



January 30, 2019

Mr. James R. Beyer  
Maine Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Land Resources Regulation  
106 Hogan Road  
Bangor, ME 04401

**RE: New England Clean Energy Connect Project, L-27625-26-A-N  
Revisions to Exhibits 10-1 and 10-2 of the Site Law Application  
Revisions to Attachment E and F of CMP's December 7, 2018 Submittal  
Basic Visual Impact Form Summary Table**

Dear Mr. Beyer:

Central Maine Power Company (CMP) is pleased to provide the following materials associated with its Site Location of Development application for the New England Clean Energy Connect Project:

**Revisions to Exhibit 10-1 and 10-2 (Construction Vegetation Clearing Plan and Post-Construction Vegetation Management Plan):** CMP has revised these exhibits to incorporate 100 foot buffers on perennial streams on Segment 1, all coldwater fisheries, waterbodies containing special concern, threatened, and/or endangered species, and Outstanding River Segments; and 75 foot buffers on all other streams. In addition, CMP has included requirements for tapered vegetation management areas to minimize the visual impact from the summit of Coburn Mountain in Upper Enchanted Township and from Rock Pond in T5 R6 BKP WKR.

**Revisions to Attachment E and F of CMP's December 7, 2018 Submittal:** CMP has revised Attachment E to include the analysis of additional waterbodies requested on December 12, 2018: Moose River, Bradstreet Twp; Little Wilson Hill Pond and Tobey Pond, Johnson Mtn Twp; Androscoggin Lake, Leeds; Lake Auburn, Auburn; and a campsite on Whipple Stream in T5 R7 BKP WKR. Attachment F: Scenic Resource Chart has been updated/corrected to reflect the level of analysis completed for each scenic resource.

**Leaf Off/Snow On Basic Visual Impact Assessment Rating Form Summary Table:** CMP has completed a Visual Impact Assessment Rating Form Summary Table for the additional photosimulations prepared for ten locations in leaf off/snow cover conditions. The table includes an evaluation of the view from Coburn Mountain with and without the proposed tapered vegetation management.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please give me a call at (207) 629-9717 or email [gerry.mirabile@cmpco.com](mailto:gerry.mirabile@cmpco.com).

Sincerely,



Gerry J. Mirabile  
Manager – Environmental Projects  
Environmental Permitting  
AVANGRID Networks, Inc.

Enclosures

cc: MDEP Service List; LUPC Service List  
File: New England Clean Energy Connect

**Exhibit 10-1 (Revised January 2019)**

**Exhibit 10-1**

**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 Management<sup>1</sup>. 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:

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<sup>1</sup> 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 Species<sup>1</sup>**

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 Law<sup>2</sup>.

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:

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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 SVPs crossed by the transmission line corridor. The SVP 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 SPVH**

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.

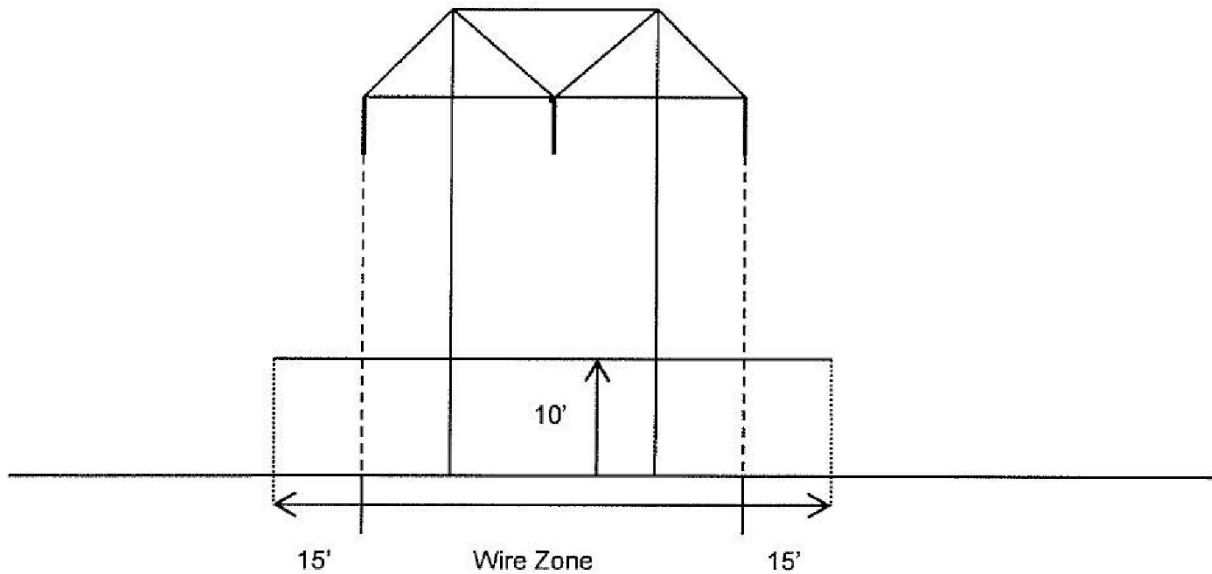
## **13.0 Personnel Training**

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.

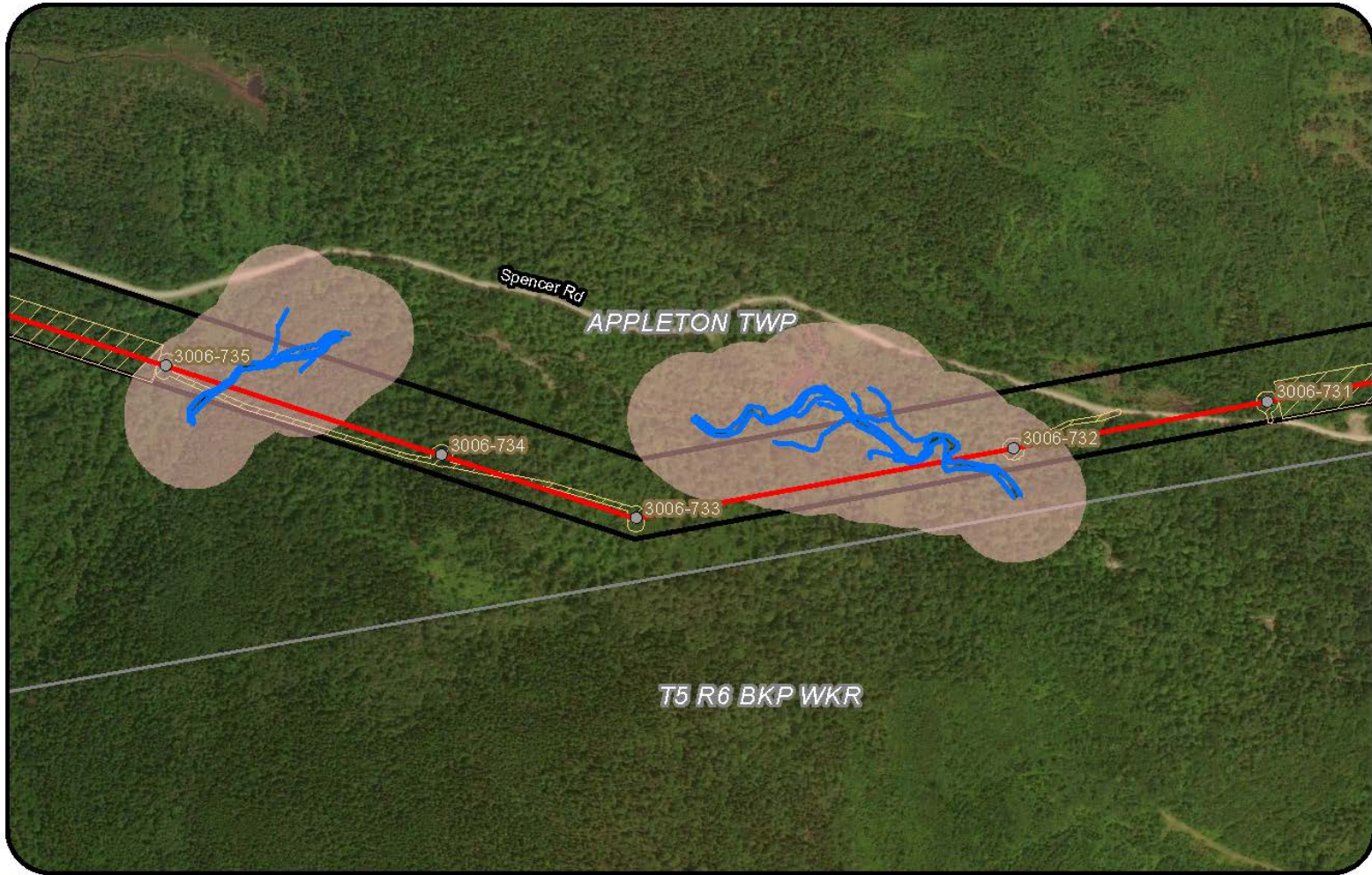
The training session will consist of a review of the buffers and restricted habitats, the respective vegetation clearing requirements and restrictions for each, and a review of how these areas and resources can be located in the field. Training will include familiarization with and use of GIS

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**

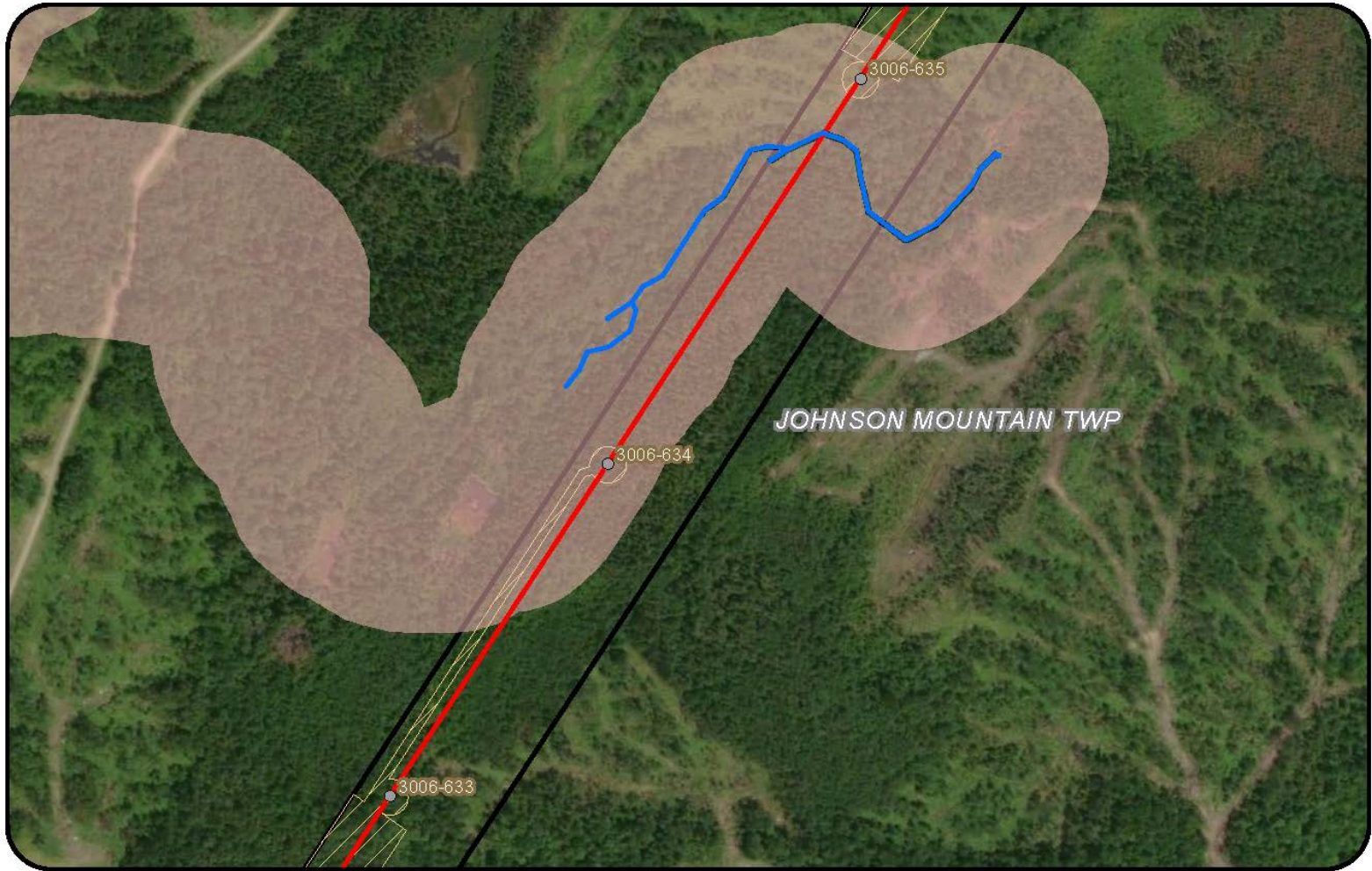
- CMP Ownership
- Project Centerline
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Gold Brook and Tributaries
- Conservation Management Area
- Clearing Limit

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
Figure 2  
Gold Brook Rare Species CMA

500 Feet

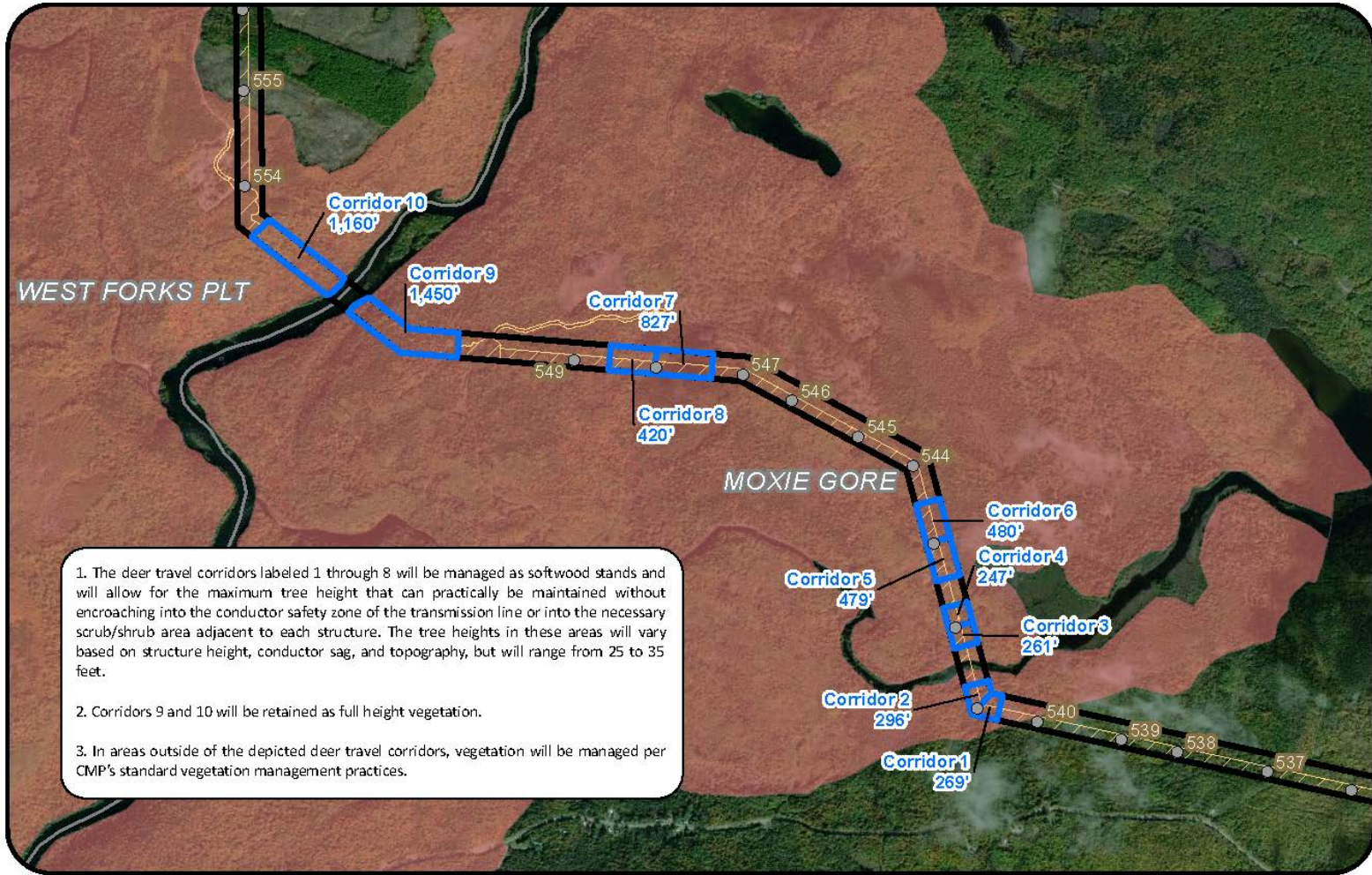


12/7/2018



<b>Legend</b>		 <b>New England Clean Energy Connect</b> Figure 3 Mountain Brook Rare Species CMA 300 Feet	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> CMP Ownership</li> <li> Project Centerline</li> <li> Proposed Structure</li> <li> Town Boundary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Mountain Brook and Tributaries</li> <li> Conservation Management Area</li> <li> Clearing Limit</li> </ul>		

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**

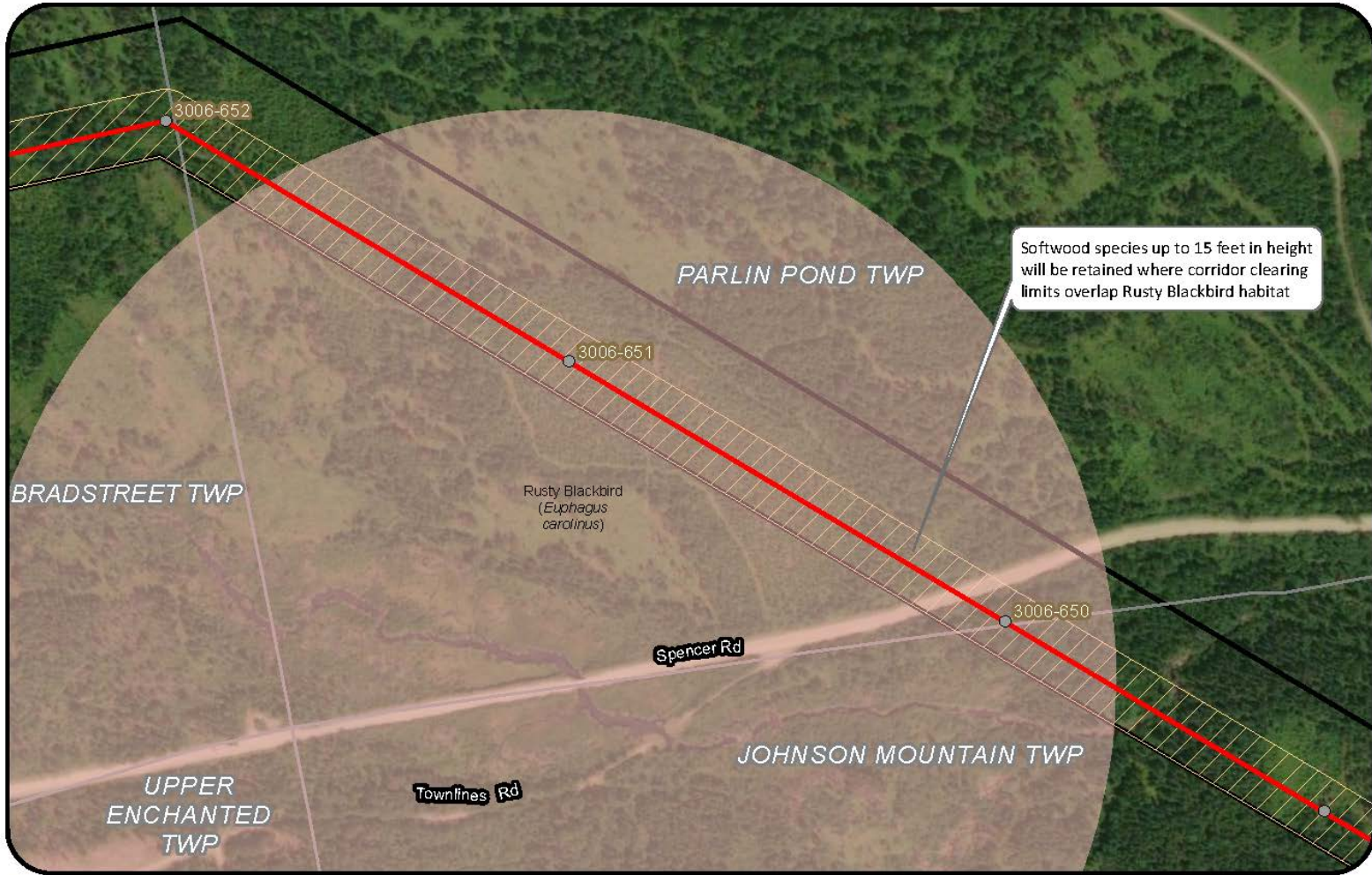
- CMP Ownership
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Clearing Limit
- Deer Travel Corridor
- Deer Wintering Area

**New England Clean Energy Connect**  
 Figure 4  
 Upper Kennebec Deer Travel Corridors  
 1,500 Feet



12/7/2018





**Legend**

- CMP Ownership
- 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 10-2 (Revised January 2019)**

## **Exhibit 10-2**

# **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 Management<sup>1</sup>. 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,

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<sup>1</sup> 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 Law<sup>2</sup>.

