3 Cobbler's Lane	Beverly	MA	01915
Somerset	R6-2.3	Gary Stewart	66 Park St	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R6-2.2	Monica Frith	262 Embden Pond Road	North Anson	ME	04958
Somerset	R6-2.1A	Nelson Harris	PO Box 504	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-2.1	Jeffery Hanlon	2 Caron Street	Lisbon	ME	04935
Somerset	R6-13	Norman Luce	PO Box 22	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-15	Franklin Russell and Robyn Kremer	869 Mayhew Road	Starks	ME	04911

Abutters within 1500' of edge of corridor (Not including Direct Abutters)

County	MAP-LOT	Owner	Mailing Address	Mailing City	Mailing State	Mailing ZIP
Somerset	R12-19.1	Madison Electric Works	6 Business Park Drive	Madison	ME	04911
Somerset	R12-18	Barbara Santiago et. Al.	123 Madison Ave	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R12-15	Jamie and Karen Doiron	1195 Anson Road	Starks	ME	04911

Somerset	R12-17.1	Gary and Barbara Vischer	1222 Anson Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R12-24	Norman Luce	PO Box 22	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-14	Norman Luce	PO Box 22	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-12	Norman Luce	PO Box 22	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-11	Debra Noble	82 Myrtle Ave	Webster	MA	01570
Somerset	R6-10	Edward and Marilyn Kozielawicz	PO Box 93	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-9	Edward and Marilyn Kozielawicz	PO Box 93	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-2.7	Emanuel Denis and Howard Brower	PO Box 242	Lincoln	MA	01773
Somerset	R6-2.8	Robert and Kathleen Leal	9 Kerry Lane	Hopkinton	MA	01748
Somerset	R6-2.9	Emanuel Denis and Howard Brower	PO Box 242	Lincoln	MA	01773
Somerset	R6-2.10	Emanuel Denis	PO Box 242	Lincoln	MA	01773
Somerset	R6-2.11	Errol and Terry Glidden	340 Porterfield Road	Porter	ME	04068
Somerset	R6-2.12	Stanley Brawn	28 Durham Road	Brunswick	ME	04011
Somerset	R6-2.13	Hyltun Farm Irrevocable Trust	8 Olde Ferry Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-2.14	Emanuel Denis and Howard Brower	PO Box 242	Lincoln	MA	01773
Somerset	R6-2.15	Emanuel Denis and Howard Brower	PO Box 242	Lincoln	MA	01773
Somerset	R6-2.16	Joseph and Brandi Smith	511 East Madison Road	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R6-2.17	Emanuel Denis and Howard Brower	PO Box 242	Lincoln	MA	01773
Somerset	R6-2.1	Jeffrey Hanlon	2 Caron Street	Lisbon	ME	04935
Somerset	R6-4	Alan and Vicki Stevens	27 Remick Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-1.1	Efthimios and Ekaterini Orfanos	18 Colgate Road	Beverly	MA	01915
Somerset	R6-1.2	Efthimios and Ekaterini Orfanos	18 Colgate Road	Beverly	MA	01915
Somerset	R6-18	Kurtis Johnson	95 Johnson Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-19	Alfred Perreult et al	PO Box 291	Orleans	MA	02653
Somerset	R6-21.1	Kenneth Costigan and Annette Ammarell	255 Dill Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R6-21.2	James Durgin	PO Box 142	East Waterboro	ME	04030
Somerset	R6-23	Maxine Johnson and David Wolph	PO Box 288	Anson	ME	04911
Somerset	R5-20	Floyd Severn and Maureen Hickey	535 Sawyers Mills Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R5-19.1	Floyd Severn	535 Sawyers Mills Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R5-19.2	Leslie and Suzanne Hall	167 Main Street	Oxford	ME	04270
Somerset	R5-19.3	Roderick and Diane Nunes	1 County Lane	Hope	RI	02831
Somerset	R5-19.3A	David and Suzanne Pacheco	246 John Franklin Road	Hope	RI	02831
Somerset	R5-10	Robert Ward	61 Heald Street	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R5-8	Hayden Family Trust	398 Anson Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R5-6.1	Richard and Alice Tanner	97 Waites Corner Road	West Kingston	RI	02892
Somerset	R5-6.2	James and Constance Winder	49 Church St	Old Orchard Beach	ME	04064
Somerset	R5-6.3	Sandra Gibbs Family Trust	67 Heald St Apt 2B	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R5-5.1	Freitas Revocable Trust, c/o Antonio Freitas	55 Sheehan St.	Stoughton	MA	02072
Somerset	R5-5	Francisco and Celestina Couto	7 Boxwood Way	South Dennis	MA	02660
Somerset	R5-4	Allan Henri	47 Mountain Road	Biddeford	ME	04005
Somerset	R4-15	Freeman Chick	97 Chick RD	Industry	ME	04938
Somerset	R4-14.2	Hai Van Lu and Suong Ngoc Tran	23 Cross Street	Lawrence	MA	01842
Somerset	R4-14.1	Hai Van Lu and Suong Ngoc Tran	23 Cross Street	Lawrence	MA	01842
Somerset	R4-25.3	Floyd Severn and Maureen Hickey	535 Sawyers Mills Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R4-25.4	Floyd Severn and Maureen Hickey	535 Sawyers Mills Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R4-33.1	Donald & Anne M Jarvinen	795 Congress St	Duxbury	MA	02332
Somerset	R4-33.2	Daniel Bucciano	406 Sawyers Mills Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R4-34	Paul Frederic	141 Chicken Street	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R4-35	Posey Family Revocable Trust	28 Hale True Road	Sandown	NH	03873
Somerset	R4-35.2	Gerald and Janet Clarrage	126 Mildram Rd	Wells	ME	04090
Somerset	R4-35.1	Patricia Goff	535 Chick Crossing Road	Wells	ME	04090
Somerset	R4-36	Douglas Boucher	28 Champa Rd	Billerica	MA	01821
Somerset	R4-42	Craig Nelson and Martha Mclauchlan	102 Sterry Hill Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-46.1	Jeffrey and Anita Mcfarlane	220 West Mills Rd	Industry	ME	04938
Somerset	R3-42	Jacob Wade	51 Thompson Bridge Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-37.1	Steve and Nellie Rackliff	27 Gordon Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-38.1	David and Sheryl Norton	11 Mountain View Dr	Madison	ME	04950
Somerset	R3-39	Ronald and Anna McDowell	2569 Carlo Henry Rd	Lake Charles	LA	70607
Somerset	R3-40	Joseph, Gregory, and Joseph III Fusco	5 Loveland Lane	Bristol	CT	06010
Somerset	R3-40.1	Russel Schleich and George Davis et al	87 North Road	Harwinton	CT	06791
Somerset	R3-41.1	Sandra Gulnick	32 Thompson Bridge Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-35	David Gray	141 Emery Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-36	Carmen Gauthier	157 Emery Road	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-33	Johnathan Hull	44 Emery Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-30	David Brann Jr.	23 Emery Rd	Starks	ME	04911
Somerset	R3-31	Allen Lessard	PO Box 201	Madison	ME	04911

EXHIBIT 3 PROJECT SCOPE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MAPS



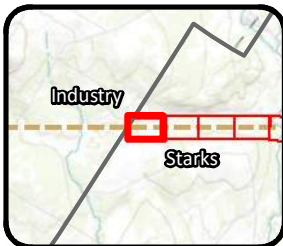
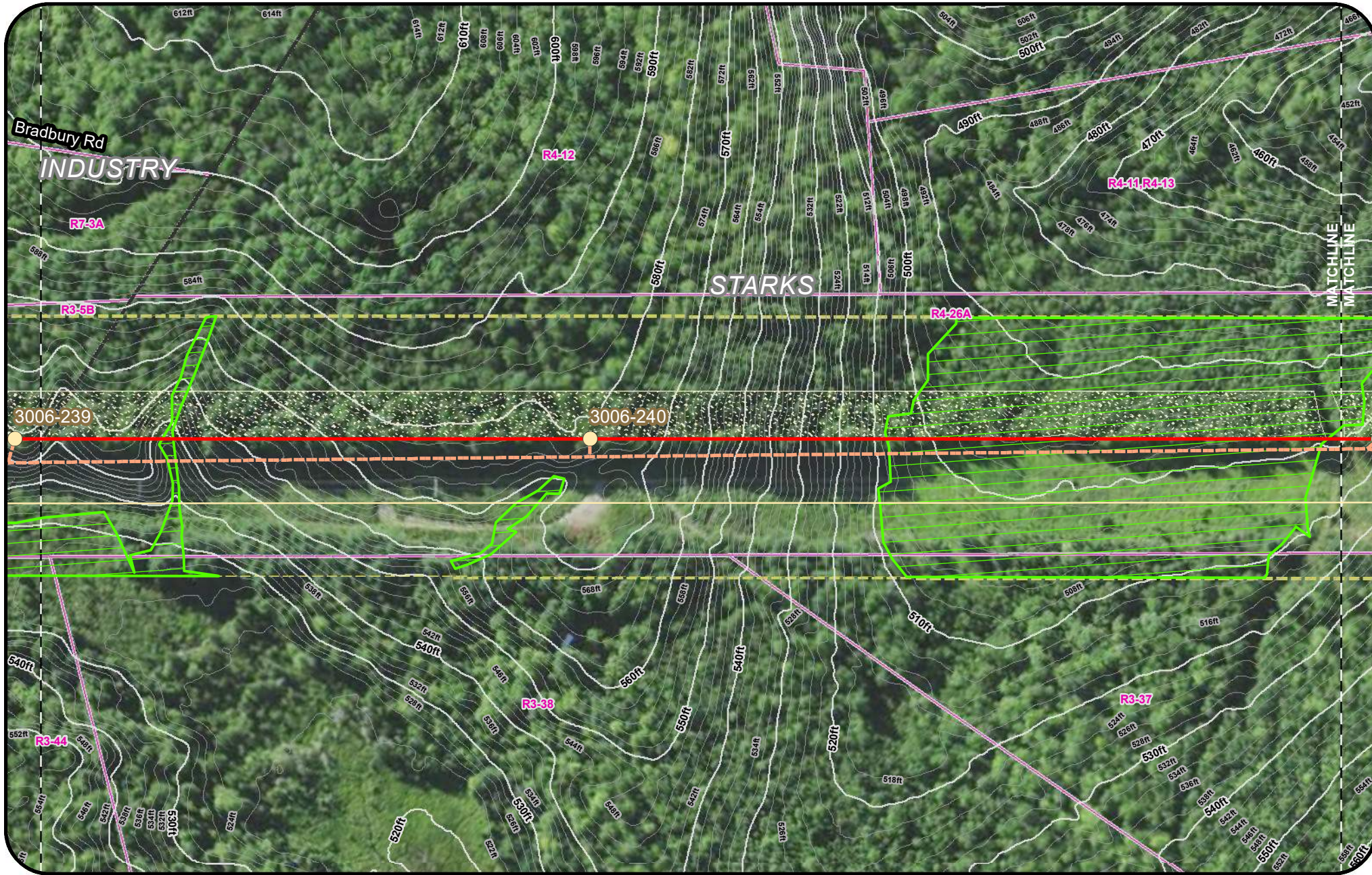
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- Project Centerline
- Map Page

**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**

Town of Starks
Application
Overview





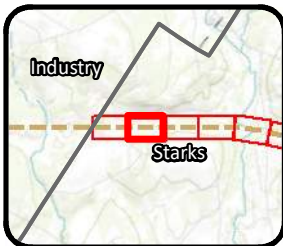
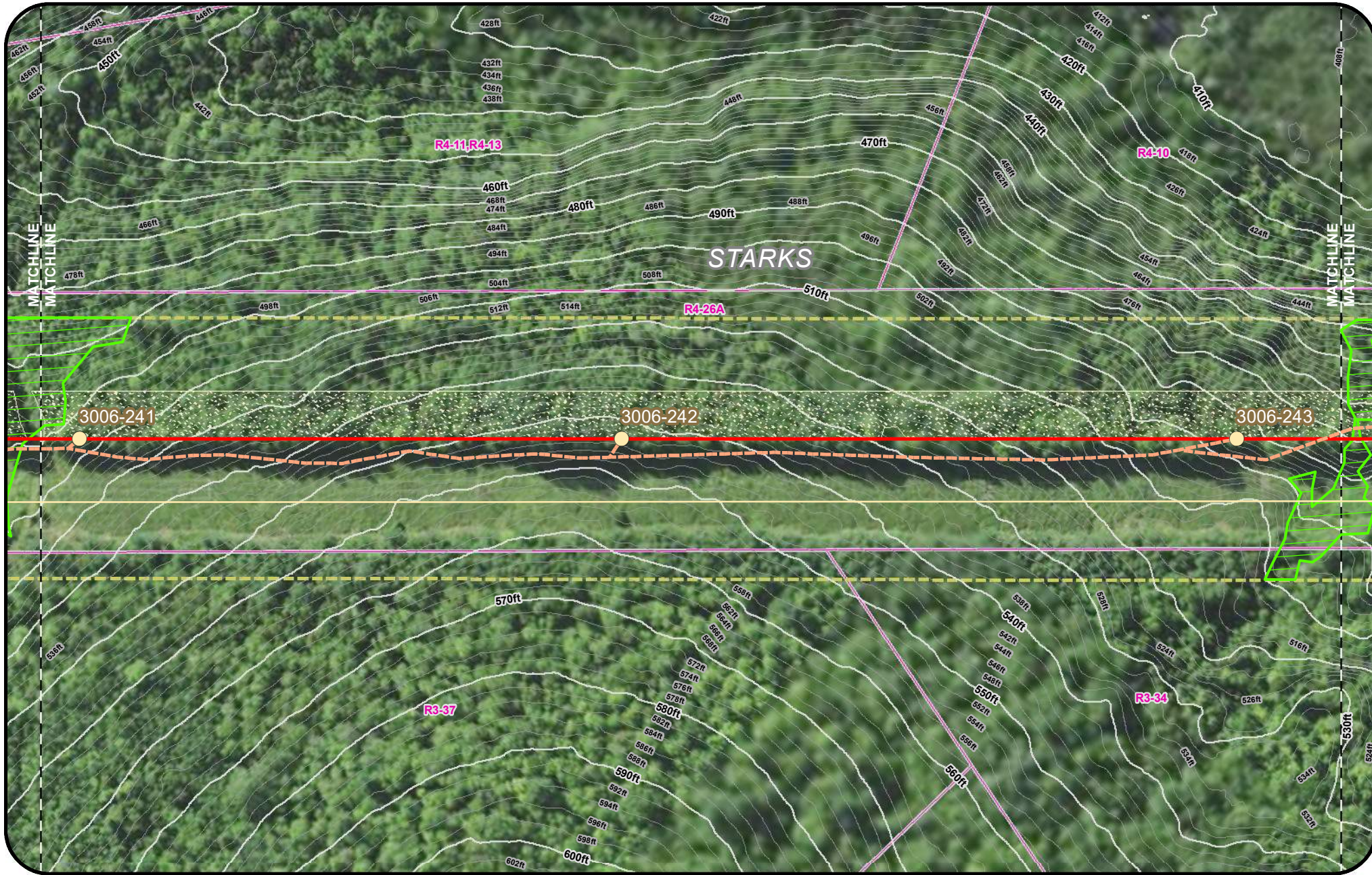
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|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |



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Town of Starks
Application
200
Feet





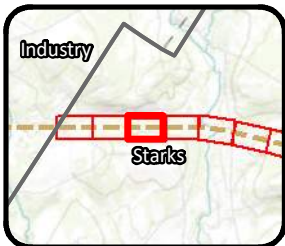
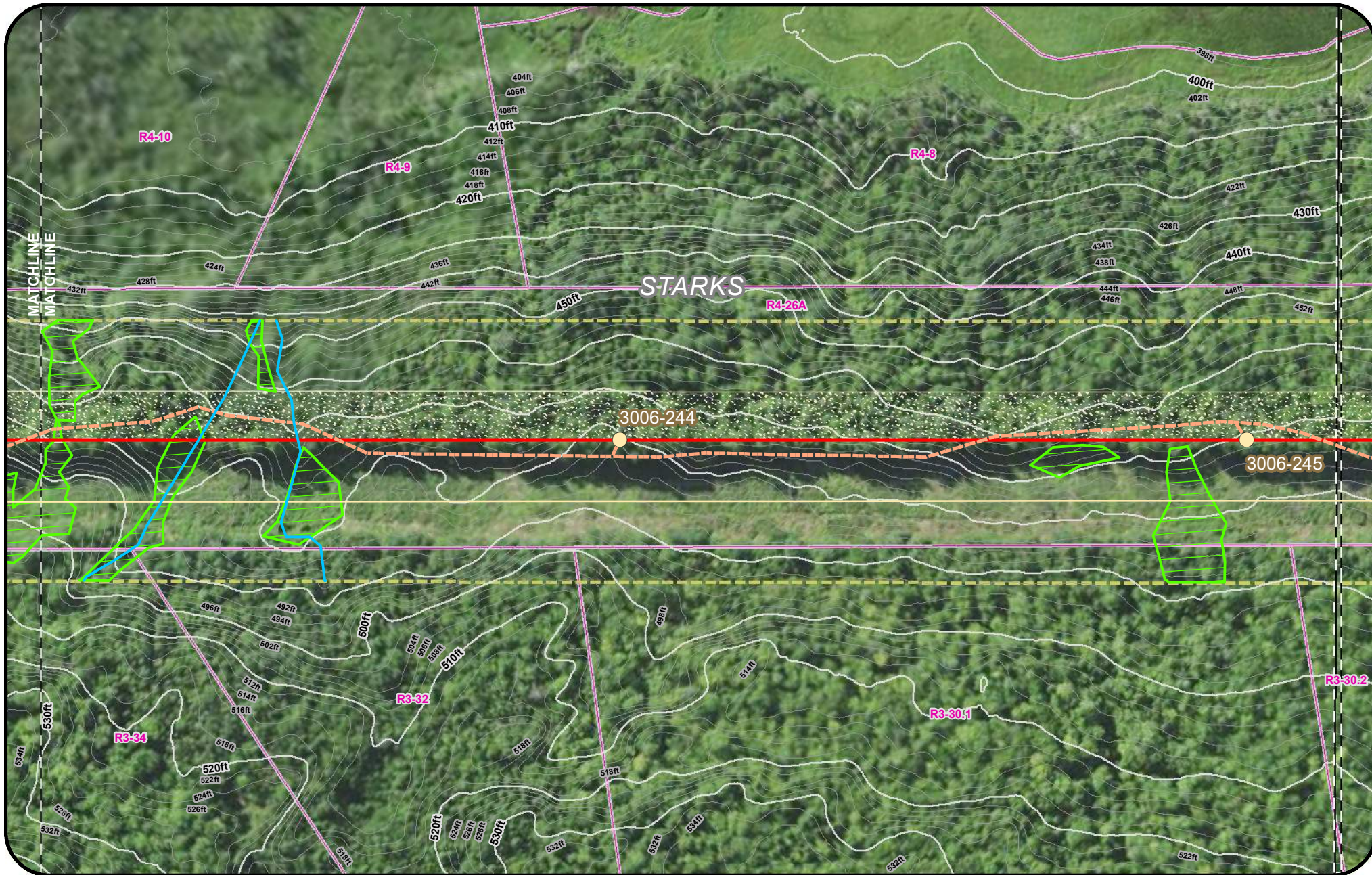
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| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
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| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |



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Feet



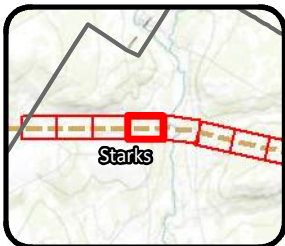
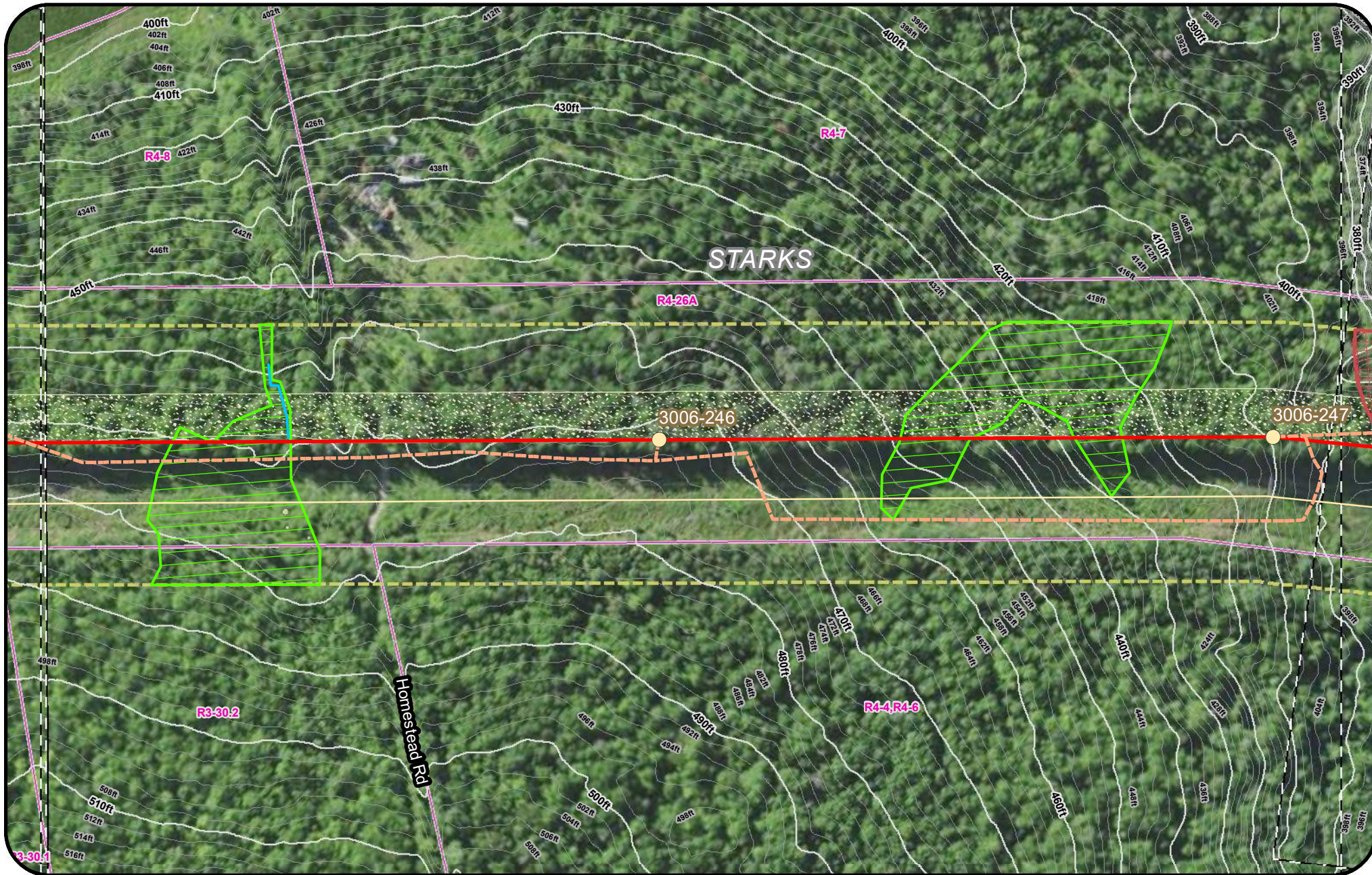


- Legend**
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|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
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| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |

New England Clean Energy Connect
 Town of Starks
 Application
 200

200 Feet





- Legend**
- Clearing Limits & Forested Area
 - CMP Ownership
 - Town Boundary
 - Project Centerline
 - Existing Transmission Line
 - Proposed Access Road
 - Existing Structure
 - Proposed Pole
 - Stream
 - Wetland
 - SVP/ PSVP
 - Existing Substation
 - USACE Vernal Pool
 - SVP and PSVP Buffer (250')
 - Resource Protection District
 - Stream Protection District
 - Parcel Boundary
 - 10ft Contour
 - 2ft Contour
 - FEMA 100-Year Floodplain
 - A
 - AE

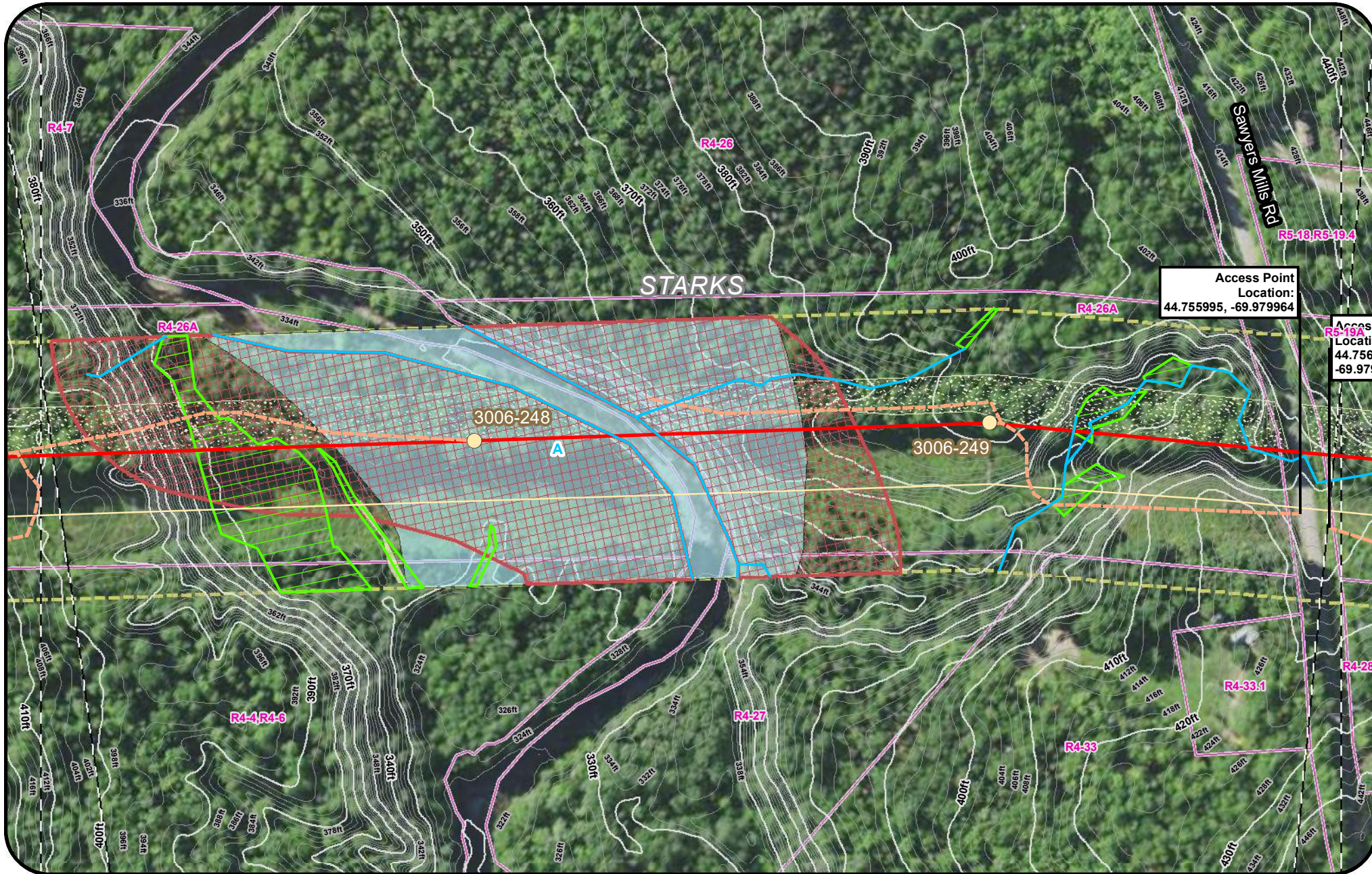
**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**

Town of Starks
Application

200

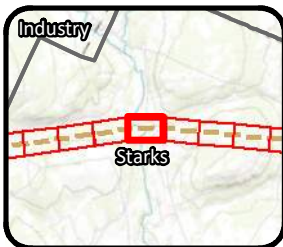
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**CENTRAL MAINE
POWER**



Access Point
Location:
44.755995, -69.979964

Access
Location:
44.756
-69.979



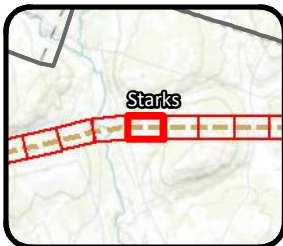
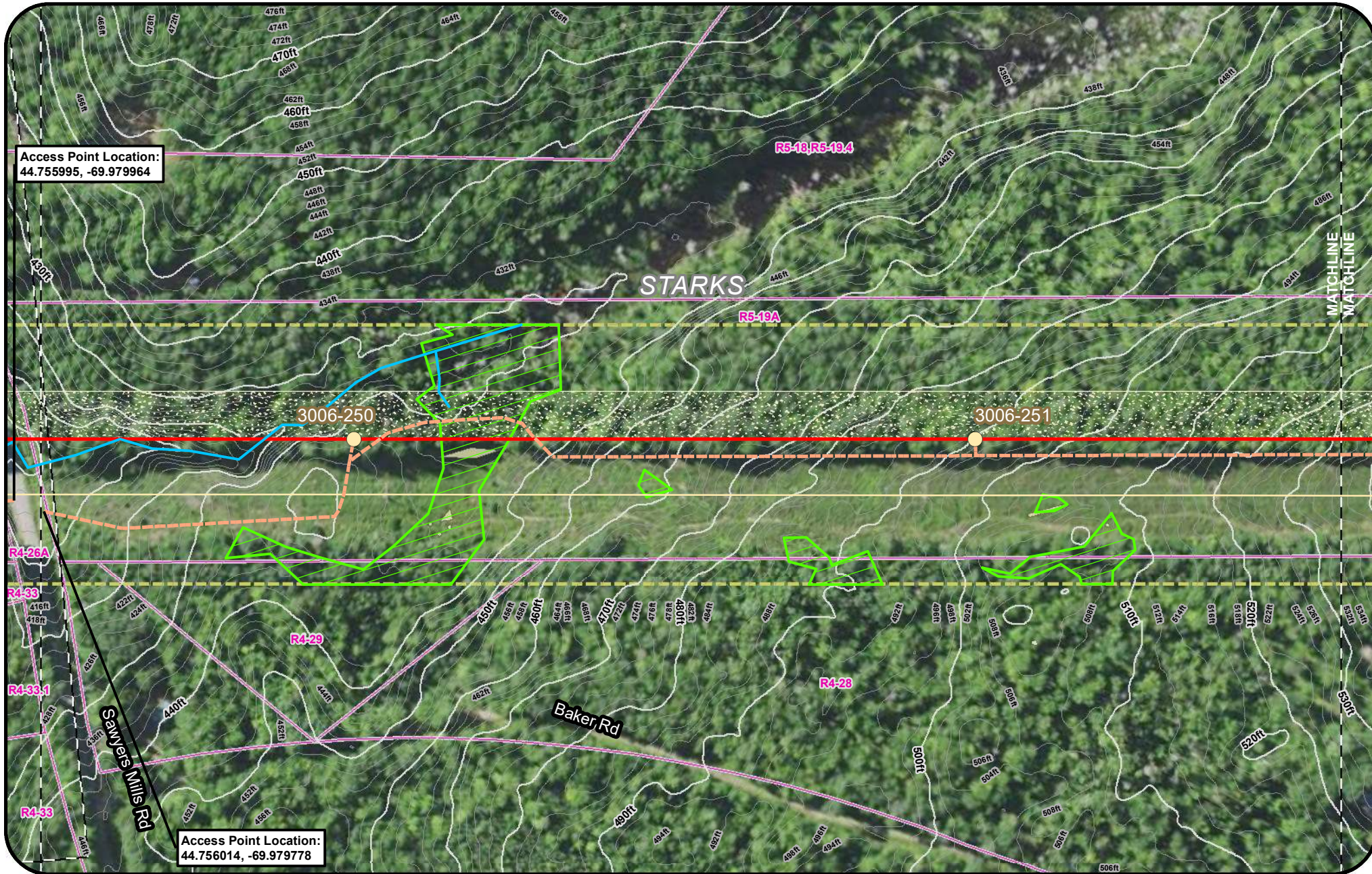
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|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |



**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
Application
200 Feet





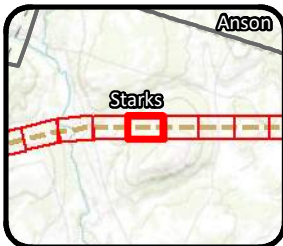
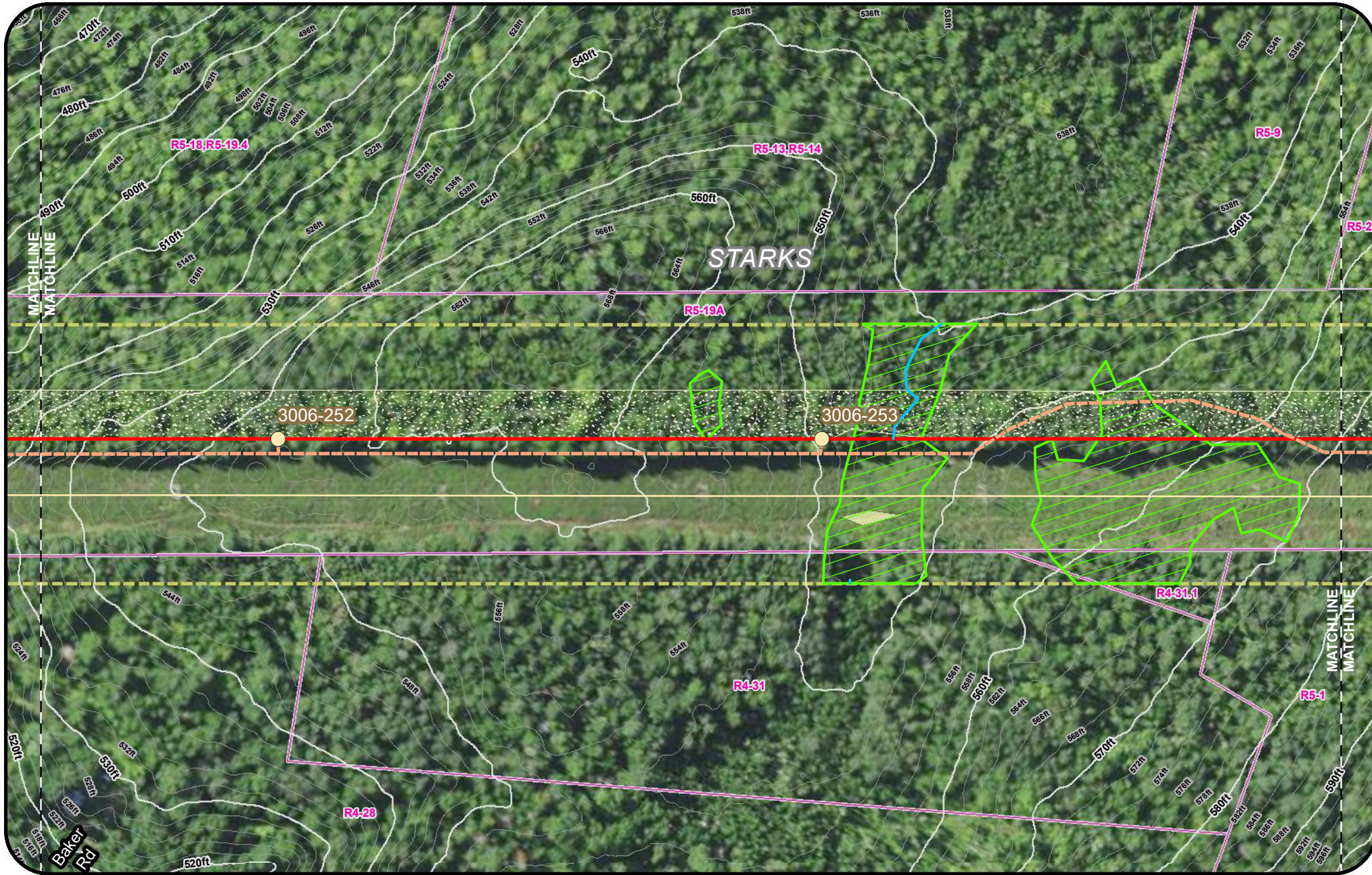
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| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
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**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
Application
200 Feet





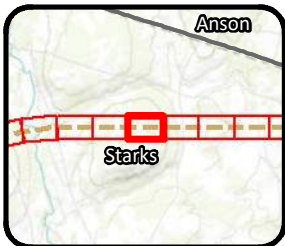
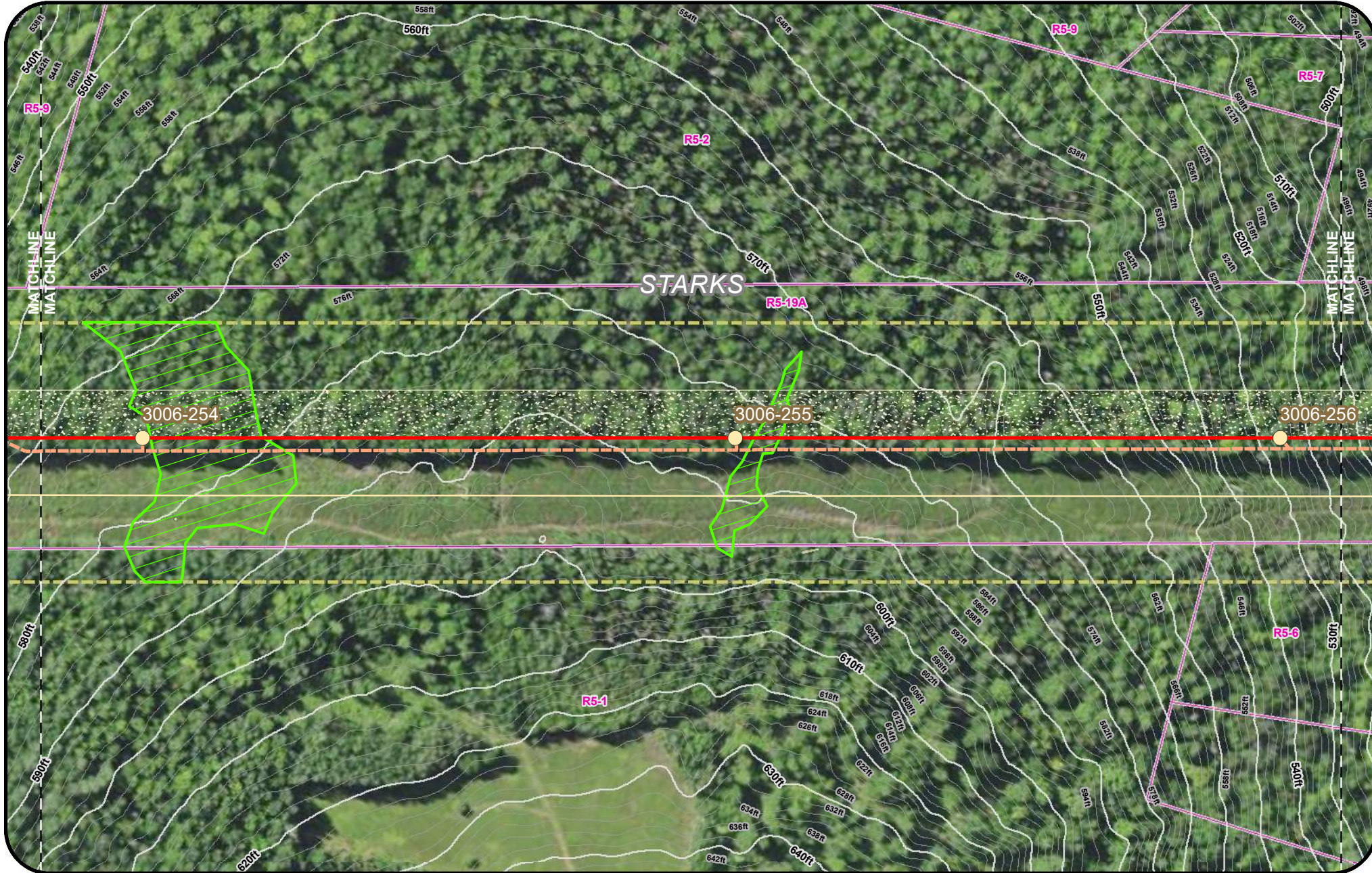
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| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
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| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |



**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
Application
200
Feet





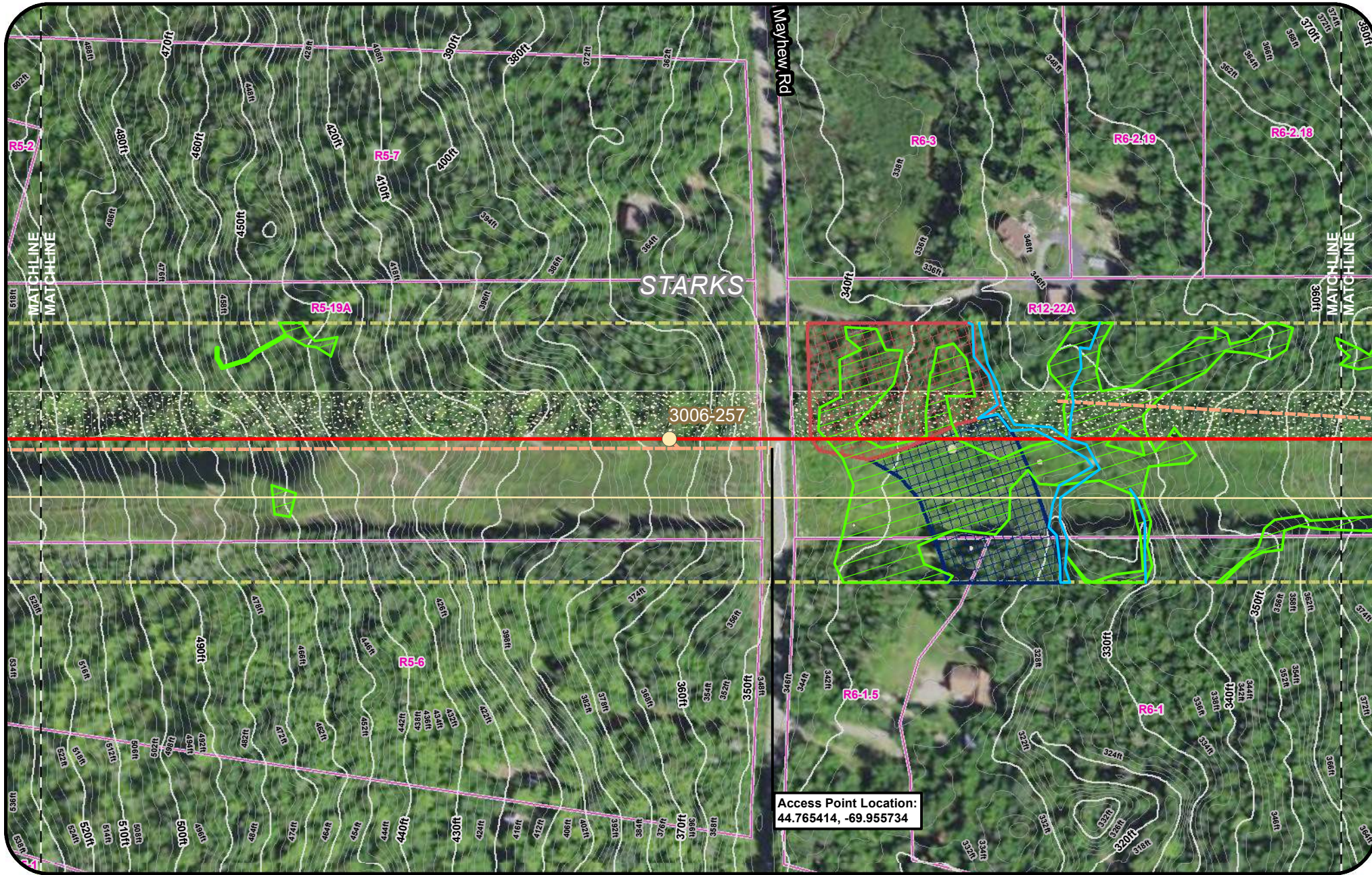
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|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |

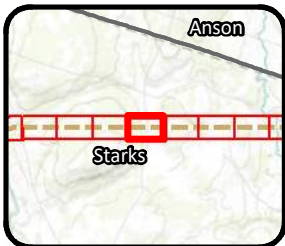
New England Clean Energy Connect
 Town of Starks
 Application
 200

200 Feet

CENTRAL MAINE POWER



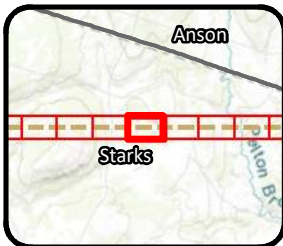
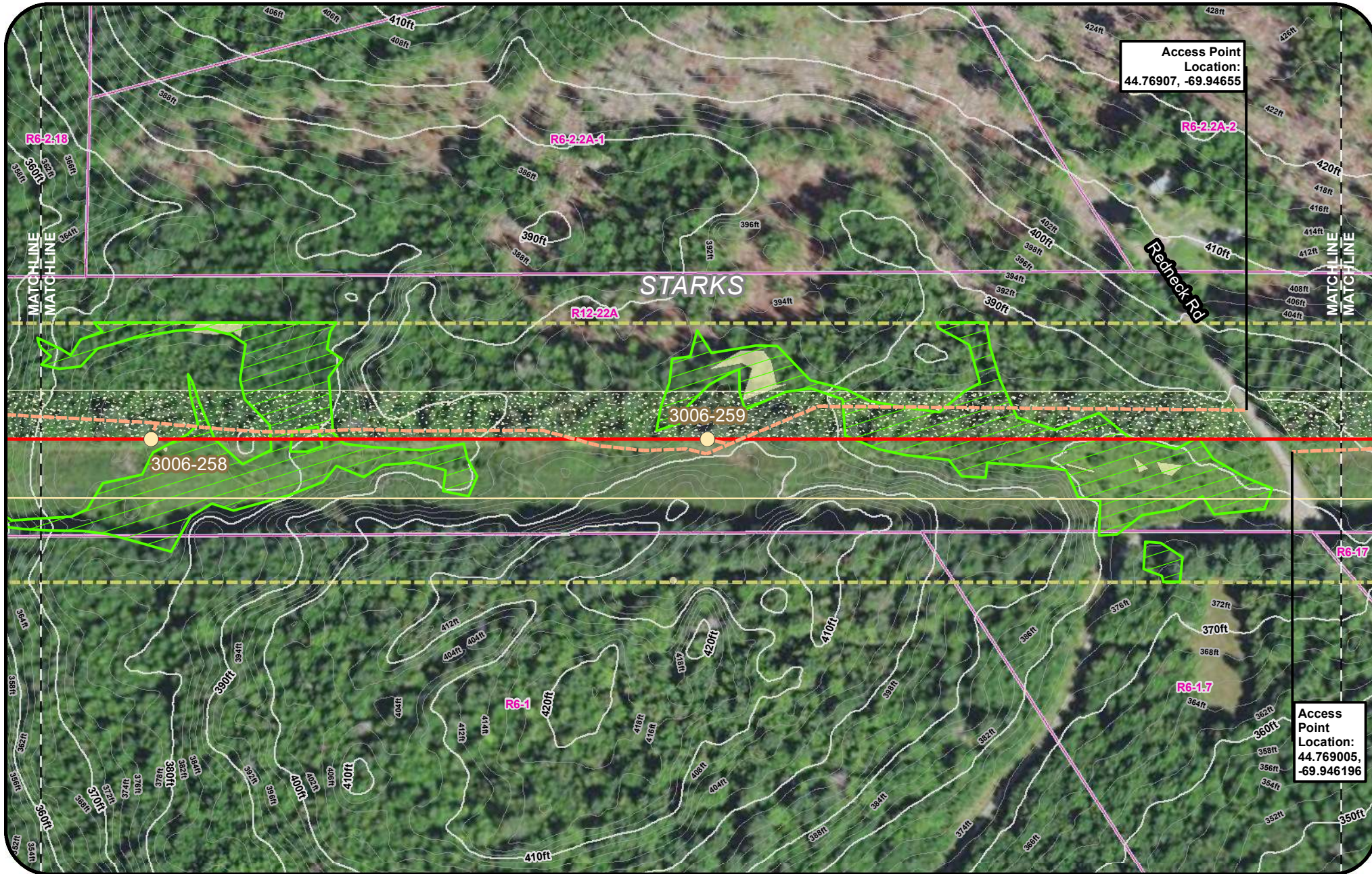
Access Point Location:
44.765414, -69.955734



- Legend**
- Clearing Limits & Forested Area
 - CMP Ownership
 - Town Boundary
 - Project Centerline
 - Existing Transmission Line
 - Proposed Access Road
 - Existing Structure
 - Proposed Pole
 - Stream
 - Wetland
 - SVP/ PSVP
 - Existing Substation
 - USACE Vernal Pool
 - SVP and PSVP Buffer (250')
 - Resource Protection District
 - Stream Protection District
 - Parcel Boundary
 - 10ft Contour
 - 2ft Contour
 - FEMA 100-Year Floodplain
 - A
 - AE

**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
Application
200
Feet





Legend

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |

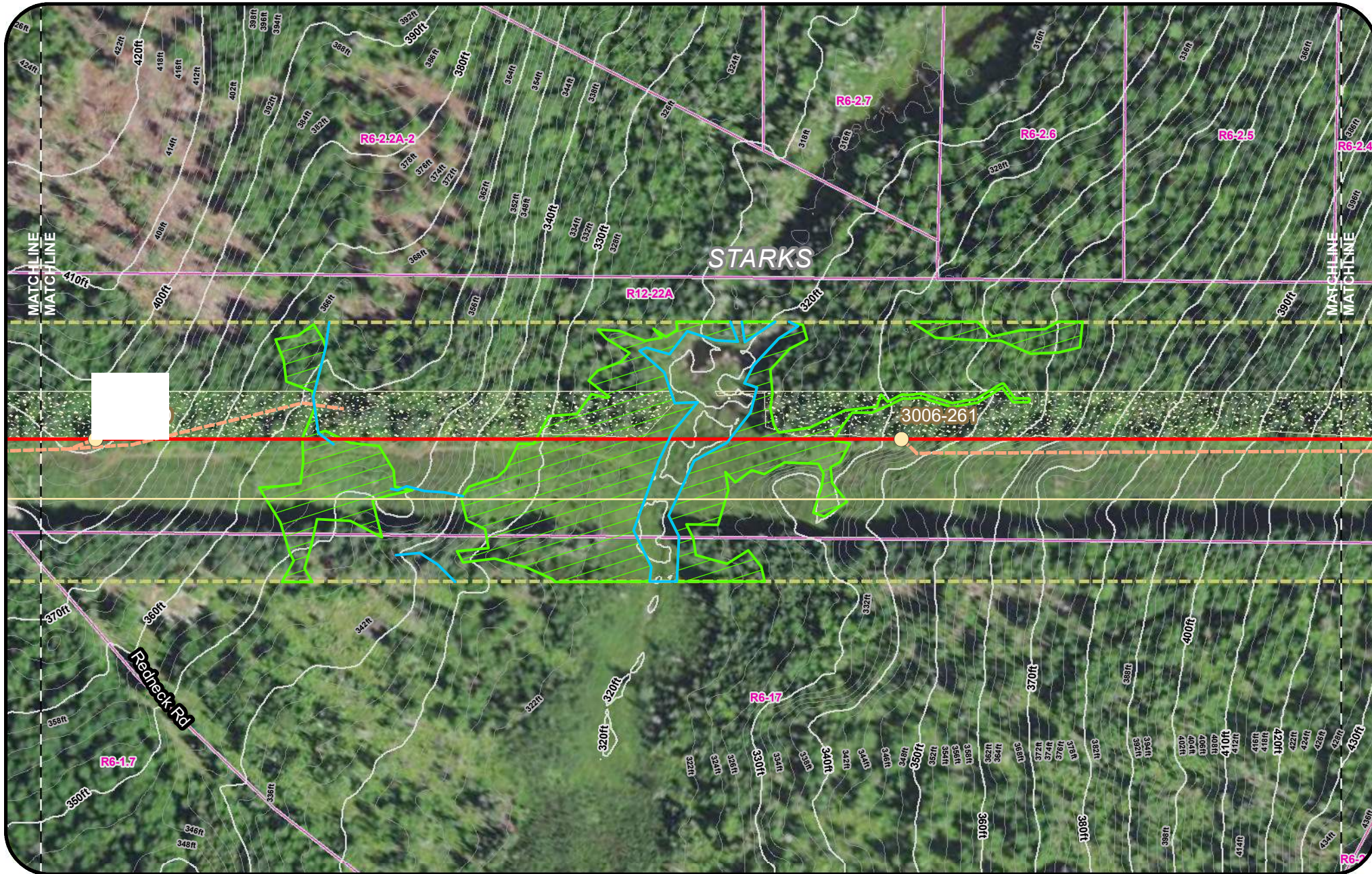


**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**

Town of Starks
Application

200 Feet





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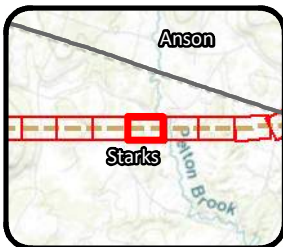
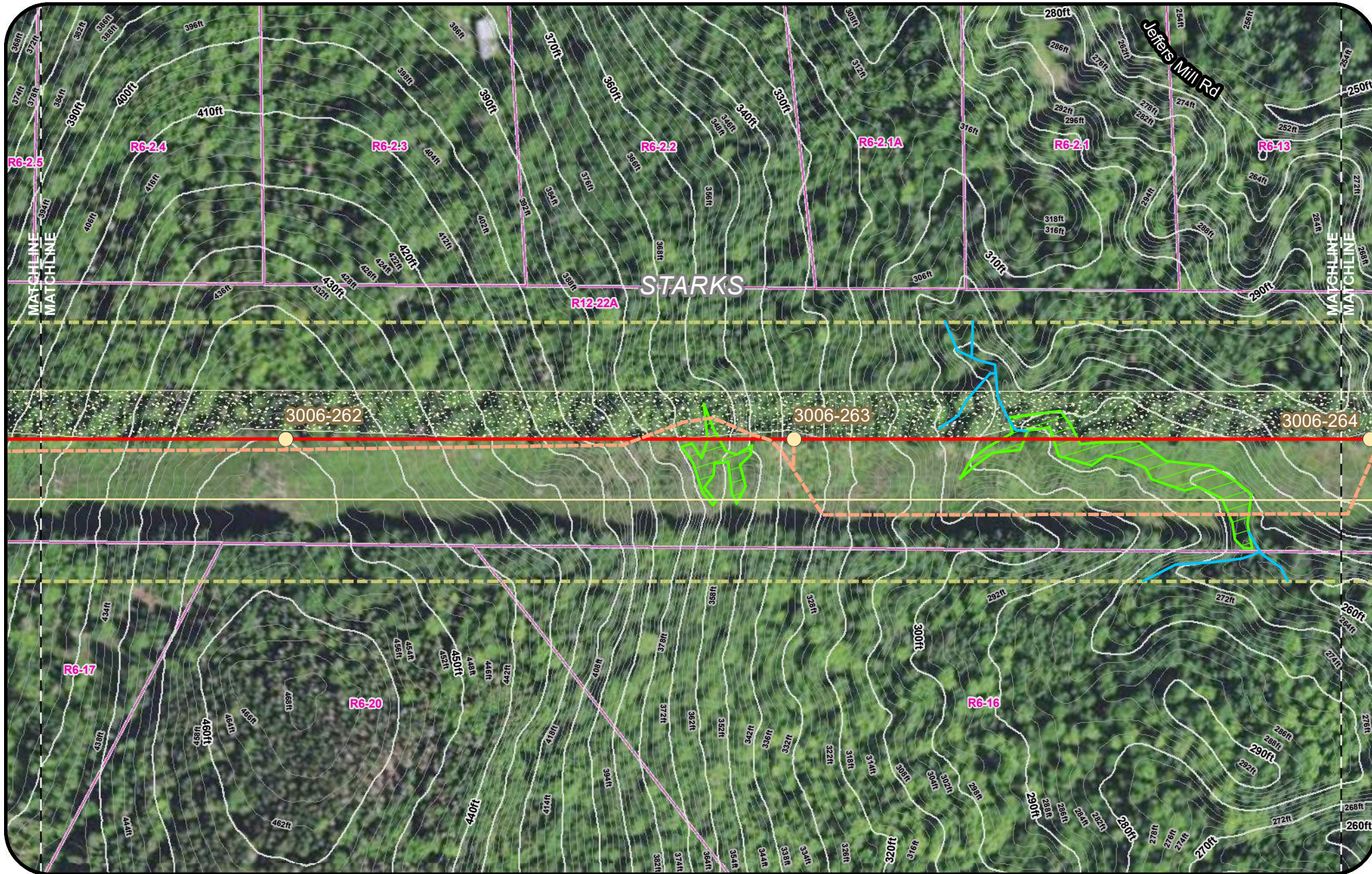
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| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | | Parcel Boundary | |

**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
Application
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Feet





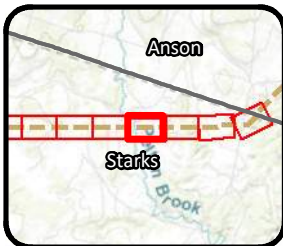
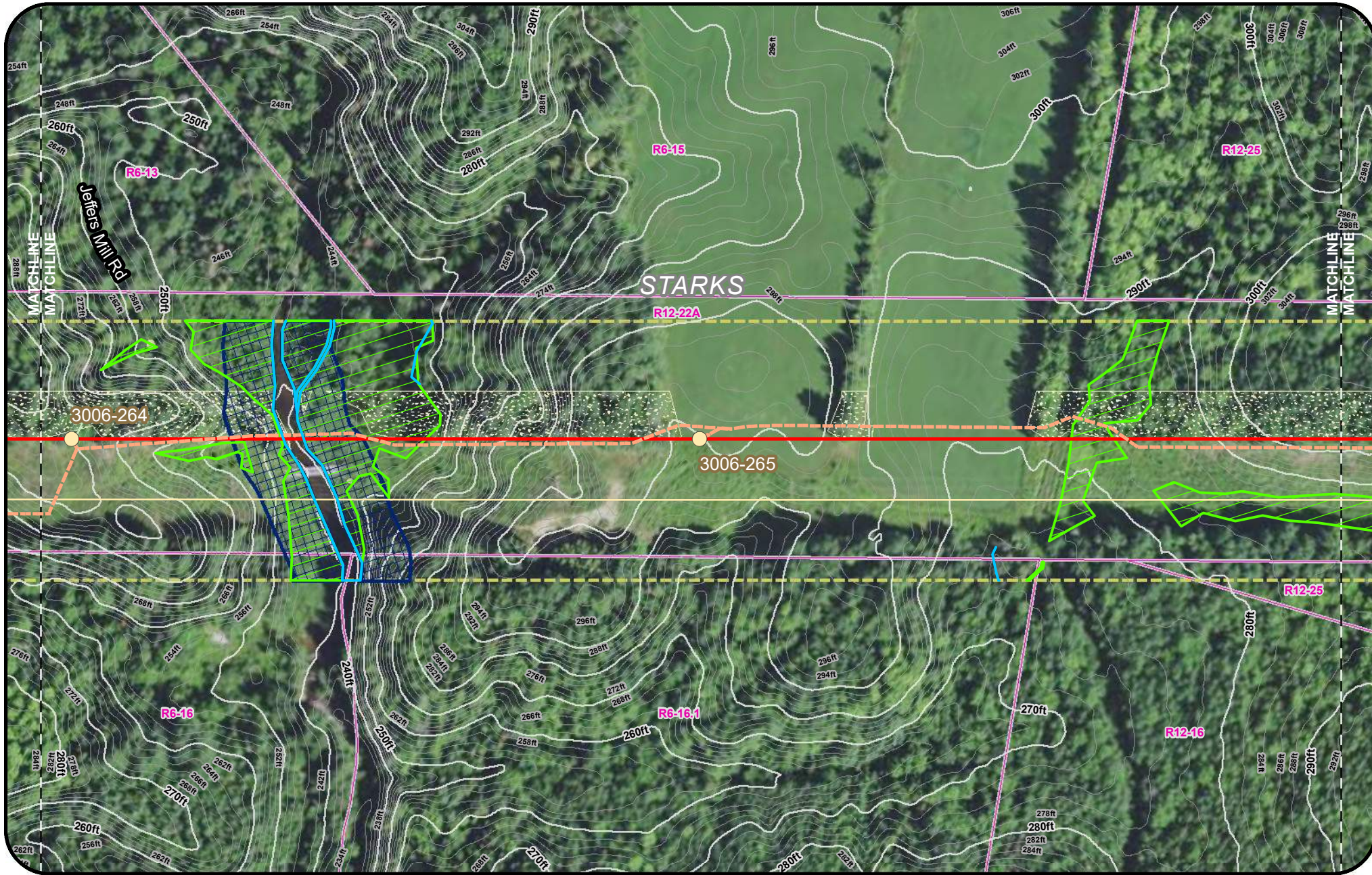
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| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |



**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
Application
200 Feet





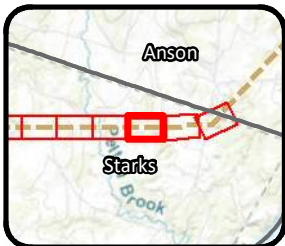
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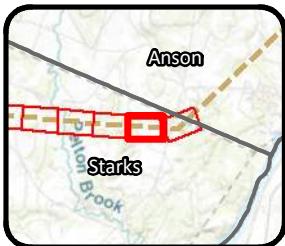
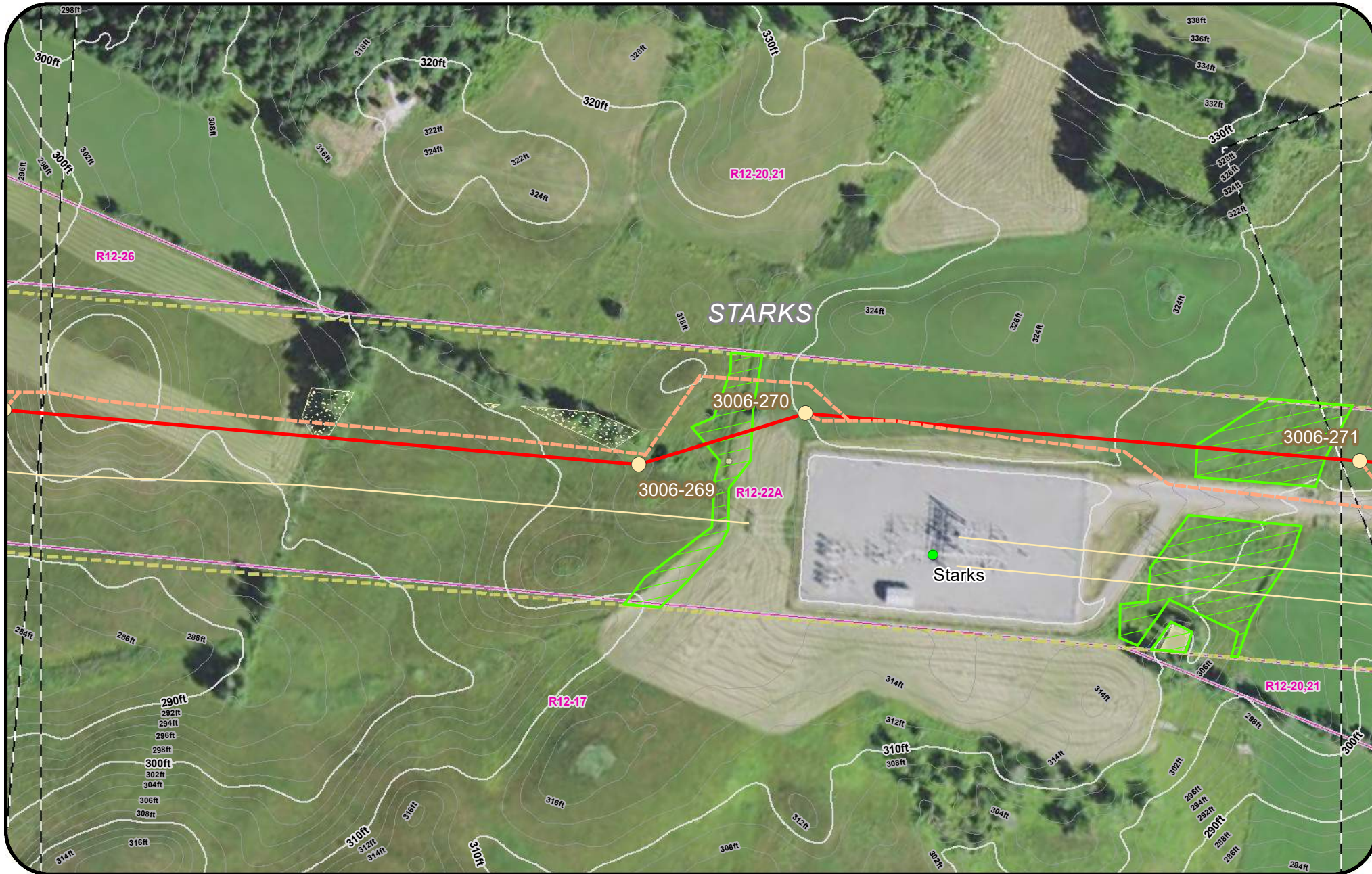
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| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |



**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
Application
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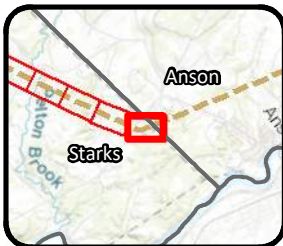
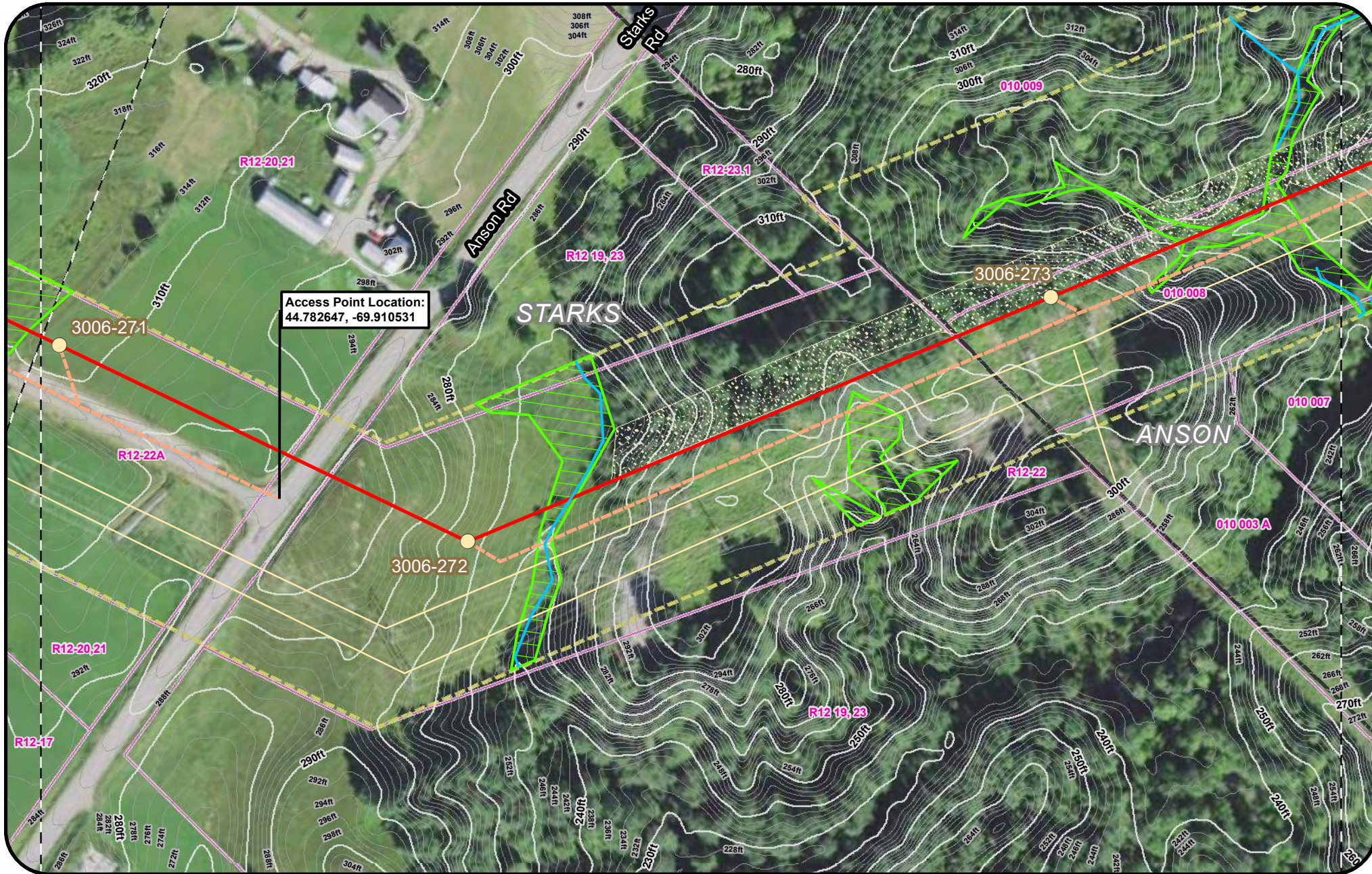
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| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |

**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**

Town of Starks
Application
200

200 Feet

**CENTRAL MAINE
POWER**



Legend

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|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Clearing Limits & Forested Area | Existing Structure | Existing Substation | 10ft Contour |
| CMP Ownership | Proposed Pole | USACE Vernal Pool | 2ft Contour |
| Town Boundary | Stream | SVP and PSVP Buffer (250') | FEMA 100-Year Floodplain |
| Project Centerline | Wetland | Resource Protection District | A |
| Existing Transmission Line | SVP/ PSVP | Stream Protection District | AE |
| Proposed Access Road | Parcel Boundary | | |



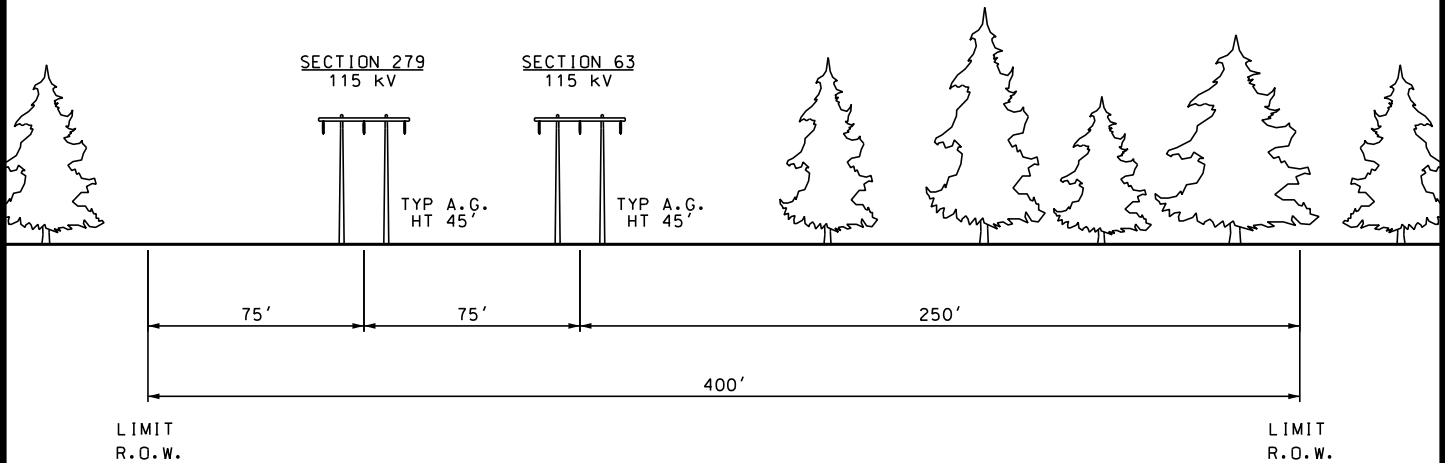
**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Town of Starks
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EXHIBIT 4 TRANSMISSION LINE CONFIGURATION CROSS SECTIONS