### ***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

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<sup>2</sup> 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 fishery<sup>3</sup> 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

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

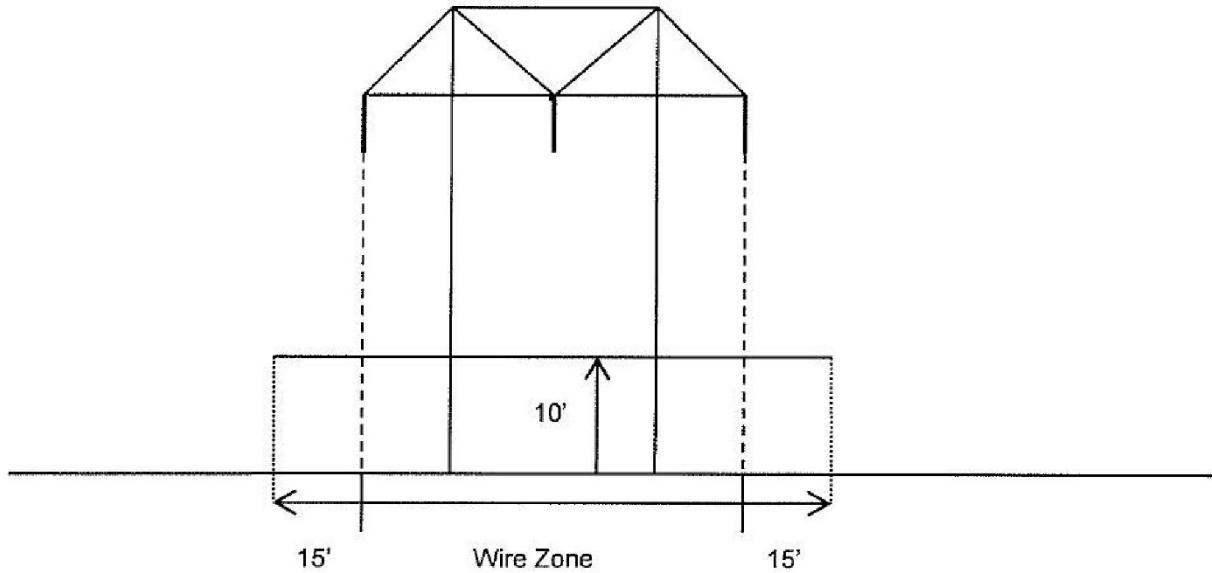
## **Maintenance Personnel Training**

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.

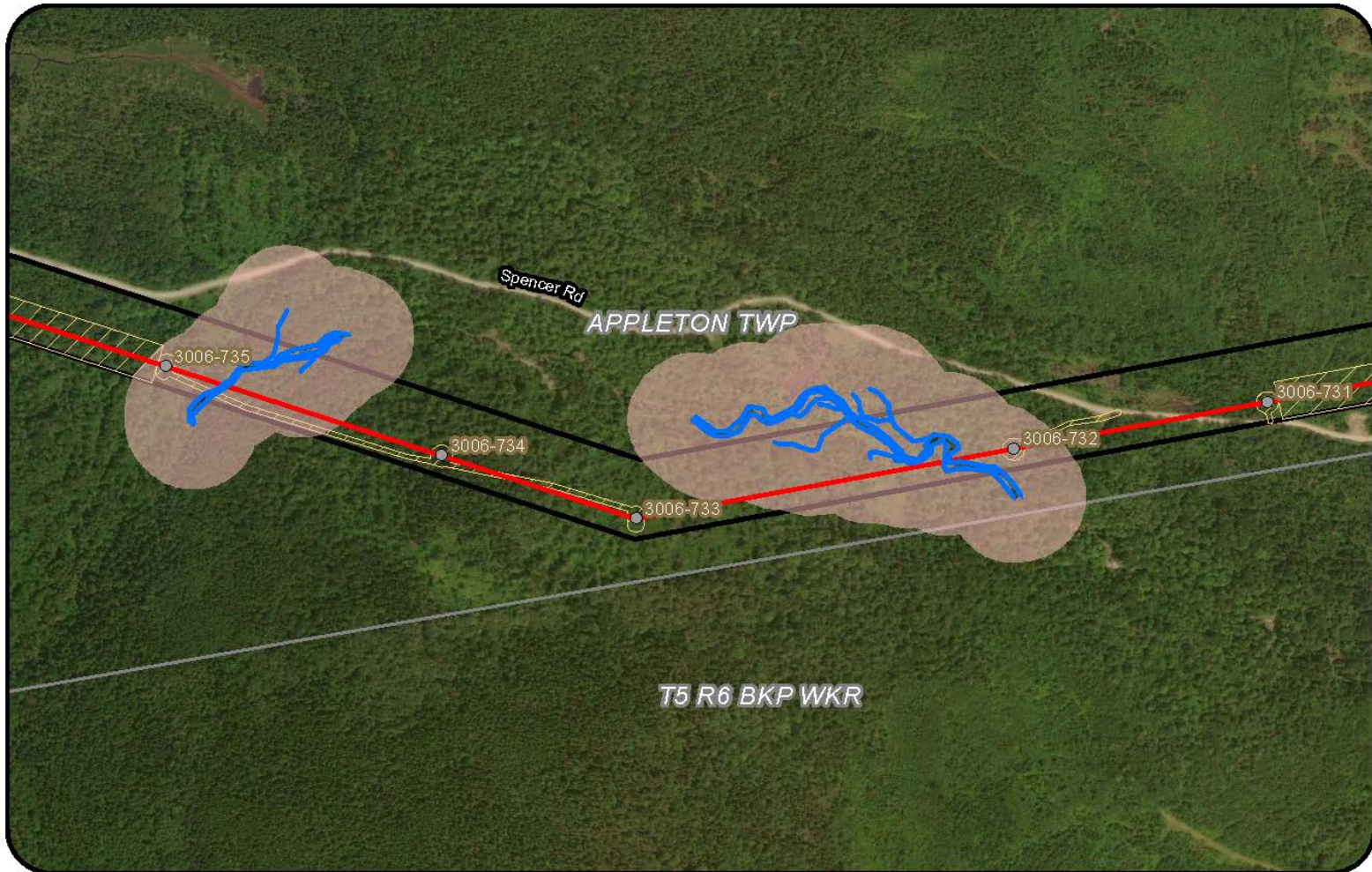
The training session will consist of a review of the buffers and restricted habitats, the respective maintenance requirements and restrictions for each, and a review of how these areas and resources can be located in the field. Training will include familiarization with and use of GIS information and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



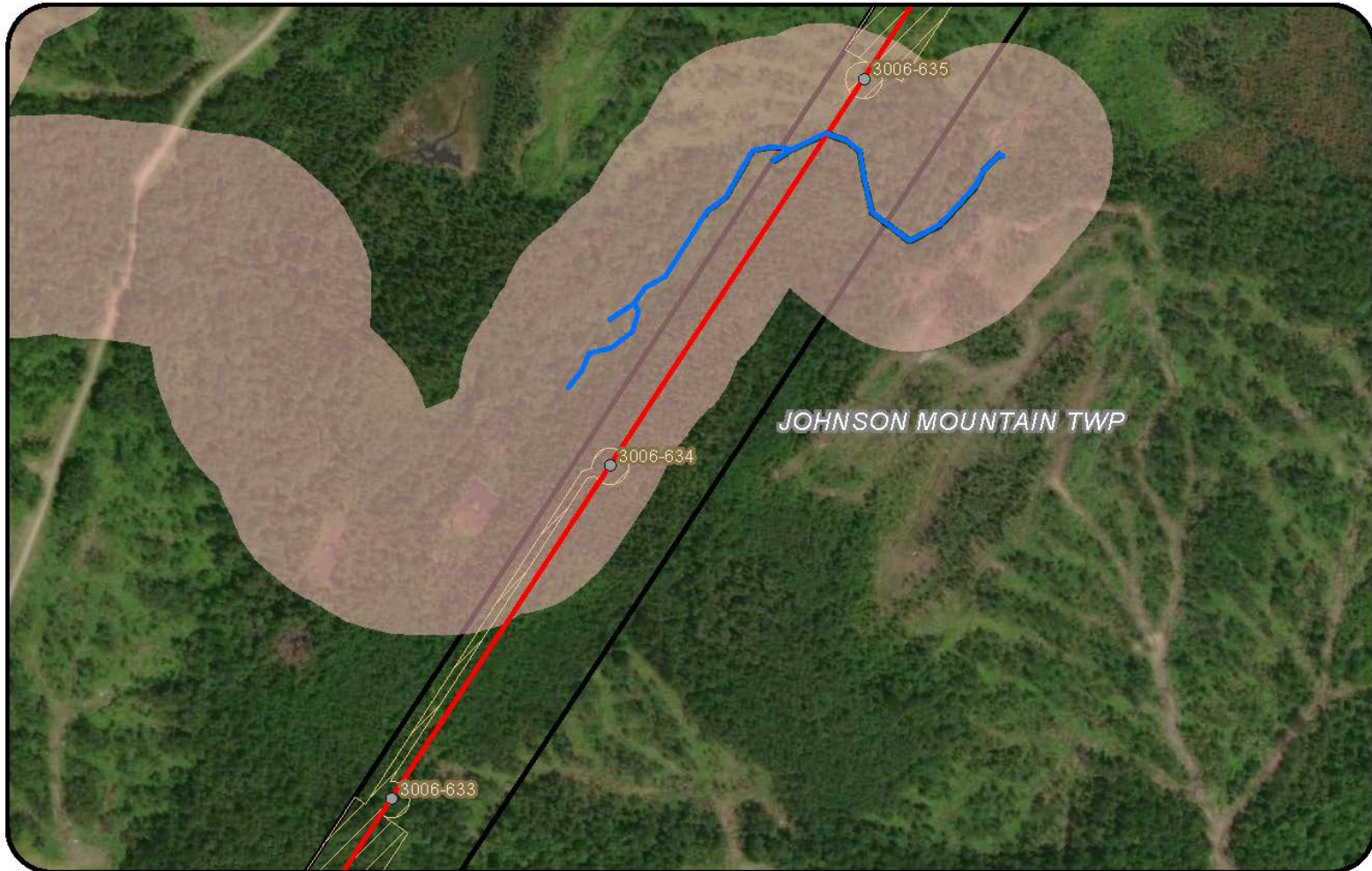
**Legend**

- 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



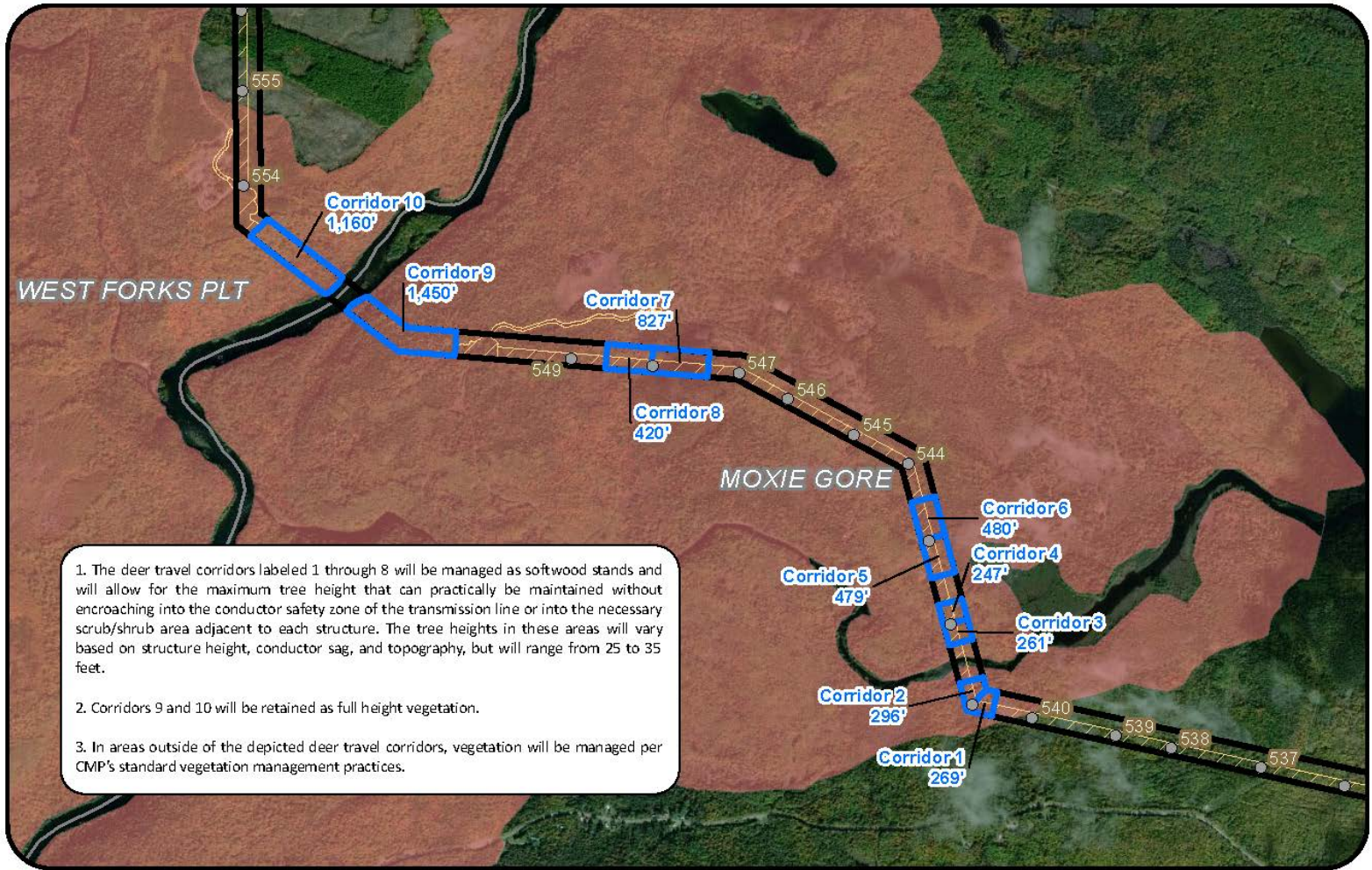
**Legend**

- 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



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.



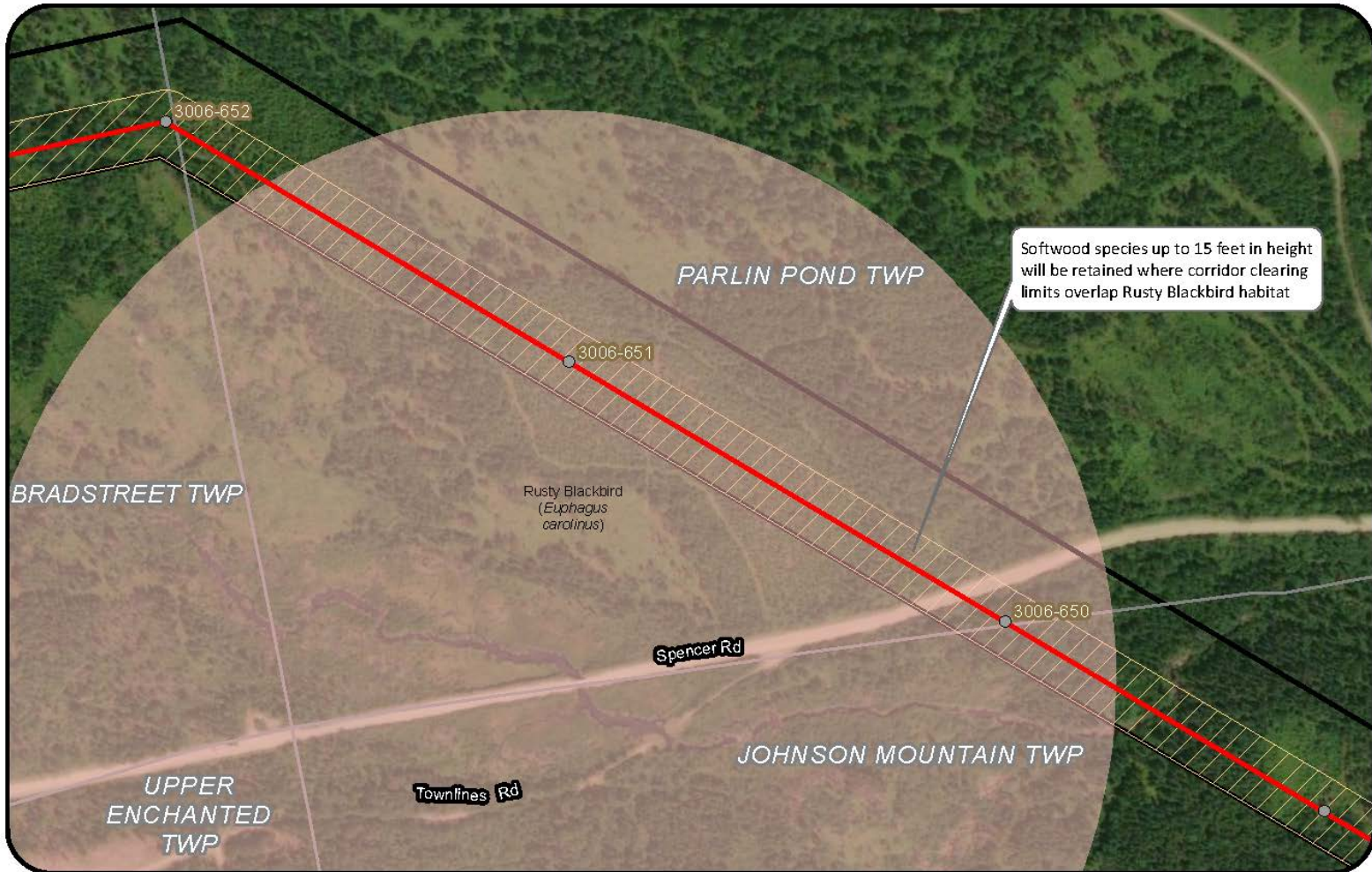
**Legend**

- 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**

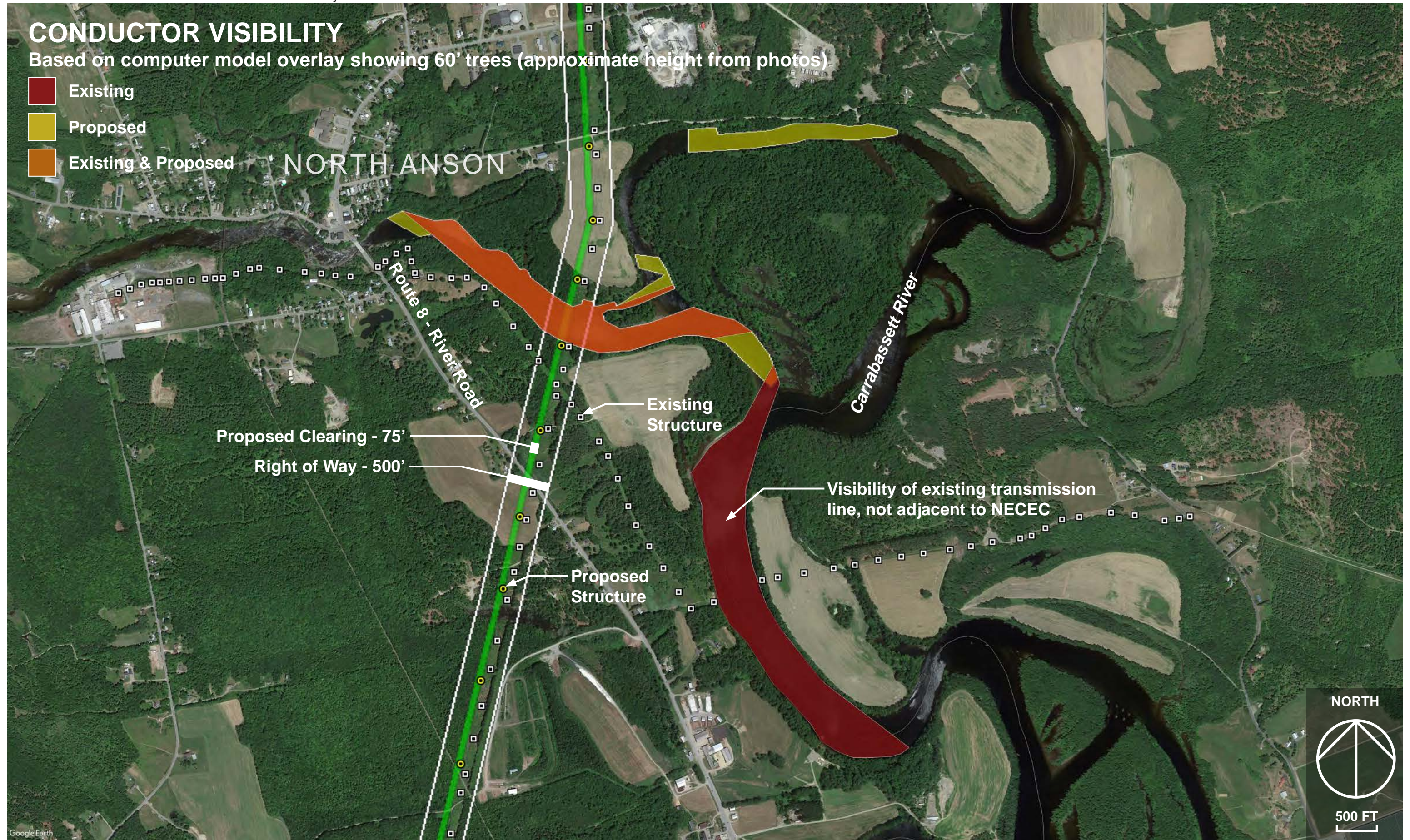
- CMP Ownership
- Project Centerline
- Proposed Structure
- Town Boundary
- Rusty Blackbird Habitat
- Clearing Limit

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

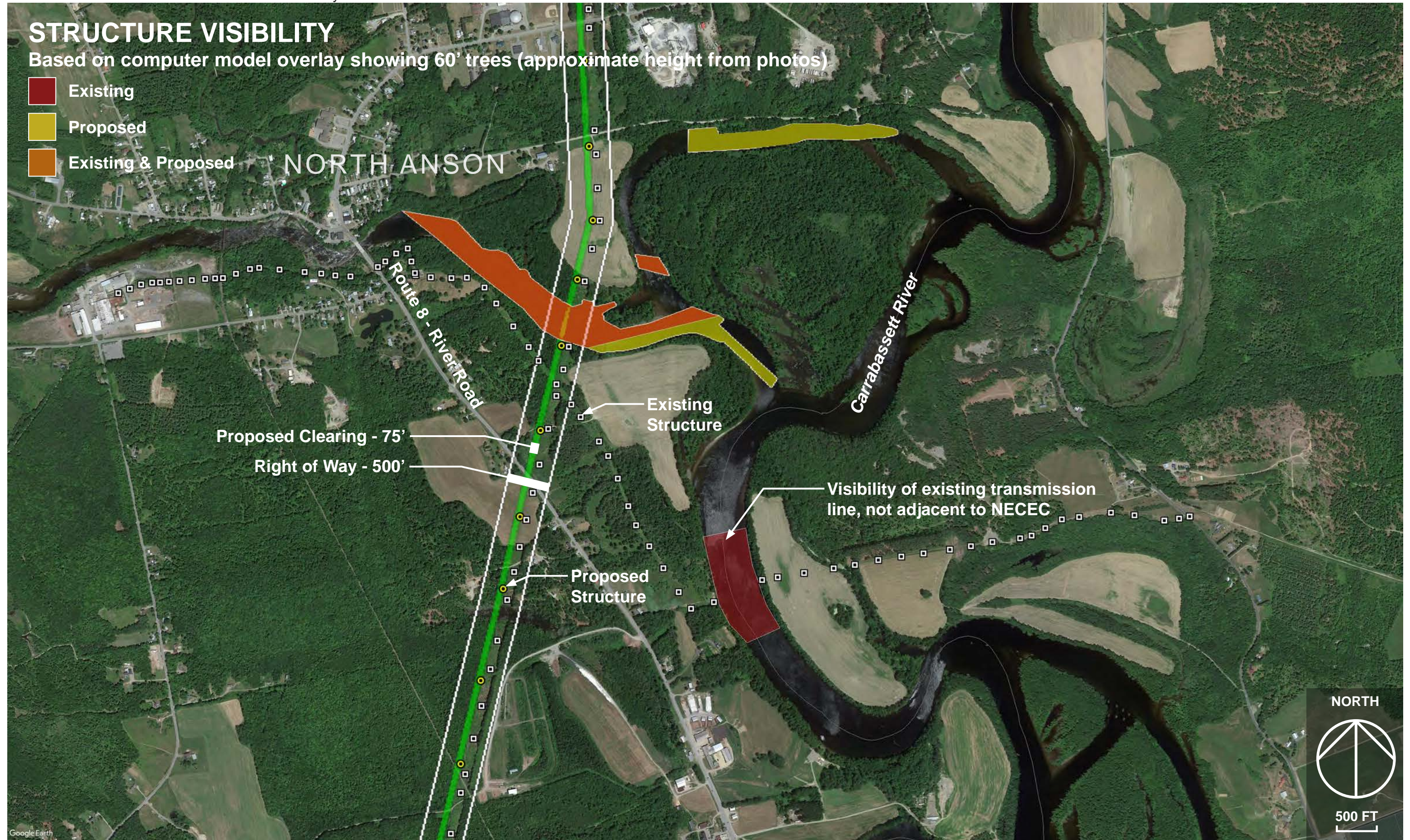


12/7/2018

**Attachment E**  
**Waterbody Visibility Analysis, Revised January 2019**  
**(Originally Submitted December 7, 2018)**

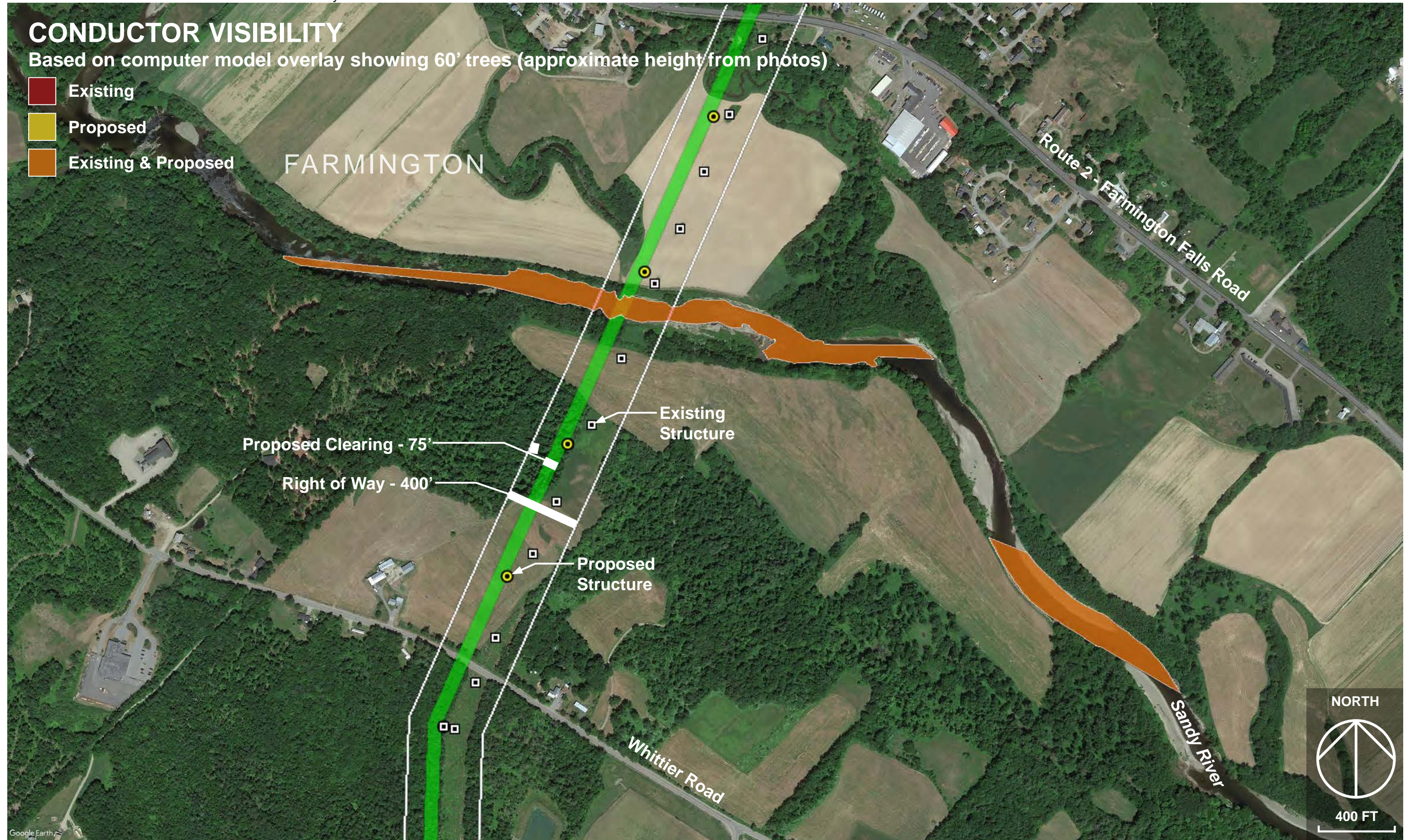


Carrabassett River, Anson & Madison

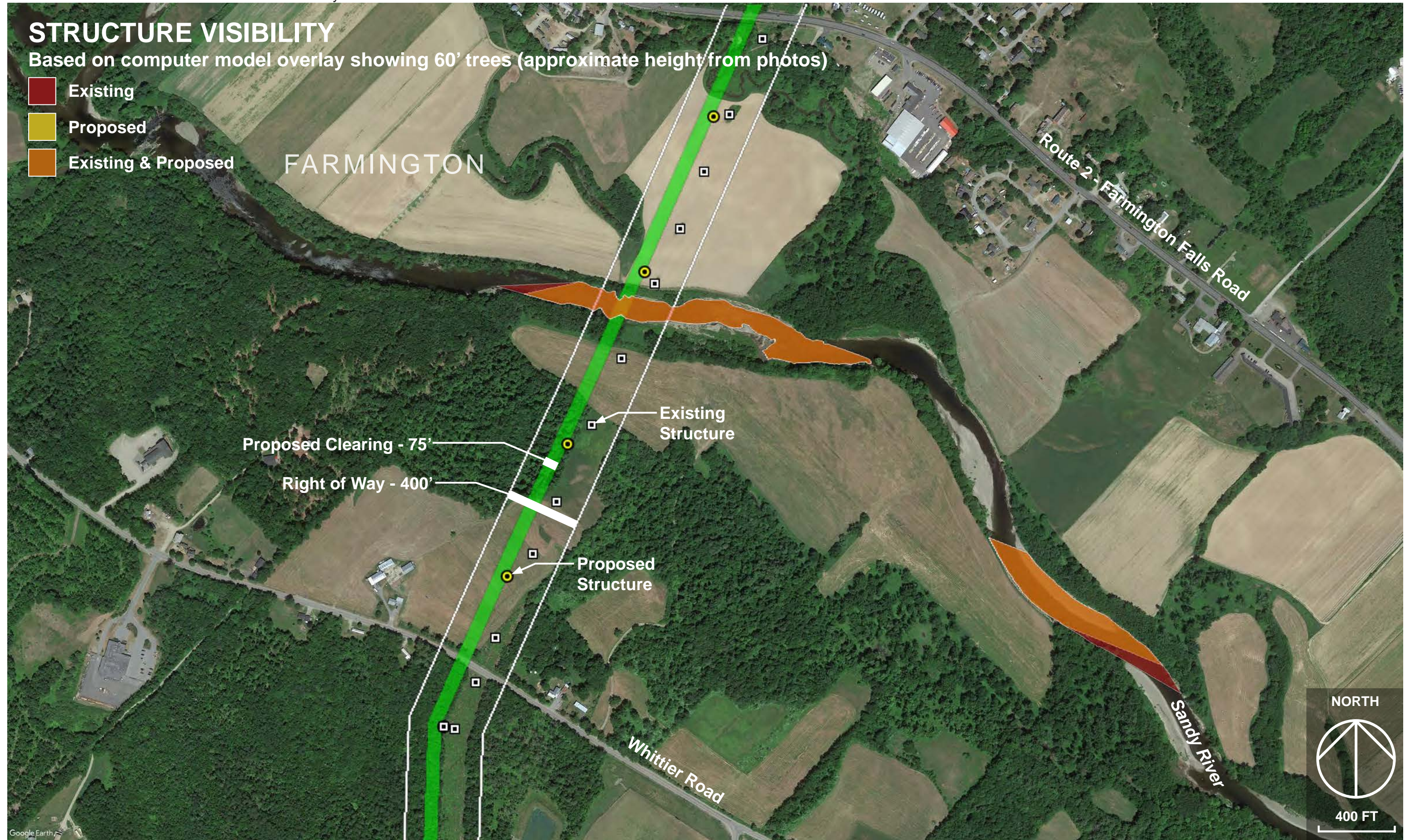


Carrabassett River, Anson & Madison





Sandy River, Farmington

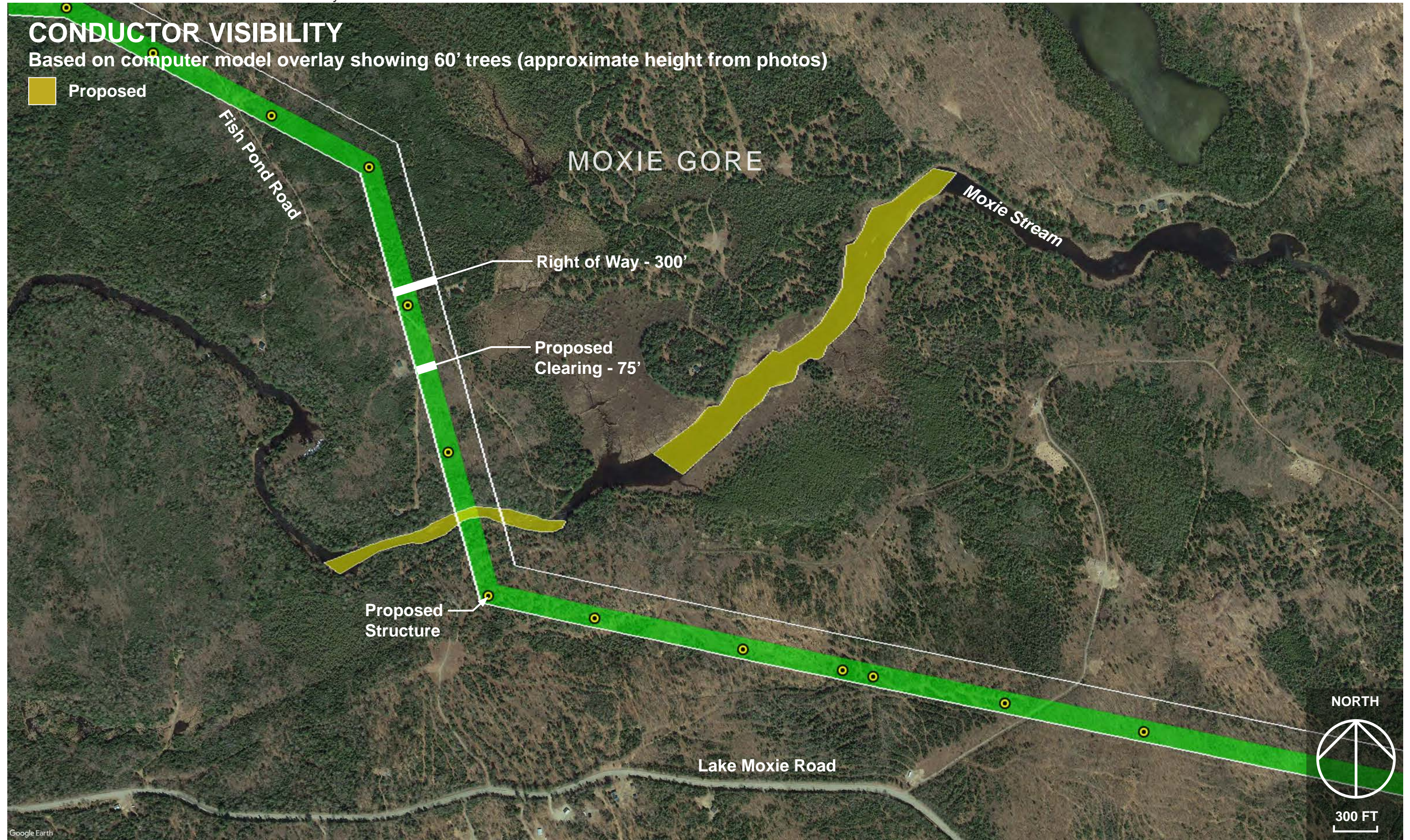


Sandy River, Farmington

# CONDUCTOR VISIBILITY

Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)