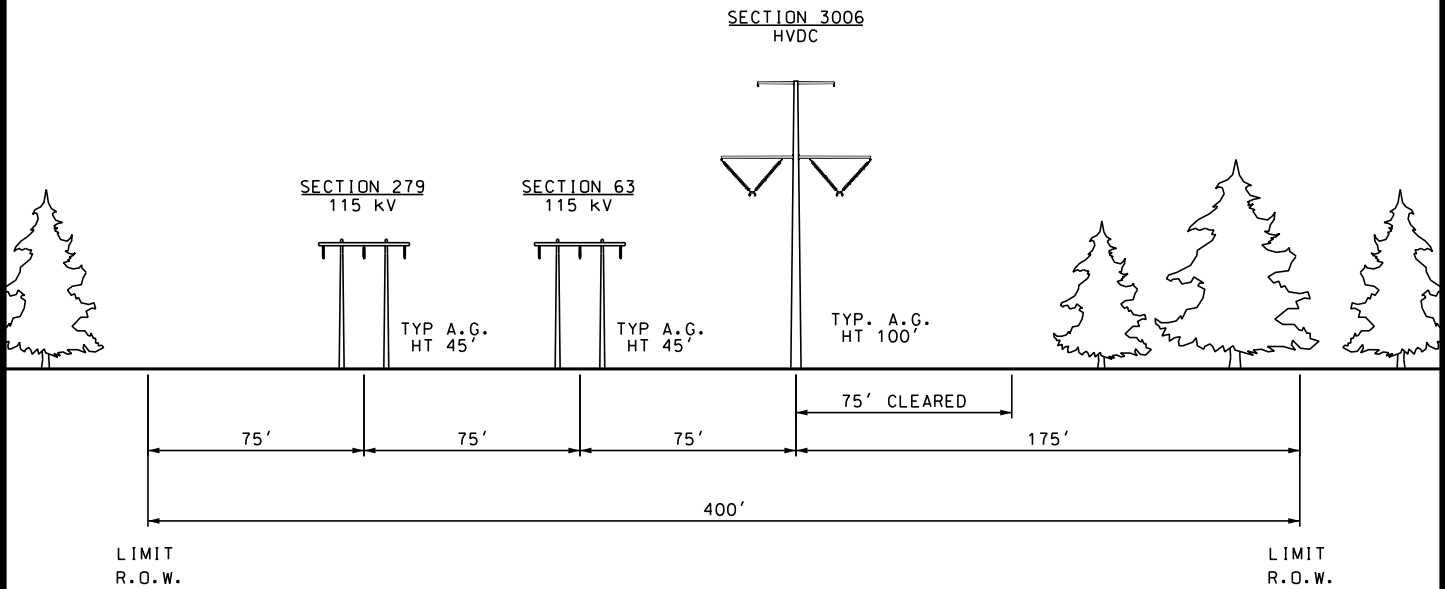
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**PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



LOOKING FROM WYMAN HYDRO S/S TOWARDS MERRILL S/S
(APPROX. 0.2 MILES)

PROPOSED



LOOKING FROM WYMAN HYDRO S/S TOWARDS MERRILL S/S
(APPROX. 0.2 MILES)

**-DRAFT-
FOR REVIEW ONLY**

S279 POLE 7 TO S279 POLE 4

ENG. CONTRACTOR

NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT
EXISTING AND PROPOSED R.O.W.
SEGMENT 3

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SCALE NTS

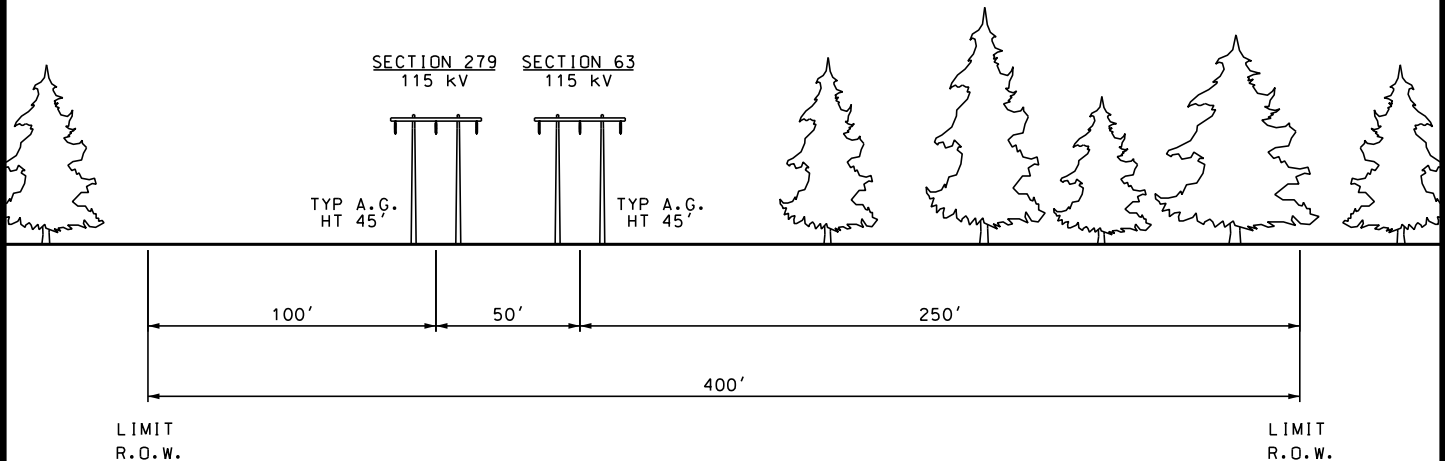
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POWER**

SHEET NECEC-6

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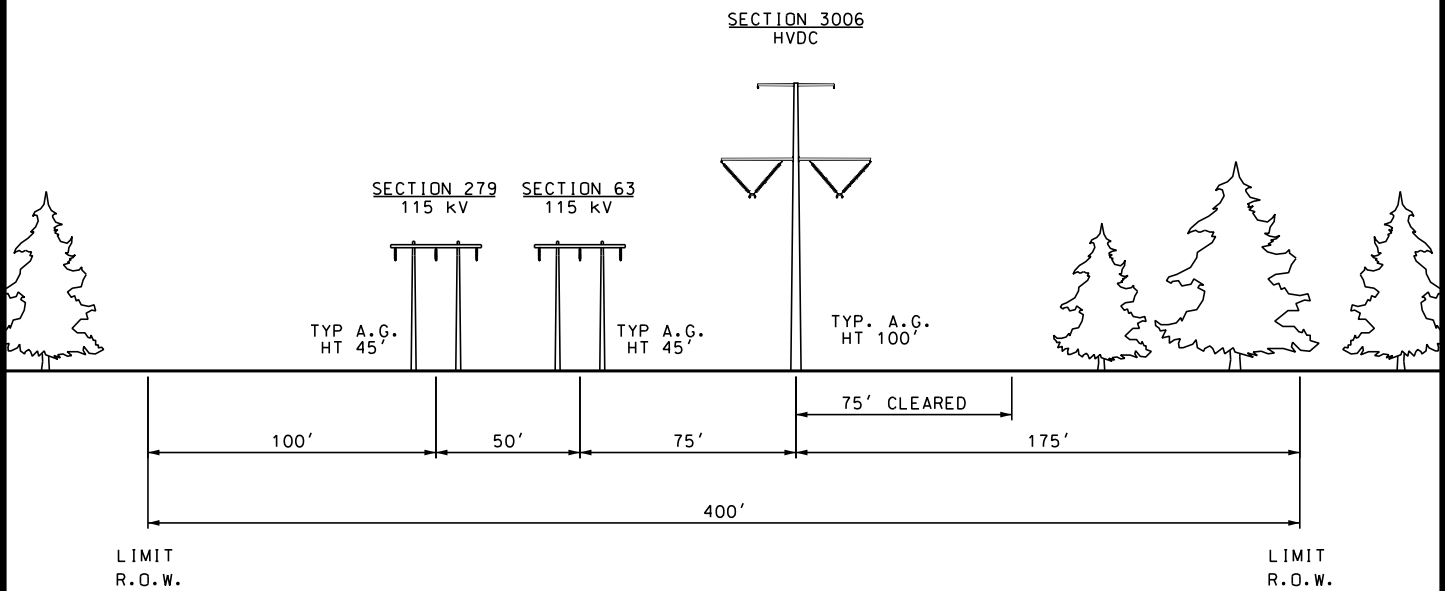
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**PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



LOOKING FROM WYMAN HYDRO S/S TOWARDS MERRILL S/S
(APPROX. 0.2 MILES)

PROPOSED



LOOKING FROM WYMAN HYDRO S/S TOWARDS MERRILL S/S
(APPROX. 0.2 MILES)

**-DRAFT-
FOR REVIEW ONLY**

S279 POLE 4 TO STARKS S/S

ENG. CONTRACTOR

NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT EXISTING AND PROPOSED R.O.W. SEGMENT 3

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DATE 3/2/17
APPR.

SEGMENT 3

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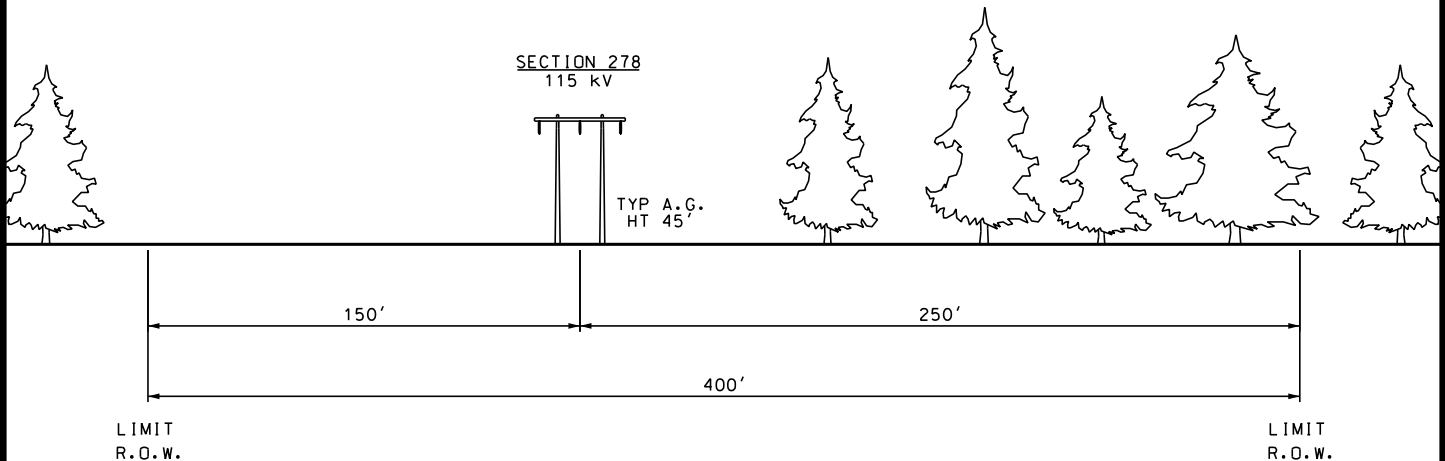
**CENTRAL MAINE
POWER**

SHEET NECEC-7

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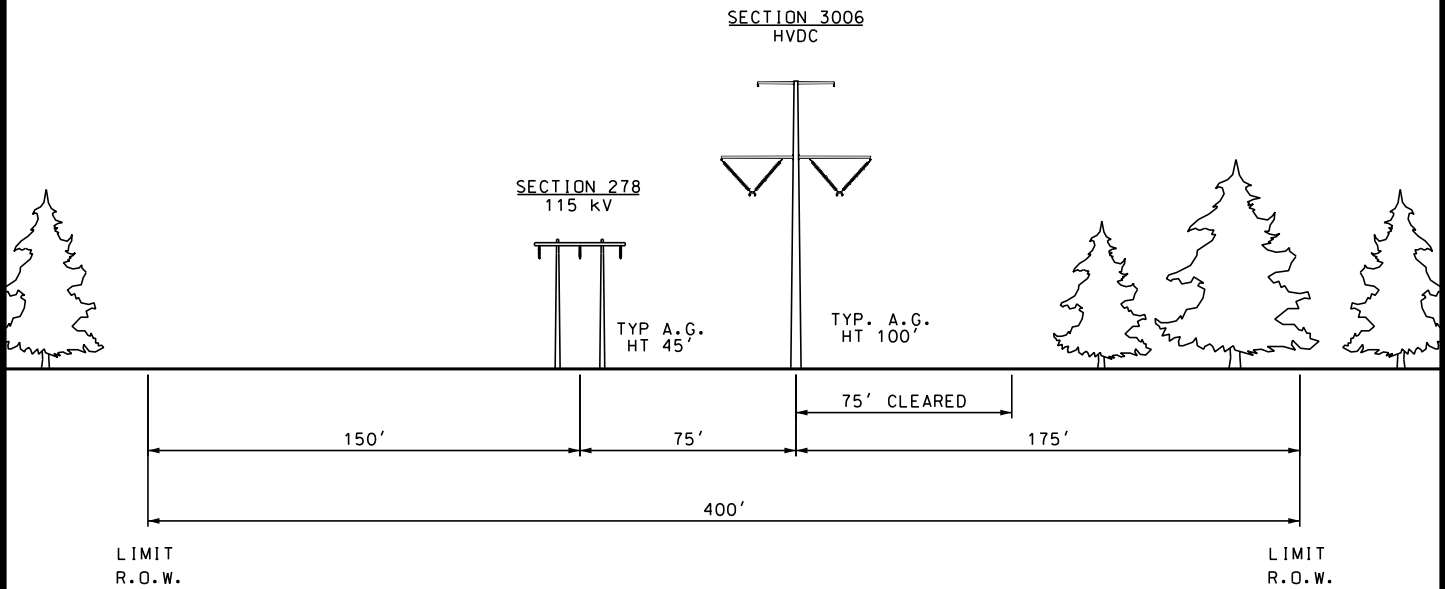
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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



LOOKING FROM WYMAN HYDRO S/S TOWARDS MERRILL S/S
(APPROX. 25.2 MILES)

PROPOSED



LOOKING FROM WYMAN HYDRO S/S TOWARDS MERRILL S/S
(APPROX. 25.2 MILES)

**-DRAFT-
FOR REVIEW ONLY**

STARKS S/S TO S278 POLE 330

ENG. CONTRACTOR

NEW ENGLAND CLEAN ENERGY CONNECT EXISTING AND PROPOSED R.O.W. SEGMENT 3

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SEGMENT 3

NO. REVISION DATE BY SCALE NTS

**CENTRAL MAINE
POWER**

SHEET NECEC-8

THIS DRAWING SHALL
BE REVISED ON THE
CADD SYSTEM ONLY

EXHIBIT 5 VEGETATION CLEARING PLAN

**New England Clean Energy Connect
Plan for Protection of Sensitive Natural Resources
During Initial Vegetation Clearing**

Prepared by:

**Central Maine Power Company
83 Edison Drive
Augusta, Maine 04336**

Revised January 2019



Introduction

This Construction Vegetation Clearing Plan (VCP) applies to construction of the new transmission lines associated with Central Maine Power Company's (CMP) New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC) project. The VCP describes restrictive and protective management practices required for work within and adjacent to protected natural resources during vegetation clearing associated with NECEC project construction. The requirements described in this VCP apply to initial project construction and are not intended to apply to planned or emergency maintenance or repair actions.

The goal of the VCP is to provide construction personnel with a cohesive set of vegetation management specifications and performance standards for work within and adjacent to protected natural resources during transmission line construction.

The protected natural resources subject to restrictive vegetation management requirements include:

- Wetlands and streams (intermittent and perennial);
- Perennial streams within Segment 1 (greenfield) portion of the NECEC project;
- Perennial streams within designated Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) habitat;
- Outstanding river segments, rivers, streams or brooks containing threatened or endangered species;
- Gold Brook and Mountain Brook containing State Threatened (*Epeorus frisoni*) and / or State Special Concern (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*) species;
- State Special Concern Species Habitat: Rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*);
- Significant Vernal Pools (SVP);
- Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat (IWWH);
- Deer Wintering Areas (DWA);
- Rare plant locations; and
- Locations over mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers.

In locations where individual restrictions or procedures overlap, or multiple restrictions apply, the more stringent restrictions and all applicable procedures will be followed by construction personnel.

1.0 Right-of-Way Vegetation Management Procedures

1.1 Arboricultural Management Practices

Capable vegetation will be removed and controlled within the footprint of the NECEC development, including within the new (greenfield) and co-located transmission line corridors. Capable vegetation is defined as woody plant species and individual specimens that are capable of growing to a height that would reach the conductor safety zone, as illustrated in Figure 1 attached to this exhibit. Removal of capable species beneath the conductors within transmission line corridors is intended to meet the following goals:

- Facilitate construction;
- Maintain the integrity and functionality of the line;
- Facilitate the safe operation of the line;
- Maintain access in case of emergency repairs; and
- Facilitate safety inspections.

Therefore, the objective of this VCP will be to remove woody vegetation capable of encroaching into the Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance (MVCD) of the new transmission lines to facilitate construction and maintain the integrity and safe operation of the transmission line consistent with the standards of North American Electric Reliability Corporation's (NERC) Transmission Vegetation Management¹. This will be accomplished by practicing an integrated vegetation management strategy using a combination of mechanical cutting, hand-cutting, and selective herbicide applications. Mechanical mowing may also be used along access roads or in unusual circumstances, should the typical procedures not suffice.

Throughout clearing and construction, shrub and herbaceous vegetation will remain in place to the extent practicable. Capable vegetation, dead trees, "hazard trees" and all vegetation over 10 feet in height will be removed during initial transmission line corridor clearing prior to construction of the new transmission lines. Due to the sag of the electric transmission lines between the structures, which varies with topography, the distance between structures, tension on the wire, electrical load, air temperature and other variables, the required clearance is typically achieved by removing all capable species from the transmission line corridor. Hazard trees are those trees typically on the edge of the transmission line corridor that pose an imminent threat of violating the minimum separation standard or are at risk of contacting the transmission lines themselves due to disease, configuration or potential instability. Hazard trees are typically removed immediately upon identification.

The following procedures will be implemented during vegetation management activities to protect sensitive natural resources:

¹ North American Electric Reliability Corporation Transmission Vegetation Management, Standard FAC 003 – 3 Technical Reference, July 1, 2014.

- a. Protected natural resources and their associated buffers will be flagged or located with a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to all construction and clearing activities;
- b. When and if terrain conditions permit (e.g., certain ravines and narrow valleys) capable vegetation will be permitted to grow within and adjacent to protected natural resources or critical habitats where maximum growing height can be expected to remain well below the conductor safety zone. Narrow valleys are those that are spanned by a single section of transmission line, structure-to-structure.
- c. Hand cutting with chainsaws will be the preferred method of vegetation clearing within protected natural resource buffers and sensitive areas, where reasonable and practicable and with the appropriate protective measures. However, mechanized equipment may be used during frozen conditions, or when matted travel lanes and the reach-in technique are implemented.;
- d. Equipment access through wetlands or over streams will be avoided as much as practicable by utilizing existing public or private access roads, with landowner approval where required;
- e. Equipment access in upland areas with saturated soils will be minimized to the extent practicable, or these areas will be matted to avoid excessive rutting or other unnecessary ground disturbance;
- f. Significant damage to wetland or stream bank vegetation, if any, will be repaired following completion of clearing activities in the area;
- g. Areas of significant soil disturbance will be stabilized and reseeded following completion of clearing activities in the area.
- h. When capable vegetation within and adjacent to a protected natural resource or identified critical habitat will be removed for the purpose of constructing the development, the natural regeneration of non-capable woody vegetation will be allowed within all protected resources. At a minimum, the natural regeneration of non-capable woody vegetation will be allowed. To facilitate the regeneration of natural vegetation within and adjacent to (generally, within 75 feet of) protected natural resources and special habitats, the contractor will separate the topsoil from the mineral soil when excavating during project construction. The excavated topsoil will be returned to its original place and position in the landscape and appropriate erosion control methods will be utilized.
- i. Locations within the NECEC that contain any of the invasive plant species listed in Table 1 below, will be identified prior to the start of construction of the project or the start of construction on any individual segment of the project at the discretion of CMP or its contractor. CMP will develop an invasive species vegetation monitoring plan and submit it to the Department for review and approval prior to the start of construction on the project. This plan will have a stated objective of preventing the introduction and spread of

invasive species as a result of construction. Herbicide application is an acceptable method of controlling invasive growth when hand removal or other non-chemical methods will not be effective, including in protected natural resources and other sensitive areas.

Table 1 – Invasive Plant Species¹

Species	Common Name
1. <i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard
2. <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
3. <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet
4. <i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>	Black swallowwort
5. <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive
6. <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
7. <i>Frangula alnus</i>	Glossy buckthorn
8. <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Ornamental jewelweed
9. <i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
10. <i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
11. <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
12. <i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
13. <i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood blue grass
14. <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckthorn
15. <i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose

1-MNAP's list of "Currently considered invasive in Maine" excluding aquatic plant species.

2.0 Vegetation Management Methods – All Transmission Line Corridor Areas

2.1 Mechanical Methods

During construction, vegetative clearing of capable species will be completed primarily with mechanical equipment, including motorized equipment. All capable species and any dead or hazard trees will be cut at ground level except in designated buffer zones, as described below. Large vegetation cut during construction will be handled in accordance with the Maine Slash Law².

Access roads and travel lanes will be located to protect sensitive and protected natural resources to the maximum extent practicable and construction matting will be used in accordance with CMP's environmental guidelines and per the timber mat performance standards provided below.

Timber mats or matting used for construction:

² 12 MRSA §9331 et. Seq.

- shall not be made from wood from ash trees (*Fraxinus* sp);
- unfinished timbers used in the construction of the mats must be free of bark, unless produced by a firm certified by the Maine Forest Service (MFS) for production of mats with incidental bark for this project. Such mats must be marked as outlined in the supplier's agreement. Applicant shall maintain a copy of the MFS compliance agreement including a representation of the accepted mark in the records;
- before entering the State of Maine, mats used for the project shall be cleaned of soil and vegetative material by pressure washing;
- shall not have been used in, or made from lumber from, Federally Quarantined areas as set out in 7 CFR 301 unless accompanied by the appropriate USDA certificate of treatment required for interstate transport. Said certificates will be maintained in a central filing location available for review by appropriate Agency personnel for a period of three (3) years after project completion, as determined by CMP; and,
- must have shipping information sufficient to identify the shipper and number and shipping origin of the mats.

The Maine Forest Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture reserve the right to inspect all timber mats and matting material used for the project for compliance with these standards.

2.2 Herbicide Application

Herbicide applications will likely begin after clearing is completed to gain control of vegetation growth. When control is achieved, treatment will typically occur as part of scheduled maintenance on a 4-year cycle or as needed. By using selective herbicides and a variety of application methods, desired vegetation along the transmission line corridor will eventually consist of a dense, low-growing plant community that will discourage the establishment of capable tree species. Therefore, fewer capable woody species and specimens will require treatment in future applications.

The following procedures will be implemented during herbicide applications:

- a. Herbicides will be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's EPA-approved labeling and will not be applied directly to waterbodies or areas where surface water is present;
- b. In the new corridor (greenfield) no foliar herbicides will be applied within a 100-foot buffer on perennial and coldwater fishery streams and within a 75-foot buffer on intermittent streams that do not contain coldwater fisheries.

- c. In the co-located sections, no foliar herbicides will be applied within 75 feet of rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, ponds, or within 25 feet of wetlands that have water present at the surface at the time of the application.
- d. For stream and rivers classified as outstanding river segments, as well as those containing threatened or endangered species and coldwater fisheries, no foliar herbicides will be applied within a 100-foot buffer.
- e. Herbicides will not be applied to stumps (cut stump treatment) within areas of standing water.
- f. Herbicides will not be mixed, transferred or stored within 100 feet of any wetland or surface water. On public access roads, herbicide mixing, transfer or storage may be done within 100 feet of wetlands or surface waters;
- g. Herbicides will not be mixed, transferred or stored within 100 feet of Significant Vernal Pool depressions. On public access roads, herbicide mixing, transfer or storage may be done within 100 feet of Significant Vernal Pool depressions;
- h. Unless performed on public access roads, herbicides will not be mixed, transferred or stored over mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers;
- i. Herbicides will not be applied, mixed, transferred or stored within 100 feet of any known private well or spring or within 200 feet of any known public water supply well. On public access roads, herbicide mixing, transfer or storage may be done within 200 feet of known public water supply wells;
- j. When herbicide applications are performed in wetlands without standing water, only herbicides approved for use in wetland environments will be used;
- k. Herbicides will not be applied to any area when it is raining or when wind speed exceeds 15 miles per hour as measured on-site at the time of application. When wind speeds are below 3 miles per hour, applicators should be aware whether a temperature inversion is present, and should consult the herbicide label to determine whether application should proceed under these conditions;
- l. The foreman or licensed applicator on each herbicide application crew will be licensed by the Maine BPC and will remain in eye contact and within earshot of all persons on his/her crew applying herbicides. At least one individual from any company applying herbicides will also hold a Commercial Master Applicator License issued by the BPC. This Master Applicator must have the ability to be on-site to assist persons applying herbicides within six hours driving time. If an out-of-state company is conducting the herbicide application, the company will have a Master Applicator in Maine during any application. Application of herbicides will be in accordance with applicable regulations promulgated under the Maine Pesticides Control Act, including those regulations to minimize drift, to maintain setbacks from sensitive areas during application, and to maintain setbacks from surface waters during the storing/mixing/loading of herbicides; and

- m. Herbicides will typically be mixed in a truck-mounted tank that remains on public access roads. Herbicide application is done by personnel with low-volume, hand-pressurized (manual) backpacks with appropriate nozzles, to minimize drift, who travel along the transmission line corridor by foot or by all-terrain vehicle and spot-treat target species and specimens.

The location of all streams, wetlands, significant vernal pools, rare plant locations, known wells, and mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers crossed by the transmission line corridor will be provided to construction personnel.

2.3 Petroleum Product & Hazardous Materials Management

Any petroleum products or other hazardous material within the transmission line corridor during construction will be managed in accordance with CMP's Environmental Control Requirements (**see Exhibit 15-1**) and will include the following setbacks unless CMP can demonstrate that, due to special circumstances at specified locations, these setbacks are impractical at those locations.

- (a) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance, and refueling activity may occur within 100 feet of a protected wetland or other waterbody, unless no practicable alternative exists and secondary containment with 110% capacity is provided for any fuel storage containers or tanks, or if it occurs on a paved road.
- (b) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance, and refueling activity may occur within 200 feet of a known private water supply.
- (c) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance, and refueling activity may occur within 400 feet of a known public water supply.
- (d) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance and refueling activity may occur within 25 feet minimum of the following:
 - (i) An area listed in Maine's biological conservation data system, Biotics, of the Maine Natural Areas Program, including rare natural communities and ecosystems (state rarity rank of S1 through S3 and habitats supporting Endangered or Threatened plant species). Boundaries and locations are as determined by the Maine Natural Areas Program of the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry.
 - (ii) Habitat of any species declared rare, threatened or endangered by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Maine Department of Marine Resources, or the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

3.0 Vegetation Management within Freshwater Wetlands

Transmission line corridor wetlands range in type from small, emergent wetlands formed in ruts from logging equipment to large forested wetland systems.

3.1 Vegetation Clearing Restrictions within and Adjacent to Freshwater Wetlands

The following restrictions apply to vegetation clearing within freshwater wetlands and their buffers:

- a. Unless frozen, heavy equipment travel in wetlands will be performed on construction matting, or other approved alternative protective measures will be implemented.
- b. If initial clearing or other construction activities result in areas of bare soil or minimally vegetated cover, the areas of bare soil will be allowed to revegetate naturally, where practicable. If areas are sufficiently large to warrant planting, a native seed designed to provide short term cover will be applied, and the area will be allowed to return to non-capable native woody and perennial herbaceous vegetation naturally.
- c. No accumulation of slash will be left within wetlands.

4.0 Vegetation Clearing within Stream Buffers

Stream buffers, as measured horizontally from the top of each stream bank, will be established for vegetation removal along streams within the transmission line corridor. A “stream buffer” is a buffer on a stream, river, or brook. In no case may the stream buffer be reduced to less than 75 feet. Additional restrictions will be applied within 100 feet of streams meeting certain criteria, as described in 4.1a, below.

This section describes the restrictions related to vegetation removal within these stream buffers. All vegetation clearing procedures and restrictions that apply to vegetation management for transmission line corridor construction also apply within the stream buffers.

4.1 Additional Vegetation Clearing Restrictions within Stream Buffers

The following additional restrictions apply to vegetation clearing within stream buffers:

- a. Riparian natural buffers (or “stream” buffers) will be retained within 100 feet of all perennial and coldwater fishery streams within the greenfield (Segment 1) portion of the Project, outstanding river segments, or rivers, streams, or brooks containing Threatened or Endangered species unless the Department determines that the functions and values of the stream buffer will not be impacted by the removal of vegetation and approves an alternative minimum buffer.

- b. For streams in areas where the new transmission line will be co-located within existing rights-of-way, CMP proposes to maintain a 75 foot buffer, unless meeting any of the above criteria, since the corridor is currently being maintained in an early successional state according to the guidelines set forth in CMP's Vegetation Management Plan (Exhibit 10-2), and the effect of the additional clearing (typically less than 75 feet) to accommodate the new line has been minimized.
- c. The boundary of each stream buffer will have unique flagging installed to distinguish between the applicable 75 foot or 100 foot stream buffer prior to clearing. Flagging will be maintained throughout construction.
- d. Foliar herbicides will be prohibited within the stream buffer, and all refueling/maintenance of equipment will be excluded from the buffer unless it occurs on an existing paved road or if secondary containment is used with oversight from an environmental inspector.
- e. All stream crossings by heavy equipment will be performed through the installation of equipment spans with no in-stream disturbances. Streams will not be forded by heavy equipment.
- f. Initial tree clearing will be performed during frozen ground conditions whenever practicable, and if not practicable, the recommendations of the environmental inspector will be followed regarding the appropriate techniques to minimize disturbance such as the use of selectively placed travel lanes within the stream buffer. CMP will not place any transmission line structures within the stream buffer, unless specifically authorized by the MDEP and accompanied by a site specific erosion control plan. No structures will be placed within 25 feet of any stream regardless of its classification.
- g. Within that portion of the appropriate stream buffer that is within the wire zone (i.e., within 15 feet, horizontally, of any conductor; see Figure 1), all woody vegetation over 10 feet in height, whether capable or non-capable, will be cut back to ground level and resulting slash will be managed in accordance with Maine's Slash Law. No other vegetation, other than dead or hazard trees, will be removed. Within the stream buffer and outside of the wire zone, non-capable species may be allowed to exceed 10 feet in height unless it is determined that they may encroach into the conductor safety zone prior to the next four year maintenance cycle;
- h. Removal of capable species, dead or hazard trees within the appropriate stream buffer will typically be accomplished by hand-cutting. Use of mechanized harvesting equipment is allowed if supported by construction matting or during frozen conditions in a manner (i.e., use of travel lanes and reach-in techniques) that preserves non-capable vegetation less than 10 feet in height to the greatest extent practicable;
- i. No slash will be left within 50 feet of any stream.

Allowing non-capable vegetation to remain as described above within the appropriate stream buffer will provide shading and reduce the warming effect of direct sunlight (insolation). Low ground cover vegetation will also remain to filter any sediment in surface runoff. These restrictions will allow the stream buffers to provide functions and values similar to those provided prior to transmission line construction.

4.2 Vegetation Management within the Roaring Brook Mayfly and Northern Spring Salamander Conservation Management Areas of Mountain Brook and Gold Brook

During consultation with Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) for the NECEC project, MDIFW identified Gold Brook (PSTR 15-06, PSTR 16-07, PSTR 16-10 and PSTR 16-15) and Mountain Brook (PSTR-33-01, PSTR-EM-34-01, PSTR-EM-34-01) as high priority resources in which full height vegetation should be retained within the 250-foot conservation management areas to protect the habitat of Roaring Brook Mayfly (*Epeorus frisoni*) and Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*). Gold Brook in Appleton Twp contains Roaring Brook Mayfly habitat, while Mountain Brook in Johnson Mountain Twp contains both Roaring Brook Mayfly and Northern Spring Salamander habitat.

During construction, vegetation will be cleared only in areas required for access and construction of the NECEC project; all other areas will be retained as full height vegetation, as shown on Figure 2 and Figure 3 of this exhibit. The access roads and structure preparation areas will be maintained as scrub-shrub habitat to allow for post-construction maintenance, repair and/or emergency access during operation of the line.

5.0 Vegetation Clearing within Significant Vernal Pool Habitat (SVPH)

Vegetated buffers of 250 feet, as measured from the edge of the pool depression, will be established for SVPHs crossed by the transmission line corridor. The SVPH depression and buffer area together comprise the SVPH. Vegetation clearing within the SVPH will be subject to the same procedures and prohibitions, as applicable, which are required in the typical transmission line corridor, as well as to the additional measures below.

5.1 Additional Vegetation Management Restrictions within SVPH

The following additional restrictions apply to vegetation clearing within SVPH:

- a. Mechanized equipment will not be allowed within the vernal pool depression, unless the depression encompasses the entire width of the transmission line corridor. Mechanized equipment will only be allowed to cross the vernal pool depressions during frozen or dry conditions or with the use of mats;
- b. Initial clearing within a SVPH will occur during frozen ground conditions. If not practicable, hand cutting or reach in techniques will be used. If that is not adequate, travel lanes to accommodate mechanical equipment in the 250-foot buffer may be used with approval of the MDEP.

- c. Between April 1 and June 30, no vegetation removal using tracked or wheeled equipment will be performed within the 250-foot SVP buffer;
- d. No refueling or maintenance of equipment, including chainsaws, will occur within 250 feet of SVP depressions, unless done so on a public access road;
- e. No herbicide use is permitted within 25 feet of the SVP pool depression; and
- f. No accumulation of slash will be left within 50 feet of the edge of the SVP depression and slash piles will not exceed 18 inches tall.

6.0 Vegetation Clearing within Moderate or High Value Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat

Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitats (IWWH) are habitats mapped by the MDIFW that contain an inland wetland complex used by waterfowl and wading birds, plus a 250-foot nesting habitat area surrounding the wetland. The nesting habitat is considered to be part of the mapped IWWH. No additional buffers are proposed for IWWHs beyond this mapped habitat, and as such the vegetation maintenance restrictions apply to the mapped habitat only.

Vegetation clearing within the IWWH will be subject to the same procedures and prohibitions, as applicable, which are required in the typical transmission line corridor and for stream buffers.

6.1 Additional Vegetation Clearing Restrictions within Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat

The following additional restrictions apply to vegetation clearing within mapped IWWH:

- a. If practicable, vegetation clearing will take place during frozen ground conditions. If not practicable, vegetation within IWWH will be removed using hand cutting or reach-in techniques and appropriate techniques to minimize disturbance to the maximum extent practicable, such as the use of travel lanes to accommodate mechanical equipment use in the IWWH.
- b. Between April 15 and July 15, use of motorized vehicles (e.g., all-terrain vehicles) and mechanized equipment (e.g., chainsaws or brush cutters) within IWWH is prohibited. Use of non-mechanized hand tools is allowed during this time period;
- c. No refueling or maintenance of equipment, including chainsaws, will occur within the IWWH, unless done so on a public access road; and
- d. No herbicide use is permitted within 25 feet of any wetland within the mapped IWWH.
- e. Where overhead transmission lines cross an IWWH area, CMP will install bird diverters or aviation marker balls according to the manufacturer's guidelines and applicable transmission line codes unless otherwise determined to be

impracticable by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) in consultation with MDIFW.

- f. Provided they do not present a safety hazard and are naturally present, CMP will leave undisturbed a minimum of 2-3 snags per acre to provide nesting habitat for waterfowl. Where appropriate, to mitigate habitat impacts due to the development, and as approved by the MDEP, capable species will be topped, girdled, and/or treated with herbicides to prevent re-growth to create snags. Snags will be 12-16 inch in diameter or the largest size available from the existing stand of vegetation.
- g. No accumulation of slash will be left within the IWWH.
- h. Impacts to scrub-shrub and herbaceous vegetation within the IWWH will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

7.0 Vegetation Clearing within Mapped Deer Wintering Areas

Deer Wintering Areas (DWA) provide important refuge for white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) during the winter months in northern climates and are typically characterized by an extensive stand of mature softwood species with a dense forest canopy.

During construction, impacts to scrub-shrub and herbaceous vegetation and other non-capable species will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. No additional vegetation clearing restrictions are proposed within mapped DWAs in the co-located portions of the Project, as all capable species will be removed from these and other areas within the transmission line corridor in order to comply with NERC Transmission Vegetation Management standards. Clearing restrictions within the Upper Kennebec DWA are provided below.

7.1 Additional Clearing Restrictions within the Upper Kennebec Deer Wintering Area

In consultation with MDIFW for the NECEC Project, CMP has identified and designated ten deer travel corridors within the Upper Kennebec River DWA (Map ID 060065), as shown in Figure 4 of this exhibit, which will be managed as softwood stands to promote deer movement across the transmission line corridor during the winter months when snow depths have the potential to inhibit deer travel. The NECEC transmission line corridor traverses this DWA from a point in The West Forks Plantation to a point in Moxie Gore. CMP has agreed to manage these deer travel corridors, designated and labeled Corridors 1 through 8 in Figure 4, as softwood stands and will allow for the maximum tree height that can practically be maintained without encroaching into the conductor safety zone or into the necessary cleared area adjacent to structures. Tree heights will vary based on structure height, conductor sag, and topography, but will generally range from 25 to 35 feet. Vegetation within Corridors 9 and 10, which are located where the transmission line will be buried using horizontal directional drilling, will be allowed to grow to its full height.

Within designated deer travel corridors 1 through 8, during the initial vegetation clearing for construction all capable hardwood species and individual softwood specimens will be cut to heights necessary so that they do not intrude into the conductor safety zone and are not at risk of growing into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance. Softwood specimens that are not intruding into the conductor safety zone and are not at risk of growing into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance will be retained. Access roads and structure preparation and installation areas will be cleared of all capable and non-capable species and maintained as scrub-shrub habitat to allow for post-construction maintenance, repair and/or emergency access during operation of the line. The designated deer travel corridors will be flagged prior to construction and identified in a database maintained by CMP, further described in Section 11.0.