Proposed

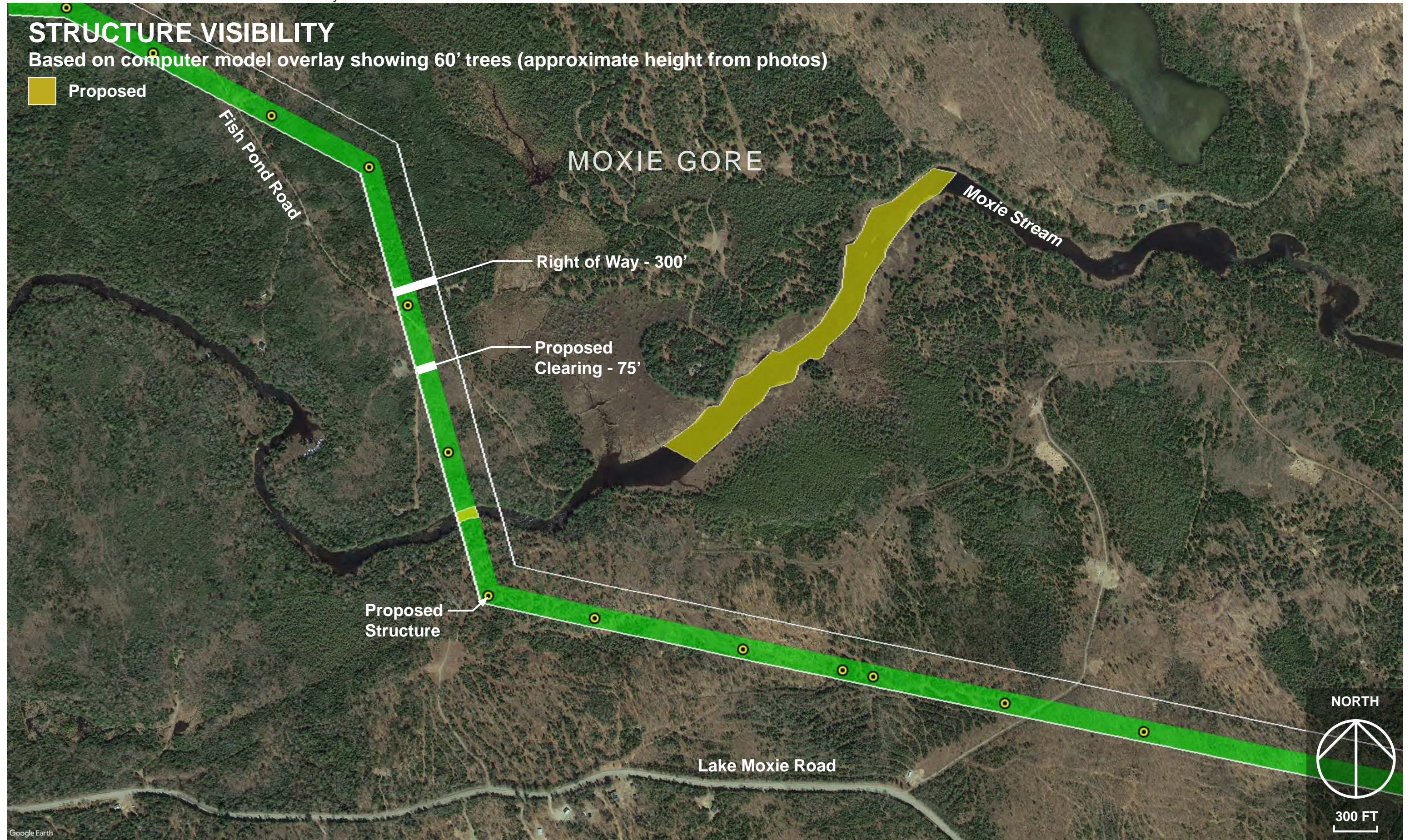


Moxie Stream, Moxie Gore

# STRUCTURE VISIBILITY

Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)


Proposed



Moxie Stream, Moxie Gore

# STRUCTURE & CONDUCTOR VISIBILITY

Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)

 Existing & Proposed

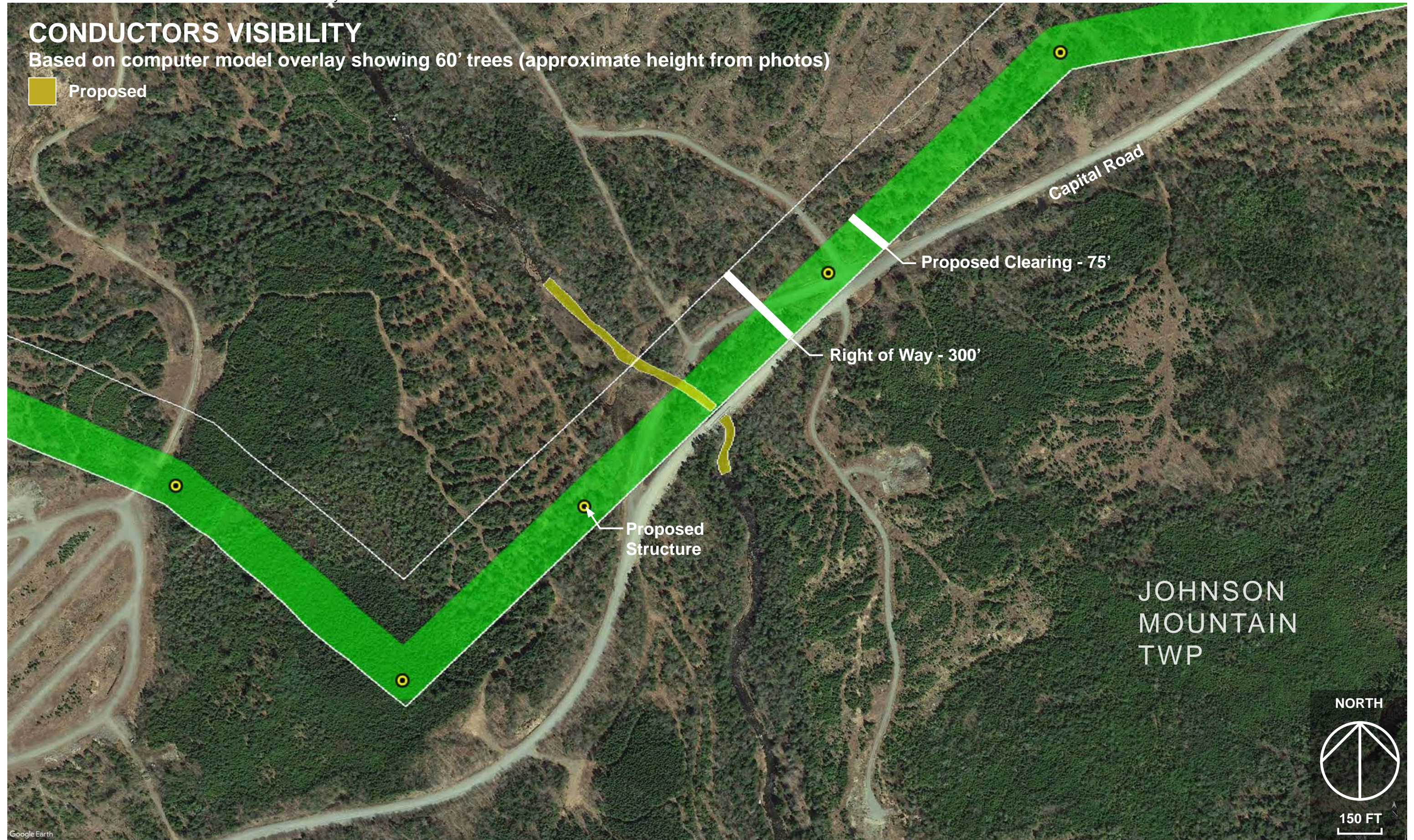


Sheepsfoot River, Windsor

# CONDUCTORS VISIBILITY

Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)

Proposed

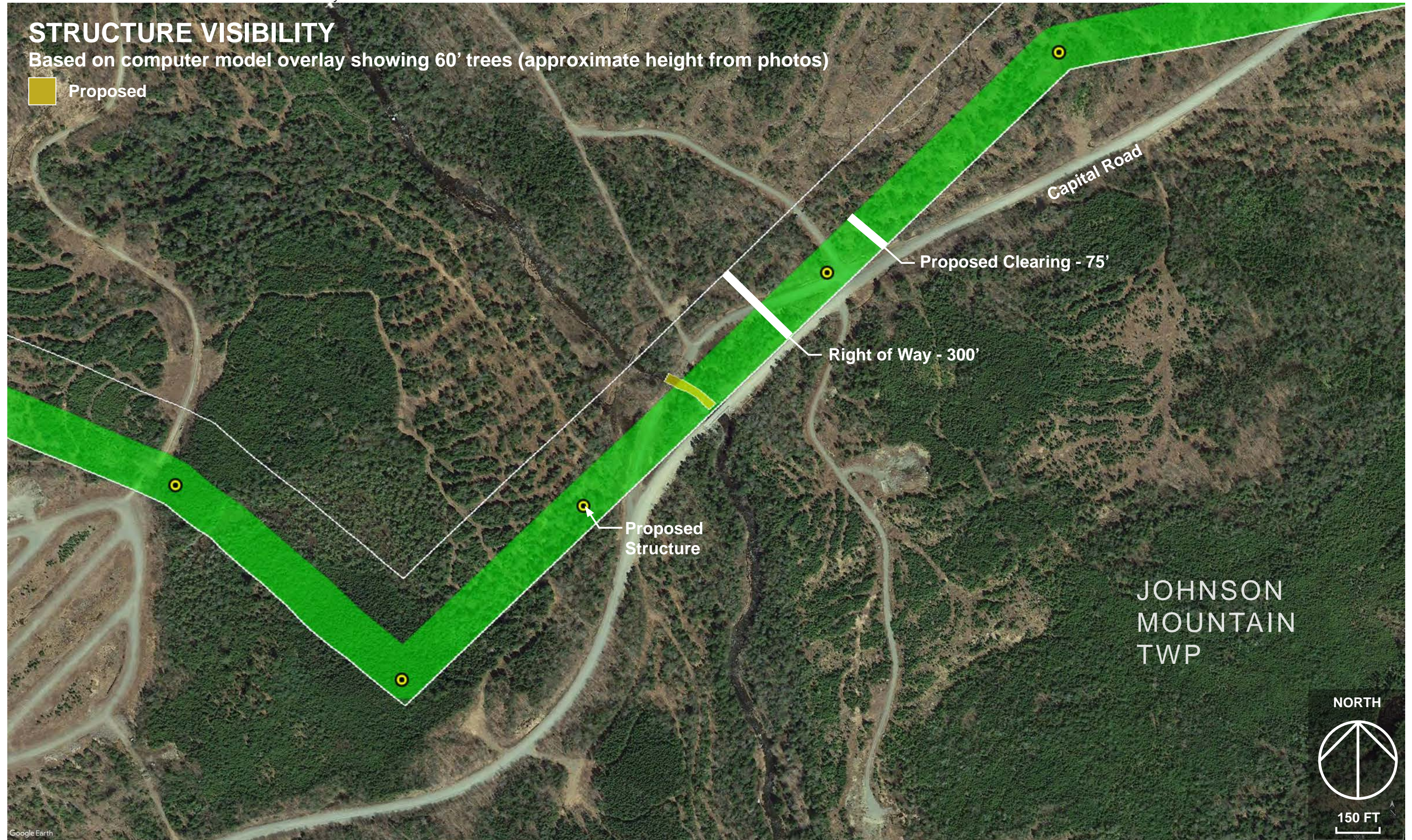


Cold Stream, Johnson Mountain Twp

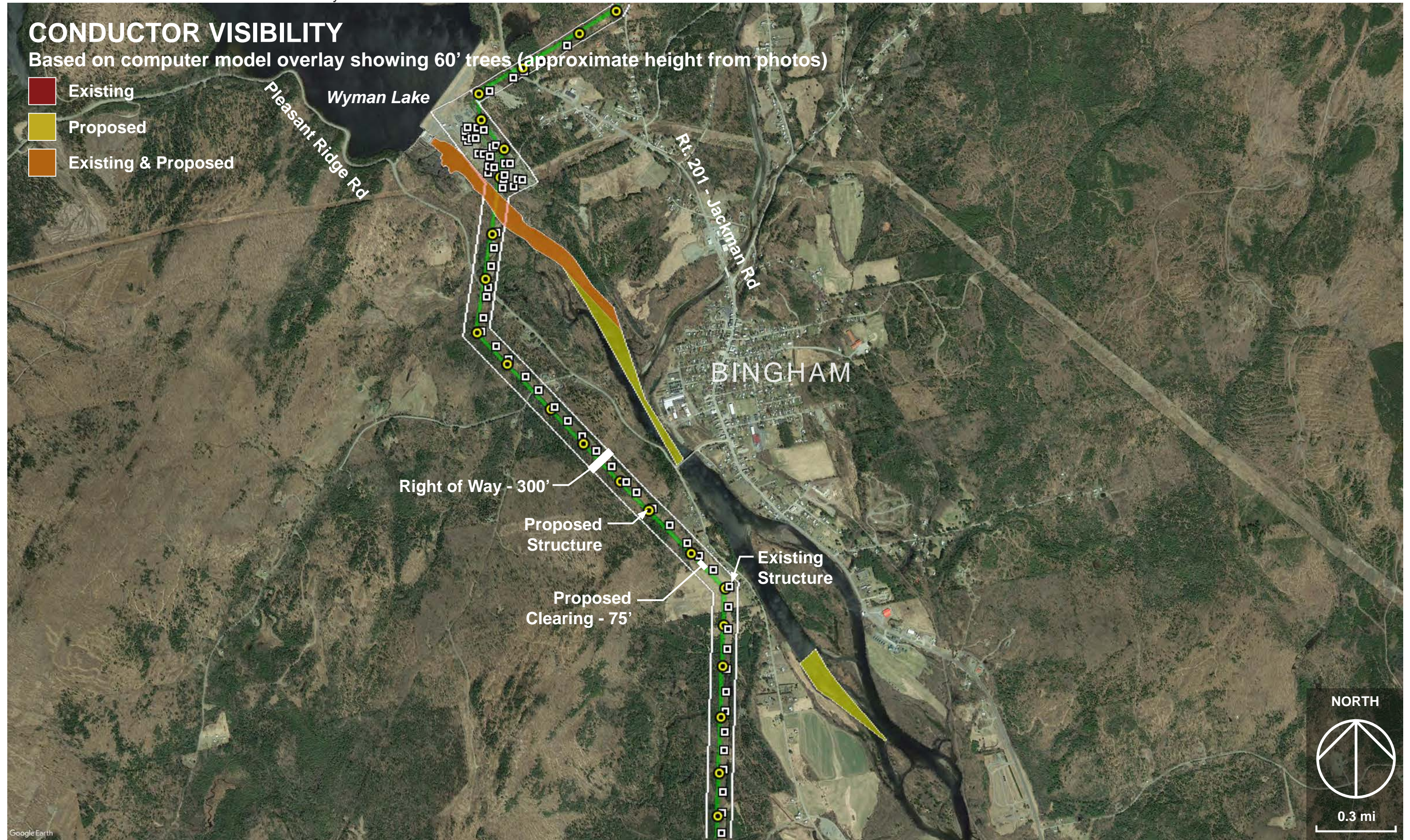
# STRUCTURE VISIBILITY

Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)

 Proposed

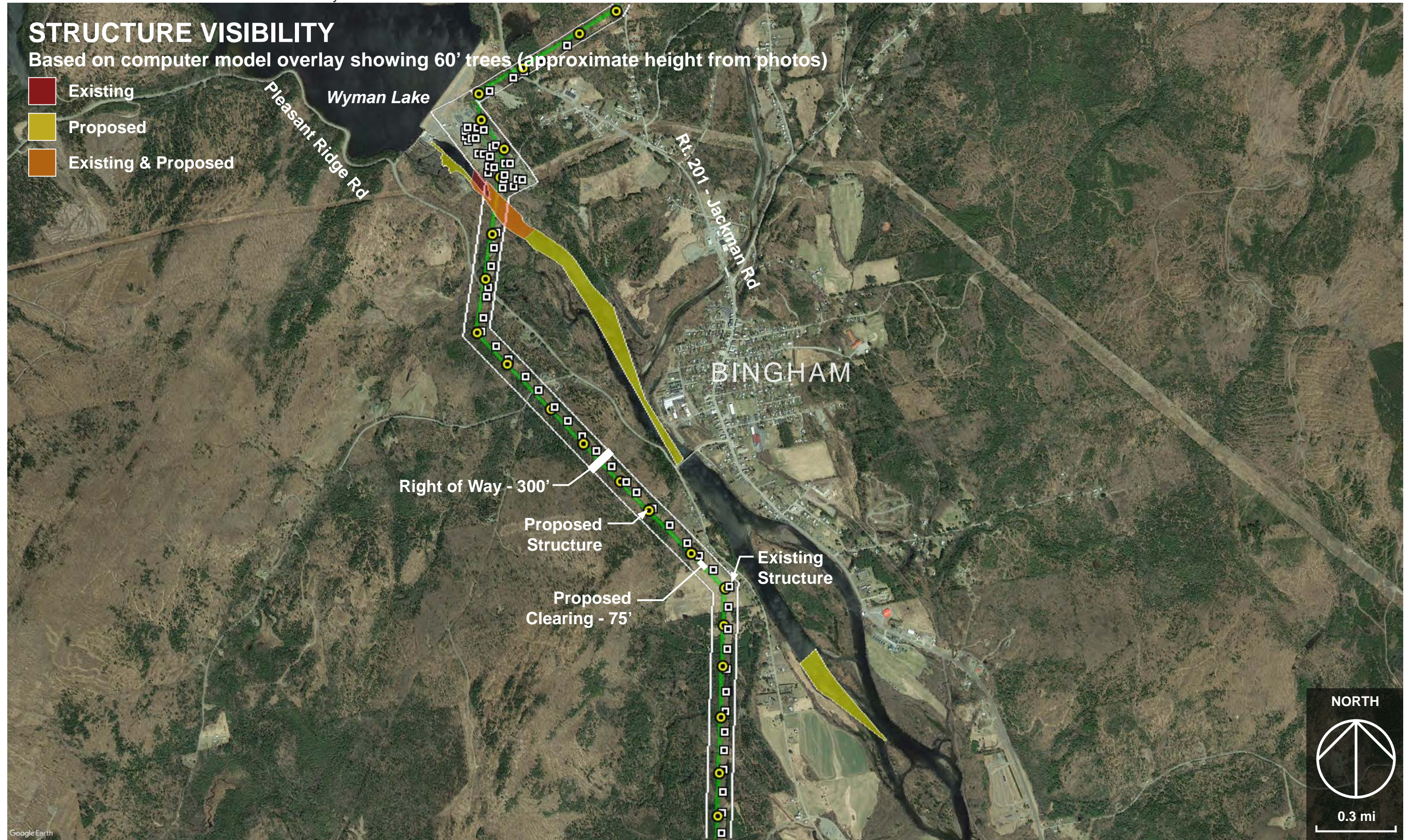


Cold Stream, Johnson Mountain Twp



Kennebec River, Concord Twp, Bingham & Moscow

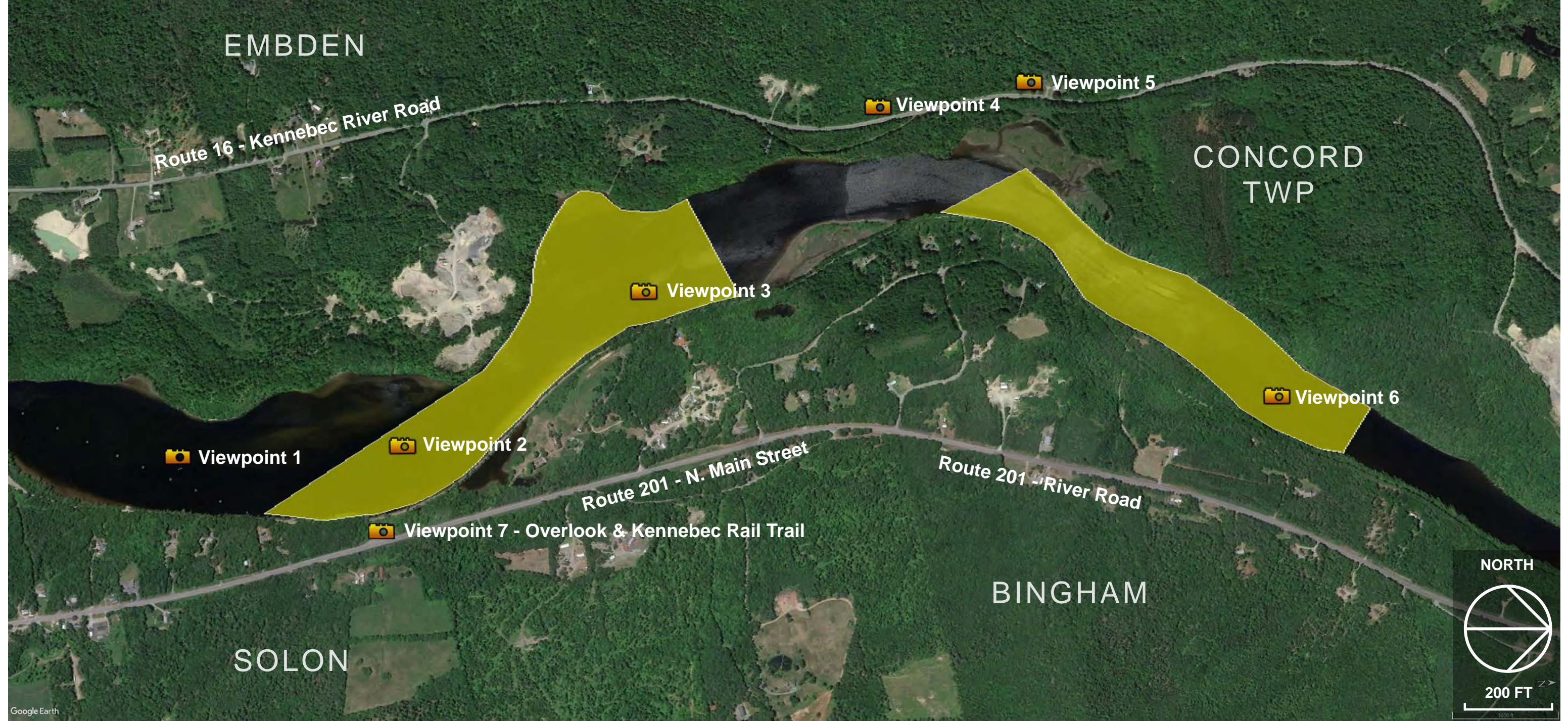
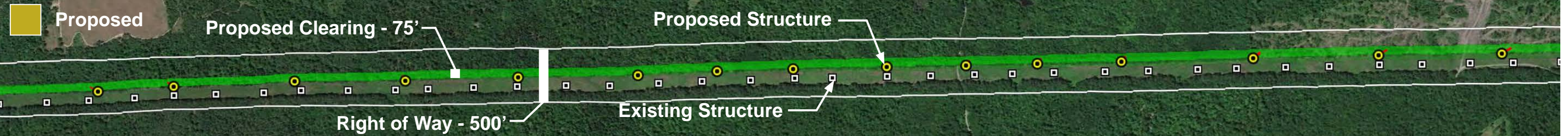




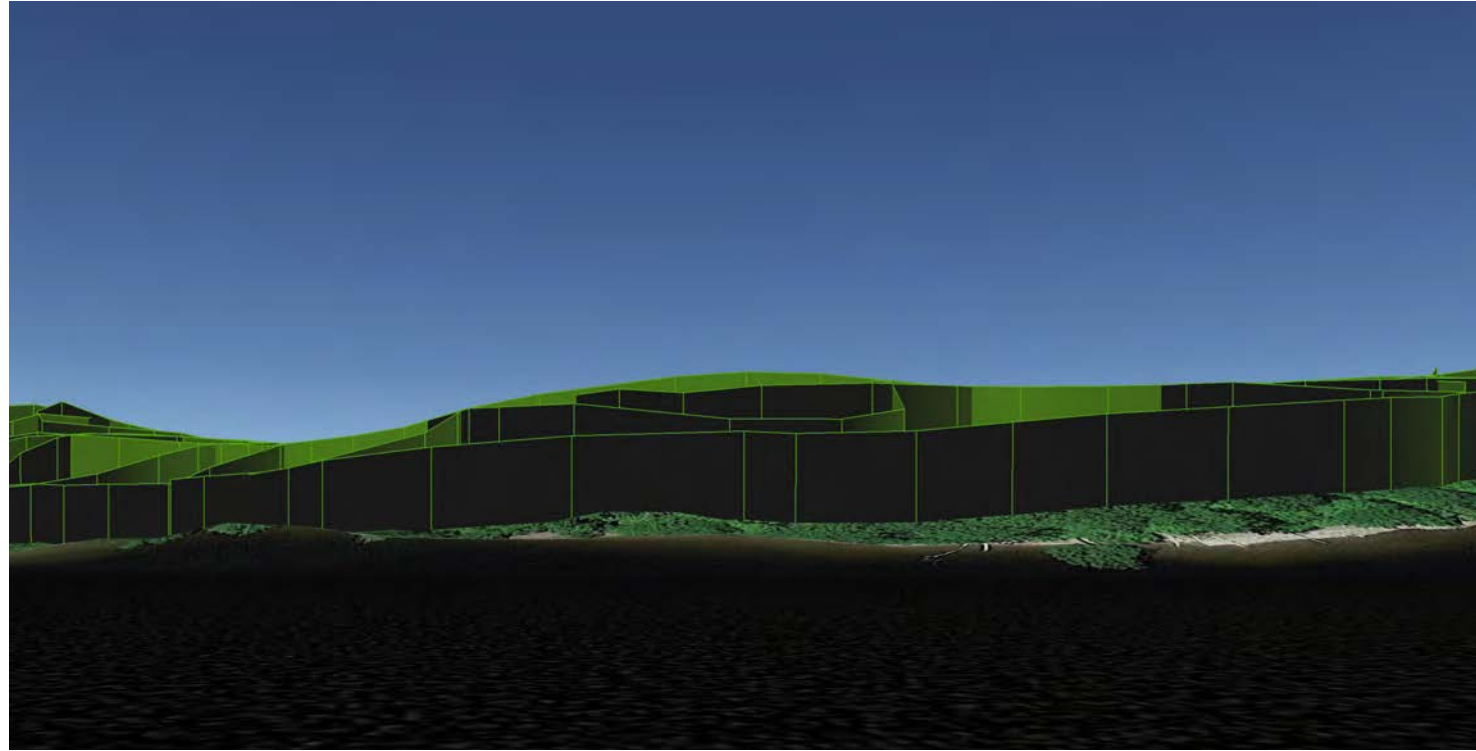
Kennebec River, Concord Twp, Bingham & Moscow

# CONDUCTORS & STRUCTURES VISIBILITY

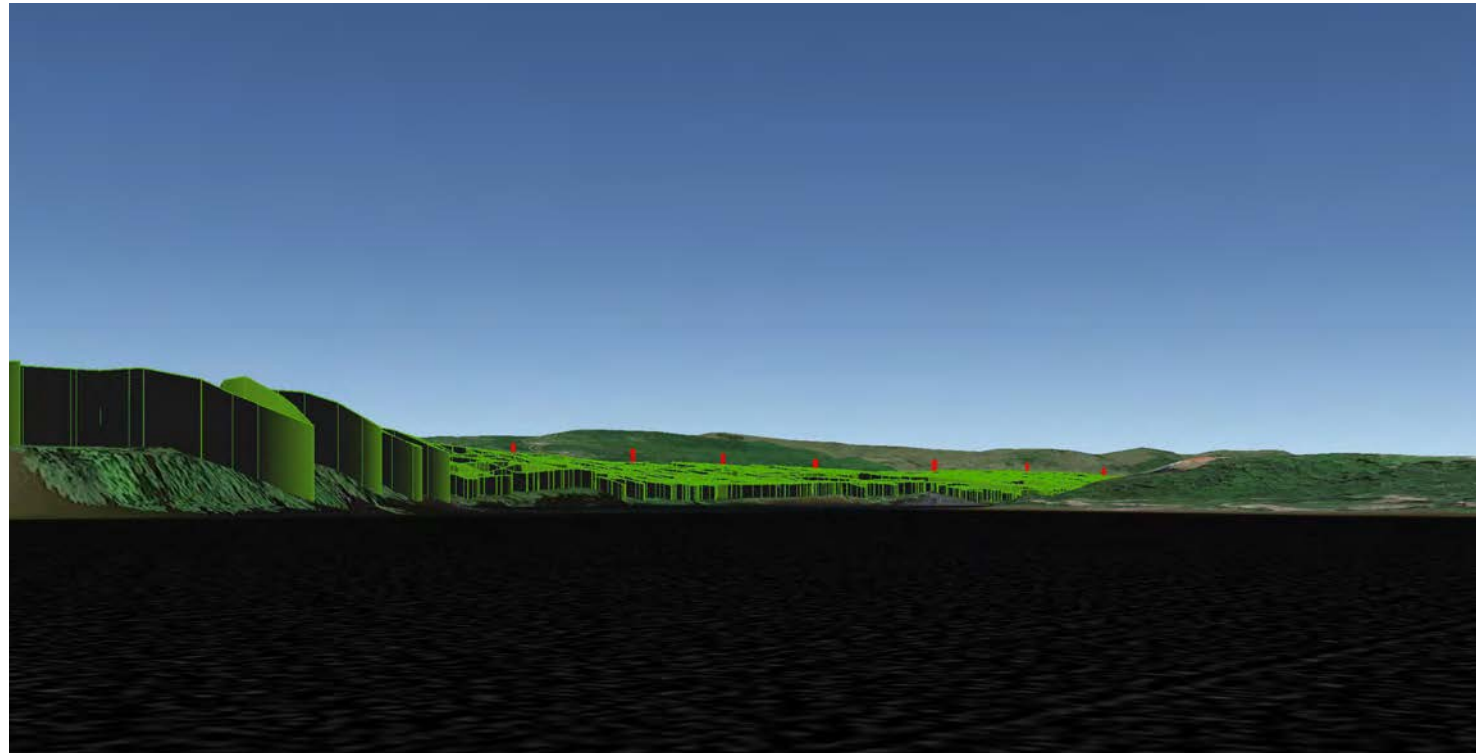
Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)



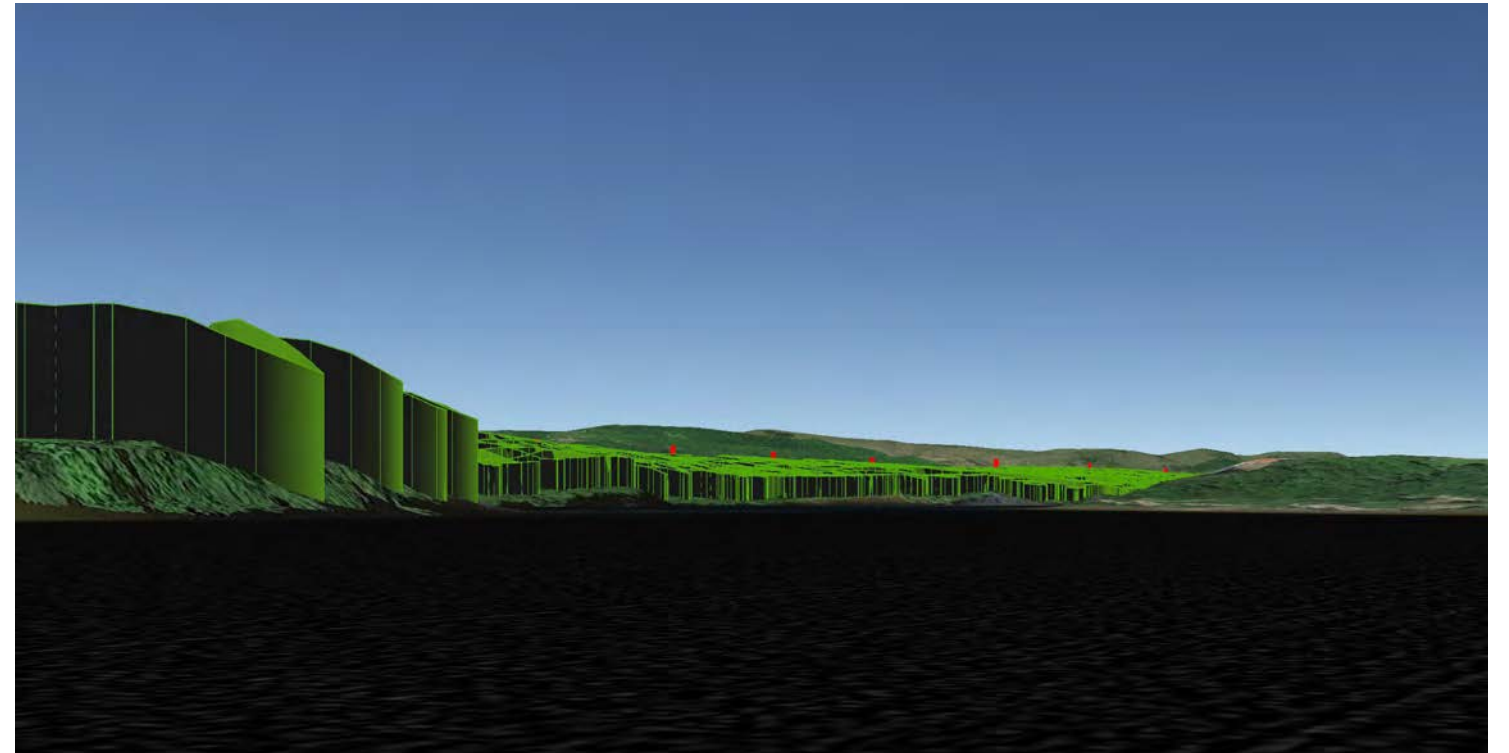
Kennebec River, Embden, Concord Twp, Solon & Bingham



**Viewpoint 1 (computer model)** - View looking west from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. No visibility.

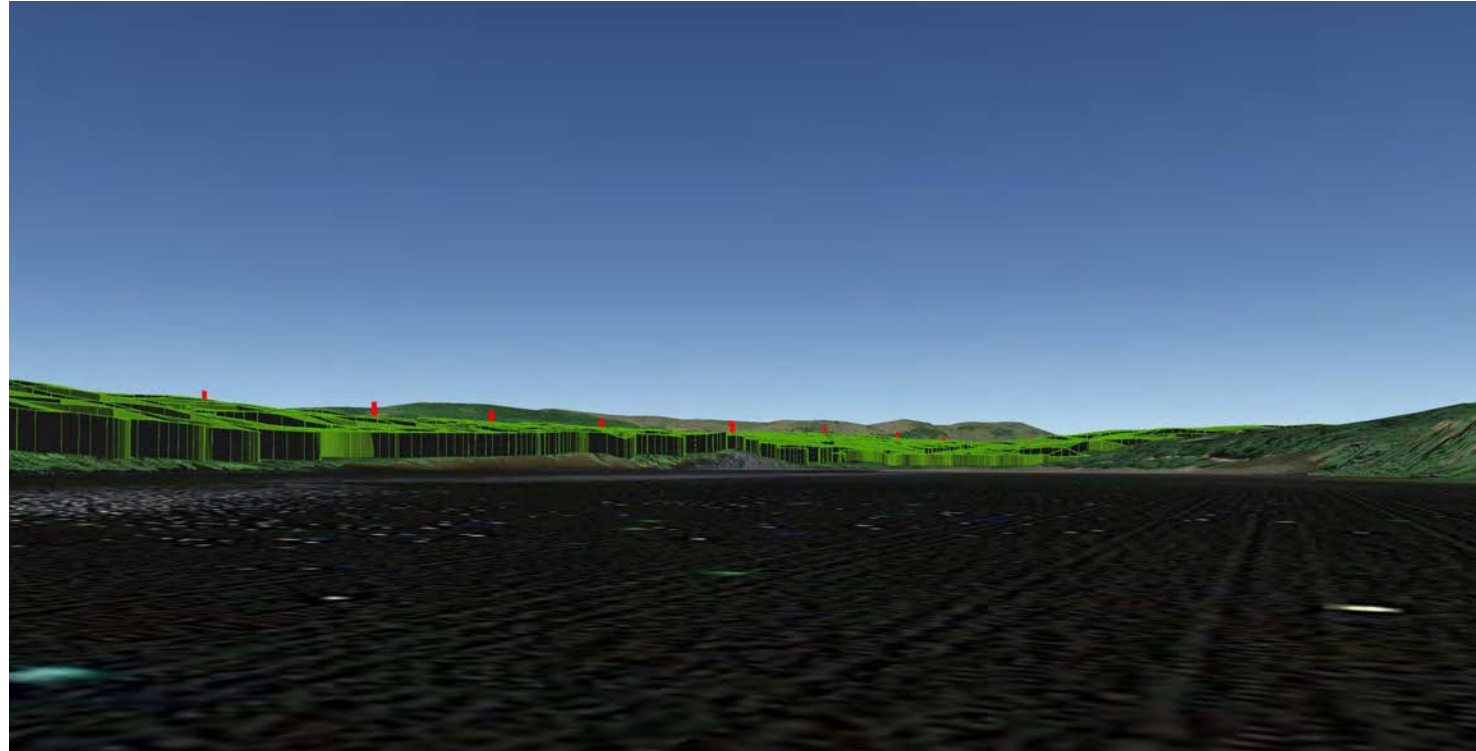


**Viewpoint 2 (computer model)** - View looking northwest from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. Possible visibility.