8.0 Vegetation Clearing within State-mapped Rusty Blackbird Habitat

In consultation with MDIFW for the NECEC Project, CMP agreed to allow for the retention of 15-foot tall softwood species within the Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) habitat, shown in Figure 5. The additional height will avoid project impacts to habitat of this State Species of Special Concern.

During the initial vegetation clearing for construction activities, all capable hardwood species and softwood specimens over 15 feet in height, as well as those anticipated to grow taller than 15 feet in height prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance, will be cut at ground level and removed. Softwood specimens up to 15 feet in height will be retained. The access roads and structure preparation areas within the Rusty Blackbird habitat will be cleared of all capable and non-capable species and maintained as scrub-shrub habitat to allow for post-construction maintenance, repair and/or emergency access during operation of the line. The habitat will be flagged prior to construction and identified in a database maintained by CMP, further described in Section 11.0.

9.0 Vegetation Clearing within Rare Plant Locations

Vegetation clearing of the transmission line corridor has the potential to impact rare plants and/or alter their habitat. The following additional vegetative clearing restrictions will minimize impacts to rare plants. The additional restrictions will apply only to the demarcated locations of the identified rare plants. No additional buffers will be established surrounding rare plant locations. These restrictions are intended to maintain existing hydrology and limit soil disturbance within rare plant locations.

9.1 Additional Vegetation Clearing Restrictions within Rare Plant Locations

The following additional restrictions will apply to vegetation clearing for rare plant species in the identified location:

- a. Unless rare plant locations encompass the entire width of the transmission line corridor, mechanized equipment will only be allowed to cross rare plant locations during frozen conditions, on established travel paths/crossings, or with the use of mats.
- b. Initial clearing within rare plant communities will be undertaken during frozen ground conditions whenever practicable, and if not practicable selective mat placement and reach-in techniques will be used to minimize disturbance to the rare plant communities to the maximum extent practicable.
- c. If initial clearing or other construction activities result in areas of bare soil or minimally vegetated cover, where practicable, these areas will be allowed to revegetate naturally. If areas are sufficiently large to warrant planting, a native seed mix designed to provide short term cover will be applied and the area will be allowed to return to native woody and perennial herbaceous vegetation naturally.
- d. Heavy equipment travel within rare plant communities will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Hand cutting or “reach-in” techniques to cut and remove capable tree species and vegetation over 10 feet tall within the wire zone, or other techniques as agreed upon in consultation with the MDEP and Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP), will be used. When equipment access is necessary, activity will be restricted to a few narrow travel lanes that have been clearly marked prior to clearing activity.
- e. No refueling or maintenance of equipment, including chain saws, will occur within demarcated rare plant locations, unless done on a public access road.
- f. No foliar herbicide use is permitted within the demarcated rare plant locations, however cut surface herbicides may be used on capable species and specimens.

10.0 Vegetation Clearing Procedures over Mapped Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifers

Transmission lines located over mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers are subject to the typical transmission line corridor clearing procedures, except that no refueling or maintenance of equipment, and no herbicides may be mixed, transferred or stored, over the mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers, unless done so on a public access road.

11.0 Vegetation Clearing Procedures in Tapered Vegetation Management Areas

In consultation with MDEP and the LUPC, CMP determined that management of vegetation in a tapered configuration and manner was appropriate in order to minimize the visual impact from

viewpoints on the summit of Coburn Mountain in Upper Enchanted Township and from Rock Pond looking towards Three Slide Mountain in T5 R6 BKP WKR. These areas include the following coordinates:

Coburn Mountain – From: 45°25'45.01"N, 70° 6'8.22"W To: 45°27'37.45"N, 70° 6'51.44"W

Rock Pond – From: 45°27'48.24"N, 70°25'31.82"W To: 45°27'54.92"N, 70°26'3.11"W

During initial clearing of the Project in these areas, CMP will retain capable vegetation outside of the wire zone up to 15 feet tall to facilitate future tapering that will allow capable vegetation up to 35 feet tall in areas outside of the wire zone.

12.0 Locating and Marking Buffers and Habitats

A database will be maintained, including maps and GIS shapefiles, of the buffers, restricted habitats, and sensitive areas and their locations relative to the nearest structure (pole) or road location. The distance and direction from the nearest structure to the sensitive area will be included with the name of the area and the structure number. All structures along the transmission line corridor will be numbered at the time of construction.

To aid in identifying restricted areas, buffers and restricted habitats will be located and demarcated in the field using brightly colored flagging or signage prior to the initiation of clearing and construction activities along the transmission line corridor. Alternatively, use of GIS data and GPS equipment may be used to provide accurate location of resources and associated buffers. If desired, personnel may permanently demarcate restricted habitats to aid in construction activities. Personnel working on the transmission line corridor will be provided a copy of this VCP. Use of the VCP in conjunction with the natural resource maps and Plan & Profile drawings will enable construction contractors to locate and mark restricted areas in the field.

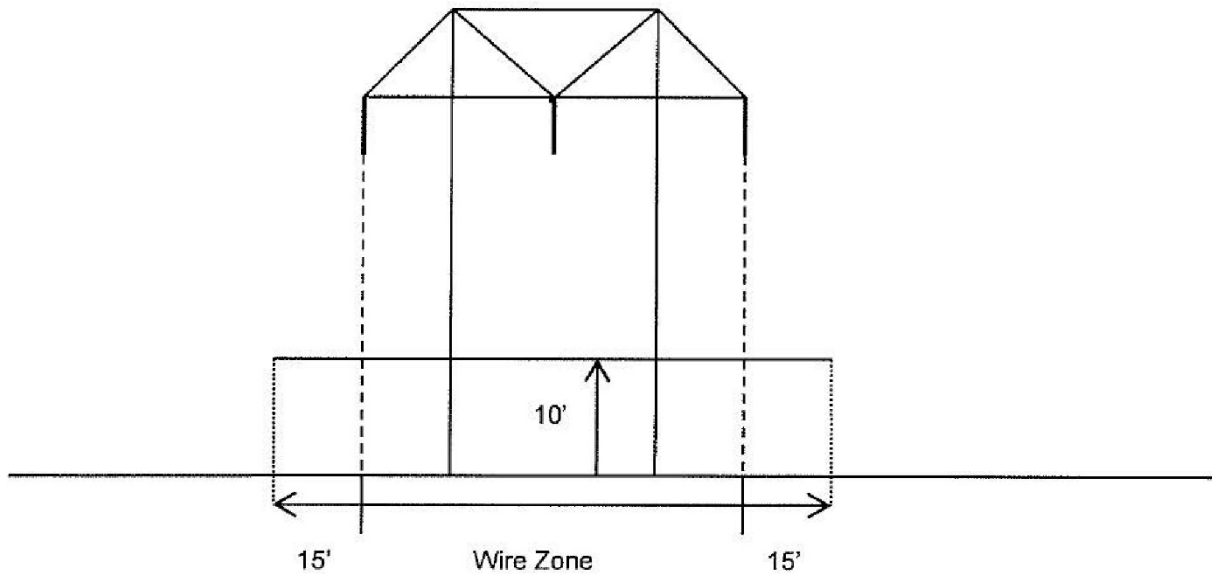
13.0 Personnel Training

Personnel who will conduct vegetation clearing on the transmission line corridor will receive appropriate environmental training before being allowed access to the transmission line corridor. Construction and clearing personnel will be required to review this VCP prior to the training and before conducting any clearing or construction activities. The level of training will be dependent on the duties of the personnel. The training will be given prior to the start of clearing or construction activities. Replacement or new clearing or construction personnel that did not receive the initial training will receive similar training prior to performing any activities on the transmission line corridor.

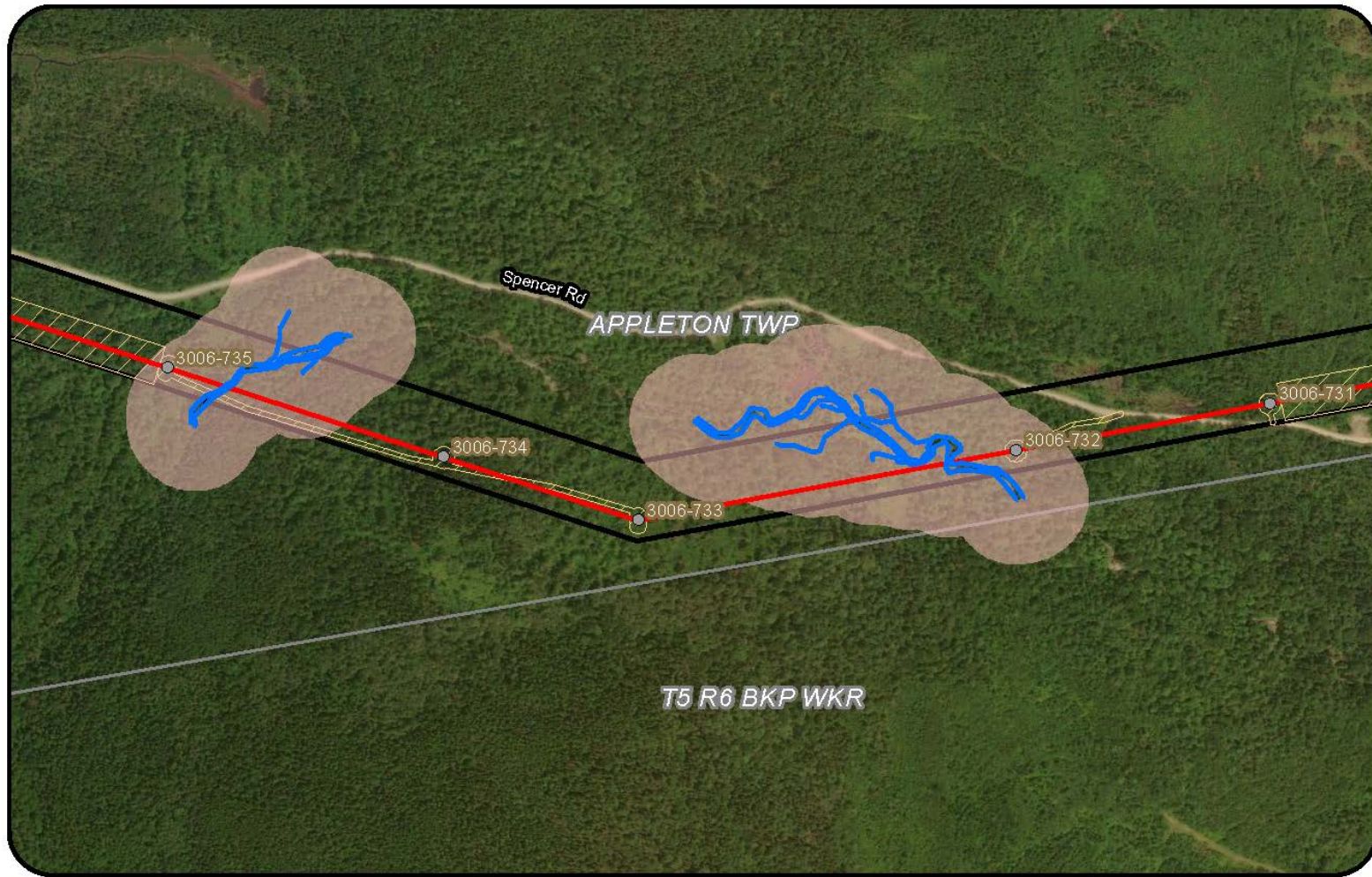
The training session will consist of a review of the buffers and restricted habitats, the respective vegetation clearing requirements and restrictions for each, and a review of how these areas and resources can be located in the field. Training will include familiarization with and use of GIS

information and sensitive natural resource identification in conjunction with the contents of this VCP, as well as basic causes, preventive and remedial measures for contamination, and erosion and sedimentation of water resources.

Figure 1



1. Capable species, regardless of height, are cut back to ground level or treated with herbicides within the entire length and width of the transmission line corridor during scheduled vegetation maintenance (every 4 years). However, within stream buffers, only capable specimens over 10 feet tall may be cut or treated (specimens at or above this height are likely to grow into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance cycle).
2. All woody vegetation over 10 feet in height and inside the wire zone, whether capable or non-capable, is cut back to ground level.



Legend

- CMP Ownership
- Project Centerline
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Gold Brook and Tributaries
- Conservation Management Area
- Clearing Limit



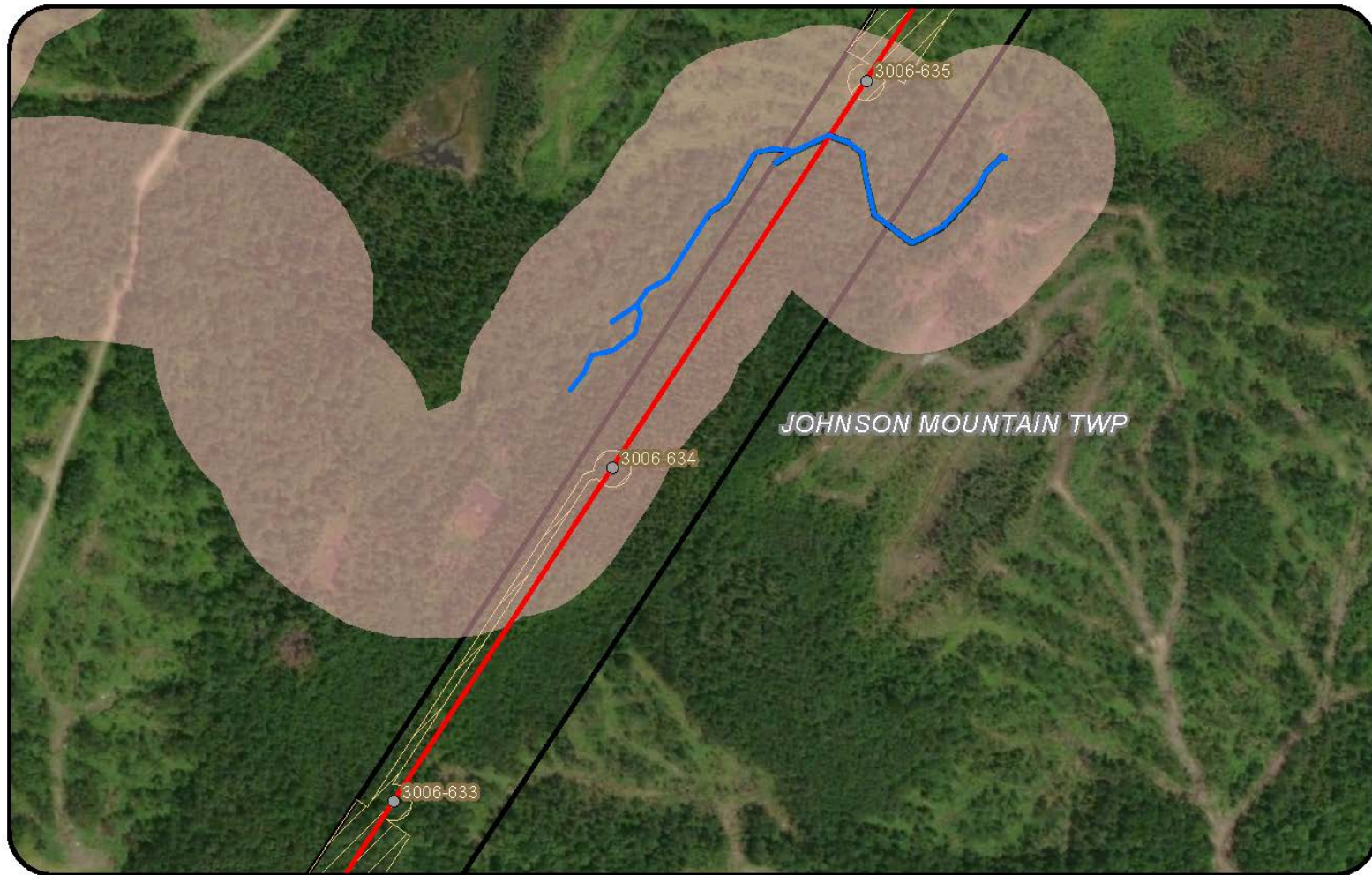
New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 2
Gold Brook Rare Species CMA

500 Feet



12/7/2018



Legend

- CMP Ownership
- Project Centerline
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Mountain Brook and Tributaries
- Conservation Management Area
- Clearing Limit



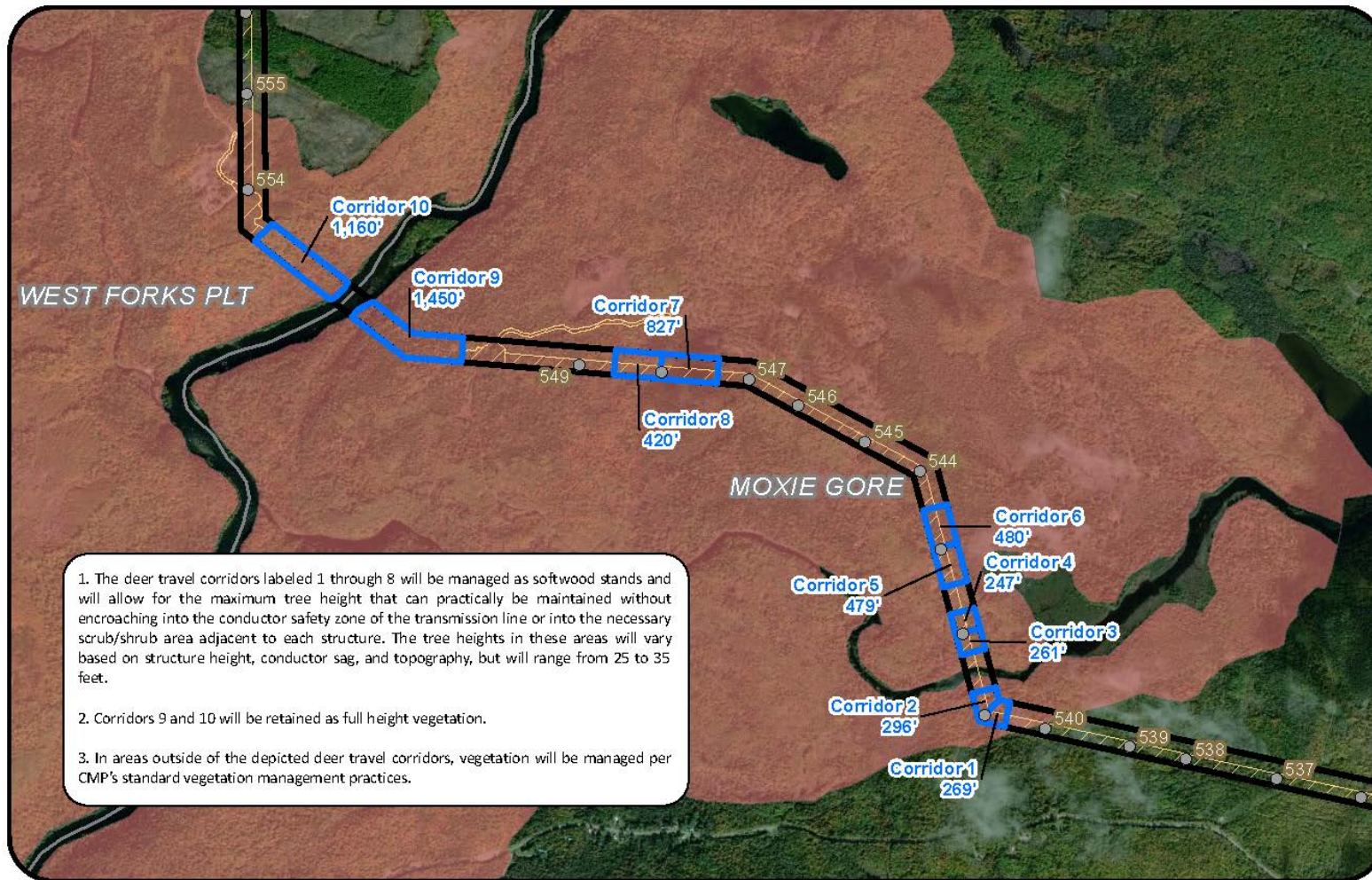
New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 3
Mountain Brook Rare Species CMA

300 Feet



12/7/2018



1. The deer travel corridors labeled 1 through 8 will be managed as softwood stands and will allow for the maximum tree height that can practically be maintained without encroaching into the conductor safety zone of the transmission line or into the necessary scrub/shrub area adjacent to each structure. The tree heights in these areas will vary based on structure height, conductor sag, and topography, but will range from 25 to 35 feet.
2. Corridors 9 and 10 will be retained as full height vegetation.
3. In areas outside of the depicted deer travel corridors, vegetation will be managed per CMP's standard vegetation management practices.



Legend

- CMP Ownership
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Clearing Limit
- Deer Travel Corridor
- Deer Wintering Area



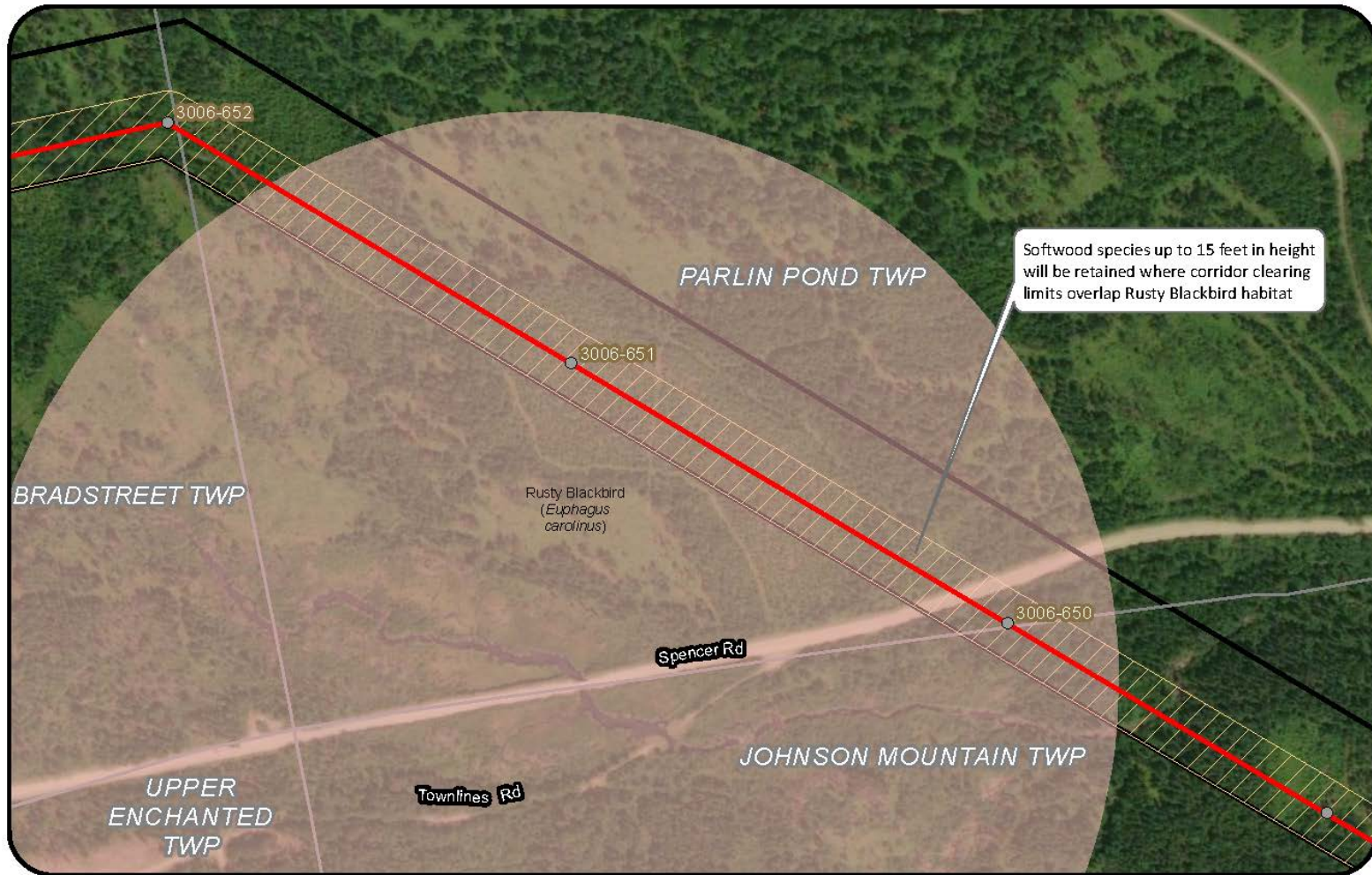
New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 4
Upper Kennebec Deer Travel Corridors

1,500 Feet



12/7/2018



Legend

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| CMP Ownership | Rusty Blackbird Habitat |
| Project Centerline | Clearing Limit |
| Proposed Structure | |
| Town Boundary | |



New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 5: Rusty Blackbird
Vegetation Management Area

250
Feet



12/7/2018

EXHIBIT 6 VEGETATION MAINTENANCE PLAN

**New England Clean Energy Connect
Post-Construction Vegetation Maintenance Plan**

Prepared by:

**Central Maine Power Company
83 Edison Drive
Augusta, Maine 04336**

Revised January 2019



Introduction

This Post-Construction Vegetation Maintenance Plan (VMP) describes the restrictive maintenance requirements for protected natural resources within Central Maine Power Company's (CMP) New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC) project transmission line corridors. The requirements described in this VMP apply to routine maintenance and are not intended to apply to emergency maintenance and/or repair actions.

The goal of this VMP is to provide maintenance personnel and contractors with a cohesive set of vegetation maintenance specifications for transmission line corridors. This VMP is intended to be used in conjunction with project As-Built Plan & Profile drawings to locate the areas where maintenance restrictions apply.

The protected natural resources and visually sensitive areas subject to restrictive and protective maintenance requirements include:

- Wetlands and streams (intermittent and perennial);
- Perennial streams within Segment 1 (greenfield) portion of the NECEC project and all coldwater fishery streams
- Perennial streams within designated Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) habitat;
- Outstanding river segments, rivers, streams or brooks containing threatened or endangered species;
- Gold Brook and Mountain Brook containing State Threatened (*Epeorus frisoni*) and/or State Special Concern (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*) species;
- State Special Concern Species Habitat: Rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*);
- Significant Vernal Pools (SVP);
- Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat (IWWH);
- Deer Wintering Areas (DWA);
- Rare plant locations; and
- Locations over mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers.
- Viewpoints from Coburn Mountain and Rock Pond

In locations where individual restrictions or procedures overlap or multiple restrictions apply, the more stringent restrictions and all applicable procedures will be followed by maintenance personnel and contractors.

Right-of-Way Vegetation Maintenance Procedures

Typical Maintenance Procedures

Routine vegetation maintenance for transmission line corridors is intended to meet the following goals:

1. Maintain the integrity and functionality of the line
2. Maintain access in case of emergency repairs
3. Facilitate safety inspections.

Therefore, the objectives of this VMP will be to control the growth of woody vegetation capable of encroaching into the Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance (MVCD) of the transmission line to ensure the integrity and safe operation of the transmission line consistent with the standards of North American Electric Reliability Corporation's (NERC) Transmission Vegetation Management¹. This will be accomplished by practicing an integrated vegetation management strategy using a combination of hand-cutting and selective herbicide applications. Mechanical mowing may be used in unusual circumstances to regain control of vegetation, should the typical procedures not suffice.

Throughout clearing and construction, shrub and herbaceous vegetation will remain in place to the extent possible. Removing capable vegetation will be done during initial transmission line corridor clearing prior to construction of the new transmission line. Follow-up maintenance activities during operation of the line require the removal of "capable species," dead trees, and "hazard trees." Capable trees are those plant species and individual specimens that are capable of growing tall enough to violate the required clearance between the conductors and vegetation established by NERC. Due to the sag of the electric transmission lines between the poles, which varies with the distance between poles, tension on the wire, electrical load, air temperature and other variables, the required clearance is typically achieved by removing all capable species during each maintenance cycle. Removing capable species vegetation allows for the maintenance of 25 feet of separation between vegetation and the lines, thereby adhering to NERC standards. Hazard trees are those trees typically on the edge of the transmission line corridor that pose an imminent threat to violating the minimum separation standard or are at risk of contacting the lines themselves. Hazard trees are typically removed immediately upon identification.

More frequent vegetation management may be required within the first 3 to 4 years following construction in order to bring the vegetation under control. After this initial management period, maintenance practices are typically carried out on a 4-year cycle depending on growth, weather, geographic location, and corridor width. Maintenance may be required less frequently in the long-term as vegetation within the corridor becomes dominated by shrub and herbaceous species. Large branches that overhang the transmission line corridor and any hazard trees on the edge of,

¹ North American Electric Reliability Corporation Transmission Vegetation Management, Standard FAC 003 – 3 Technical Reference, July 1, 2014.

or outside of, the transmission line corridor that could contact the electrical lines or come within 15 feet of a conductor may be removed as soon as they are identified.

The following procedures will be implemented during vegetation maintenance activities to protect sensitive natural resources:

- Protected resources and their associated buffers will be flagged or located with a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to all maintenance operations;
- Hand-cutting will be the preferred method of vegetation maintenance within buffers and sensitive areas, where reasonable and practicable;
- Equipment access through wetlands or over streams will be avoided as much as practicable by utilizing existing public or private access roads, with landowner approval where required;
- Equipment access in upland areas with saturated soils will be minimized to the extent practicable to avoid rutting or other ground disturbance;
- Significant damage to wetland or stream bank vegetation, if any, will be repaired following completion of maintenance activities in the area; and
- Areas of significant soil disturbance will be stabilized and reseeded following completion of maintenance activity in the area.

Vegetation Maintenance Methods – All Transmission Line Corridor Areas

Mechanical Methods

During routine vegetation maintenance after construction, mechanical methods of maintaining the height of vegetation on the transmission line corridor will consist primarily of cutting with hand tools, with occasional use of chainsaws and limited use of motorized equipment in areas directly accessible from public or private access roads.

Maintenance procedures will be to cut all capable species and any dead or hazard trees at ground level except in designated areas, as described below. Large vegetation cut during routine maintenance will be handled in accordance with the Maine Slash Law².

Herbicide Application

Herbicide application will be used in conjunction with the mechanical methods of vegetation maintenance. The herbicide application program is consistent with most New England utilities and consists of direct application to targeted species and specimens along the transmission line corridor with a low-volume foliar herbicide or application of herbicides to cut stumps and surfaces of larger trees. Direct application to individual plant species, as opposed to a broadcast spray, will control only the targeted woody vegetation allowing low-growing plant communities

2 12 MRSA §9331 et. Seq.

(the desired shrub and herbaceous species) to thrive. Selective herbicides will also be used to minimize the impacts to non-target species. Aerial application will not be used. Only herbicides which are registered with and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA-approved) and registered with the Maine Board of Pesticides Control (BPC) will be used.

Herbicide applications will likely begin the first year after construction is completed to gain control of vegetation growth. When control is achieved, treatment will typically occur on a 4-year cycle or as needed. By using selective herbicides and a variety of application methods, vegetation along the transmission line corridor will eventually consist of a dense, low-growing plant community that will discourage the establishment of tree species. Therefore, fewer woody species will require treatment in future applications.

The following procedures will be implemented during herbicide applications:

- Herbicides will be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's EPA-approved labeling and will not be applied directly to waterbodies or areas where surface water is present.
- In the new (greenfield) corridor no foliar herbicides will be applied within a 100-foot buffer on all perennial streams.
- Throughout the Project corridor no foliar herbicides will be applied within a 100-foot buffer on all coldwater fishery³ streams, or within a 75-foot buffer on intermittent streams.
- In co-located sections, foliar herbicides will not be applied within 75 feet of rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, ponds, or wetlands that have water present at the surface at the time of the application.
- In co-located sections, if a stream is classified as a coldwater fishery, an outstanding river segment or contains threatened or endangered species, foliar herbicides will not be applied within 100 feet of such streams;
- Herbicides will not be mixed, transferred or stored within 100 feet of any wetland or surface water, unless done so on a public access road;
- Herbicides will not be mixed, transferred or stored within 100 feet of Significant Vernal Pool depressions, unless done so on a public access road;
- Herbicides will not be mixed, transferred or stored over mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers unless done so on a public access road;
- Herbicides will not be applied, mixed, transferred or stored within 100 feet of any known private well or spring or within 200 feet of any known public water supply well, unless done so on a public access road

³ The term coldwater fishery, as used in this document, pertains to streams that are known to contain brook trout as designated by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

- When herbicide applications are performed in wetlands without standing water, only herbicides approved for use in wetland environments will be used;
- Herbicides will not be applied to any area when it is raining or when wind speed exceeds 15 miles per hour as measured on-site at the time of application. When wind speeds are below 3 miles per hour, applicators should be aware whether a temperature inversion is present, and should consult the herbicide label to determine whether application should proceed under these conditions;
- The foreman or licensed applicator on each herbicide application crew will be licensed by the Maine BPC and will remain in eye contact and within earshot of all persons on his/her crew applying herbicides. At least one individual from any company applying herbicides must also hold a Commercial Master Applicator License issued by the BPC. This Master Applicator must have the ability to be on-site to assist persons applying herbicides within six hours driving time. If an out-of-state company is conducting the herbicide application, the company must have a Master Applicator in Maine during any application. Application of herbicides will be in accordance with applicable regulations promulgated under the Maine Pesticides Control Act, including those regulations to minimize drift, to maintain setbacks from sensitive areas during application, and to maintain setbacks from surface waters during the storing/mixing/loading of herbicides; and
- Herbicides will typically be mixed in a truck-mounted tank that remains on public access roads. Herbicide application is done by personnel with low-volume, hand-pressurized (manual) backpacks with appropriate nozzles, to minimize drift, who travel along the transmission line corridor by foot or by all-terrain vehicle and spot-treat target species and specimens.

The location of all streams, wetlands, significant vernal pools, rare plant locations, known wells, and mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers crossed by the transmission line corridor will be shown on the As-Built Plan & Profile drawings. GIS shapefiles will also be maintained with the location of these resources and will be provided to maintenance personnel. The presence of surface water will be determined prior to herbicide use in any wetland or waterbody. Crew leaders will assure that resources and buffers are clearly marked in the field, or that locations of resources and buffers are provided as GIS/GPS data prior to initiation of an herbicide application for clear identification by the applicators.

Petroleum Products & Hazardous Materials Management

Any petroleum products or other hazardous material within the transmission line corridor during construction will be managed in accordance with CMP's Environmental Control Requirements (see **Exhibit 15-1**) and will include the following setbacks unless CMP can demonstrate that, due to special circumstances at specified locations, these setbacks are impractical at those locations:

- (a) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance, and refueling activity may occur within 100 feet of a protected wetland or other waterbody, unless no practicable

alternative exists and secondary containment with 110% capacity is provided for any fuel storage containers or tanks, or if it occurs on a paved road.

(b) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance, and refueling activity may occur within 200 feet of a known private water supply.

(c) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance, and refueling activity may occur within 400 feet of a known public water supply.

(d) No fuel storage, vehicle/equipment parking and maintenance and refueling activity may occur within 25 feet minimum of the following:

(i) An area listed in Maine's biological conservation data system, Biotics, of the Maine Natural Areas Program, including rare natural communities and ecosystems (state rarity rank of S1 through S3 and habitats supporting Endangered or Threatened plant species). Boundaries and locations are as determined by the Maine Natural Areas Program of the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry.

(ii) Habitat of any species declared rare, threatened or endangered by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Maine Department of Marine Resources, or the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Vegetation Maintenance within Freshwater Wetlands

Transmission line corridor wetlands range in type from small, emergent wetlands formed in ruts from logging equipment to large forested wetland systems. No specific buffers are proposed for the wetlands identified within the transmission line corridor.

Additional Vegetation Maintenance Restrictions within and Adjacent to Freshwater Wetlands

Vegetation maintenance within, and within 25 feet of, freshwater wetlands with standing water will be conducted only by hand cutting with hand tools or chainsaws. Herbicide use is permitted in wetlands only when no standing water is present in the wetland at the time of the application. Herbicides will not be stored, mixed, transferred between containers, and no refueling of chain saws or other equipment will be allowed, within 100 feet of freshwater wetlands, unless done so on a public access road.

Vegetation Maintenance within Stream Buffers

A 75-foot buffer, as measured from the top of each stream bank, will be established for vegetation maintenance along perennial and intermittent streams not designated as coldwater fisheries, within the transmission line corridor. Additional restrictions will be applied within 100 feet of streams

meeting certain criteria, as described below. Special restrictions will apply within these stream buffers during vegetation maintenance.

This section describes the restrictions related to vegetation cutting and maintenance within these stream buffers. All vegetation maintenance procedures and restrictions that apply to typical transmission line corridor maintenance also apply within stream buffers.