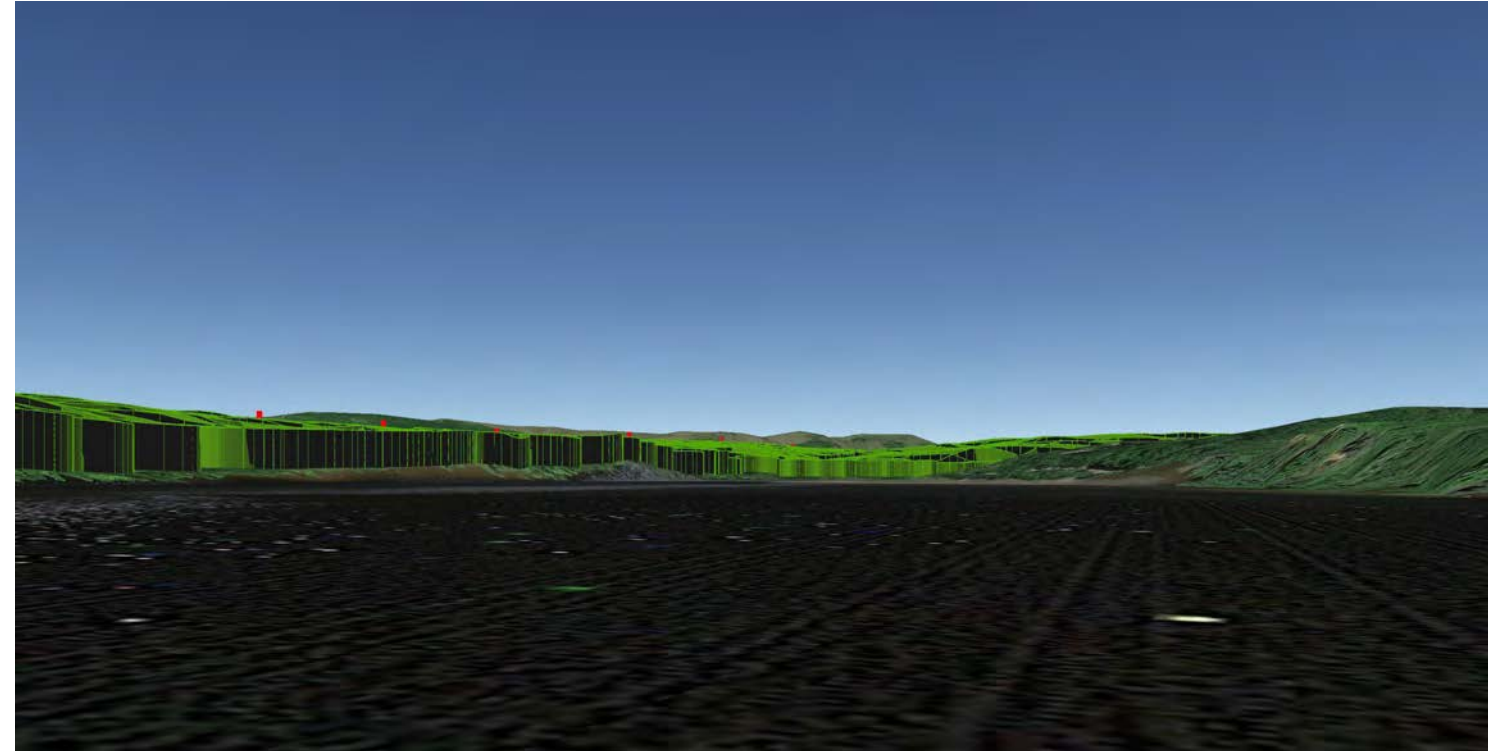


**Viewpoint 2 (computer model)** - View looking northwest from the river toward the Project showing 60' tree walls, which represent approximate tree height based on photos. Possible visibility.

**Kennebec River, Embden, Concord Twp, Solon & Bingham**



**Viewpoint 3 (computer model)** - View looking northwest from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. Possible visibility.



**Viewpoint 3 (computer model)** - View looking northwest from the river toward the Project showing 60' tree walls, which represent approximate tree height based on photos. Possible visibility.



**Viewpoint 4 (Google Earth Streetview)** - View looking east toward the Kennebec River.

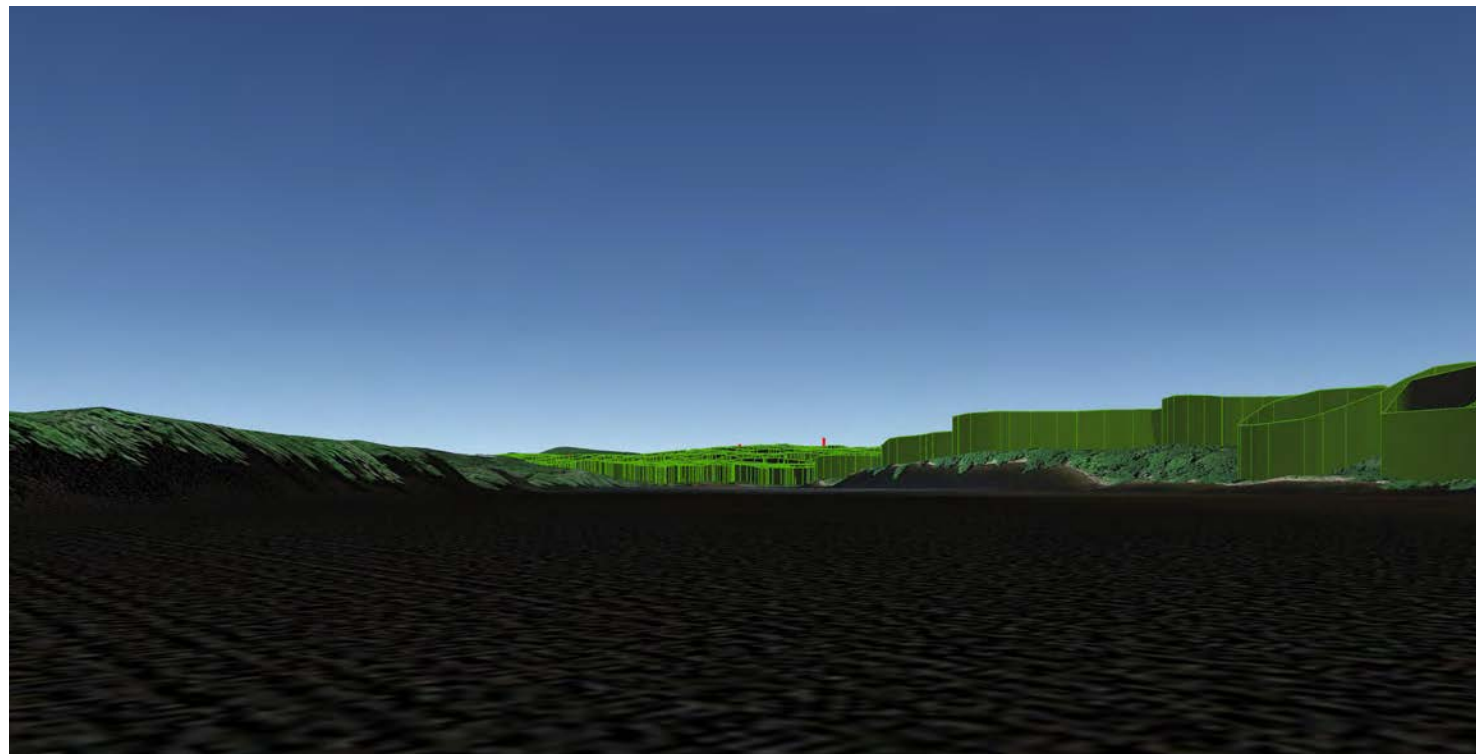


**Viewpoint 4 (Google Earth Streetview)** - View looking west toward proposed transmission line.

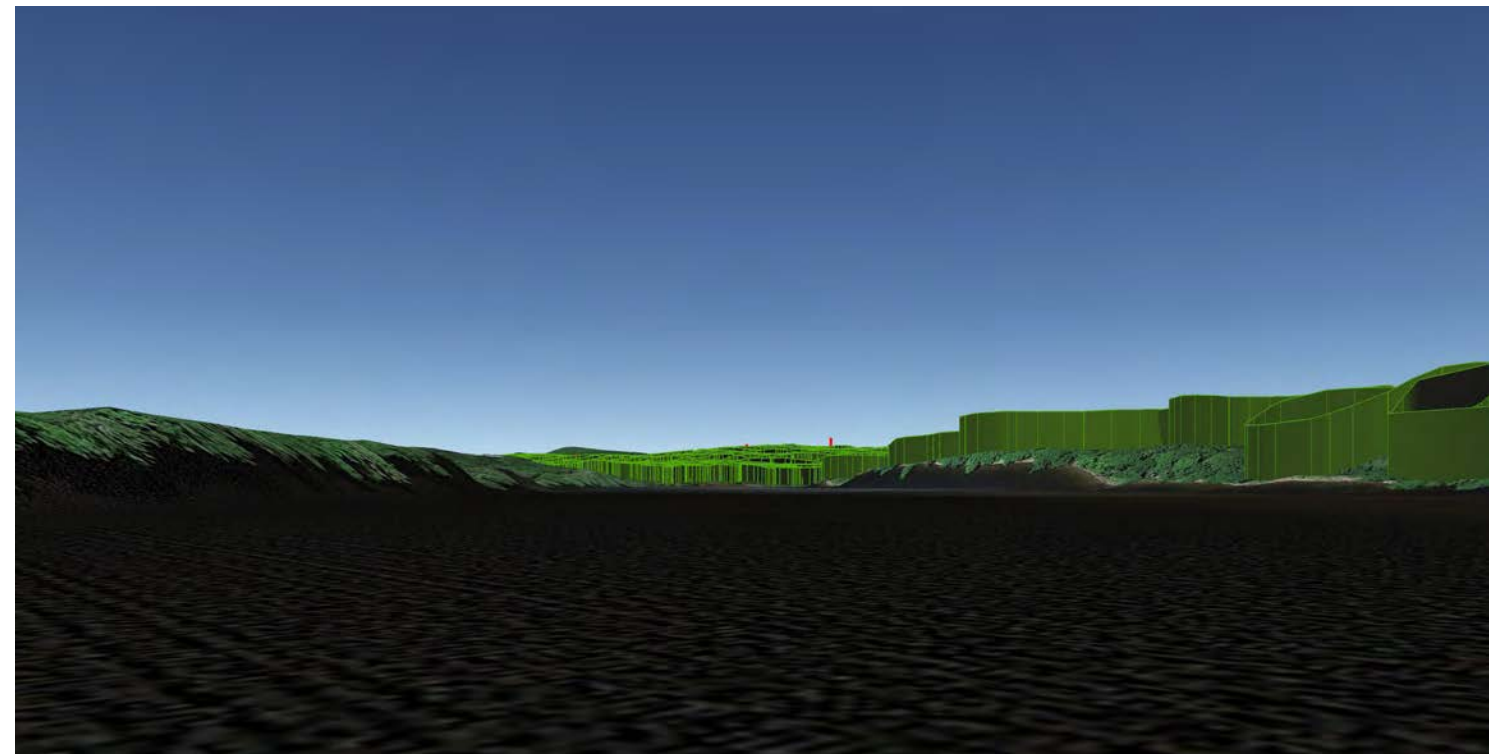
## Kennebec River, Embden, Concord Twp, Solon & Bingham



**Viewpoint 5 (Google Earth Streetview)** - View looking southwest toward proposed transmission line.



**Viewpoint 6 (computer model)** - View looking southwest from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. Possible visibility.



**Viewpoint 6 (computer model)** - View looking southwest from the river toward the Project showing 60' tree walls, which represent approximate tree height based on photos. Possible visibility.

**Kennebec River, Embden, Concord Twp, Solon & Bingham**



**Viewpoint 7 (model overlay)** - View looking west from the Route 201 Overlook in Solon toward the Project. No project visibility looking in this direction. Red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing vegetation.

**Kennebec River, Embden, Concord Twp, Solon & Bingham**



**Viewpoint 7 (model overlay)** - View looking northwest from the Route 201 Overlook in Solon toward the Project. The top of one structure may be visible from this viewpoint. Red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing vegetation, except in one location as noted.

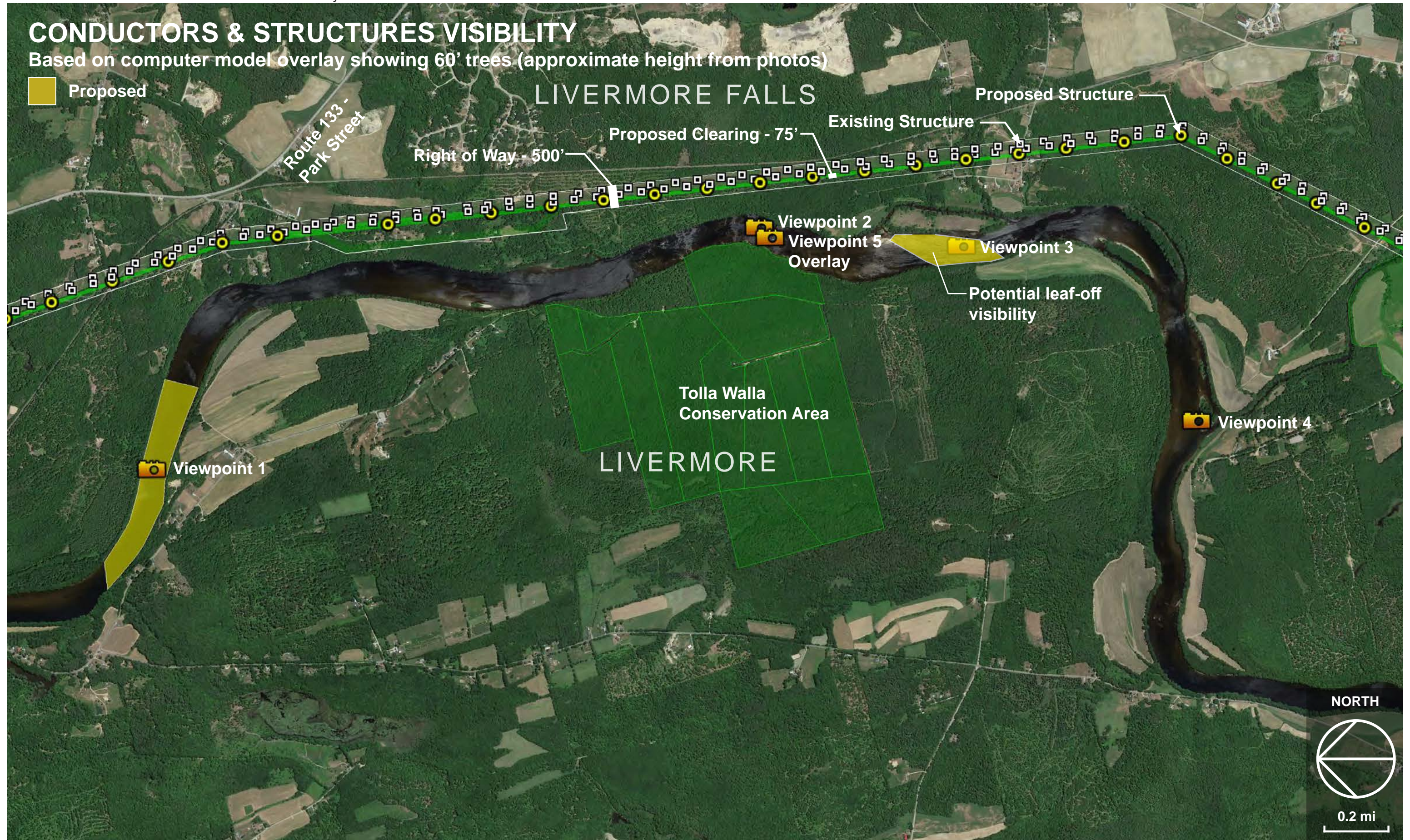
**Kennebec River, Embden, Concord Twp, Solon & Bingham**



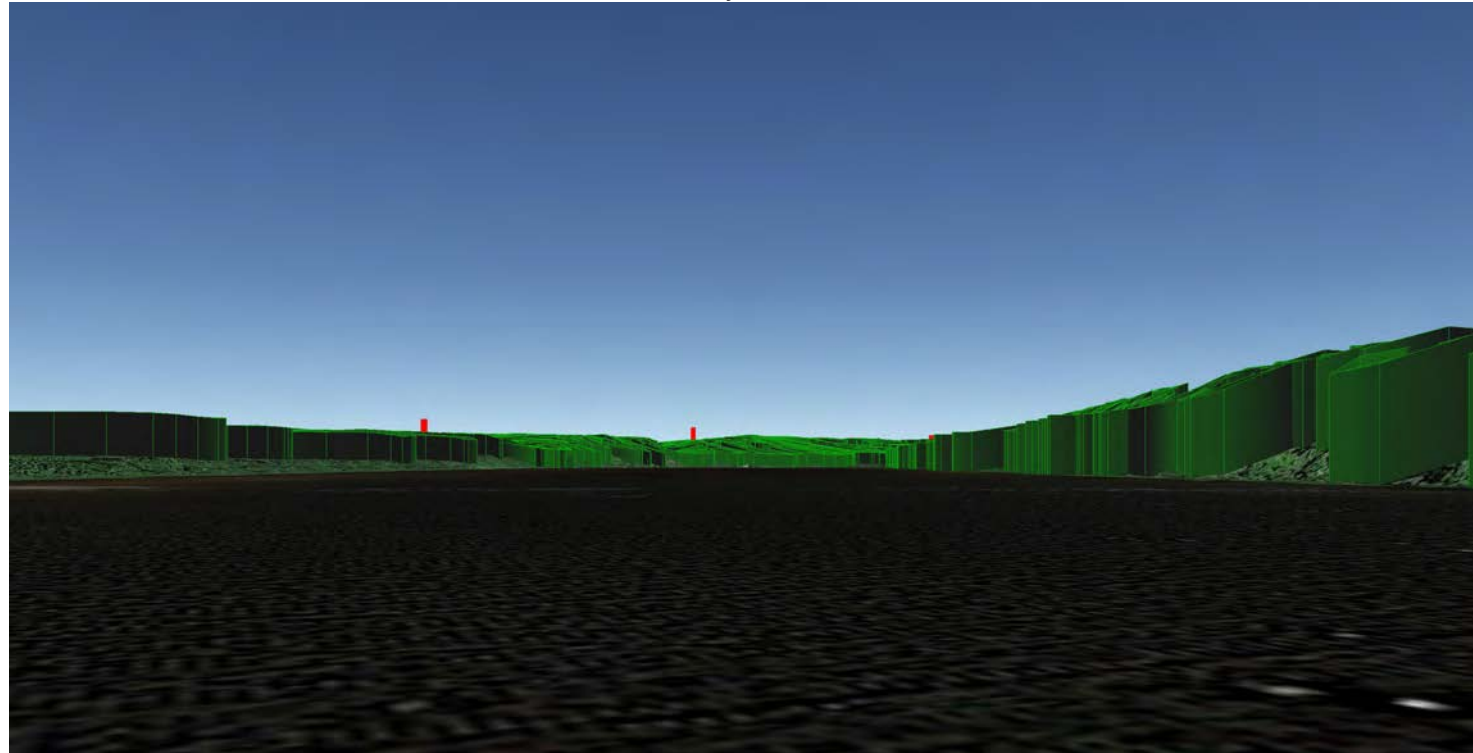
**Viewpoint 7 (model overlay)** - View looking northwest from the Kennebec Rail Trail (below the Route 201 Overlook in Solon) toward the Project. The top of one structure may be visible from this viewpoint. Red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing vegetation, except in one location as noted.