Additional Vegetation Maintenance Restrictions within Stream Buffers

The following additional restrictions apply to vegetation maintenance within stream buffers:

- 100-foot buffers will be established for all perennial streams within Segment 1 (greenfield portion) of the Project.
- 100-foot buffers will be established for all coldwater fishery streams, outstanding river segments, and rivers, streams, or brooks containing threatened or endangered species, unless the Department determines that the functions and values of the buffer will not be impacted by the removal of vegetation and approves an alternative minimum buffer. In no case may this buffer be reduced to less than 25 feet.
- The boundary of each stream buffer will have unique flagging installed to distinguish between the applicable 75 foot or 100 foot stream buffer prior to vegetation management activities.
- Within that portion of the appropriate stream buffer that is within the wire zone (i.e., within 15 feet, horizontally, of any conductor; see Figure 1), all woody vegetation over 10 feet in height, whether capable or non-capable, will be cut back to ground level and resulting slash will be managed in accordance with Maine's Slash Law. No other vegetation, other than dead or hazard trees, will be removed;
- Removal of capable species, dead or hazard trees within the appropriate stream buffer will be accomplished by hand-cutting only. Mechanized harvesting equipment will not be used;
- Herbicides will not be applied within 75-foot or 100-foot stream buffers;
- Herbicides will not be stored, mixed or transferred between containers within 100 feet of streams, unless done so on a paved public access road;
- No refueling or maintenance of equipment, including chainsaws, will occur within 100 feet of streams, unless done so on a paved public access road; and
- No slash will be left within 50 feet of the edge of any stream.

These additional restrictions will allow for taller vegetation within the appropriate stream buffer to provide shading and to reduce the warming effect of direct sunlight (insolation). Low ground cover vegetation will also remain to filter any sediment in surface runoff. The restrictions are also intended to minimize ground disturbance and prevent or minimize the surface transport of

herbicides and petroleum products to streams. These restrictions will allow the stream buffers to provide functions and values similar to those provided prior to transmission line construction.

Vegetation Maintenance within the Roaring Brook Mayfly and Northern Spring Salamander Conservation Management Areas of Mountain Brook and Gold Brook

During consultation with the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) for the NECEC project, MDIFW identified Gold Brook (PSTR 15-06, PSTR 16-07, PSTR 16-10 and PSTR 16-15) and Mountain Brook (PSTR-33-01, PSTR-EM-34-01, PSTR-EM-34-01) as high priority resources in which full height vegetation should be retained within the 250 foot conservation management areas (CMA) to protect habitat for Roaring Brook Mayfly (*Epeorus frisoni*) and Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*). Mountain Brook contains both Roaring Brook Mayfly and Northern Spring Salamander habitat, while field survey results concluded that Gold Brook only contains Roaring Brook Mayfly habitat.

Installation of taller structures will facilitate the retention of full height vegetation within these CMAs. Although CMP will retain full height vegetation within these CMAs, CMP will selectively cut at ground level and remove any trees within these CMAs that are intruding into the conductor safety zone or are at risk of growing into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance.

Access roads and structure preparation/installation areas within these conservation management areas will be maintained as scrub-shrub habitat to allow for maintenance, repair and/or emergency access. All other areas depicted on Figure 2 and Figure 3 will be retained as full height vegetation.

Vegetation Maintenance within Significant Vernal Pool Buffers

Vegetated buffers of 100 feet, as measured from the edge of the pool depression, will be established for SVPs crossed by the transmission line corridor. Vegetation maintenance within the SVP buffers will be subject to the same procedures and prohibitions, as applicable, which are required in the typical transmission line corridor, as well as to the additional measures below.

Additional Vegetation Maintenance Restrictions within Significant Vernal Pool Buffer

The following additional restrictions apply to vegetation maintenance within SVP buffers:

- Mechanized equipment will not be allowed within the vernal pool depression, unless the depression encompasses the entire width of the transmission line corridor. Mechanized equipment will only be allowed to cross the vernal pool depressions during frozen or dry conditions or with the use of mats;
- Between April 1 and June 30, no vegetation maintenance using tracked or wheeled equipment will be performed within the 100-foot buffer. Maintenance will be performed using only hand tools during this period;

- Between April 1 and June 30, no vegetation maintenance will occur within 25 feet of the SVP pool depression;
- No refueling or maintenance of equipment, including chainsaws, will occur within 100 feet of SVP pool depression, unless done so on a public access road; and
- No herbicide use is permitted within 25 feet of the SVP pool depression.

Vegetation Maintenance within Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat

Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitats (IWWH) are habitats mapped by the MDIFW that contain an inland wetland complex used by waterfowl and wading birds, plus a 250-foot nesting habitat area surrounding the wetland. The nesting habitat is considered to be part of the mapped IWWH. No additional buffers are proposed for IWWHs beyond this mapped habitat, and as such the vegetation maintenance restrictions apply to the mapped habitat only.

Vegetation maintenance within the IWWH will be subject to the same procedures and prohibitions, as applicable, which are required in the typical transmission line corridor and for stream buffers.

Additional Vegetation Maintenance Restrictions within Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat

The following additional restrictions would apply to vegetation maintenance within mapped IWWH:

- Between April 15 and July 15, use of motorized vehicles (e.g., all-terrain vehicles) and mechanized equipment (e.g., chainsaws or brush cutters) within IWWH is prohibited. Use of non-mechanized hand tools is allowed during this time period;
- No refueling or maintenance of equipment, including chainsaws, will occur within the IWWH, unless done so on a public access road; and
- No herbicide use is permitted within 25 feet of any wetland within the mapped IWWH.

Vegetation Maintenance within Mapped Deer Wintering Areas

Deer Wintering Areas (DWA) provide important refuge for white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) during the winter months in northern climates and are typically characterized by an extensive stand of mature softwood species with a dense forest canopy.

With the exception of the Upper Kennebec DWA, described below, no additional vegetation maintenance restrictions are proposed within mapped DWAs, as all capable species must be removed from these and other areas within the transmission line corridor in order to comply with NERC Transmission Vegetation Management standards.

Additional Vegetation Maintenance Restrictions within the Upper Kennebec Deer Wintering Area

As a result of consultation with MDIFW for the NECEC Project, CMP has identified and designated ten deer travel corridors within the Upper Kennebec River DWA (Map ID 060065), as shown in Figure 4 of this exhibit, which will be managed as softwood stands to promote deer movement across the transmission line corridor during the winter months when snow depths have the potential to inhibit deer travel. The NECEC transmission line corridor traverses this DWA from a point in The West Forks Plantation to a point in Moxie Gore. CMP has agreed to manage these deer travel corridors, designated and labeled Corridors 1 through 8 in Figure 4, as softwood stands and will allow for the maximum tree height that can be practically maintained without encroaching into the conductor safety zone of the transmission line or into the necessary scrub/shrub area adjacent to each structure. Tree heights in these areas will vary based on structure height, conductor sag, and topography, but will generally range from 25 to 35 feet. Vegetation within Corridors 9 and 10, which are located where the transmission line will be buried using horizontal directional drilling, will be allowed to grow to its full height.

Within designated deer travel corridors 1 through 8, during routine vegetation maintenance, hardwood and softwood species that are intruding into the conductor safety zone or are at risk of growing into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance will be cut at ground level and removed. Softwood specimens that are not intruding into the conductor safety zone, and are not at risk of growing into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled maintenance, will be retained. Access roads and structure preparation and installation areas will be maintained as scrub-shrub habitat to allow for maintenance, repair, and/or emergency access. The designated deer travel corridors will be flagged prior to maintenance activities and identified in a database maintained by CMP, further described below in *Locating and Marking Buffers and Habitats*.

Vegetation Maintenance within State mapped Rusty Blackbird Habitat

In consultation with MDIFW for the NECEC project, CMP agreed to allow for the retention of 15-foot tall softwood species within the Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) habitat, shown in Figure 5. The additional height will avoid project impacts to the habitat of this State Species of Special Concern.

During routine vegetation maintenance, hardwood and softwood specimens that are taller than 15 feet or are anticipated to grow taller than 15 feet prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance, will be cut at ground level. Softwood specimens up to 15 feet in height will be retained. The access roads and structure preparation areas within the Rusty Blackbird habitat will be maintained as scrub-shrub habitat to allow for maintenance, repair and/or emergency access. The habitat will be flagged prior to construction and identified in a database maintained by CMP, further described below in *Locating and Marking Buffers and Habitats*.

Vegetation Maintenance within Rare Plant Locations

Vegetation maintenance of the transmission line corridor has the potential to impact rare plants and/or alter their habitat. The following additional vegetative maintenance restrictions will minimize impacts to rare plants. The additional restrictions will apply only to the demarcated locations of the identified rare plants. No additional buffers will be established surrounding rare plant locations. These restrictions are intended to maintain existing hydrology and limit soil disturbance within rare plant locations.

Additional Vegetation Maintenance Restrictions within Rare Plant Locations

The following additional restrictions will apply to vegetation maintenance for the species listed above in the identified location:

- All capable tree species will be cut by hand (chainsaws, hand saws or axes). No other mechanized cutting equipment shall be used within these habitats;
- Unless rare plant locations encompass the entire width of the transmission line corridor, mechanized equipment will only be allowed to cross rare plant locations during frozen conditions or with the use of mats;
- No refueling or maintenance of equipment, including chainsaws, will occur within demarcated rare plant locations, unless done on a public access road; and
- No foliar herbicide use is permitted within the demarcated rare plant locations, however cut surface herbicides may be used on capable species and specimens.
- Crossing of rare plant locations with mechanized equipment:

All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)

- Due to small footprint, relatively light weight, and infrequency of use, ATV impact is minimal, therefore crane mats will not be used.
- If rare plants do not encompass entire ROW width, ATVs will avoid/travel around rare plants.
- If rare plants encompass entire ROW width:
 - ATVs will utilize existing rare plant travel path/crossing if one exists.
 - If no rare plant crossing exists, ATVs will cross at narrowest point of the rare plants and will restrict this crossing to a single travel lane.

Heavy Equipment/Vehicles

- During emergency repair & maintenance work, crane mats will not be used. Heavy equipment/vehicles will utilize existing rare plant crossings if available.
- During planned repair & maintenance work:
 - If rare plants do not encompass entire ROW width, heavy equipment/vehicles will avoid/travel around rare plants. Crane mats will not be used.

- If rare plants encompass entire ROW width, and there is an established travel path/crossing through the rare plants, heavy equipment/vehicles will utilize this crossing, and crane mats will not be used.
- If rare plants encompass entire ROW width, but there is no established travel path through the rare plants, heavy equipment/vehicles will cross rare plants using crane mats.

Maintenance Procedures for Mapped Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifers

Transmission lines located over mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers are subject to the typical transmission line corridor maintenance procedures, except that no refueling or maintenance of equipment, and no herbicides may be mixed, transferred or stored, over the mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers, unless done so on a public access road.

Maintenance Procedures in Tapered Vegetation Management Areas

In consultation with MDEP and the LUPC, CMP determined that management of vegetation in a tapered configuration and manner was appropriate in order to minimize the visual impact from viewpoints on the summit of Coburn Mountain in Upper Enchanted Township and from Rock Pond looking towards Three Slide Mountain in T5 R6 BKP WKR. These areas include the following coordinates:

Coburn Mountain – From: 45°25'45.01"N, 70° 6'8.22"W To: 45°27'37.45"N, 70° 6'51.44"W

Rock Pond – From: 45°27'48.24"N, 70°25'31.82"W To: 45°27'54.92"N, 70°26'3.11"W

Vegetation outside of the wire zone in these locations will be managed such that capable vegetation will be maintained in a tapered configuration to the extent practicable, with heights ranging from 15 feet (from the outer edges of the wire zone toward the corridor edges for a distance of approximately 20 feet on each side), to 25 feet (from the outer edges of the 15 foot tall areas, for a distance of approximately 20 feet on each side), to 35 feet (from the outer edges of the 25 foot tall areas to the edges of the maintained right of way, for a distance of approximately 20 feet on each side). Capable vegetation will be selectively cut during periodic (every 4 years) routine maintenance cycles to remove individual specimens likely to either grow into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled maintenance cycle, or likely to grow taller than the above target heights prior to the next scheduled maintenance cycle.

Locating and Marking Buffers and Habitats

A database will be maintained, including maps and GIS shapefiles, of the buffers, restricted habitats, and sensitive areas and their locations relative to the nearest structure (pole) or road location. The distance and direction from the nearest structure to the sensitive area will be included with the name of the area and the structure number. All structures along the transmission line corridor will be numbered at the time of construction.

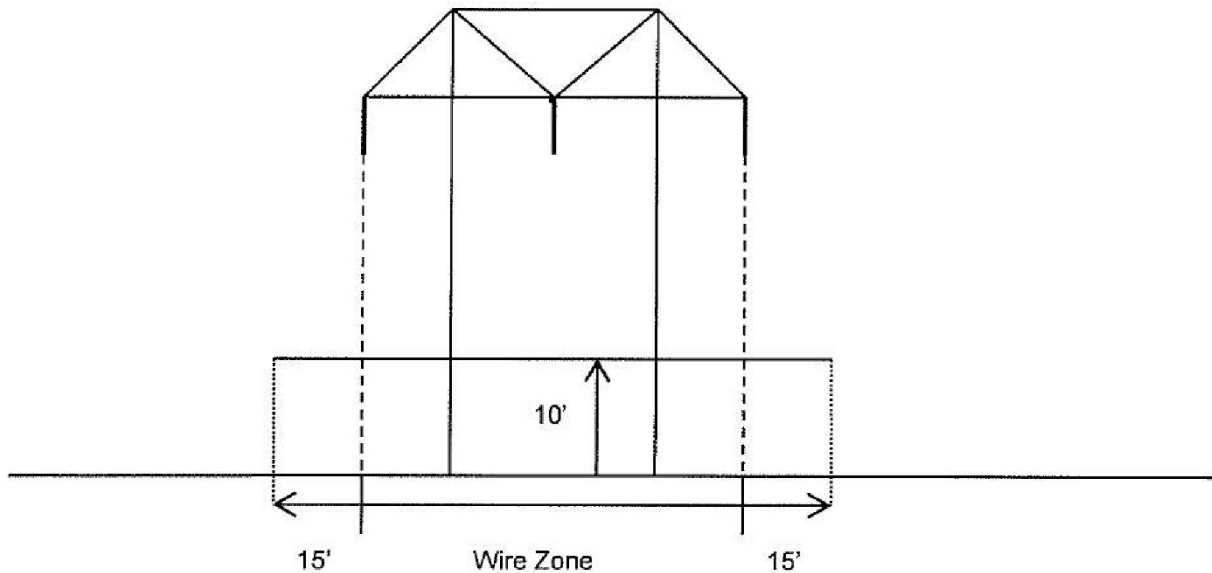
To aid in identifying restricted areas, buffers and restricted habitats may be located and demarcated in the field using brightly colored flagging or signage prior to the initiation of maintenance activities along the transmission line corridor. Alternatively, use of GIS data and GPS equipment may be used to provide accurate location of resources and associated buffers during maintenance activities. If desired, maintenance personnel may permanently demarcate restricted habitats to aid in long-term maintenance activities. Maintenance contractors working on the transmission line corridor will be provided a copy of this VMP. Use of this VMP in conjunction with the As-Built Plan & Profile drawings will enable maintenance contractors to locate and mark restricted areas in the field.

Maintenance Personnel Training

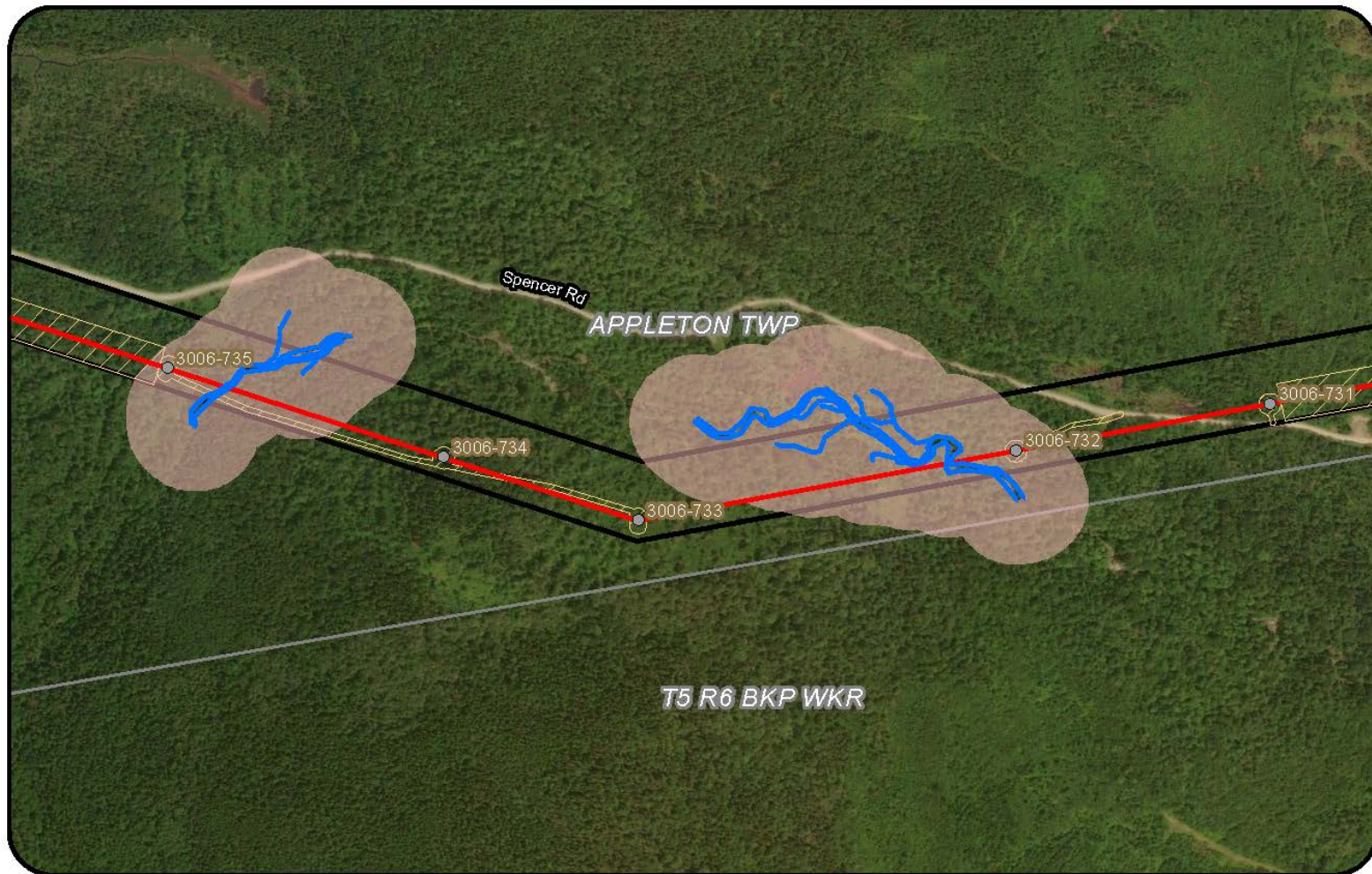
Personnel who will conduct vegetation maintenance activities on the transmission line corridor will receive appropriate environmental training before being allowed access to the transmission line corridor. Maintenance personnel will be required to review this VMP prior to the training and before conducting any maintenance activities. The level of training will be dependent on the duties of the personnel. The training will be given prior to the start of maintenance activities. Replacement or new maintenance personnel that did not receive the initial training will receive similar training prior to performing any maintenance activities on the transmission line corridor.

The training session will consist of a review of the buffers and restricted habitats, the respective maintenance requirements and restrictions for each, and a review of how these areas and resources can be located in the field. Training will include familiarization with and use of GIS information and sensitive natural resource identification in conjunction with the contents of this VMP, as well as basic causes, preventive and remedial measures for contamination, and erosion and sedimentation of water resources. Training will also include a review of safety and the proper use of appropriate maintenance tools.

Figure 1



1. Capable species, regardless of height, are cut back to ground level or treated with herbicides within the entire length and width of the transmission line corridor during scheduled vegetation maintenance (every 4 years). However, within stream buffers, only capable specimens over 10 feet tall may be cut or treated (specimens at or above this height are likely to grow into the conductor safety zone prior to the next scheduled vegetation maintenance cycle).
2. All woody vegetation over 10 feet in height and inside the wire zone, whether capable or non-capable, is cut back to ground level during scheduled vegetation maintenance.



Legend

- CMP Ownership
- Project Centerline
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Gold Brook and Tributaries
- Conservation Management Area
- Clearing Limit

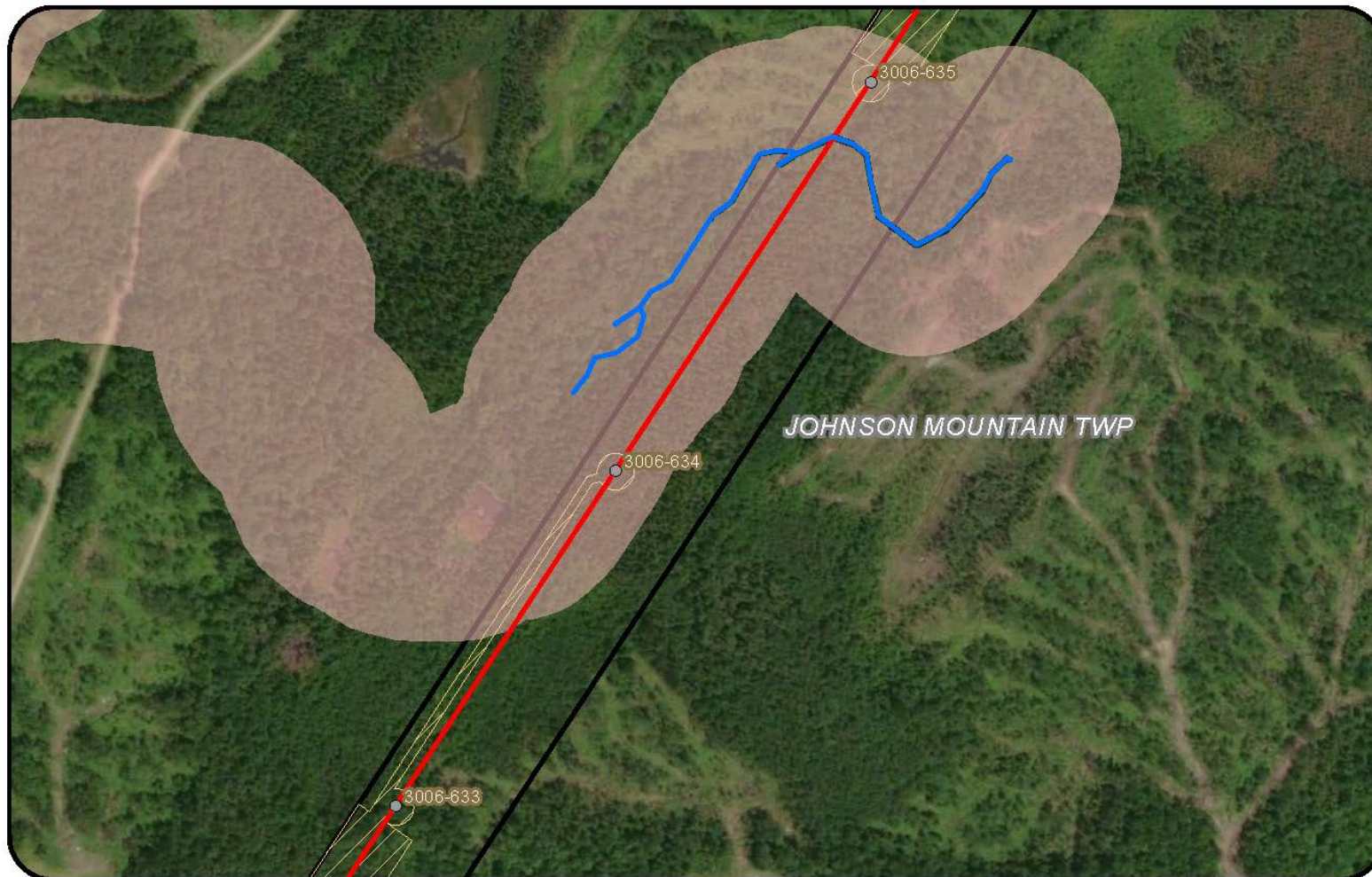


New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 2
Gold Brook Rare Species CMA
500 Feet



12/7/2018



Legend

- CMP Ownership
- Project Centerline
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Mountain Brook and Tributaries
- Conservation Management Area
- Clearing Limit

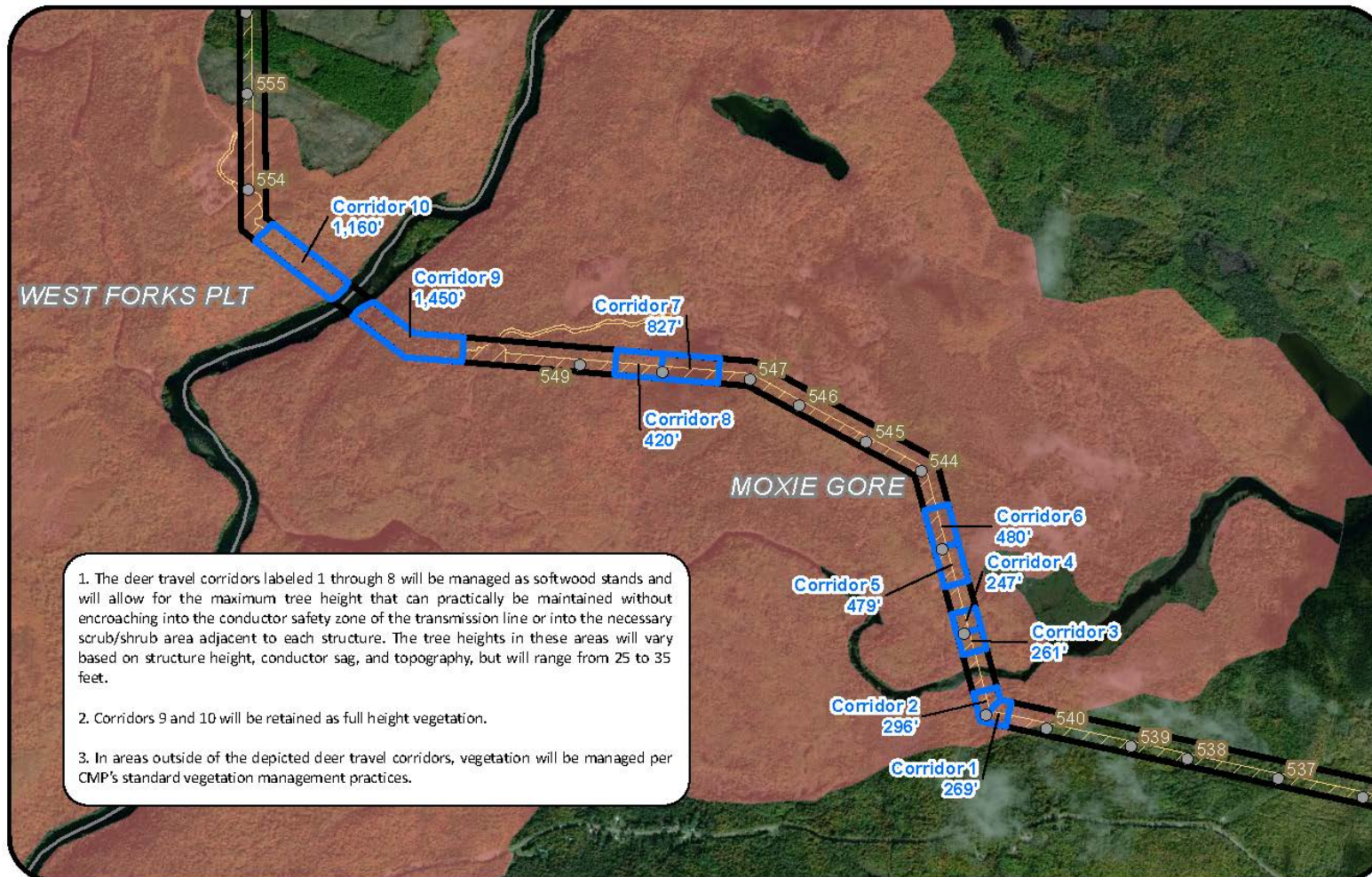


New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 3
Mountain Brook Rare Species CMA
300
Feet



12/7/2018



Legend

- CMP Ownership
- Deer Travel Corridor
- Proposed Structure
- Deer Wintering Area
- Town Boundary
- Clearing Limit



New England Clean Energy Connect

Figure 4

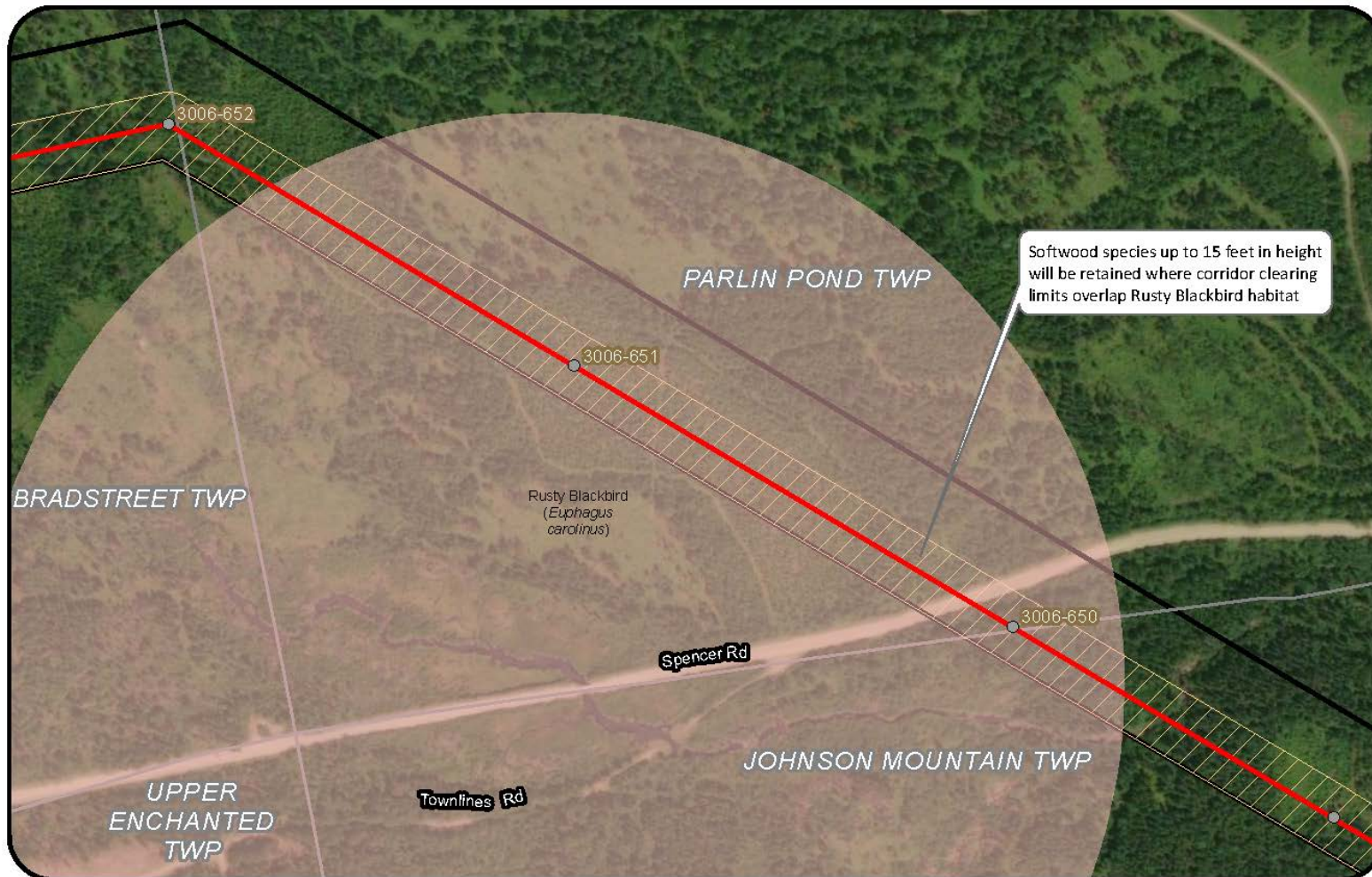
Upper Kennebec Deer Travel Corridors

1,500

Feet



12/7/2018



Legend

- CMP Ownership
- Project Centerline
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Rusty Blackbird Habitat
- Clearing Limit



**New England
Clean Energy
Connect**
Figure 5: Rusty Blackbird
Vegetation Management Area
250
Feet



12/7/2018

**EXHIBIT 7 ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND
MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES ON TRANSMISSION LINE AND
SUBSTATION PROJECTS**



**Environmental Guidelines
For Construction and Maintenance
Activities on Transmission Line
And Substation Projects**

Prepared for:

**Central Maine Power Company
83 Edison Drive
Augusta, Maine 04336**

Prepared by:

**TRC Engineering, LLC
249 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330**

DOCUMENT REVISION LOG

Rev.	Section	Description	Appv'd by	Date
-	All	Initial Release		1992
-	All	Update Document Prepared by EPRO	G. Mirabile	Nov 2000
-	Multiple	Update to correspond to DEP Guidelines	G. Mirabile	Dec 2007
-	3, 5	Update to correspond to DEP Guidelines	G. Mirabile	May 2011
1	All	Converted to ISO Controlled Document	G. Mirabile	Oct 2012
2	All	Changed Doc Type from SOP to Reference	R. Koster	Mar 2015
3	9 & Appendix A	Revised Section 9.2.5 and 9.2.7 (Restoration Methods), and Appendix A (Temporary Access Road definition)	G. Mirabile	August 2016
4	Various	Consistency with latest MDEP BMPs	G. Mirabile	June 2018

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CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

Environmental Guidelines for Construction and Maintenance Activities on Transmission Line and Substation Projects

1.0 INTRODUCTION

These guidelines contain standards and methods used to protect soil and water resources during construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of transmission lines and substations. They are based on practical methods developed for construction in utility corridors and their use is enforced by both State of Maine and Federal regulatory agencies. The construction practices described in this manual are typically required by the regulatory agencies for all projects. These practices are commonly referred to as Best Management Practices (BMPs). Illustrations have been provided as part of this manual (Appendix D) which demonstrate both the proper and improper techniques used for the more common construction activities.

All contracts for work performed on Central Maine Power Company (CMP) transmission line rights-of-way and substation sites will include these specific guidelines to ensure the project is constructed in an environmentally conscious manner. CMP personnel or their designated representatives will ensure that the guidelines are followed by inspecting all work and prescribing corrective steps to be taken where necessary. While this manual takes into consideration legal requirements, project personnel are still responsible for compliance with all federal, state, and local requirements.

This guide uses a number of scientific and technical terms. Definitions of these terms are provided in Appendix A.

2.0 PLANNING AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Planning is an important practice that will reduce the risk of erosion on a construction site, saving both time and money for Central Maine Power Company and its contractors. An erosion control plan should be prepared during project planning and design phases. It will likely be required for any Maine Department of Environmental Protection and/or local permits.

The erosion control plan should consist of:

- A narrative.
- A map.
- Plan details.

The narrative should describe the proposed project, existing site conditions, adjacent land uses, and any natural resources or properties that might be affected by the project. Other important details to include are descriptions of critical areas, proposed construction start and end dates, construction sequence, and brief descriptions of erosion and sedimentation control measures,

inspections and maintenance programs, and other clearing or construction that has taken place on the site in the last five years.

The map should include pre-development site contours at a scale to identify runoff patterns (minimum 5-foot contour interval), final contours, limits of clearing and grading, existing buffers, critical areas, natural resources, erosion control measures, and other clearing or construction that has taken place on the site in the last five years.

The plan details should include drawing of the erosion control structures and measures, design criteria and calculations, seeding specifications, and inspection and maintenance notes.

Key considerations include resource identification, familiarizing all parties with the construction site and limitations, and construction sequence.

2.1 Resource Identification

Sensitive natural areas which will receive priority treatment include:

- Streams and rivers.
- Great ponds.
- Wetlands.
- Steep slopes.
- Unstable soil conditions.

Sensitive natural areas which may receive priority treatment, depending upon the specifics of the project, include:

- Stream, river, pond, and wetland buffers.
- Significant wildlife habitats.
- Habitat for rare species.
- Historic and prehistoric sites.

During the planning phase, all sensitive natural areas that require priority treatment will be identified. The method of avoiding or crossing the sensitive natural areas to minimize impacts will be identified and incorporated into the project plans. Project plans should be designed and drawn to provide contractors and inspectors with a comprehensive reference guide that include, but is not limited to, locations of sensitive natural areas, access, and abutter and landowner issues. If modifications to the plans need to be made in the field, a designated person shall make necessary changes and shall notify all necessary personnel promptly. Copies of these plans should be provided and explained to equipment operators to assure that construction practices meet the intent of avoiding or minimizing impacts to the identified sensitive natural areas. In addition to the plans, the proposed access ways and water/wetland crossing locations, as well as other environmentally sensitive areas where activities will be restricted or prohibited, will be flagged and/or have signs posted.