**Kennebec River, Embden, Concord Twp, Solon & Bingham**

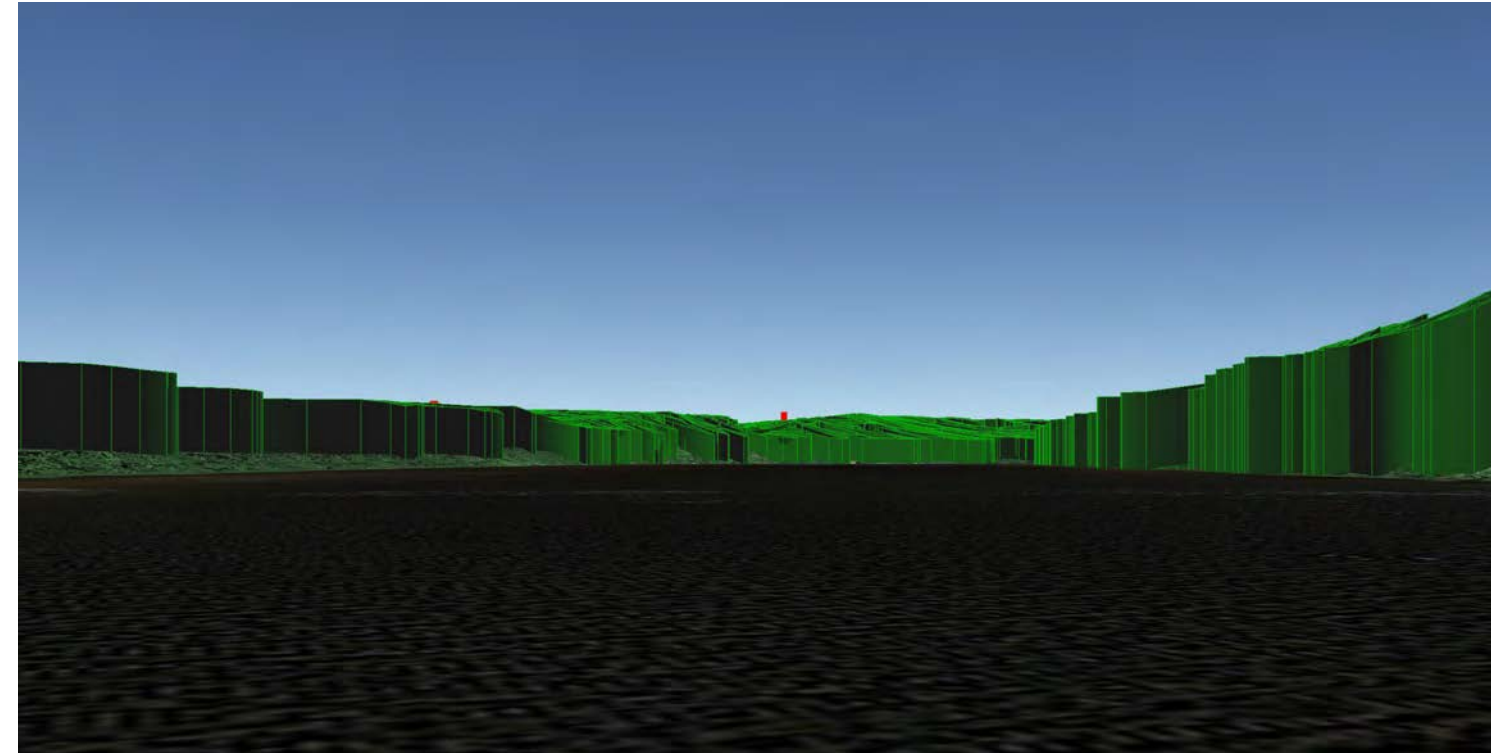




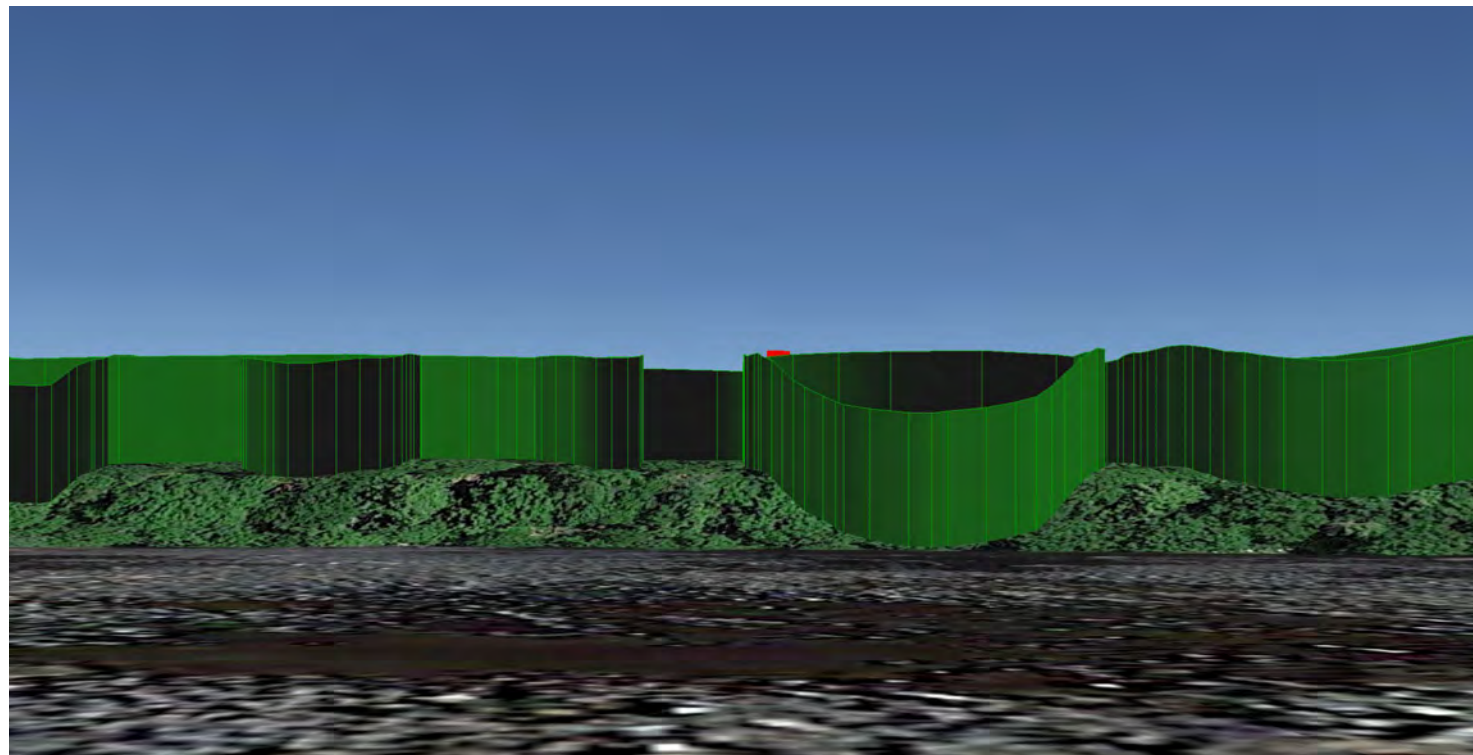
Androscoggin River near Tolla Walla WMA, Livermore & Livermore Falls



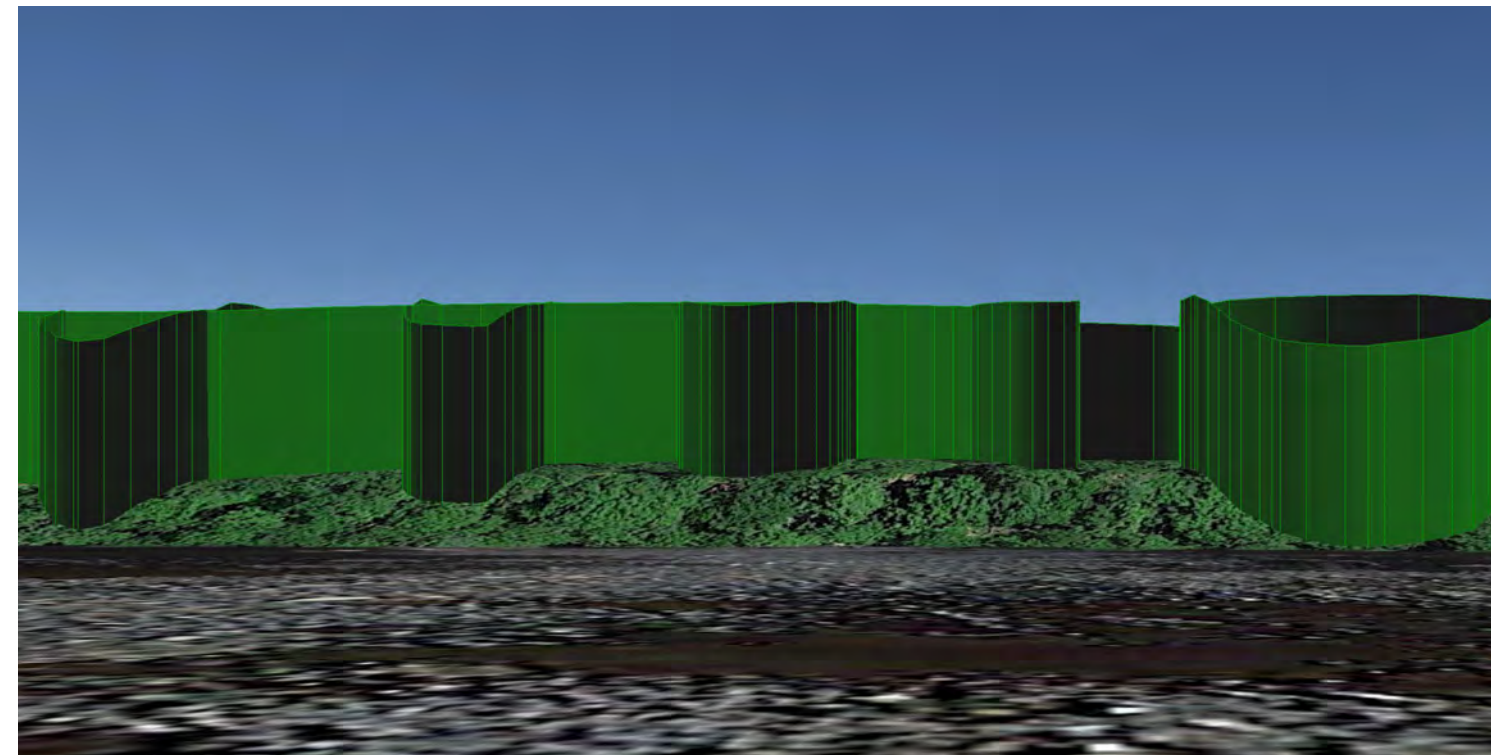
**Viewpoint 1 (computer model)** - View looking southeast from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. Possible visibility.



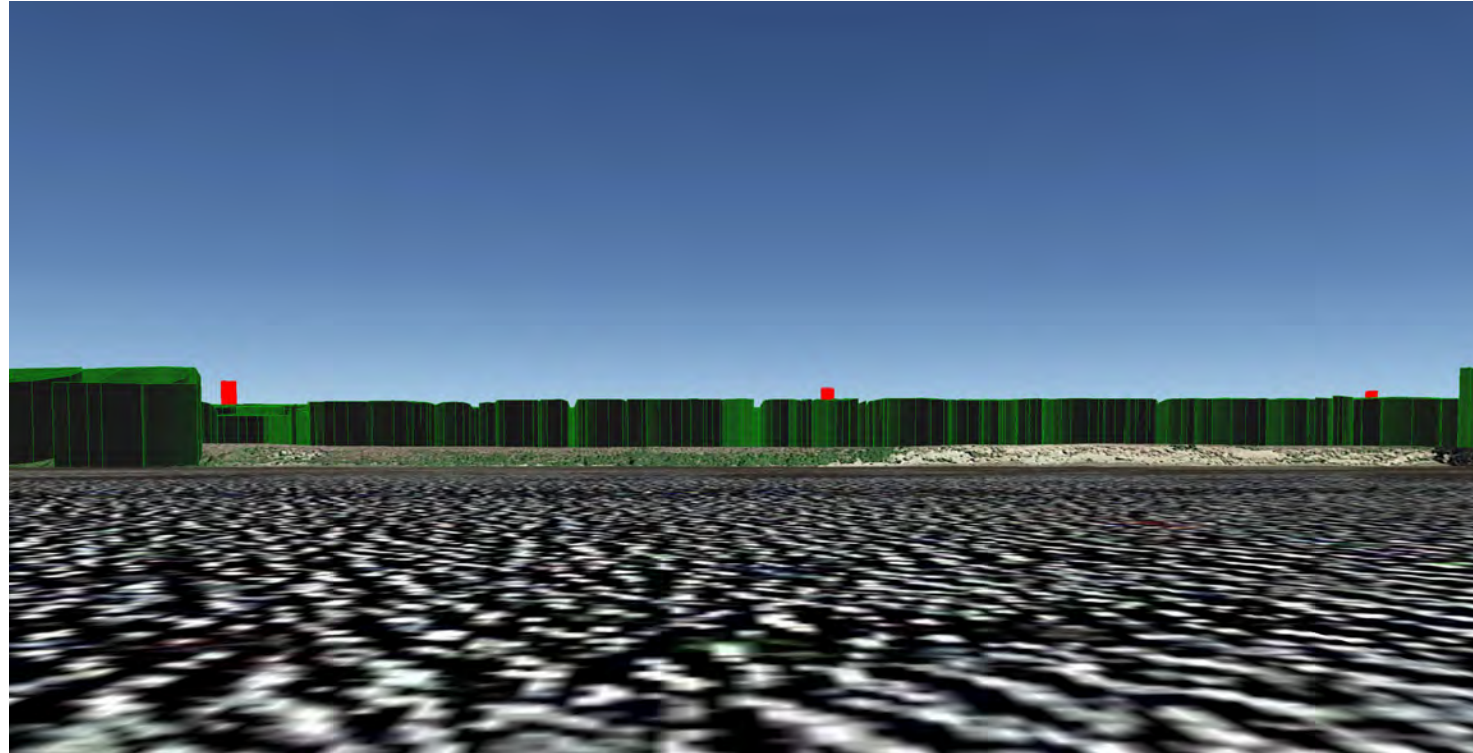
**Viewpoint 1 (computer model)** - View looking southeast from the river toward the Project showing 60' tree walls, which represent approximate tree height based on photos. Possible visibility.



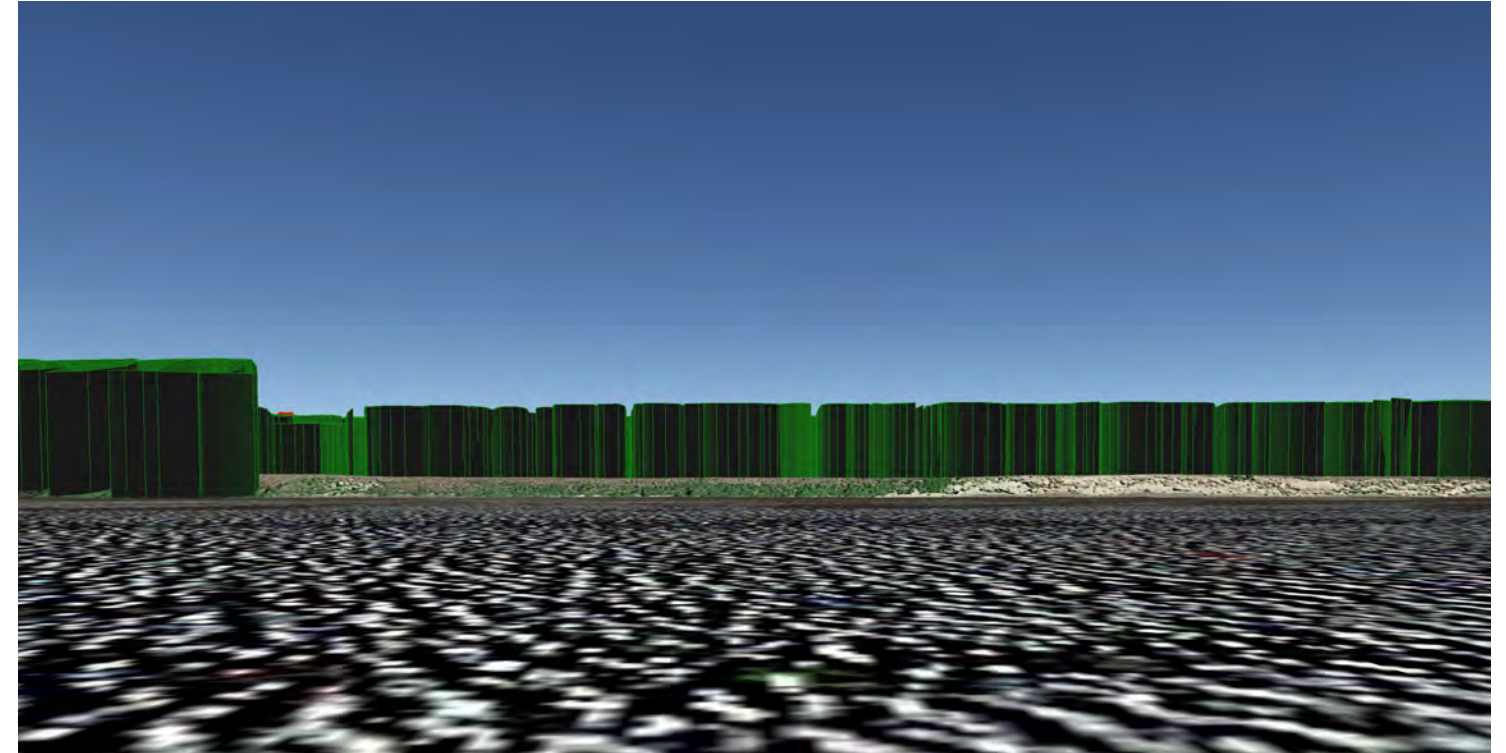
**Viewpoint 2 (computer model)** - View looking east from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. Possible visibility.