Prior to crossings or construction in or near any sensitive natural areas, a “walk-through” will be conducted. Attendees at the walk-through will include: 1) the contractor, 2) CMP and/or any designated representative, and may include 3) any assigned Third Party Inspector. The purpose of the walk-through is to establish the following objectives, **prior to any clearing or construction work**:

- Identify available or alternate points of access to the project site.
- Identify sensitive natural areas.
- Identify future “No-Access” areas.
- Review color designation for all flagging used.
- Establish the Communication Chain of Command (Contact Point).
- Identify and flag access/construction roads within the ROW and/or project area.
- Establish methods of access over water resource areas (mats, timber corduroy, frozen ground, tracked equipment).

In order to minimize impacts to sensitive natural areas, the above objectives will continually be evaluated throughout the construction process. Project superintendents, foremen, and inspectors should also monitor weather conditions and reports on an on-going basis. Knowledge of changing or anticipated wet weather will allow time to address erosion control needs. In this way, CMP and its contractors will be prepared to respond to changing environmental conditions (e.g., unusually wet or dry weather) and other unknowns that are inherent in the construction and maintenance of transmission lines.

2.2 “Walk-Through” Mechanics

2.2.1 Use of Flagging and Signs

Flagging will be conducted at the time of the walk-through in order to visually identify select features or construction methods to be used. Wetlands may be flagged earlier as part of project permitting. Signs may also be installed following the walk-through to direct construction to approved access routes and away from “no access” areas. The CMP flagging color-code is as follows:

- ***Glow-pink*** with the printed words “Wetland Delineation”, “Wetland Boundary” or “Wetlands”. This flagging denotes the edge of wetlands.
- ***Red*** with or without the printed words – “Do Not Cross”. This flagging denotes a No-Access area where no equipment is allowed.
- ***Yellow*** – no printed words. This flagging denotes the location of an environmental measure such as a waterbar, hay bale barrier, or silt fence.
- ***Blue*** – no printed words. This flagging denotes approved travel ways. This is typically flagged on each side of the access-way to denote the designated travel lane for all access.
- ***Glow-pink with black stripes*** or otherwise printed with the words Buffer or Wetland Buffer. This denotes a setback from a water resource and should be treated the same as No-Access area.

2.2.2 Identification and Use of Existing Roads

Available logging, farm, or access roads, as well as other existing rights-of-way, will be utilized for access to and from transmission line rights-of-way with permission of the respective landowners. In order to minimize ground disturbance, existing roads within the right-of-way and wetland/stream crossing areas will be used whenever possible for travel during construction, unless a better route is agreed upon during the walk-through. The movement of equipment and materials within the transmission line right-of-way will be confined as much as possible to a single road or travel path.

For example, it may be better to construct new access roads in order to: (1) minimize the span of a wetland or stream crossing, or (2) avoid the more environmentally sensitive or “wetter” portions of a wetland or stream crossing.

In all cases, CMP and its contractors will attempt to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive natural areas. As a result of this procedure, wetland and stream crossings, steep slopes, unstable soils, and other sensitive natural areas will be avoided and adverse impacts minimized whenever practicable.

2.3 Construction Sequencing

Although a “Project Plan” may be specific in identifying the *locations* of water resource areas (wetlands, streams, etc.), and the *methods* of access over water resource areas (crane mats, frozen ground, etc.) it should not dictate *when* construction activities should occur. It would be impractical to include day to day activities in the “Project Plan” such as, ‘pole X will be installed on Y date’. However, including environmental considerations in the daily and weekly project planning is very important. Factors such as the project schedule and weather often determine where and when construction activities occur; environmental impacts should also be considered. Below are some guidelines:

- Work closely with the individual(s) in charge of environmental compliance to plan project activities.
- Construction activities that cause soil disturbance should not occur during or just prior to forecast heavy rain events.
- Coordinate access planning with all of the contractors on the project. Often temporary access roads are used by several different contractors and the construction and use of temporary access roads can cause significant soil disturbance. Minimize equipment and vehicle travel on temporary access ways.
- Stabilize/restore disturbed areas as soon as possible, preferably while equipment is on site. Additional trips with equipment can create more soil disturbance which will need to be stabilized. Often a site can and should be stabilized within hours of when the soil disturbance occurred.
- Use frozen conditions to your advantage. There may be instances where water resource areas can be crossed during frozen conditions in lieu of installing crane mats. Before using this technique consult with the project environmental inspector.

- Crane mats should be removed as soon as they are no longer needed and/or when conditions are favorable.

3.0 STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

3.1 Road Construction

The following five standards apply to the construction and/or upgrade of all roads, skid trails, yarding areas, or work pads whether temporary or permanent.

1. Where construction will be located near water resources, such that material or soil may be washed into them, these disturbances will be set back from the edge of the water resource to maximize the amount of undisturbed filtering area between the disturbed area and the resource. These “filter strips” will consist of an area of undisturbed vegetation between the edge of disturbed area and/or silt fence/hay bale barriers placed to intercept any sediment load in runoff water before it can enter the resource area. In order to maintain the integrity and effectiveness of filter strips, sediment barriers should be installed very early in the construction sequence, and they need to be monitored to make sure they are functional. Effective filter strip widths may vary from only a few feet in relatively well drained flat areas to as much as several hundred feet in steeper areas with more impermeable soils. In steep terrain, additional erosion and sedimentation control measures will be installed at the low point where the work area drains into the filter strip when exposed soils exist and the flow path may result in channelization of runoff. The minimum width of the buffer strip shall be 25 feet or in accordance with local CEO or DEP regulations. The width of the filter strip shall be increased proportionately for slopes longer than 150 feet or for higher sediment concentrations. **Table 1** below provides the recommended widths for the filter strips according to the slope of land between the edge of the resource and any exposed soil.

Table 1 Recommended Widths For Filter Strips Between Disturbed Areas And Water Resources	
Slope of Land Between Disturbance and the Resource (Percent)	Width of Filter Strip* (Feet)
0	25
10	45
20	65
30	85
40	105
50	125
60	145
70	165
*Measured along surface of the ground	

2. Wherever possible, construction equipment will either avoid steep slopes or proceed across the slope in a safe manner to avoid excessive disturbance of vegetation and soils. Equipment will not travel straight up or down any slopes with a grade steeper than 10 percent, except where necessary due to safety concerns and/or terrain constraints.
3. Where access roads or construction areas are to be built across the slope, the area will be properly sloped, slanting away from the cut bank to the outside edge of the roadbed in order to facilitate road surface drainage.
4. Slopes of cut-and-fill banks will be no steeper than 1 horizontal to 1 vertical. If located within 100 feet of water resources, the slopes will be no steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical.
5. Rivers, streams, and wetland areas will be crossed, where necessary, at right angles to the channel and/or at points of minimum impact. To insure that natural drainage patterns will not be altered or restricted as a result of construction activities, crossings will be designed and constructed according to specific standards outlined below.

3.2 Stream or Wetland Crossings

The following standards apply to all unavoidable stream, drainage way, or wetland crossings encountered while accessing the project site or on the project site itself.

3.2.1 Types of Crossings Used

The type of crossing used for access is dependent on: the purpose and use of the crossing, the nature of the resource being crossed, ground conditions present at the time of construction, and construction materials available. Some planning guidance is provided below. The appropriate means and location of the crossing will be determined at the time of the formal walk-through. It is important to consult with the project environmental inspector prior to installing any crossing.

- Permanent culverts and bridges will be used only where long-term, continued, and frequent access is required (such as substation access roads).
- Temporary crossings will be used at all other locations. Temporary bridges, culverts, or crane mats must be used to cross any streams, drainage ways, or wetland swales that contain: (1) flowing water, (2) standing water, (3) saturated soils, or (4) organic/mucky soils.
- The use of corduroy as crossing material will be limited to wetlands which are not anticipated to have flowing or standing water during the construction period.
- In certain cases, no crossing material will be required if the stream bottom or drainage way is dry and contains a gravel or solid rock bottom (a “ford”). Fords can only be used if they will cause no unreasonable sedimentation of the stream and no unreasonable alteration of the stream banks and bottom.
- All crossings should include water bars or broad based dips or turn outs on the access, appropriately spaced on each side of the crossing, to promote filter-strip treatment of runoff. Consult Table 4 on page 12 of this document for specific water diversion structure spacing standards.
- All temporary crossings must be stabilized within seven (7) days of its removal, unless specified otherwise.

3.3 Construction in Wetlands

Where structures are to be placed in wetlands, topsoil must be excavated first, and stockpiled separate from subsoil. Be sure that stockpile soils are placed in such a manner that they are readily replaced into the excavated area. Soils shall be replaced into the excavated area in the opposite order they were removed. Excavation and pole placement in wetland areas should be completed within the same day. After pole installation, topsoil must be restored to the original surface grade, except where mounding around a structure is necessary for structure stability.

4.0 INSTALLATION OF CROSSINGS

4.1 Bridges

Bridges are a preferred method for temporary access waterway crossings. Normally, bridge construction causes the least disturbance to the waterway bed and banks when compared to the other waterway crossing methods. Most bridges can be quickly removed and reused without significantly affecting the stream or its banks and without interfering with fish migration.

Materials

Access bridge construction typically entails the use of log stringers as construction materials.

Sizing

Table 2 below illustrates the log sizing requirements depending on the span and anticipated loads.

Table 2		
Log Bridge Stringer Requirements		
Span	Minimum Log Diameter*	
	(80,000 lb. Load)	(40,000 lb. Load)
8 ft.	16 in.	12 in.
12 ft.	18 in.	14 in.
16 ft.	20 in.	16 in.
Wheel guards: 10" diameter		
- Size of deck planks: 4" x 12" x 12'		
* Assume 6 stringers at 24" centers		

Positioning

The following is guidance for the positioning and installation for all permanent and temporary bridges:

- Access roads will cross streams at right angles to the channel at a location with firm banks and level approaches whenever possible.
- Bridge piers and abutments will be aligned parallel to the stream flow so that the original direction of stream flow is not altered.
- Piers and abutments will be imbedded in good foundation material. The grade of the bridge should coincide with that of the road wherever practicable.

For additional specifications on bridge construction, refer to section F-2 of the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs (see full citation in Appendix C).

4.2 Culverts

Materials

Permanent culverts will be either corrugated metal or plastic pipe. Temporary culverts will be corrugated metal, plastic pipe, or lumber ties. Chemically-treated wood will be not used.

Sizing

Permanent culverts will be sized to have a diameter of at least 3 times the cross-sectional area of the stream channel or will be designed to accommodate 25-year frequency flows. Multiple culverts may be used in place of one large culvert if they have the equivalent capacity of a larger one. A culvert sizing criteria table (3x Rule) produced by the MDEP can be found in Appendix G. However, it is recommended that an engineer be consulted when installing any permanent culvert.

Temporary culverts will also be sized to provide an opening at least 3 times the cross-sectional area of the stream channel and sized to accommodate a 25-year frequency storm flow. The stream channel cross-section will be determined at highest flows or will be approximated during periods of lower flows using the apparent natural high water marks remaining on the stream banks. For small intermittent streams, drainage ways or wetland crossings, the minimum sized culvert that may be used is 18 inches. Multiple culverts may be used in place of one larger culvert if they have the equivalent capacity of a larger one.

Positioning

The following is guidance for the positioning of all permanent and temporary culverts:

- Culverts should be placed to allow for the crossing to take place at right angles to the channel to assure that natural drainage patterns will not be altered.
- Culverts should be placed at the point of narrowest crossing and where firm banks and level approach slopes are available. Slopes should be no greater than 1.5 to 1.

Installation

The following is guidance for the installation of all permanent and temporary culverts:

- Culverts should be of sufficient length to allow both ends to extend at least one foot beyond the toe of any fill used to cover the culvert.
- Inlet and outlet armoring shall extend at least one pipe diameter beyond the upstream and downstream end of the culvert. See Table 3 below for outlet protection in erodible areas.
- Culverts should be bedded on firm ground. Supplemental use of geotextile with gravel can be used to create this firm base. Permanent culvert installation should include firm compaction of the foundation and the fill around the sides of the culvert. Compaction should be done in no more than 8-inch lifts.

- Both the inlet and outlet ends of the culverts will be set at or slightly below the natural stream bottom to allow passage of fish and other aquatic life at all levels of flow. At no point should either end of an installed culvert be positioned in the air out of the water.
- Multiple culverts must be offset in order to concentrate low flows into the culvert within the natural channel.
- When working in and around a perennial stream, temporary stream diversion may be necessary to avoid creating turbidity in the stream water. This type of work requires a permit from Maine DEP, and must be coordinated with the project environmental inspector.
- Fill used to bury the culvert will be compacted at least half-way up the side of the culvert for its full length in insure that flowing water will not undermine the culvert.
- Culverts will be covered with fill to a depth of at least one foot or one and a half times the culvert diameter, whichever is greater.
- Road fill at the upstream (headwall) and downstream (out-fall) ends of culverts will be armored with either rock rip rap or logs to protect the road fill from being eroded by the action of water or road traffic. This material will be installed up to the level of anticipated high water.
- In areas where the streambed appears highly erodible, the streambed at the outlet end of the culvert will be lined with riprap to prevent erosion and potential stream bed scour. Table 3 below indicates the distances away from the culvert to install such riprap.

Table 3 Culvert Size - Length of Rock Protection	
Culvert Diameter (Inches)	Length of Rock Protection From Culvert (Feet)
12 – 20	7
21 – 24	9
30	11
36	13
42 – 48	18
54 – 60	24
66 – 78	32

Removal

Temporary culverts will be removed once their use is no longer necessary. The fill material can be redistributed and spread out on the nearby uplands at a distance sufficient to prevent its reentry into the resource. Silt fence/hay bales, seeding, and mulching may be necessary to stabilize this material. The banks and bottoms of the stream, drainage way, or wetland should be restored to original conditions. Exposed soils on the banks and within 100 feet of the crossing should be stabilized using seed and mulch. Some banks and steep slopes adjacent to streams may require stabilization with curlex or jute matting in combination with seed and mulch.

4.3 Mats (Crane or Swamp Mats)

CMP construction projects require that adequate mats are present at the project site prior to construction. A readily accessible source of mats should also be available in case construction conditions change and necessitate the need for more mats.

Materials

A number of different sized and constructed crane mats are typically available. CMP requires that the appropriate mats be used for the appropriate crossing. For example:

- Longer mats should be used for the longer crossing spans. This practice avoids the need to install additional mats within the crossing area in order to support the “span” mats.
- Mats should be in good condition to allow for their “clean” installation. Having mats in good condition prevents them from being dragged in versus them being carried in due to broken hitching cables, breaking apart on the job site, or becoming imbedded in mud due to their inability to support the required weight.
- Mats with partial/short timbers joined end to end should generally not be used to cross stream channels.

Installation

- Whenever possible, mats should be carried and not dragged. Dragging mats creates more soil disturbance which requires additional erosion control or final restoration work.
- At the crossing location, the ends of the crane mats should extend at least two feet onto firm banks or several feet into the upland edge of a wetland to assure a dry, firm approach onto the mats.
- At crossings which contain open or flowing water, the mats should be supported within the span using cross mats as abutments in order to prevent the impoundment of water or having water flow over the mats.
- At “dry” crossings where no water is present or anticipated during project construction, the mats may be placed directly onto the sensitive natural area in order to prevent excessive rutting, provided stream banks and bottoms are not altered.

Maintenance

Matted crossings should be continually monitored to assure their correct functioning. Mats which become covered with dirt should be kept clean and the material removed must be disposed of in an upland location. The material must not be scraped and shoveled into the water resource. Mats which become imbedded must be reset or layered to prevent mud from covering them or water passing over them.

Removal

Mats should not be removed until their use is absolutely no longer necessary. Specifically, all final restoration work should be completed prior to the mats being removed from the crossings. The planned removal of mats should be coordinated with CMP (or designated representative), the project environmental inspector, and any Third Party Inspector. As temporary structures, they should be removed within one year from the date of installation. All areas disturbed during ford removal shall be stabilized with seed and mulch.

4.4 Corduroy

Materials

Corduroy material will consist of de-limbed trees or logs. The logs must have a diameter greater than three inches at the small end and lengths greater than 18 feet. Shorter length material may be used only as described in the Installation section below.

Positioning

Corduroy should be placed perpendicular to the direction of travel. Corduroy should be placed at the point of narrowest crossing and where firm banks and level approach slopes are available.

Installation

The corduroy should be placed with the longer length pieces laid down first. The bed of corduroy should not only be placed within the low portions of the crossing but also for at least three feet up the sides of any upland side slopes in order to prevent rutting and sedimentation from the approaches to the crossing.

Once a thick base of corduroy has been laid, pieces shorter than 18 feet can be used to fill gaps and raise the elevation of the corduroy to provide for a more stable crossing.

Removal

Removal is the reverse of installation. Once the corduroy has been removed from the crossing, it may be moved off the right-of-way, burned, or chipped. The material may also be spread and distributed on the ROW over the nearby upland if in accordance with the Maine Slash Law (see Appendix E) and approved by a CMP representative. The banks of streams and drainage ways must be graded back to original conditions. Exposed soils on the banks and within 100 feet of the crossing must be stabilized using seed and mulch. Banks of drainage ways that are expected to receive high flows should be stabilized with seed and curlex or jute matting.

5.0 SURFACE WATER DIVERSION STRUCTURES (WATER BARS)

A number of above-ground structures or techniques are available to divert water out of travel ways and work areas in order to prevent subsequent runoff and erosion. The terminology and definitions for these techniques (i.e., broad-based dips, water bars, skid humps, water turnouts, and cross-drainage box culvert) vary, but the purpose of all is to redirect water moving down a slope into adjacent vegetated areas (filter strips). Any activities that involve land grading have the potential to cause sedimentation. Their use and installation needs to be carefully planned. Planning for these techniques must include timing, use of natural buffers (filter strips), mulching, and temporary and permanent seeding. Minimizing the area of soil exposed at one time is a key component of ensuring that surface water diversion structures function effectively. General standards for their construction are as follows.

Materials

Most of these structures are constructed by excavating or moving and shaping earth from within the access way or work area. The cross-drainage culvert structure typically uses logs or timber to form a box-like structure to catch water from travel ways or side ditches in order to direct it across the travel way and away from disturbed areas.

Positioning

These structures should be installed immediately above and along steep pitches in the road and below seepage areas on natural or cut banks; be sloped away from the travel surface and be sited to take advantage of existing vegetation for filtering. In some areas of exposed soils, the right-of-way might be sloped such that runoff traverses the disturbed area. In these areas, temporary water diversions should be deployed to divert the upgradient runoff away from the disturbed work area and towards a stable drainageway. The interval for installing these diversion structures depends on the slope of the road, as well as the nature of the road surface, soils, and wetness. Generally speaking, steeper slopes require shorter distances between diversion structures. The following table contains recommended distances between installed structures depending on slope.

Table 4	
Recommended Distances Between Water Diversion Structures	
Slope (Percent)	Spacing (Feet)
2	250
5	135
10	80
15	60
20	45
30	35

All of these structures should be sized in anticipation of greater flows resulting from snow melt, spring runoff, and storm rains.

Installation

These structures should be installed at 30-degrees angled down grade. The shape of the backside portion of the structure should have a reverse slope of about 3 percent. Use of a pop-level is recommended to ensure that drainage is away from the road. Structures should be constructed with rounded (not vertical) mounds and dips to allow for firm compaction and to allow re-vegetation.

In the case of the cross-drainage culvert, the minimum width of the open face of the culvert should be 18 inches. The travel surface should consist of at least 12 inches of gravel or soil over the culvert. The slope of the culvert should be a drop of at least 5 inches in every 10 feet of length to ensure proper drainage.

The inlet end of all structures should extend beyond the edge of the access road so that it fully intercepts water flows that may flow onto the access road. The outlet end of the structure should extend out enough to prevent water from flowing around and re-entering the road or work area.

The discharge ends of any of these diversion structures should outlet into a vegetated filter strip. Where heavy flows are encountered or anticipated, the outlet end of the structures should incorporate an apron of rock, gravel, or brush to reduce water velocities. If construction will

extend into fall and winter months, be sure to upgrade to meet winter standards all erosion control measures (e.g., increase amount of mulch, etc.), to protect the site from spring runoff.

Where the structure is within 100 feet of a stream or wetland, the incorporation of a small, excavated settling basin or ditch turnout to reduce the velocity of flows and the continued movement of sediment downslope should be considered. In addition, some type of sediment barrier (silt fencing or staked hay bales) will be installed at the outlet of the diversion structure, where vegetated filter strips are narrow or sparsely vegetated, in order to prevent sediment from eroding into water resources.

Maintenance

Due to repeated travel over these structures, maintenance is critical to their effective functioning. As the structure becomes flattened or rutted, it needs to be re-excavated or graded to ensure the interception and redirection of water runoff. The ends of any cross-drainage culverts should be maintained by clearing away any potential blockages.

Removal

After the completion of the construction project, removal of these structures is not a requirement, with the exception of the cross-drainage culvert. The structures can be left in place provided they have been suitably stabilized with seed and mulch. Any hay bale barriers or silt fence at the outlet end should be removed when the site has a healthy vegetative cover.

6.0 SEDIMENT BARRIERS (STRUCTURAL MEASURES)

6.1 Introduction

The use of properly installed erosion and sediment control barriers is a fundamental and critical component for preventing erosion at CMP construction projects. Erosion control barriers include silt fence, hay bales, and/or erosion control mix berms. In some cases, these barriers may be deemed unnecessary by CMP, its representatives, or a Third Party Inspector due to factors including slope and filter strip width within project boundaries. A typical CMP construction project will use a combination of barriers to effectively control erosion near water resources. Installation and diligent maintenance of these barriers serves the following purposes:

- Assures the environmental integrity of those upland and water resource areas not designated or permitted for disturbance. Specifically, it maintains the onsite vegetative community and water quality of the surface water within the watershed.
- Assures compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental and land use regulations or permit conditions.

Generally, silt fence is the preferred barrier because: it traps a much higher percentage of suspended sediments than hay bales; it can be easier to install, obtain, and transport; and is less costly. In addition, the structural longevity of silt fence is 60 days or longer unlike straw or hay bales' longevity which is 60 days or less.

The standards and procedures outlined in this section of the manual are meant to address a majority of the situations encountered during transmission line and substation construction activities. For additional information on sediment and erosion control methods and techniques, or to address a particularly problematic situation, this manual should be used in conjunction with and supplemented by the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs. For other recommended references, see Appendix C.

6.2 Silt Fence

Materials

Silt fence is provided by a number of manufacturers and is generally a synthetic fabric pre-attached to wooden staking. The fabric should be pervious to water allowing a flow through rate of 0.3 gallon per square foot per minute. The fabric should contain stabilizers and ultraviolet ray inhibitors to allow it to sustain exposure of a minimum of 6 months. The height of the filter fabric should not exceed 4 feet in height.

Placement

Silt fence is to be utilized at the edge of any planned work area or area which will cause the disturbance of soil. It will be installed to intercept any sheet flow of water and detain sediment from entering water resources or leaving the project site. It should be installed prior to starting work. Given the expansiveness of CMP transmission line projects in particular, the amount of silt fence placement must be selective; however, it should still be used in amounts sufficient to meet potential changing conditions in a pro-active manner. After the primary stabilization measures (temporary and permanent) have been implemented, silt fence use is encouraged in the following selected locations, as appropriate:

- Around all substation project sites.
- Along all access roads or work areas that are within 100 feet of water resources.
- Along all access roads or work areas in upland settings that encounter seepage moving across slope.
- Around all stockpiled soils.

In general, the placement of silt fence is appropriate when:

- Serving a drainage area of no more than .25 acre per 100 feet of silt fence length.
- The maximum slope length behind the fence is 100 feet or less.
- The maximum gradient behind the fence is 50% or 2:1 horizontal/vertical.
- Where the filter strip is not of an adequate width (see Table 1).

Installation

The following installation guidelines are the minimum which should be implemented; however, appropriate changes to silt fence installation should be made as conditions change during the construction operation.

Silt fence will be placed an adequate distance (6-10 feet) beyond the toe of the slope (if there is sufficient room) to allow for sediment accumulation between the disturbed area and the down-

gradient water resources. If there is not sufficient room to place the silt fence an adequate distance beyond the toe of the slope, CMP, a representative of CMP, or the Third Party Inspector should be consulted. The barrier should be installed along the contour, within reason. The goal is to slow and pool the sediment-laden runoff to allow fine sediments to settle-out before the runoff enters the water resource. The ends of the barrier should be up-turned to maintain the pool volume.

A trench shall be excavated approximately 6 inches wide and 6 inches deep on the up-slope side of the silt fence alignment. The lower edge of the silt fence fabric should be entrenched for a distance of at least 4 inches up-slope and then back-filled. Should frozen or rocky ground conditions prevent the effective or practical use of trenching, materials such as bark/wood chips, wood fiber mulch, or a soil erosion control mixture can be used. This material is to be mounded on top of at least 4 inches of filter fabric which would otherwise be trenched.

Silt fence should be installed in a continuous roll to avoid the need of a joint between different pieces of fence. If joints are necessary, filter fabric shall be “spliced” together at a support post, securely sealed, and with a minimum of 6 inches of overlap. Splicing rolls of silt fence entails twisting end posts together, creating a continuous section of silt fence.

Support posts should be placed on the down-slope side or the side closest to or facing the water resource. The posts should be placed 6 feet apart (a maximum of 10 feet may be acceptable in some locations) and driven securely into the ground, typically about one foot deep. Silt fence usually has posts pre-attached.

Silt fence should not be installed in streams or drainage ways where concentrated water flow is present or concentrated flows are anticipated.

Maintenance

Once a week, or after rainstorms producing at least ½ inch of rainfall, whichever is more frequent, the contractor is responsible for inspecting all temporary erosion and sediment control barriers. Such inspection is necessary to assure that the barriers are functioning properly as well as identifying new areas requiring installation. A maintenance log should be kept of all erosion control changes, improvements, and maintenance performed.

If any barriers are not functioning properly, they will be repaired or replaced. A sediment control barrier is not functioning if:

1. Water is flowing around the sides or under the barrier.
2. Soil has built up behind the barrier to the point more than half-way up the fence.
3. There is excessive sag in the fence.
4. There is evidence of sedimentation such as gully erosion, slumping of banks, or the discoloration of water outside of the perimeter silt fence.

Corrective measures include removing accumulated sediment from behind the barrier, restaking, extending the ends of the fence, or installing another fence further upslope.

Removal

Installed silt fence will be removed once it is evident that the soils have become stabilized and the potential for erosion no longer exists. In most cases, the silt fence will not be removed until at least one growing season has past. Removal of silt fence should be coordinated with CMP or their designated representative.

Any ridges or mounds of soil or caught sediment remaining in place after the silt fence has been removed, must be leveled-off to conform to the existing grade. Any newly exposed soil that may erode must be seeded and mulched.

All removed silt fence must be properly disposed of off the project area.

6.3 Hay Bales

Placement

Like silt fence, hay bale barriers can be utilized at the edge of any planned work area or areas where soil disturbance has occurred or will occur. Barriers are installed to intercept sheet flow of water and detain sediment from entering water resources or leaving the project site. Given the expansiveness of CMP transmission line projects in particular, the amount of hay bale barrier placement must be selective, but still in amounts sufficient to meet potential changing conditions in a pro-active manner. Hay bale barriers will be used, as appropriate, in the following locations:

- Around all substation project sites.
- Along all access roads or work areas that are within 100 feet of a water resource area.
- Along all access roads or work areas in upland settings that encounter seepage moving across slope.
- Around all stockpiled soils.

In general, the placement of hay bales is appropriate when:

- Serving a drainage area of no more than .25 acre per 100 feet of barrier length.
- The maximum slope length behind the barrier is 100 feet or less.
- The maximum gradient behind the barrier of 50% or 2:1 horizontal/vertical.
- Where the filter strip is not of an adequate width (see Table 1).

Installation

The following installation guidelines are the minimum which should be implemented; however, appropriate changes to hay bale installation should be made as conditions change during the construction operation.

The barrier will be placed an adequate distance (6-10 feet) beyond the toe of the slope (if there is sufficient room) to allow for sediment accumulation between the disturbed area and the down-gradient sensitive areas. If there is not sufficient room to place the hay bales an adequate distance beyond the toe of the slope, CMP, a representative of CMP, the project environmental inspector, or the Third Party Inspector should be consulted. Within reason, the barrier should be installed along the contour. The goal is to slow and pool the sediment-laden runoff to allow fine

sediments to settle-out before the runoff enters the water resource. The ends of the barrier should be up-turned to maintain the pool volume.

A shallow trench shall be excavated the width of the bale and to a minimum depth of 4 inches in which to bed the bale. The excavated soils are then used to seal the lower inside (up-slope) edge of the barrier. The bales should be set tightly together and entrenched with the baling string oriented on the sides (i.e., not touching the ground) in order to prevent deterioration of the string.

Every bale should be staked using 2 stakes per bale. The stakes should be driven in at angles such that it binds and forces abutting hay bales together.

Gaps between bales shall be packed with loose hay to prevent water from escaping between the bales.

Hay bales will not be placed in streams where flow is present or anticipated.

Maintenance

Once a week, or after rainstorms producing at least ½ inch of rainfall, whichever is more frequent, the contractor is responsible for inspecting all temporary erosion and sediment control barriers. Such inspection is necessary to ensure the structures are functioning properly as well as identifying new areas requiring installation. A maintenance log should be kept of all erosion control changes, improvements, and maintenance performed.

If any barriers are not functioning properly, they must be repaired or replaced. A sediment barrier is not functioning if:

- Water is flowing around the sides or under the barrier.
- Soil has built up behind the barrier to the point more than half-way up the hay bale or where there is excessive lean to the barrier.
- There is evidence of sedimentation such as gully erosion, slumping of banks, or the discoloration of water outside of the hay bale barrier.

Corrective measures include removing accumulated sediment from behind the barrier, re-staking, extending the barrier at the ends, or installing another barrier further up-slope.

It is not recommended that straw or hay bales be used for periods greater than 60 days.

Removal

Installed hay bales will be removed once it is evident that the soils have become stabilized and the potential for erosion no longer exists. In most cases, the hay bale barrier will not be removed until at least a healthy growth of vegetation is established on the disturbed site. Removal of hay bale barriers should be coordinated with CMP or their designated representative.

Any ridges, mounds of soil, or caught sediment remaining in place after the hay bales have been removed, must be leveled-off to conform to the existing grade. Any newly exposed soil that may erode must be seeded and mulched.

All removed hay bales must be properly disposed of, or broken up and used as mulch on the bare soils near the barrier.

6.3.1 Problems With Straw or Hay Bale Barriers

There are several situations where straw or hay bale barriers may be ineffective or cause problems:

1. When improperly placed and installed (such as staking the bales directly to the ground with no soil seal or entrenchment), hay bales allow undercutting and end flow.
2. When used in streams and drainage ways, high water velocities and volumes destroy or impair their effectiveness.
3. When bales are not inspected and maintained adequately.
4. When hay bale barriers are removed before up-slope areas have been permanently stabilized.
5. When hay bale barriers have not been removed after they have served their usefulness.

6.4 Erosion Control Mix Berms

Composition

Erosion control mix berms are made up of shredded bark, stump grindings, and composted bark. It may be made on a project site if adequate materials are available, however its composition needs to be a well-graded mix of different particle sizes. Wood chips, bark chips, ground construction debris and processed wood cannot make up the organic component of the mix. Be sure to consult with the project environmental inspector regarding the suitability of any erosion control mix material proposed for use.

Installation

Erosion control mix berms are simply placed on the surface of the ground and do not require any soil disturbance. The berm should be located in a similar manner to other sediment control barriers along contour, downslope of disturbed soils. Also similar to other sediment barriers, they should not be placed in areas of concentrated runoff, below culvert outlets, around catch basins, or at the bottom of a large contributing subwatershed. At the toe of shallow slopes less than 20 feet long, at a minimum berms should be 12" high and a minimum of 2 feet wide at their base. For longer or steeper slopes, the berms should be wider to accommodate additional runoff. They are ideal for installation on frozen ground, on shallow to bedrock soils, outcrops of bedrock, and heavily rooted forested areas (i.e., those areas where other barriers are difficult to install).

Erosion control mix can also be placed in a synthetic "sock" to create a contained stable sediment barrier. This is especially useful in areas where trenching is not feasible, such as frozen ground, across pavement, or compacted gravel. When in a sock, erosion control mix can be staked in an area of concentrated flow (i.e., ditch or swale) as the netting prevents movement of the mulch mixture.

Maintenance

As with other barriers, inspection should be performed after each rainfall or daily during prolonged periods of rain. Accumulations of sediment should be removed when they reach half the height of the barrier, and the berms can be reshaped and new material can be added as needed.

Removal

In most cases, erosion control mix berms do not need to be removed. They will continue to function as they decompose, become part of the soil on the site and will naturally revegetate. If synthetic socks are used, the erosion control mix can be emptied from the sock and the socks can be disposed of offsite.

6.5 Temporary Sediment Traps

Temporary sediment traps function to slow or temporarily detain runoff and allow sediment to settle out of the water column prior to runoff leaving a project site. Sediment traps generally consist of natural or manmade depressions. Sediment traps are not designed for high volume or high velocity flows.

Installation

Areas draining to sediment traps should be relatively small. Sediment traps are routinely installed at the discharge end of a water bar or upgradient water diversion to treat runoff. Natural depressions can be used or modified, and small basins can be excavated. Structural erosion control devices can be installed along the downslope perimeter of natural or excavated sediment traps to increase filtration of any runoff that overtops the trap. Sediment traps should discharge to vegetated buffer areas.

Sediment traps may also be constructed using structural erosion controls such as hay bale corrals lined with geotextile fabric. Care should be taken to prevent existing vegetation or obstructions from tearing the fabric and allowing the runoff to escape the fabric untreated.

Maintenance

When sediment has accumulated to 50% of the capacity of the trap it should be removed and placed in an upland area and stabilized in a manner to prevent its entry into protected natural resources. Similarly, non-functioning or damaged geotextile fabric must be removed, disposed of properly and replaced as needed.

Removal

Temporary sediment traps shall be removed, and areas shall be regraded to original contours and stabilized with permanent non-structural controls until fully re-vegetated. All structural controls used to construct temporary sediment traps must be removed and disposed of properly.

6.6 Temporary Sediment Basins

Permanent sediment basins, designed by a qualified engineer, can be used during construction for temporary storage of stormwater and settling of sediments. Sediment basins should be constructed and stabilized prior to the remainder of the site being disturbed. Flow patterns across the site should be directed towards the sediment basin for treatment.

Installation of the sediment basin shall be completed per the design on the engineer-stamped drawings. Following its use as a temporary sediment basin, all collected sediment must be removed and necessary repairs made to allow for the intended permanent function of the engineered design. Sediments removed from the basin must be placed in an upland area and stabilized in a manner to prevent its introduction into protected natural resources.

7.0 NONSTRUCTURAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

7.1 Nonstructural Measures Defined

Nonstructural measures are temporary or permanent methods used to cover exposed soil areas to prevent erosion from occurring. Their purpose is to cover whole areas of exposed soil to prevent initial erosion of soil from a construction site.

Examples of nonstructural measures include hay or straw mulch, erosion control mix, matting, or seeding.

7.2 Importance of Nonstructural Measures

Nonstructural measures are important because they provide both temporary and permanent protective cover to exposed soils. Generally, they provide the first line of protection against erosion, and can be the most effective means of preventing erosion. This protection is important because exposed soils are easily eroded by wind or water. Some soils such as silts can easily be removed from a construction site by rainwater. The impact of individual raindrops on exposed soils can loosen soil particles, and these particles can then be carried off the work site by runoff and deposited into water resources including streams, rivers, wetlands, ponds, and lakes. Silt particles don't settle out of water easily, and water siltation can pollute surface waters and harm aquatic creatures such as insects and fish. For example, brook trout, one of Maine's premier game fish species, requires clear, high quality water in order to survive. Silty water can reduce spawning habitat, irritate fish gills, lower oxygen content in water, and make fish susceptible to diseases.

Dry soil conditions and high winds can also cause siltation. When small particle soils such as silts become dry, they have a baby powder-like texture and can easily be swept away by winds. Nonstructural measures help prevent wind erosion because they hold moisture next to the soil, keep the soil from drying out due to wind exposure, and prevent winds from carrying away dry soil particles. Keep in mind, however, that proper construction sequencing is invaluable (See Section 2.3).

7.3 Placement of Nonstructural Measures

Nonstructural measures should be used whenever there is a possibility that exposed soils on a construction site could wash into adjacent sensitive water resources. Temporary nonstructural measures such as hay or straw mulch should be spread on exposed soils within 100-feet of water resources within 48 hours of initial soil disturbance, or before any predicted storm event.

There are two types of nonstructural measures: temporary and permanent. Temporary measures are typically used during construction, while permanent measures are usually applied after construction is complete (i.e., restoration). Provided below are general discussions and explanations of the common nonstructural measures that are used on CMP construction sites.

7.3.1 Temporary Measures

- Hay or straw mulch (unanchored on slopes less than 8%, anchored on slopes greater than 8%) on exposed soil areas and soil stockpiles in the construction area.
- Temporary seeding covered by hay or straw mulch on soil stockpiles or areas of exposed soil next to sensitive resources that are not scheduled for final restoration for 30 days (this only applies between the dates of April 16 to October 31 of any given year). Temporary seeding is not required during the Winter Construction Season.
- Erosion control mix can be used as a stand-alone temporary mulch on slopes that are 2 horizontal to 1 vertical, or less, on frozen ground, in forested areas, or at the edge of gravel parking and areas under construction. It should be applied at a thickness of 4 to 6 inches.
- Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP's) such as Curlex or Jute matting, can be used on areas of high wind exposure, steep slopes (steeper than 8% grade), unstable soils, and stream/river bank restoration areas. Matting is typically anchored (usually with large staples, as recommended by the manufacturer). Although this type of material is usually used during final restoration, it is considered a temporary measure because it generally deteriorates within two years.

Table 5 Temporary Seeding Rates and Dates				
Seed	Lb./Ac	Seeding Depth	Recommended Seeding Dates	Remarks
Winter Rye	112(2.0 bu)	1-1.5 in.	8/15-10/1	Good for fall seeding. Select a hardy species, such as Aroostook Rye.
Oats	80 (2.5 bu)	1-1.5 in.	4/1-7/1 8/15-9/15	Best for spring seeding. Early fall seeding will die when winter weather moves in, but mulch will provide protection.
Annual Ryegrass	40	.25 in.	4/1-7/1	Grows quickly but is of short duration. Use where appearance is important. With mulch, seeding may be done throughout growing season.
Sudangrass Perennial	40 (1.0 bu) 40 (2.0 bu)	.5-1 in. .25 in.	5/15-8/15 8/15-9/15	Good growth during hot summer periods. Good cover, longer lasting than Annual Ryegrass. Mulching will allow seeding throughout growing season.

Temporary mulch with or without dormant seeding			10/1-4/1	Refer to TEMPORARY MULCHING BMP and/or PERMANENT VEGETATION BMP.
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Proper application rates, location, and seasonal consideration are provided in Table 6 on page 23 of this manual.

7.3.2 Permanent Measures

Uplands

- Permanent grass and legume seeding covered by hay or straw mulch on all areas that have been restored to final grade (this seeding generally applies between the dates of April 16 to October 31 of any given year). This is required to establish permanent, perennial, vegetative cover on exposed soils. Permanent seeding is not required during the Winter Construction Season, although dormant seeding may be performed. (See Section 8.0 for details on winter construction.)
- Seeds covered by anchored (usually with large staples) Curlex or jute matting in areas of high wind exposure, on steep slopes (steeper than 8% grade), unstable soils, and stream/river bank restoration areas.
- The soil may need to be properly prepared before any seeds are placed on the ground. This preparation may include addition of fertilizer (only in designated upland areas not adjacent to, or near waterbodies or wetlands, if in doubt ask the environmental or construction inspector) in areas that have been tested, and are found to be deficient in plant nutrients.
- Erosion control mix can also be used as a permanent mulch to provide a buffer around disturbed areas. It can be left in place to decompose and naturalize. It will eventually support vegetation, which should be promoted. If vegetation is desired in the short-term, legumes and woody vegetation can be planted, which will create additional stability.

Wetlands

- Wetland areas are to be seeded only with resource agency approved wetland seed mixes. If it is decided that wetlands will not be seeded, disturbed wetland will be graded to original contours, mulched with straw, and allowed to revegetate naturally.

As with the Temporary Measures, refer to Table 6 on page 23 for proper application rates, locations, and seasonal considerations.

For permanent seeding mixtures, consult the approved plans/proposal for the project, the environmental inspector, or Appendix A of the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs.

8.0 WINTER CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

If a project is actively being constructed between November 1 and April 15 of any given year, sediment and erosion control guidelines developed by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection for projects occurring during the winter months must be followed.

Proper construction sequencing (Section 2.3) can greatly minimize environmental impact during winter construction. When in doubt, contact the project construction manager or environmental inspector with any questions.

Table 6 on page 23 highlights some of the major differences between the winter construction guidelines and normal BMPs used during construction and for temporary stabilization. The table presents differences for temporary measures that should be used during construction, and permanent measures when construction is completely done.

Table 6
Nonstructural Erosion Control Measures (Seasonal Differences in Construction BMP Requirements)

Dates	General Construction April 16 through October 31 of every year	Winter Construction November 1 through April 15 of every year
Mulch on slopes less than 8%	Within 100-feet of sensitive water resources apply hay and/or straw mulch at a minimum of 70 lbs./1000 square feet of exposed soil (about 2 bales). Must be done within 7 days of initial soil disturbance and before storm forecasted events, unless specified otherwise.	Within 100-feet of sensitive water resources apply and maintain properly anchored hay and/or straw mulch at a minimum of 150 lbs./1000 square feet of exposed soil (about 5 bales) at all times. (double the April 16 – October 31 rate)
Mulch on slopes greater than 8%	Hay or straw mulch can be applied without being anchored, though specific site conditions may require use of anchoring.	Apply mulch as specified above. Properly anchor with Curlex, jute matting, or similar mulch netting on upland slopes exceeding 8% and within 100 feet of streams if no construction activities are anticipated for 7 or more days.
Area of exposed soils allowed at any one time	No restriction on area exposed, but contractor must attempt to minimize amount of exposed soil at any one time, especially next to water resources.	Not more than one (1) acre of exposed (not mulched or otherwise devoid of vegetative cover) soil.
Sediment barriers	A single line of sediment barriers including silt fence, hay bales, or wood waste filter berms must be installed between water resources and disturbed soils.	If soil is frozen, wood waste filter berms or 2 lines of sediment barriers (including hay bales and silt fence) must be placed between water resources and disturbed soils.
Temporary seeding in uplands	If required, apply at the rate specified by the supplier, CMP Environmental Department, or Environmental Inspector. Cover with mulch.	Not required, but if temporary seeding is desired, it must be applied at a rate 3 times higher than the General Construction Season, and covered with mulch.
Temporary seeding in wetlands	Wetlands are not to be seeded unless done so with an agency-approved seed mix. Annual Rye Grass is not acceptable and shall not be used. Disturbed wetland areas will be mulched exclusively with straw.	Wetlands are not to be seeded unless done so with an agency approved seed mix. Annual Rye Grass is not acceptable and shall not be used. Disturbed wetland areas will be mulched exclusively with straw.
Permanent seeding in uplands	Site must be seeded at rate specified by the supplier and covered with hay or straw mulch. If needed, the site can be limed and fertilized.	Not required before April 16, but if dormant seeding is desired, the site should receive an adequate cover of loam, if necessary, be seeded at a rate 3 times higher than the General Construction Season, and covered with mulch at a minimum of 150 lbs./1000 square feet.
Permanent seeding in wetlands	Do not apply permanent seed mixes to wetland areas unless they are specially designated wetland seed mixes approved by a resource agency.	Do not apply permanent seed mixes to wetland areas unless they are specially designated wetland seed mixes approved by a resource agency.
Temporary seedbed preparation	Apply limestone and fertilizer (uplands only) according to soil test data. If soil test is not possible, 10-10-10 fertilizer may be applied at a rate of 600 lbs./acre and limestone at 3 tons/acre.	Not required, but seedbed can be prepared according to General Construction requirements.

Dates	General Construction	Winter Construction
	April 16 through October 31 of every year	November 1 through April 15 of every year
Permanent seedbed preparation	Apply limestone and fertilizer (uplands only) according to soil test data. If soil test is not possible, 10-20-20 fertilizer may be applied at a rate of 800 lbs./acre and limestone at 3 tons/acre.	Not required before April 16, but if dormant seeding is desired, the seedbed can be prepared according to the General Construction requirements.
Temporary slope stabilization	Same as winter construction season, but mulch does not need to be anchored.	Anchored hay or straw mulch on slopes greater than 8% and drainage ways with greater than 3% slope as necessary. Wood waste mix can be used on slopes in place of anchored hay or straw mulch.
Maintenance of erosion controls	Same as winter construction guidelines.	All erosion controls should be inspected periodically to ensure proper function. If any evidence of erosion or sedimentation is evident, repairs should be made to existing controls or other methods should be used.
Inspection and monitoring	Monitoring should be performed as needed until a new, healthy vegetative cover is attained on the site. This applies to both temporary and permanent seeding.	Monitoring should be performed as needed to ensure proper stabilization and re-vegetation (both temporary and permanent). Starting in the spring following completion of the project, inspections should be performed until new, healthy vegetative cover is attained.

9.0 SITE RESTORATION STANDARDS

Following completion of the construction work, the contractor will be responsible for conducting site restoration work. The following guidelines will apply to all activities, including temporary and permanent roads, stream/wetland crossings, staging and work areas, and substation sites.

9.1 Procedure

At the completion of project construction in an area or at the end of the construction, CMP or their designated representative, the contractor, and any Third Party Inspector will review the project's restoration needs and prioritize the areas. This prioritization should consider time of year, ground conditions, re-vegetation probabilities, and equipment availability. A restoration "walk-through" is strongly recommended.

In many cases a site can and should be restored within hours of when the soil disturbance occurred. Often getting the equipment to a site that needs to be restored only creates more disturbed area to restore. It is important to "restore as you go" to reduce the equipment travel on temporary access roads. It can be particularly difficult to restore an area that was disturbed during winter construction activities in the spring or summer.

Likely areas of restoration include, but are not limited to:

- Around substation construction areas.
- Around pole and anchor pole placement.
- All wetland, stream, or brook crossings, particularly the approaches and any stream banks.
- Drainage ways or ditches.
- All temporary or permanent constructed roads, yarding, and staging areas.
- Cut banks.
- Steep slopes (over 8%).

9.2 Methods for Restoration

There are several methods of restoration for different areas.

1. All soil that is excavated, mounded, or deposited during construction will be re-graded or removed from the site as directed by CMP. All re-grading and redistribution of soil will be done to match existing grade.
2. The banks and bottoms of brooks, streams, and rivers will be restored to natural conditions. In general, any material or structure used at temporary crossings will be removed, and the bank and bottoms restored to their original depth and contour.
3. On permanent access roads, stream culverts and bridges will be left intact and in good repair to remain available for maintenance operations and/or public access (woods roads, camp roads, etc.).
4. On those construction roads to be closed to future vehicle traffic (as determined by CMP), bridges, culverts, and other temporary crossing or water diversion structures will be removed and the banks and bottoms restored to original conditions.

5. Previously installed water bars may remain or new ones will be installed at locations designated by CMP or their designated representative. To prevent accelerated soil erosion, such water bars will be installed on all access and construction roads to be closed to vehicle traffic and on steep sections of permanent roads. Permanent water bars will be constructed to a sufficient height and width to divert the amount of water anticipated at each location as well as to provide some post-project permanence to the site. Water bars on long-term temporary access roads will be constructed in such a manner that they will remain effective and require minimal maintenance, and will be permanently seeded to ensure their long-term stability.
6. All areas severely rutted by construction equipment will be re-graded and permanently revegetated.
7. Upon completion of the project, all disturbed areas will be permanently revegetated or otherwise permanently stabilized. This includes the restoration of all areas disturbed by pole installation, temporary access roadways, permanent access roadways, substation construction, and resource crossings. Restoration is generally assumed to be a well-established vegetative cover. All cut and fill slopes must be revegetated, stabilized with riprap, or stabilized with erosion control mix, as appropriate to the slope conditions.
8. Liming, fertilizing, and seeding requirements for permanent re-vegetation will depend upon the soil type and drainage condition of the site. In the absence of soil tests, permanent seeding will generally be done in accordance with "Procedures for Permanent Seeding for Erosion Control" found in Table 6 on page 23.
9. The contractor will be responsible for the proper maintenance of all revegetated areas until the project has been completed and accepted. Where seed areas have become eroded or damaged by construction operations, the affected areas will be promptly re-graded, limed, fertilized, and re-seeded as originally required.
10. The contractor will perform all erosion control work to the complete satisfaction of Central Maine Power Company before the work is accepted. Central Maine Power Company will base acceptance of the erosion control and stabilization work on a final inspection.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Adjacent to a natural resource: Within 75 feet of, or in a position to wash into, a water resource (river, stream, brook, pond, wetland, or tidal area).

Annual seed mix: Seed mixture largely made up of plants that only persist one growing season.

Brook: Essentially the same as a stream, a water course that has a defined channel, a gravel, sand, rock or clay base, and flows at least part of the year. It may be a dry channel part of the year.

Corduroy: Logs greater than 3 inches in diameter at the small end and at least 18 feet long that are placed perpendicular to travel direction, on approaches to and in wetlands for crossings. The purpose of the logs is to prevent rutting and preserve vegetation root integrity in and adjacent to wetland areas. May also be used on approaches to mats or bridge stream crossings.

Crossing: Any activity extending from one side to the opposite side of a sensitive natural resource whether under, through, or over that resource. Such activities include, but are not limited to, roads, fords, bridges, culverts, utility lines, water lines, sewer lines, and cables, as well as maintenance work on these crossings. Crossings should be done to minimize impact. For example, crossing at a right angle to the resource and finding the driest or narrowest spot is one method for minimizing impact.

Cross-sectional area: The cross-sectional area of a stream channel is determined by multiplying the stream channel width by the average stream channel depth. The stream channel width is the straight-line distance from the normal high water line on one side of the channel to the normal high water line on the opposite side of the channel. The average stream channel depth is the average of the vertical distances from a straight line between the normal high water marks of the stream channel to the bottom of the channel.

Culvert: A pipe or box structure of wood, metal, plastic, or concrete used to convey water.

Erosion: Movement of earthen material by water or wind.

Erosion control blanket (matting): Manufactured material made out of natural or synthetic fiber designed to control movement of earthen material when installed properly.

Erosion control mix: Erosion control mix consists primarily of organic materials such as shredded bark, wood chips, stump grindings, composted bark, or similar materials. Ground construction debris or reprocessed wood products are not acceptable for use in erosion control mix. It contains a well-graded mix of particle sizes and may contain rocks up to 4 inches in diameter. Properly manufactured mix will have organic matter content between 80 and 100 percent (dry weight), 100 percent of particles must pass a 6-inch screen, the organic portion needs to be fibrous and elongated, it may contain only small proportions of silts, clays, or fine sand, and its pH should be between 5.0 and 8.0. Its applications include erosion control berms and mulch.

Erosion control plans: Written guidelines specific to a project or activity, describing various techniques and methods to control erosion for specific construction activities.

Fill: Any earth, rock, gravel, sand, silt, clay, peat, or debris that is put into or upon, supplied to, or allowed to enter a water body or wetland. Material, other than structures, placed in or adjacent to a water body or wetland.

Filter strip: Undisturbed areas of ground consisting of natural vegetation and natural litter such as leaves, brush, and branches, located between a water resource and access road, skid road or trail, or other area of disturbed soil.

Ford: A permanent crossing of a stream utilizing an area of existing, non-erodible substrate of the stream, such as ledge or cobble, or by placing non-erodible material such as stone or geotextile on the stream bottom.

Geotextile, Non-woven: Synthetic material made of spun polypropylene fiber used to support wetland fill or stabilize soils.

Geotextile, Woven: Synthetic material of woven polypropylene used to stabilize soils and make sediment barriers (silt fence).

Great pond: An inland water body which in a natural state has a surface area in excess of 10 acres, and any inland water body which is artificially formed or increased which has a surface area in excess of 30 acres.

Intermittent watercourse: Water course that has water in it only part of the year. It is still considered a natural resource.

Mats: Pre-constructed, portable, timber platforms used to support equipment or travel in or over wetlands or water bodies.

Mulch: Temporary erosion control such as hay, bark, or some similar natural material utilized to stabilize disturbed soil.

Perennial seed mix: Seed mixture made up of seeds from plants that persist for several years.

Perennial watercourse: A river, stream, or brook depicted as a solid blue line on the most recent edition of a United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute series topographic map. Typically has water in it year round.

Permanent access road: Project access road that is not restored after project construction completion. Permanent access roads should be designed and constructed so they are not an erosion problem.

Permanent stabilization: Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover on exposed soils where perennial vegetation is needed for long-term protection.

Permanent vegetative cover: Perennial seed stock, including but not limited to grasses and legumes that persist for more than several growing seasons.

Protected Natural Resource: Coastal sand dune system, coastal wetlands, significant wildlife habitat, fragile mountain areas, freshwater wetlands, community public water system primary protection areas, great ponds or rivers, streams, or brooks. (From the Maine Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S.A. Section 480-B., revised 2007).

Riprap: Heavy, irregular-shaped rocks that are fit into place, usually without mortar, on a slope in order to stabilize and prevent soil erosion.

Sediment barrier: Staked hay bales, silt fence, or similar materials placed in a manner to intercept silt and sediment laden water runoff.

Sedimentation: Deposition of earthen material in a water body or wetland.

Sensitive Natural Resource: Area that deserves special attention because it is significant wildlife habitat, fisheries habitat, or has other natural resource values. These areas may require the use of minimum impact construction techniques such as use of mats, leaving vegetation intact for buffers, special timing of construction, or other specific techniques.

Settling basin (sediment/catch basin): Excavated pit placed to intercept water running off disturbed soils or dirt road bed. Usually used only where filter strip is inadequate to protect a stream, pond, or wetland from silt and sediment.

Silt fence: Woven geotextile sediment barrier. Proper installation requires placement on-contour and keying the fabric in at ground level.

Steep slopes: Slopes in excess of eight (8) percent.

Stone check dam: A small, temporary dam constructed across a swale or drainage ditch. The purpose is to reduce the velocity of concentrated flows, reducing erosion and trapping sediment generated in the ditch.

Stream: Generally, a channel between defined banks with a gravel, sand, rock, or clay base that flows at least part of the year. It may be a dry channel part of the year. The Maine Natural Resources Protection Act contains a more detailed definition.

Structure: Anything built for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, goods, or property of any kind, together with anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground. Examples of structures include buildings, utility lines, and roads.

Temporary access road: A road constructed solely for project access which is restored to original grade upon project completion, if not sooner. All areas disturbed by access road construction and use will be stabilized, including road ditches, travel ways, and slopes back to vegetated conditions. In most cases, any roadway ditches associated with temporary access roads should be refilled to reestablish pre-development drainage conditions.

Temporary stabilization: Mulch, matting, or seed, or a combination thereof, utilized to stabilize soil. Soil stockpiles left in place longer than 14 days must have temporary stabilization.

Temporary vegetative cover: An annual seed mixture, typically annual rye and oats.

Topography: The contour and elevation of the surface of the ground.

Turn out: Water diversion that directs water out of a ditch or off a travel-way and into a vegetated buffer.

Upland edge: The area of uplands alongside a wetland, stream, or water body.

Wastes requiring special handling: Wastes generated from construction activity including engine oil, hydraulic oil, gear oil, diesel, gasoline, or coolants.

Water bar: Constructed bar across an access road or skid trail that directs surface water off the road or trail into a stable vegetated surface or filter strip. They are used as a temporary measure on active roads or when closing roads permanently to prevent erosion.

Water body: River, stream, brook, pond, wetland, or tidal area.

Water resource: River, stream, brook, pond, wetland, or tidal area.

Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and for a duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstance do support, a prevalence of wetland vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. The Maine Natural Resources Protection Act contains a more detailed definition.

APPENDIX B

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SOURCE LIST

APPENDIX B
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SOURCE LIST

The following list of vendors has been selected given the wide variety of construction materials they offer. The list is not meant to be all-inclusive or an indication of favored vendors.

W.H. Shurtleff Company (Culverts, Geotextiles)

One Runway Road
Suite 8
South Portland, Maine 04106-6169
1-800-633-6149
www.whshurtleff.com

A. H. Harris (Geotextiles, i.e. Curlex Excelsior Blankets)

22 Leighton Road	585 Riverside Street
Augusta, Maine 04332	Portland, Maine 04103
(207) 622-0821	(207) 775-5764
www.ahharris.com	

North American Green (Erosion control materials)

Maine Distributor:
E.J. Prescott
P.O. Box 600
32 Prescott Street, Libby Hill Business Park
Gardiner, Maine 04345
(207) 582-1851
www.ejprescott.com

New England Organics (Erosion Control Mulch)

135 Presumpscot Street, Unit 1
Portland, ME 04103
1-800-933-6474
www.newenglandorganics.com

APPENDIX C
OTHER RECOMMENDED REFERENCE
MANUALS

APPENDIX C
OTHER RECOMMENDED REFERENCE MANUALS

Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs). Manual for Designers and Engineers. Bureau of Land Resources, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Augusta, Maine. October 2016.

http://www.maine.gov/dep/land/erosion/escbmps/esc_bmp_engineers.pdf

Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Practices Field Guide for Contractors. Bureau of Land Resources, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Augusta, Maine. 2014.

http://www.maine.gov/dep/land/erosion/escbmps/esc_bmp_field.pdf

Best Management Practices for Forestry: Protecting Maine's Water Quality. Maine Forest Service, Augusta, Maine. 2004.

www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/pubs/bmp_manual.htm

Forest Transportation Systems: Roads and Structures Manual. Seven Islands Land Company, Bangor, Maine. Third Edition, 1999.

APPENDIX D

CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS

CULVERT CROSSING



IMPROPER INSTALLATION

- Culvert is undersized, allowing overflow to cross travel-way
 - Insufficient cover thickness over culvert
 - Outlet is not stable, leading to erosion
- Culvert outlet is set too high causing it to be impassable to fish and other aquatic organisms



PROPER INSTALLATION

- Culvert is adequately sized for flow
- Sufficient cover thickness over culvert
- Inlet and outlet are adequately supported by gravel and rock to protect and maintain stability
- Outlet is properly seated at or below stream bottom allowing aquatic organisms to access upstream

CRANE MATS – WATERBODY CROSSING



IMPROPER INSTALLATION

- Mats not long enough to keep equipment out of water and wetland soils
 - Lacks cross supports which elevate travel mat
- Mats do not extend far enough to protect wetland soils from rutting



PROPER INSTALLATION

- Mats are elevated by cross-supports on stream banks, keeping them up out of water and out of wet soils
 - Water flows under mats
- Mats extend over approaches to crossing protecting soils from rutting and eroding
 - Equipment stays out of water and wetlands

CRANE MATS – WETLAND CROSSING



IMPROPER INSTALLATION

- Long axis of mats is not perpendicular to travel direction
- Mats are working down into wetland causing significant disturbance and picking up mud
 - Mats do not extend beyond wetland edge to solid ground



PROPER INSTALLATION

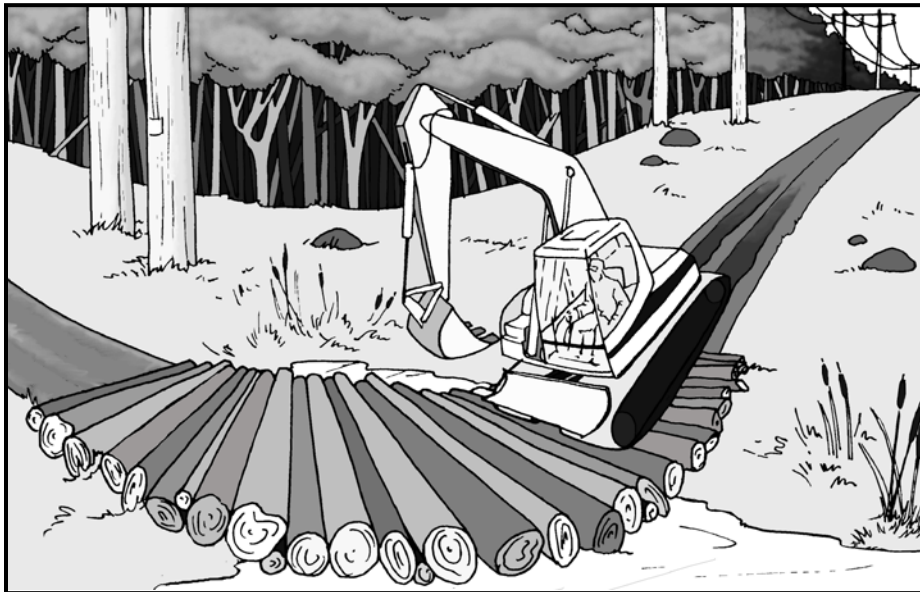
- Correct orientation relative to travel direction
- Entire wetland is spanned, preventing rutting at ends of crossing

CORDUROY CROSSING



IMPROPER INSTALLATION

- Insufficient corduroy to support equipment
 - Corduroy is sunken into wetland soil
- Approaches are steep, rutted, and are not protected with additional corduroy or slash
 - Flow is interrupted, and water is soiled with mud and silt



PROPER INSTALLATION

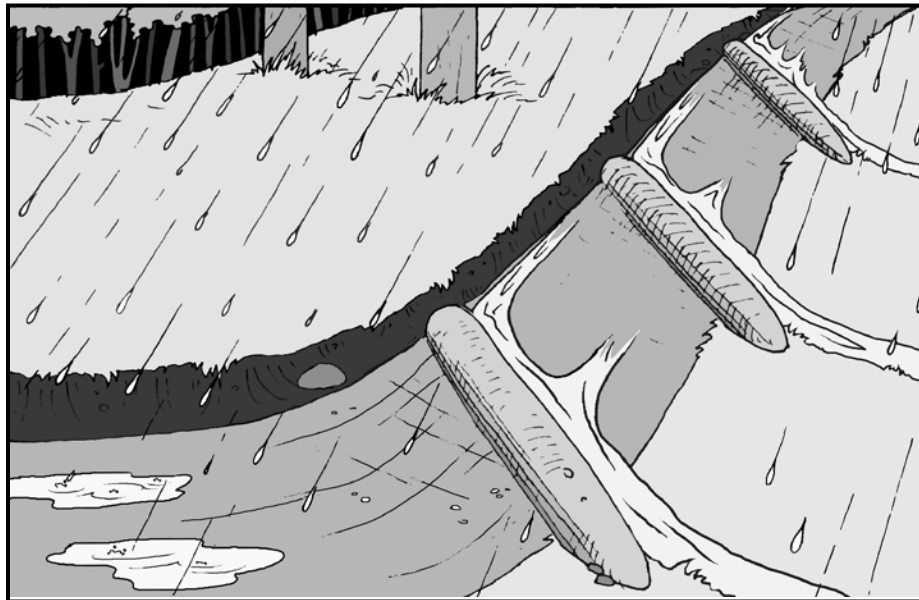
- Adequate amount of layered corduroy to protect soil from rutting
- Approaches are protected from rutting by extension of corduroy beyond edges of crossing
 - Flow is maintained and water is clear of mud and silt

WATER BARS



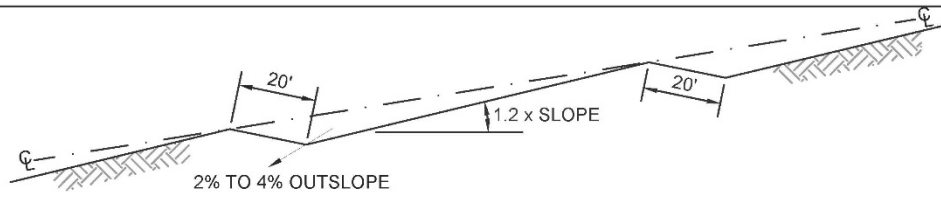
IMPROPER INSTALLATION

- Flow directed to uphill side on upper bar
 - Angle of lower bar is too shallow
- Lower bar does not extend far enough, allowing water to escape around ends
 - Bars are not high enough, allowing water to flow over top, eroding them

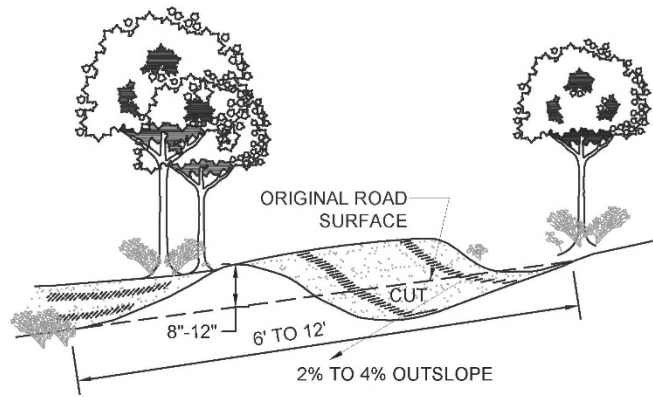


PROPER INSTALLATION

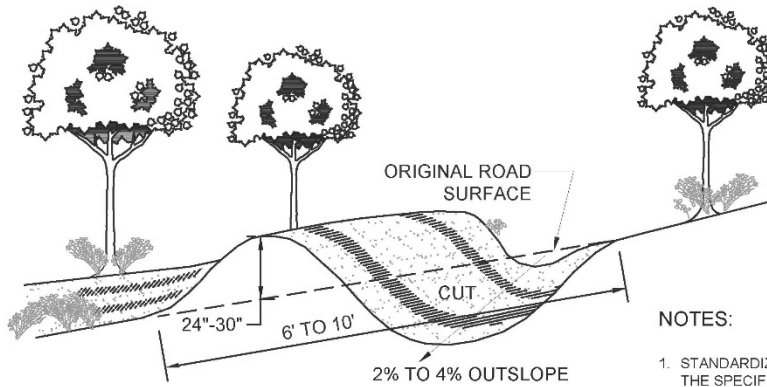
- Bars are at moderate angles
 - There are enough bars to divert all water flowing down road
 - Bars are high enough to prevent water from flowing over them
- Bars extend beyond edges of road, preventing water from flowing around them



BROAD BASE DIPS ON ROAD



SHALLOW WATER BAR



NOTES:

1. STANDARDIZED DESIGNS MUST BE ADAPTED TO THE SPECIFIC SITE.
2. CONSTRUCT WATER BAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES FIELD GUIDE FOR CONTRACTORS, LATEST EDITION.

SCALE: N.T.S.

DEEP WATER BAR



**CENTRAL MAINE
POWER**

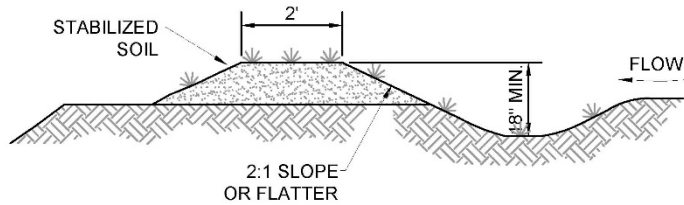
CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

TYPICAL WATER BAR DETAIL

UPGRADIENT RUNOFF DIVERSION

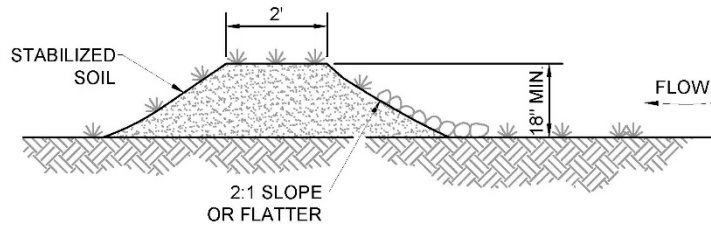
NOTES:

1. ANGLE DIVERSION AWAY FROM SLOPE, WITH A 2-3% DOWNWARD GRADIENT.
2. DIVERSION SHALL DISCHARGE DIRECTLY TO EITHER A PLUNGE POOL, LEVEL SPREADER OR OTHER ENERGY DISSIPATER.
3. STABILIZE WITH MATERIAL THAT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE SLOPE AND EXPECTED RUNOFF (EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, GRAVEL OR RIPRAP).
4. CONSTRUCT DIVERSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES FIELD GUIDE FOR CONTRACTORS, LATEST EDITION.



DIVERSION WITH EXCAVATION

SCALE: N.T.S.



DIVERSION WITH FILL

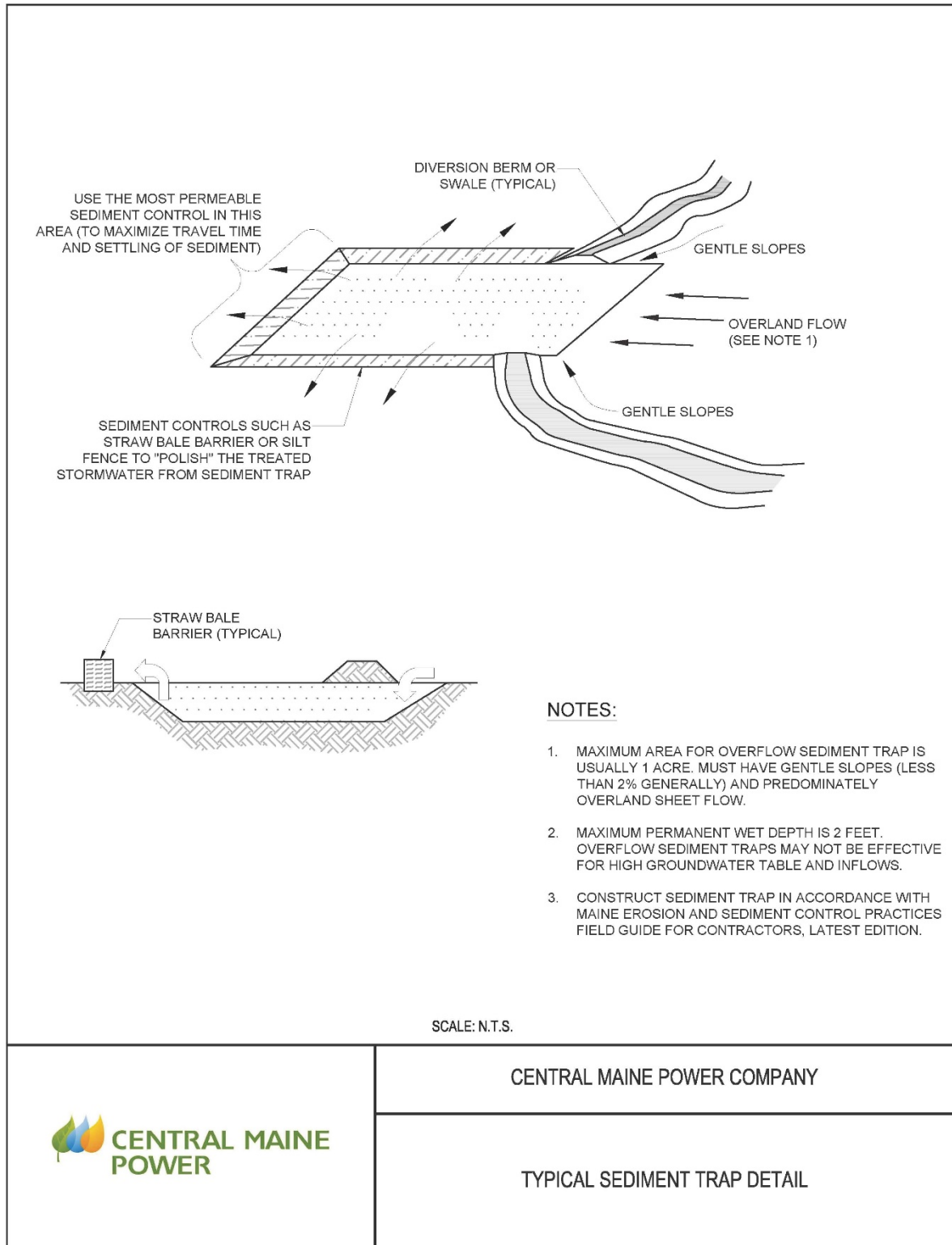
SCALE: N.T.S.



CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

TYPICAL UPGRADIENT RUNOFF DIVERSION DETAIL

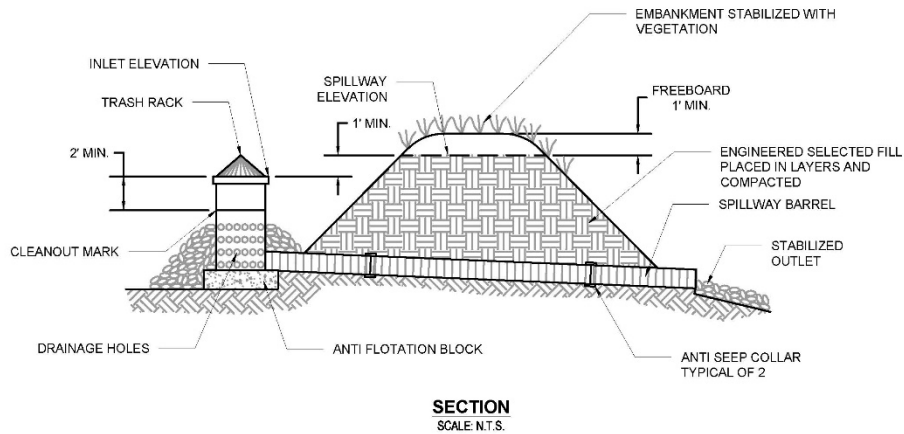
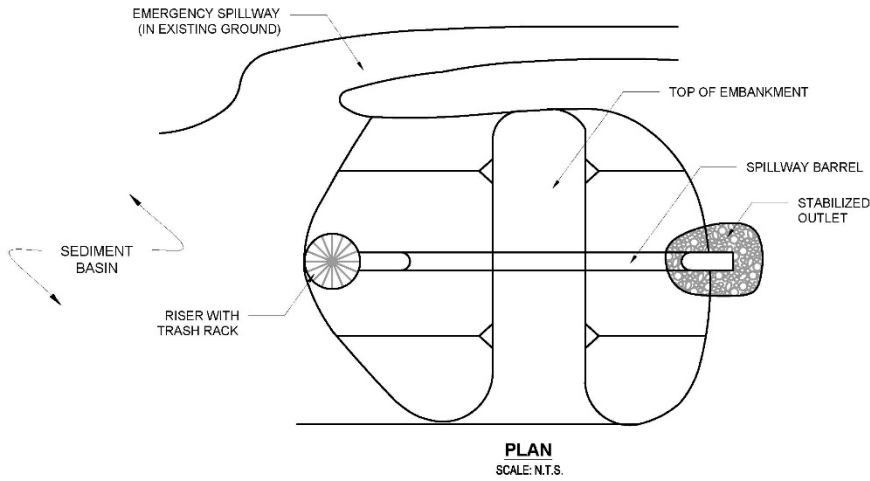
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP



TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

NOTES:

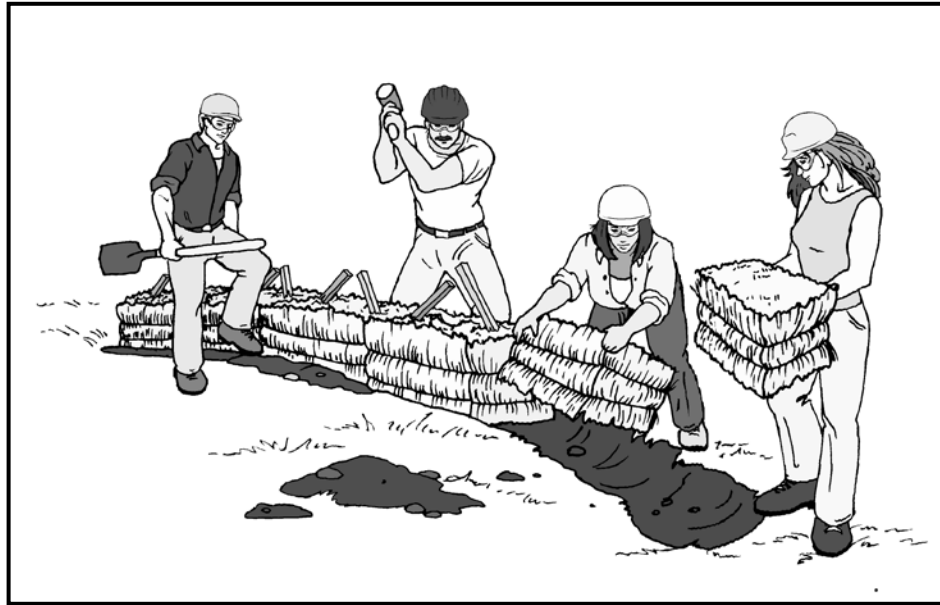
1. THE BASIN'S LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO SHALL BE 2:1 OR FLATTER.
2. BASIN SHALL BE LOCATED MORE THAN 100 FEET AWAY FROM ANY MAPPED OR DELINEATED NATURAL RESOURCE AND SHALL NOT DIRECTLY DISCHARGE TO A STREAM.
3. STABILIZE BASIN WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS WITH RIPRAP, EROSION CONTROL MIX OR AN ANCHORED EROSION CONTROL BLANKET.
4. CONSTRUCT BASIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH MAINE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES FIELD GUIDE FOR CONTRACTORS, LATEST EDITION.



CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

TYPICAL SEDIMENT BASIN DETAIL

SEDIMENT BARRIER – HAY BALES
PROPER INSTALLATION



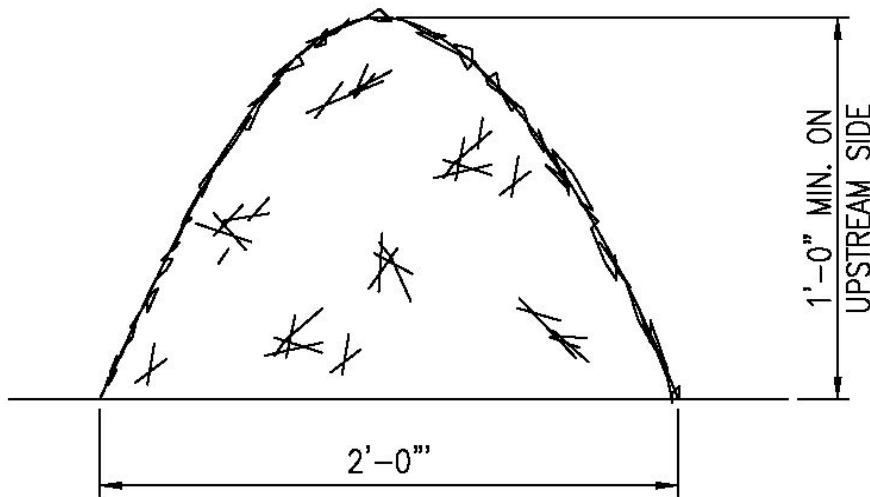
- Dug trench to key bales into ground
- Stakes placed and driven in at angles to snug bales together
 - Excess dirt used to cover openings and cracks

SEDIMENT BARRIER – SILT FENCE
PROPER INSTALLATION



- Dug trench to key material into ground
- Stakes are placed facing away from disturbed area
- Excess material on bottom is buried with excess dirt to prevent water from flowing under fence

EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM DETAIL



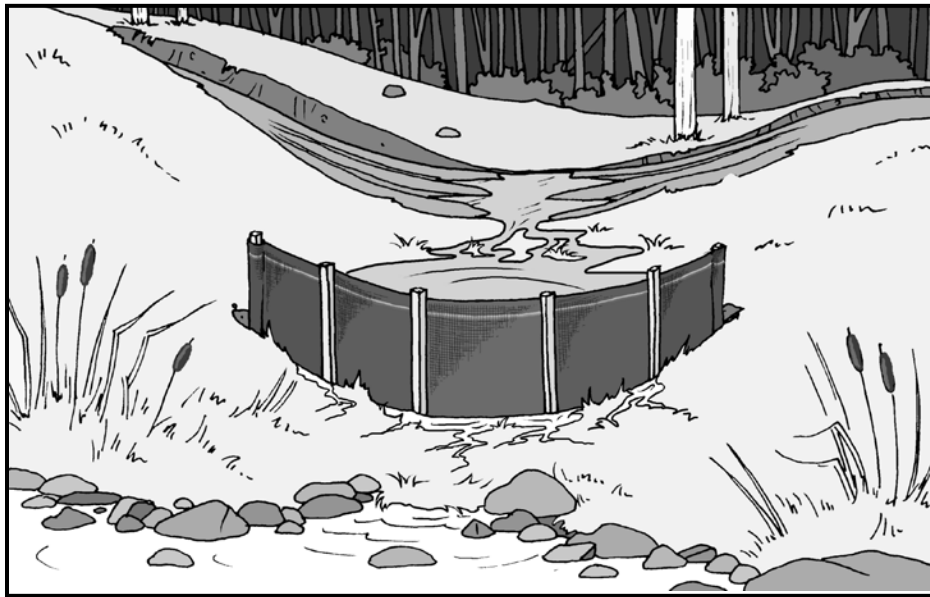
- Use erosion control mix berm in place of silt fence and/or hay bale sediment barriers
- Erosion control soil/bark mix shall consist of: shredded bark, stump grindings, composted bark or flume grit and fragmented wood generated from water-flume log handling systems. The mix shall conform to the following:
 1. pH: 5.0 to 8.0
 2. Screen Size: 6" – 100% passing
¾" – 70% to 85% passing
Mix shall not contain large portions of silts, clays or fine sands
 3. Organic material: 20% - 100% (dry weight basis)
Organic portion must be fibrous and elongated
 4. Soluble salts shall be <4.0 mmhos/cm

SEDIMENT BARRIER – SILT FENCE



IMPROPER INSTALLATION

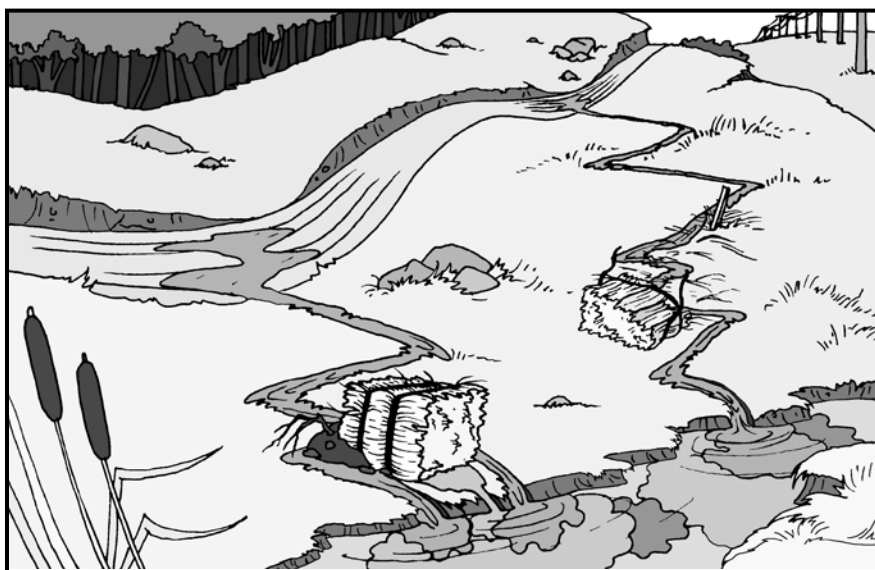
- Fence located too far from road and too close to resource
 - Stakes installed on wrong side of fence
- Needs maintenance (restaking, restapling, or even replacement)
 - Placed in concentrated flow



PROPER INSTALLATION

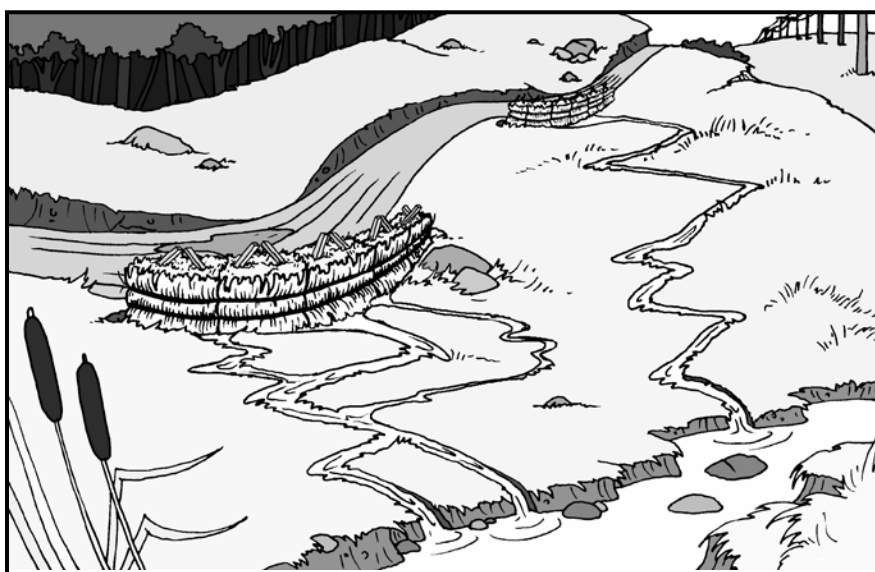
- Adequate distance from road and resource allows road to capture and slow water, and allows silt fence to filter it before reaching resource
 - Stakes placed on correct side; facing resource, while filter fabric faces disturbed area
- Adequate length; fence is long enough and turned uphill at ends to prevent water from escaping around edges

SEDIMENT BARRIER – HAY BALES



IMPROPER INSTALLATION

- Placed in concentrated flow
 - Hay bales are not staked
- Not enough hay bales to adequately capture and slow flow
 - Too far from source of runoff and sediment
- Improper orientation of bales; horizontal grass fibers do not provide adequate filtration, and strings on ground rot and bales to fall apart



PROPER INSTALLATION

- Staked properly; bales are secure and snug to one another
- Sufficient number of bales to slow flow and insure that no water escapes around edges
- Positioned close to disturbance, and far from resource to allow proper filtration
 - Vertical orientation of grass fibers provides adequate filtration
 - Placed along contour to capture sheet flow

APPENDIX E
EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL LAW* 38
M.R.S.A. § 420-C

APPENDIX E
EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL LAW*
38 M.R.S.A. § 420-C

A person who conducts, or causes to be conducted, an activity that involves filling, displacing or exposing soil or other earthen materials shall take measures to prevent unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment beyond the project site or into a protected natural resource as defined in section 480-B. Erosion control measures must be in place before the activity begins. Measures must remain in place and functional until the site is permanently stabilized. Adequate and timely temporary and permanent stabilization measures must be taken and the site must be maintained to prevent unreasonable erosion and sedimentation.

This section applies to a project or any portion of a project located within and organized area of this State. This section does not apply to agriculture fields. Forest management activities, including associated road construction or maintenance, conducted in accordance with applicable standards of the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission, are deemed to comply with this section. This section may not be construed to limit a municipality's authority under home rule to adopt ordinances containing stricter standards than those contained in this section.

* The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law is administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP), Augusta, Maine. Please contact the MDEP with specific questions regarding this law.

APPENDIX F
MAINE SLASH LAW* 12 M.R.S.A. § 9333

APPENDIX F
MAINE SLASH LAW*
12 M.R.S.A § 9333

§9333. Disposal along railroad and utility lines

*1. **Stumpage owner.** A stumpage owner, operator, landowner or agent who cuts or causes or permits to be cut any forest growth on lands that are within or border the right-of-way of a railroad, a pipeline, or an electric power, telegraph, telephone or cable line may not place slash or allow it to remain on the ground within the right-of-way or within 25 feet of the nearer side of the right-of-way.*

*2. **Construction.** Slash accumulated by the construction and maintenance of a railroad, a highway, a pipeline or electric power, telegraph, telephone or cable line may not be left on the ground but must be hauled away, burned or chipped. Slash may not be left or place within the right-of-way or within 25 feet of the nearer side of the right-of-way. If a burning permit is denied or revoked under this chapter, the director may allow logs that are too large to be chipped to remain in the right-of-way until the director determines that their removal is economically feasible.*

*3. **Utility line maintenance.** Slash accumulated by the periodic maintenance of a pipeline or an electric power, telegraph, telephone or cable line may be disposed of in the following manner.*

- A. Slash with a diameter of 3 inches or less may be left in piles on the ground within the maintained portion of the right-of-way. A pile may not be higher than 18 inches from the ground or longer than 50 feet and must be separated from other piles by a minimum of 25 feet in every direction. A buffer strip with a minimum width of 10% of the total width of the maintained right-of-way must be kept totally free of slash with a diameter of 3 inches or less.*
- B. Slash with a diameter of more than 3 inches must be removed, chipped or limbed and placed on the ground surface. The pieces must be separated and may not be piled one piece over another. Slash of this size may be left within the maintained buffer strips.*
- C. If a utility line right-of-way is adjacent to a road, slash that is 3 inches or less in diameter must be removed, burned or chipped. Slash with a diameter of more than 3 inches may be left on the ground within the right-of-way and must not be limbed and separated and may not be piled one piece over another. Usable timber products generated from the maintenance of a utility right-of-way may be piled within the right-of-way but must be removed within 30 days.*

** Note that this is an excerpt from the full text of the law. Please contact the Maine Forest Service, Augusta, Maine, for the full text of the law or with specific questions regarding the Slash Law.*

APPENDIX G
CULVERT SIZES FOR STREAM CROSSINGS
(3X RULE)

CULVERT SIZES (ROUND) FOR STREAM CROSSINGS (3x RULE)

AVERAGE STREAM WIDTH

Take two measurements across the stream from bank to bank where you intend to place the culvert. Measurements should be taken at the normal high water line (NHWL). To find the NHWL during low flow periods look for water stains on rocks or a debris line along the bank. Add the first measurement to the second and divide this number by 2. This equals the average stream width.

Example: 36in. + 47 in. = 83in. $83 \div 2 = \text{avg. stream width of 41.5 inches. (Round up to 42in.)}$

AVERAGE STREAM DEPTH

Take 3 measurements from the bottom of the stream to the NHWL.

Add the measurements together and divide this number by 3. This equals the avg. stream depth.

Example: 12in. + 16in. + 14in. = 42in. $42 \div 3 = \text{average stream depth of 14 inches.}$

USING THE TABLE

Take the average width and depth figures and determine where they intersect on the table above.

*For example, for an average stream width of 42 inches (on the left side of the table), and an average stream depth of 14 inches (along the top of the table), the intersect shows a culvert diameter of 48 inches.

Average Stream Width		Average Stream Depth (Inches)														
Feet	Inches	2	4	6	8	10	12	14*	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
1	12	12	15	18	21	21	24	30	30	30	30	36	36	36	36	42
1.5	18	12	18	21	24	30	30	36	36	36	42	42	42	42	48	48
2	24	15	21	24	30	30	36	36	42	42	48	48	48	54	54	54
2.5	30	15	21	30	30	36	42	42	48	48	48	54	54	60	60	60
3	36	18	24	30	36	42	42	48	48	54	54	60	60	60	66	66
3.5	42*	18	30	36	36	42	48	48	54	54	60	60	66	66	72	72
4	48	21	30	36	42	48	48	54	54	60	66	66	66	72	72	78
4.5	54	21	30	36	42	48	54	54	60	66	66	72	72	78	78	84
5	60	21	30	42	48	48	54	60	66	66	72	72	78	78	84	84
5.5	66	24	36	42	48	54	60	60	66	72	72	78	78	84	84	90
6	72	24	36	42	48	54	60	66	66	72	78	78	84	90	90	96
6.0	78	24	36	42	54	60	60	66	72	78	78	84	90	90	96	96
7	84	30	36	48	54	60	66	72	72	78	84	84	90	96	96	102
7.5	90	30	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	84	90	96	96	102	102
8	96	30	42	48	54	66	66	72	78	84	90	90	96	102	102	108
8.5	102	30	42	48	60	66	72	78	84	84	90	96	102	102	108	108
9	108	30	42	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	96	102	108	108	114
9.5	114	30	42	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	102	108	114	114
10	120	30	48	54	66	72	78	84	90	96	96	102	108	114	114	120
10.5	126	36	48	54	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	108	114	120	120
11	132	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	108	114	120	126
11.5	138	36	48	60	66	78	84	90	96	102	108	108	114	120	126	126
12	144	36	48	60	66	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	120	126	132
12.5	150	36	48	60	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	132
13	156	36	54	60	72	78	90	96	102	108	114	114	120	126	132	138
13.5	162	36	54	66	72	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	132	138
14	168	36	54	66	72	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144
14.5	174	36	54	66	78	84	90	96	108	114	120	126	126	132	138	144
15	180	42	54	66	78	84	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	144

EXHIBIT 8 CMP ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS
FOR CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY CONTRACTORS & SUBCONTRACTORS
OIL, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND WASTE
*February 2017***

Following are requirements for the proper management of oil, hazardous materials, and waste, by contractors and subcontractors of Central Maine Power Company (CMP). All contractors and subcontractors are required to comply with these requirements while working for or on behalf of CMP.

Failure to abide by these requirements may constitute grounds for termination of contractor/subcontractor services.

General Requirements

- Contractors/subcontractors will manage, store, transport, and use oil, hazardous materials, and wastes in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations, and consistent with these requirements.
- At a minimum, contractors/subcontractors will follow best management practices when storing, transporting or using oil, hazardous materials, and wastes.
- At all times contractors/subcontractors will take care not to cause a spill or release of oil or hazardous materials to the environment.
- Contractors/subcontractors will provide and maintain on-site, sufficient spill cleanup and containment supplies (absorbent pads, containment booms, protective clothing/PPE, debris containers, etc.) to facilitate the proper control, cleanup and packaging of releases of oil, hazardous materials, or wastes.
- Contractors/subcontractors will remove all oils, hazardous materials, wastes and unused materials from the work site at the completion of the job. This includes full and partial waste material containers such as, but not limited to, rags, gloves, trash, scrap material, and empty containers.

NOTE: If large quantities of oil or hazardous materials are involved, written agreements with emergency response contractors may be required.

Storage and Handling Requirements

- Contractors/subcontractors will store only the minimal amount of oil and hazardous material (at each work site) necessary to complete the work.

- Handling and application of pesticides and herbicides will comply with all regulations adopted pursuant to the Maine Pesticide Control Act of 1975, as amended, Title 7 M.R.S., Section 601.
- Oil, hazardous materials and waste materials will be stored in D.O.T. approved containers or approved tanks in areas not considered to be environmentally sensitive.
- Oil, hazardous materials, and waste containers will be kept closed at all times unless material is being transferred.
- Contractors/subcontractors will ensure that all oil, hazardous materials, and waste transfer operations are supervised.
- Oil, hazardous material, and waste containers will not be stored on the ground, but will be stored in a cabinet or on a firm working surface such as a portable trailer bed or other secure decking.
- If at any time a contractor/subcontractor needs to store oil (including but not limited to fuel oil, petroleum products, sludge, or oil refuse) in excess of a total of 1,320 gallons (excluding containers with a capacity less than 55 gallons) at a CMP construction site, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) oil pollution prevention requirements, as well as CMP policies and procedures, must be met. Specifically, a site-specific Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan will be developed for the site, and this SPCC Plan will be implemented should any spills occur.
- Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, including gasoline and diesel fuel, will be in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Title 25 M.R.S. Section 2441 (Fire Prevention and Fire Protection), as amended (See also Code of Maine Rules 16-219 Chapter 317). These regulations include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to bonding and grounding during transfer operations, fire protection, storage quantity limitations, and spacing and location.
- All gasoline and fuel storage tanks must have secondary containment constructed of an impervious material, and must be capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the primary tank.
- Handling and disposal of hazardous wastes will be in accordance with Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Hazardous Waste Management rules (Chapters 850 through 858) developed pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. Section 1301 et. seq., and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR 260 through 272). Handling and disposal of waste oil will be in accordance with DEP Waste Oil Management Rules (Chapter 860) and USEPA regulations (40 CFR 279).

Spill Reporting Requirements

- All spill reporting requirements are the responsibility of the contractor/subcontractor. As required by Title 38 M.R.S. Section 543 and DEP regulations (Chapter 600 4.A. and Chapter 800 4.A.(1)), spills of oil or hazardous materials in any amount and under any circumstances must be reported to the Department (1-800-482-0777) within two hours from the time the spill was discovered.
- As required by the Federal Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 110.4), a discharge of oil "which causes a sheen upon the surface of the water or adjoining shore line or oily sludge deposits beneath the surface of the water" must be reported within 24 hours to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).
- The need to report spills of hazardous materials other than oil to the National Response Center, will be determined by the contractor/subcontractor by consulting the CERCLA list of hazardous substances and reportable quantities (40 CFR Table 302.4). Any spills that involve a "reportable quantity" of any hazardous substance must be reported to the National Response Center by the contractor/subcontractor.
- The contractor/subcontractor must also report all spills immediately to CMP.

Spill Cleanup Requirements

- The contractor/subcontractor is responsible to ensure and oversee immediate and complete cleanup of all spills involving oil, hazardous materials, or waste from its equipment.
- The contractor/subcontractor is responsible for all health and safety issues related to the cleanup of oil, hazardous materials, or waste.
- The contractor/subcontractor is responsible for the proper and timely disposal of all resulting spill debris and spill waste, and for restoring the site to its original condition.

**EXHIBIT 9 MINUTES FROM THE FEBRUARY 5, 2020 STARKS
PLANNING BOARD MEETING**

From: [Ken Lust](#)
To: [Johnston, Lauren A](#); Gerry.Mirabile@cmpco.com; [Ken Lust](#); [Claire Nelson](#)
Subject: Town of Starks Planning Board List of waivers
Date: Friday, February 07, 2020 2:23:19 PM

Lauren,

The list below is from the **draft minutes** of the Starks Planning Board meeting on February 5. It contains what we think are the total waivers that were approved by the board. Please let me know if we missed any and we can clean them up at the next meeting.

Request for Waivers:

6.1.3 E, F, H Request for waiver of scale requirement of not more than 100 ft per inch.

John had issues with both the readability and complexity of the maps provided (200 ft. per inch).

Applicant acknowledged that the maps contained a lot of information and that the legends were challenging but that the data provided was in response to requirements cited in the Ordinance.

Lauren walked the Board through a number of maps to help familiarize us with their content. Among other issues addressed were the projects impact on Resource Protection Districts, Shoreland Zoning and Floodplain areas. Temporary access roads will be addressed with timber mats, seeding, and mulching to avoid sedimentation and erosion.

Motion made, seconded and carried to waive requirement. Vote was unanimous based on the strength of applicants argument.

6.1.3 E.5 Request for waiver of Features within 1000 ft of site

CMP does not have access rights to privately owed land adjacent to its properties. The features required in the Ordinance can therefore only be depicted within CMP's ownership boundaries. Publicly available data obtained through the Maine Office of GIS and other sources address natural features outside of the projects boundaries.

Motion was made, seconded and carried to waive the features requirement. The applicant will provide the publicly available data as part of its final application.

6.1.3.E9 Request for waiver of Soil Survey

The project calls for only one pole to be located in a Resource Protection Area. Based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture- Natural Resources Conservation Service, the project will be located in areas whose soils can support the proposed activity.

Motion was made, seconded and carried to grant the waiver based on soil analysis that CMP had previously done.

6.2.2.C.2 & C4 Request for waiver of Stormwater drainage and erosion control (additional requirements p. 19)

The Board determined that this Section of the Ordinance was not designed for this type of project i.e. the 6 mile nature of the corridor. The applicant agrees to provide documentation

that it will comply with requirements set by the Maine Stormwater Management Law 38 M.R.S. 420-D for utility corridors as well as Maine's Department of Environmental Protection permitting requirements.

Motion made, seconded and carried to grant waiver.

6.2.2.H *Request for waiver of requirement for letter from certified financial institution as evidence of financial and technical capability*

Concerns were raised regarding Avangrid's qualified audit opinion for FY 2016 based on the auditor's concerns over lack of internal controls. Further, recent PUC fines citing a lack of internal controls indicates a troubling pattern which begs further explanation. The applicant proposes to

provide a "Certificate of Good Standing" issued by the Maine Department of the Secretary of State to verify its corporate status and a "Letter of Commitment to Fund" to satisfy the

requirement to demonstrate financial ability.

Motion was made, seconded and carried to approve these documents as sufficient evidence to satisfy this requirement.

Application Submission and Review Procedures:

5.3.1.C3 *Status of Site Inventory and Analysis*

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the Site Review and Analysis application was complete. Applicants will be notified in writing of the list of approved waivers and can then submit formal application.

5.4.2.A& B *Application and Technical Review Fees*

Motion was made, seconded and carried to waive the \$1000 deposit for Legal and Technical Review with the understanding that the Town will be reimbursed for expenses incurred as part of the permitting process. Once it has submitted a final application CMP agrees that it will notify abutting landowners while the Town will assume responsibility for public notifications for any public hearings.

Moreover, the applicant has agreed to provide a list of all agencies requiring permitting approval with the understanding that final Board approval will be contingent on obtaining all those permits.

Best regards,

Ken Lust
Town of Starks Planning Board, Vice Chair

(Home) 207.696.3899
(Cell) 260.385.7404

EXHIBIT 10 COPY OF CHECK PAYMENT

CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
Accounts Payable Dept.
162 Canco Road
Portland , ME 04103-4219

Check Date 07-FEB-20
Check 125715
Payment 3600002501
Vendor No 654307 Page 1 of 1

*If you have any question or required further information, please
contact our Suppliers Service Center:*

SupplierAssistance@avangrid.com
(503) 796 7050

TOWN OF STARKS
57 ANSON ROAD
STARKS , ME 04911-4629

Payment on behalf of	Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Description	Purchase Order	Withholding tax	Net Amount
CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO	FEB07201 5000	07-FEB- 2020	LAND USE ORDINANCES	4700339279	0.00	150.00
TOTALS						\$150.00

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT HAS A WHITE REFLECTIVE WATERMARK ON THE BACK. HOLD AT AN ANGLE TO VIEW. DO NOT CASH IF NOT PRESENT.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO
83 Edison Drive
AUGUSTA, ME 04336

TD Bank, N.A.
Lewiston, ME

62-101
311

CHECK NO: 125715

CHECK DATE	CHECK NO	PAY THIS AMOUNT
07-FEB-20	125715	\$**150.00**

AMOUNT One Hundred Fifty Dollars And 00 Cents *****

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF:

TOWN OF STARKS
57 ANSON ROAD
STARKS , ME 04911-4629



Authorized Signature

125715 031101017 9001000564

EXHIBIT 11 STATEMENT FROM FIRE CHIEF

Starks Fire Department

Physical Address: 39 Chicken Street, Starks, Maine 04911

Mailing Address: 57 Anson Road, Starks, Maine 04911
(207) 696-8069

12/10/2019

Hannah O'Callaghan
Burns & McDonnell

Attn: Hannah

Re: NECEC Starks Site Plan Ordinance Fire Chief Statement

Starks Fire Department is capable of providing adequate fire/emergency protection for the proposed work on the transmission lines and the corridor along that line.

Chief
Bill Pressey

**EXHIBIT 12 CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING AND EVIDENCE
OF FINANCIAL CAPACITY**

State of Maine



Department of the Secretary of State

I, the Secretary of State of Maine, certify that according to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maine, the Department of the Secretary of State is the legal custodian of the Great Seal of the State of Maine which is hereunto affixed and of the reports of organization, amendment and dissolution of corporations and annual reports filed by the same.

I further certify that CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY, formerly THE MESSALONSKEE ELECTRIC COMPANY is a duly organized business corporation under the laws of the State of Maine and that the date of incorporation is July 20, 1905.

I further certify that on:

July 20, 1905	ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION were filed.
February 22, 1907	AMENDMENT was filed.
August 27, 1908	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
March 24, 1909	AMENDMENT was filed.
July 24, 1909	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
January 25, 1910	AMENDMENT was filed.
January 10, 1911	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
March 30, 1911	AMENDMENT was filed.
September 06, 1911	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
February 03, 1912	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
March 25, 1913	AMENDMENT was filed.
November 17, 1915	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
June 08, 1916	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
July 14, 1920	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
November 07, 1923	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
August 11, 1925	CHANGE IN NUMBER AND/OR EXISTENCE OF DIRECTORS was filed.
August 11, 1925	CHANGE IN NUMBER AND/OR EXISTENCE OF DIRECTORS was filed.
August 17, 1927	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
April 07, 1930	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
December 10, 1931	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
April 02, 1934	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
October 09, 1935	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
August 18, 1938	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
October 10, 1940	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
December 03, 1942	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
December 03, 1942	MERGER was filed.
April 12, 1946	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
May 23, 1946	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
May 15, 1952	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
May 12, 1954	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
May 11, 1955	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.
May 14, 1958	CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.

<i>November 21, 1963</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>October 18, 1974</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>October 21, 1974</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>November 18, 1974</i>	<i>STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SERIES OF SHARES was filed.</i>
<i>May 05, 1976</i>	<i>CHANGE OF REGISTERED OFFICE was filed.</i>
<i>June 30, 1976</i>	<i>MERGER was filed.</i>
<i>May 23, 1977</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>November 29, 1977</i>	<i>STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SERIES OF SHARES was filed.</i>
<i>May 19, 1978</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>May 19, 1980</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>July 24, 1980</i>	<i>STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SERIES OF SHARES was filed.</i>
<i>December 14, 1981</i>	<i>MERGER was filed.</i>
<i>May 23, 1983</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>May 24, 1983</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>November 22, 1983</i>	<i>STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SERIES OF SHARES was filed.</i>
<i>November 21, 1984</i>	<i>CHANGE OF CLERK was filed.</i>
<i>June 25, 1987</i>	<i>CHANGE IN NUMBER AND/OR EXISTENCE OF DIRECTORS was filed.</i>
<i>June 25, 1987</i>	<i>AMENDMENT was filed.</i>
<i>May 24, 1990</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>August 14, 1990</i>	<i>STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SERIES OF SHARES was filed.</i>
<i>June 05, 1991</i>	<i>AMENDMENT was filed.</i>
<i>June 05, 1991</i>	<i>CHANGE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK was filed.</i>
<i>August 12, 1992</i>	<i>STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SERIES OF SHARES was filed.</i>
<i>August 20, 1992</i>	<i>STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SERIES OF SHARES was filed.</i>
<i>May 28, 1996</i>	<i>CHANGE OF CLERK AND REGISTERED OFFICE was filed.</i>
<i>August 09, 1996</i>	<i>ASSUMED NAME was filed.</i>
<i>February 11, 1998</i>	<i>ASSUMED NAME was filed.</i>
<i>July 09, 1998</i>	<i>ASSUMED NAME was filed.</i>
<i>August 10, 1998</i>	<i>CANCELLATION/TERMINATION OF ASSUMED NAME was filed.</i>
<i>August 21, 1998</i>	<i>MERGER was filed.</i>
<i>September 15, 1998</i>	<i>CANCELLATION/TERMINATION OF ASSUMED NAME was filed.</i>
<i>September 17, 1998</i>	<i>CANCELLATION/TERMINATION OF ASSUMED NAME was filed.</i>
<i>September 01, 2000</i>	<i>CHANGE IN NUMBER AND/OR EXISTENCE OF DIRECTORS was filed.</i>
<i>February 02, 2001</i>	<i>CHANGE OF CLERK was filed.</i>
<i>December 23, 2005</i>	<i>ARTICLES OF MERGER OR SHARE EXCHANGE were filed.</i>
<i>December 23, 2005</i>	<i>ARTICLES OF MERGER OR SHARE EXCHANGE were filed.</i>
<i>April 07, 2008</i>	<i>CHANGE OF CLERK was filed.</i>
<i>May 20, 2010</i>	<i>AMENDMENT was filed.</i>
<i>February 24, 2012</i>	<i>RESTATEMENT was filed.</i>
<i>February 20, 2018</i>	<i>CHANGE OF CLERK was filed.</i>

No further amendments have been filed to date.

I further certify that said business corporation has filed annual reports due to this Department, and that no action is now pending by or on behalf of the State of Maine to forfeit the charter and that according to the records in the Department of the Secretary of State, said corporation is a legally existing business corporation in good standing under the laws of the State of Maine at the present time.



In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State of Maine to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at Augusta, Maine, this seventh day of November 2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matthew Dunlap", is written over a horizontal line.

Matthew Dunlap
Secretary of State



February 7, 2020

**Re: Central Maine Power Company New England Clean Energy Connect
(NECEC) Project Letter of Commitment to Fund**

To Whom It May Concern:

Below, please find information concerning the cost of the NECEC project and CMP's financial strength, access to capital, and commitment to fund the Project.

Project Costs: The Project costs are expected to be \$950 million.

Financial Strength: CMP is a regulated electric transmission and distribution utility serving approximately 620,000 customers in central, western, and southern Maine. CMP's transmission services are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and its distribution services are regulated by the Maine Public Utilities Commission. As of December 31, 2019 CMP had total assets of \$4.7 billion, net in-service property, plant, and equipment valued at \$3.3 billion, cash on hand of \$15 million, and a long-term capital base consisting of \$2.0 billion of shareholders' equity and \$1.2 billion of long-term debt. CMP carries investment grade ratings of A / A2 / A- from Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, respectively.

Access to Long-term Capital and Liquidity: Since 2009 CMP has accessed debt capital markets to raise over \$1 billion in long-term debt capital as part of the funding for the \$1.4 billion Maine Power Reliability Program ("MPRP") and to support its other distribution and transmission activities. During the period when MPRP was under construction, CMP received \$200 million in equity capital contributions from its parent company, Avangrid, Inc. In addition to the cash on hand at December 31, 2019, CMP can meet its liquidity needs through agreements to borrow from Avangrid, Avangrid's utility subsidiaries, and from a bank-provided, committed credit facility under which CMP's limit is \$400 million.

Funds Committed to the Project: The CMP board of directors has approved the NECEC, thereby committing the funding necessary to complete the development, permitting and construction of the Project. CMP plans to finance the full cost of the Project through the use of short- and long-term debt financing and equity funding through retained earnings and capital contributions from CMP's parent, Avangrid, Inc.,



CENTRAL MAINE POWER

with the goal of maintaining CMP's existing capital structure (i.e., 42% debt and 58% equity). Specific sources of the debt financing for the Project will include the short-term credit facility discussed above as well the issuance of long-term debt through the investment grade capital markets.

We hope this information meets your needs. Please call me at (207) 629-1280 if you have any questions concerning this letter.

Sincerely,

Howard Coon
Vice President & Treasurer
Avangrid



CREATE AMAZING.