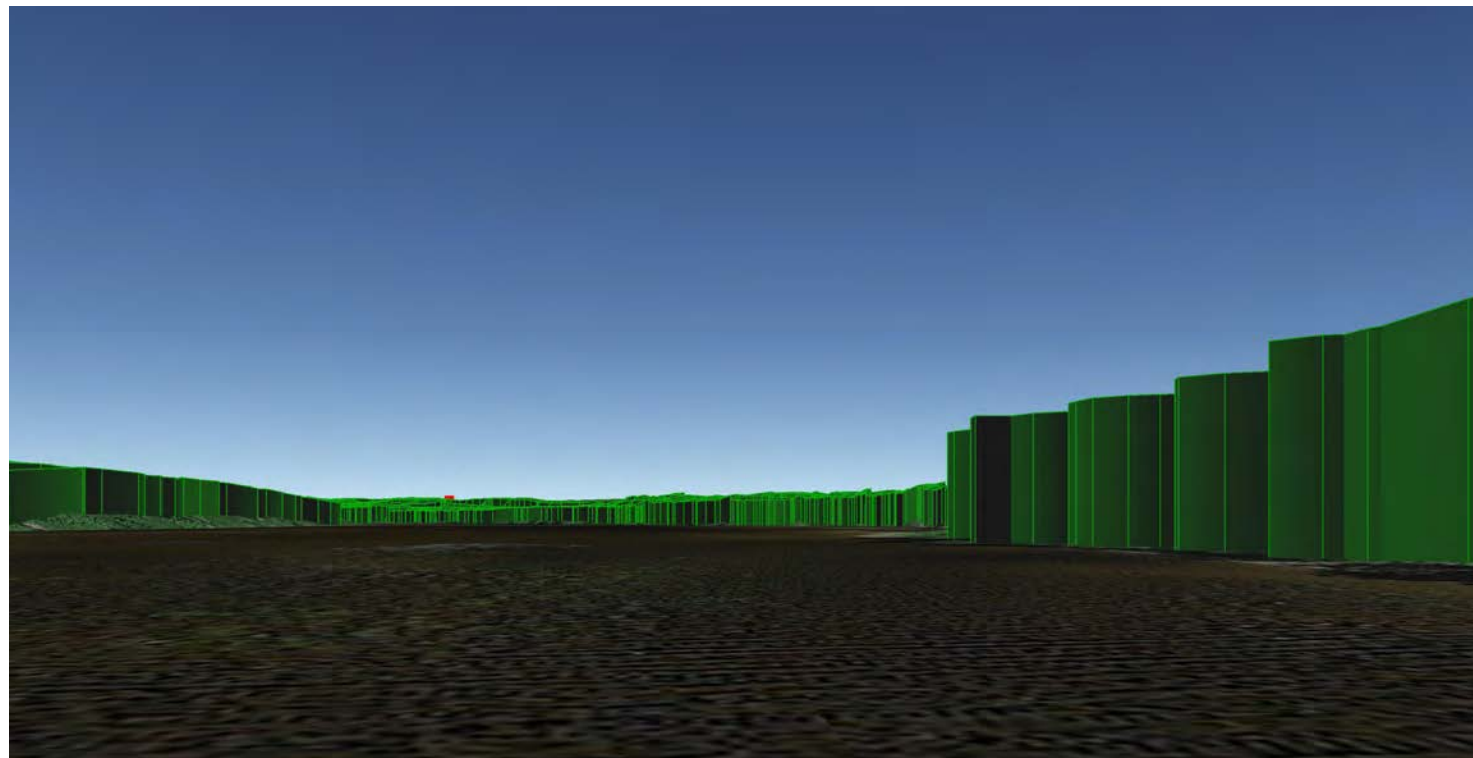
**Viewpoint 2 (computer model)** - View looking east from the river toward the Project showing 60' tree walls, which represent approximate tree height based on photos. No visibility.



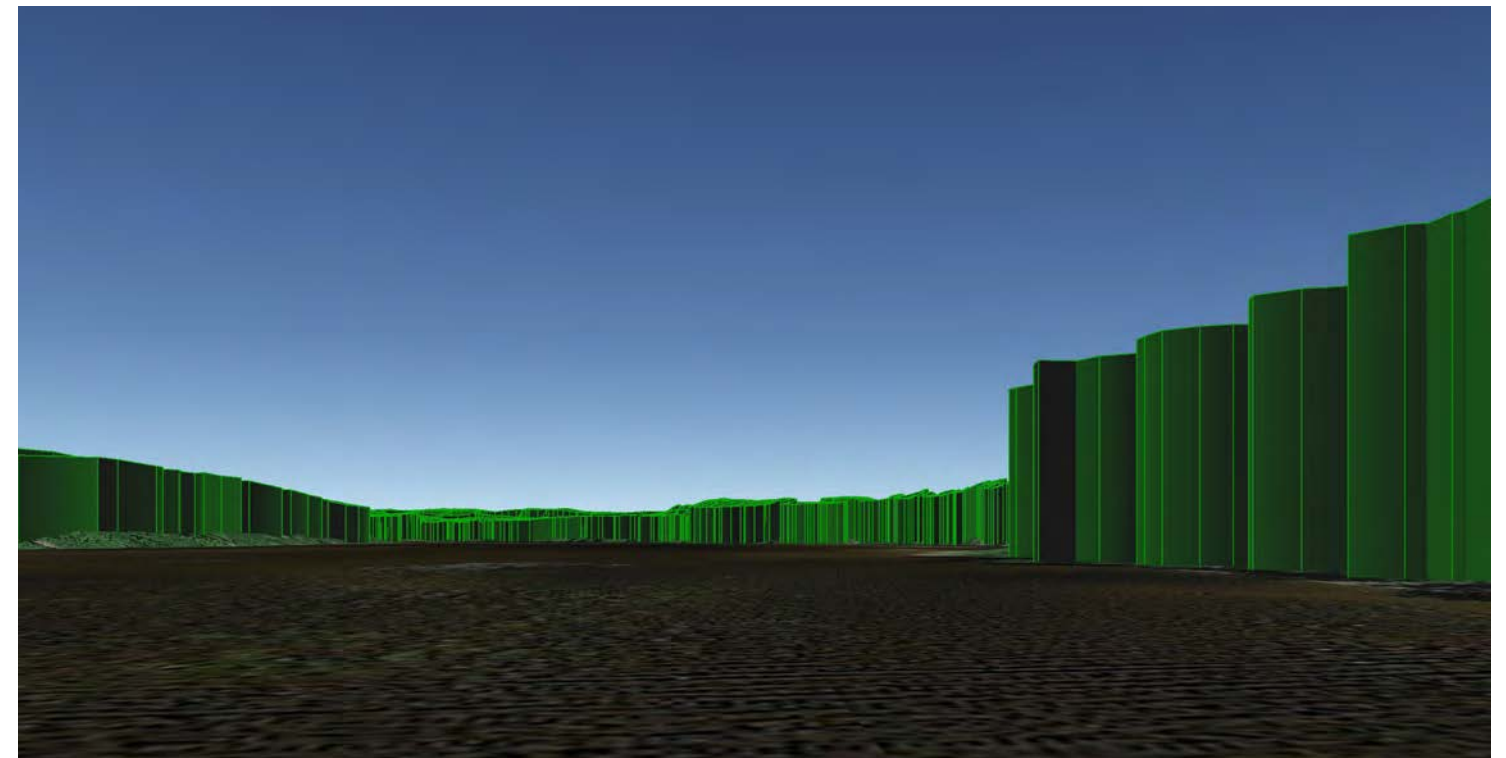
**Viewpoint 3 (computer model)** - View looking east from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. Possible visibility.



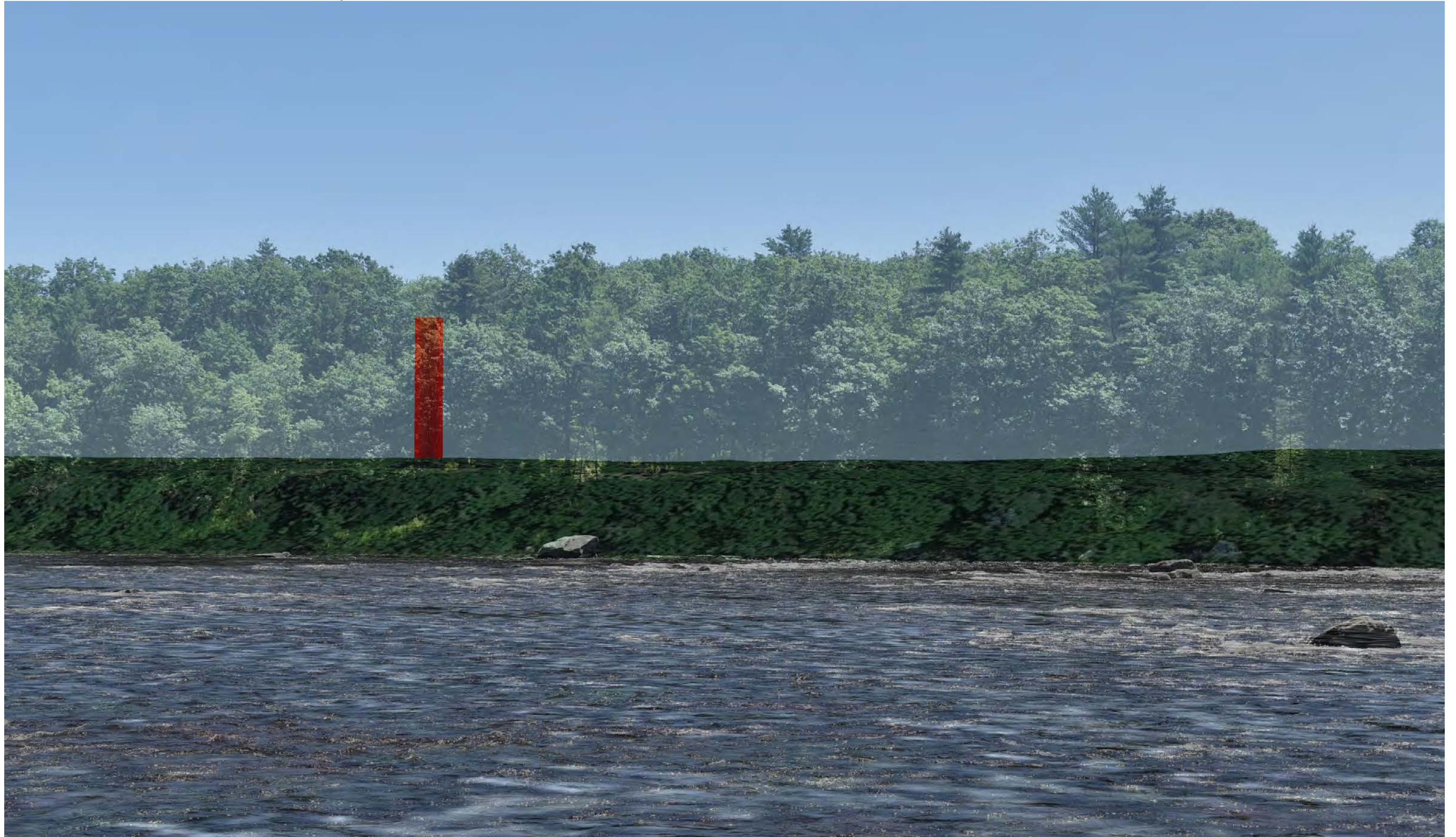
**Viewpoint 3** - View looking east from the river toward the Project showing 60' tree walls, which represent approximate tree height based on photos. Possible, but unlikely visibility.



**Viewpoint 4 (computer model)** - View looking east from the river toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. Possible, but unlikely visibility.



**Viewpoint 4 (computer model)** - View looking east from the river toward the Project showing 60' tree walls, which represent approximate tree height based on photos. No visibility



**Viewpoint 5 (overlay 1)** - View from Tolla Walla Conservation Area looking east toward proposed transmission line. No visibility due to intervening vegetation.

**Androscoggin River near Tolla Walla WMA, Livermore & Livermore Falls**



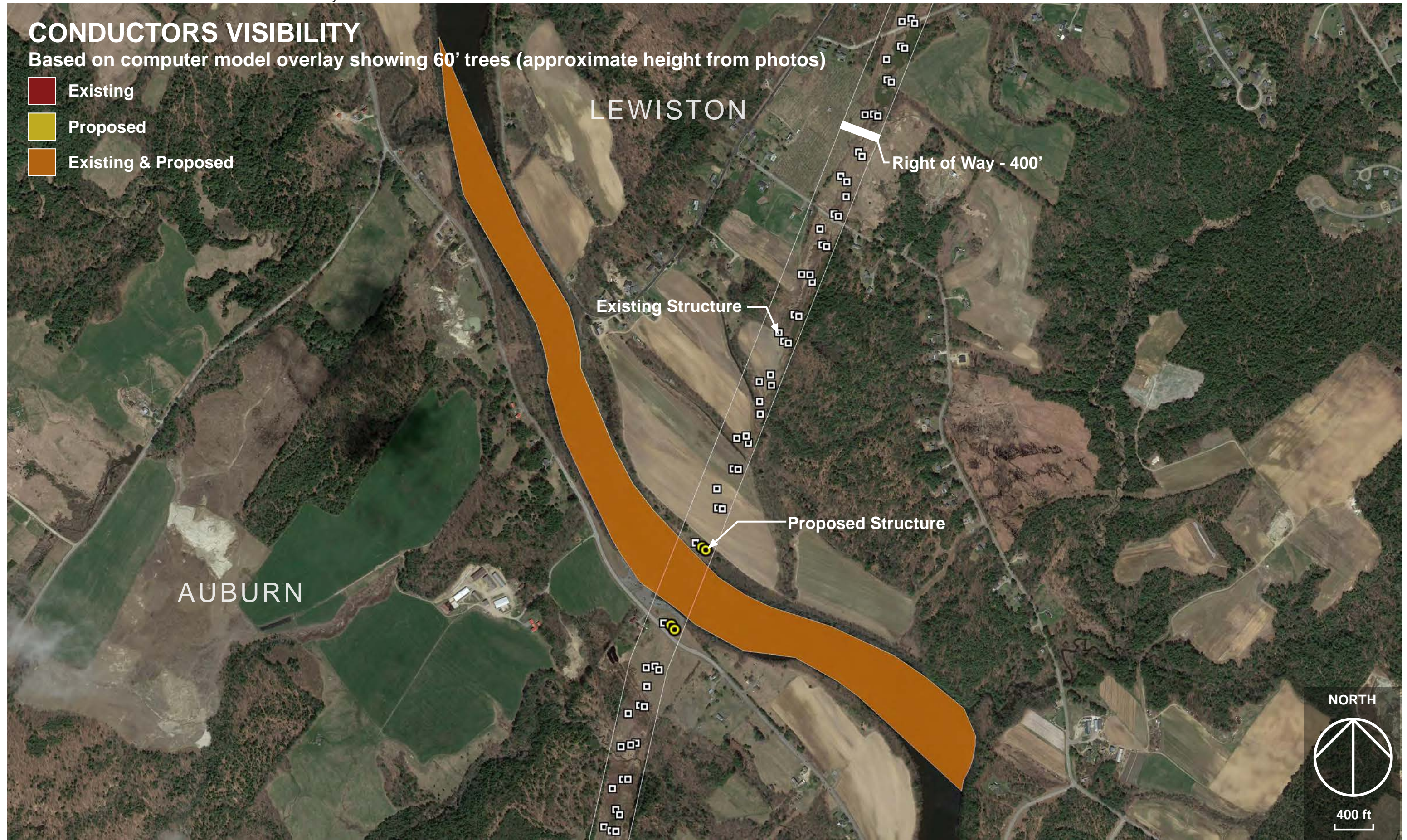
**Viewpoint 5 (overlay 2)** - View from Tolla Walla Conservation Area looking southeast toward proposed transmission line. No visibility due to intervening vegetation.

**Androscoggin River near Tolla Walla WMA, Livermore & Livermore Falls**

# CONDUCTORS VISIBILITY

Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)




- Existing
- Proposed
- Existing & Proposed

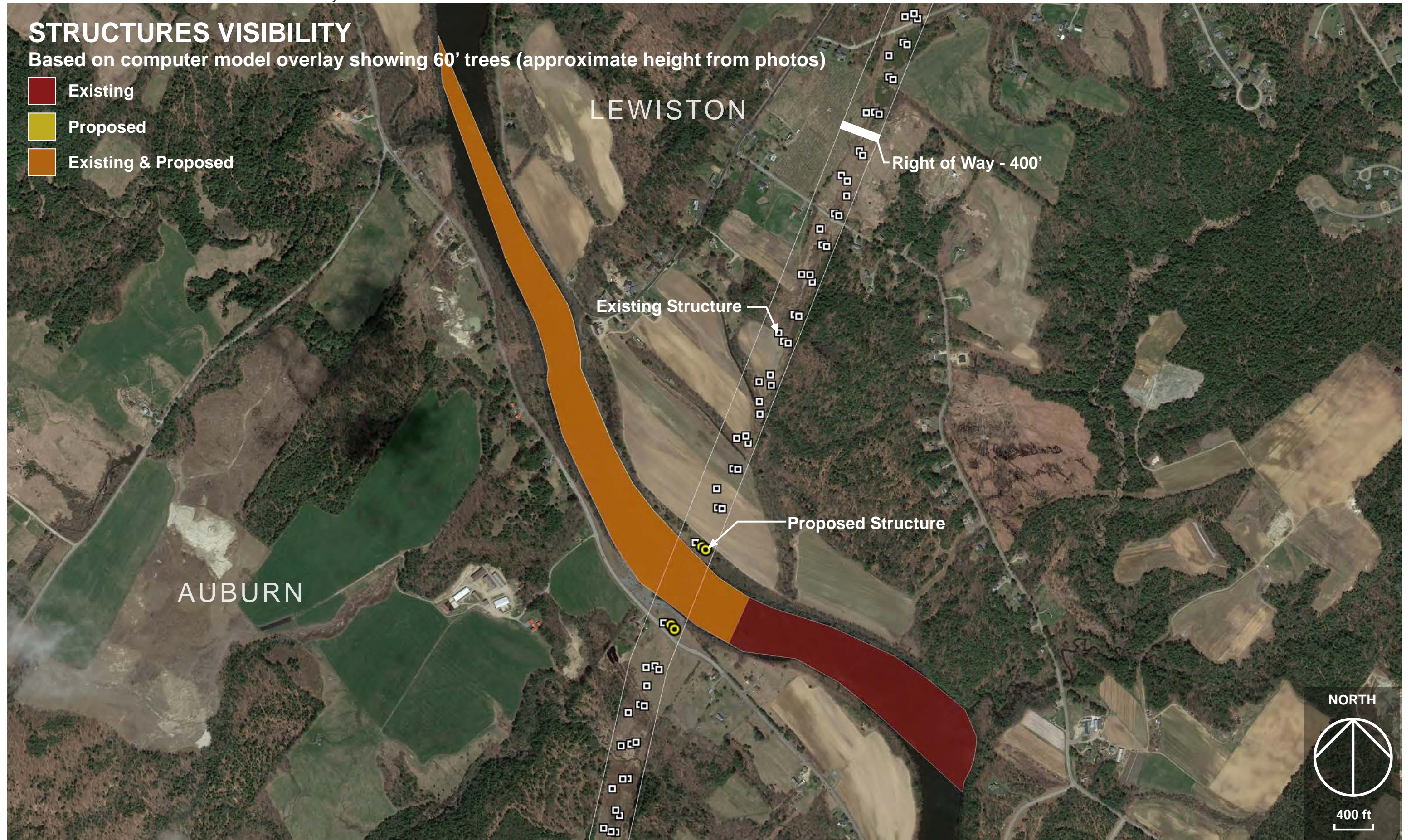


Androscoggin River, Auburn

# STRUCTURES VISIBILITY

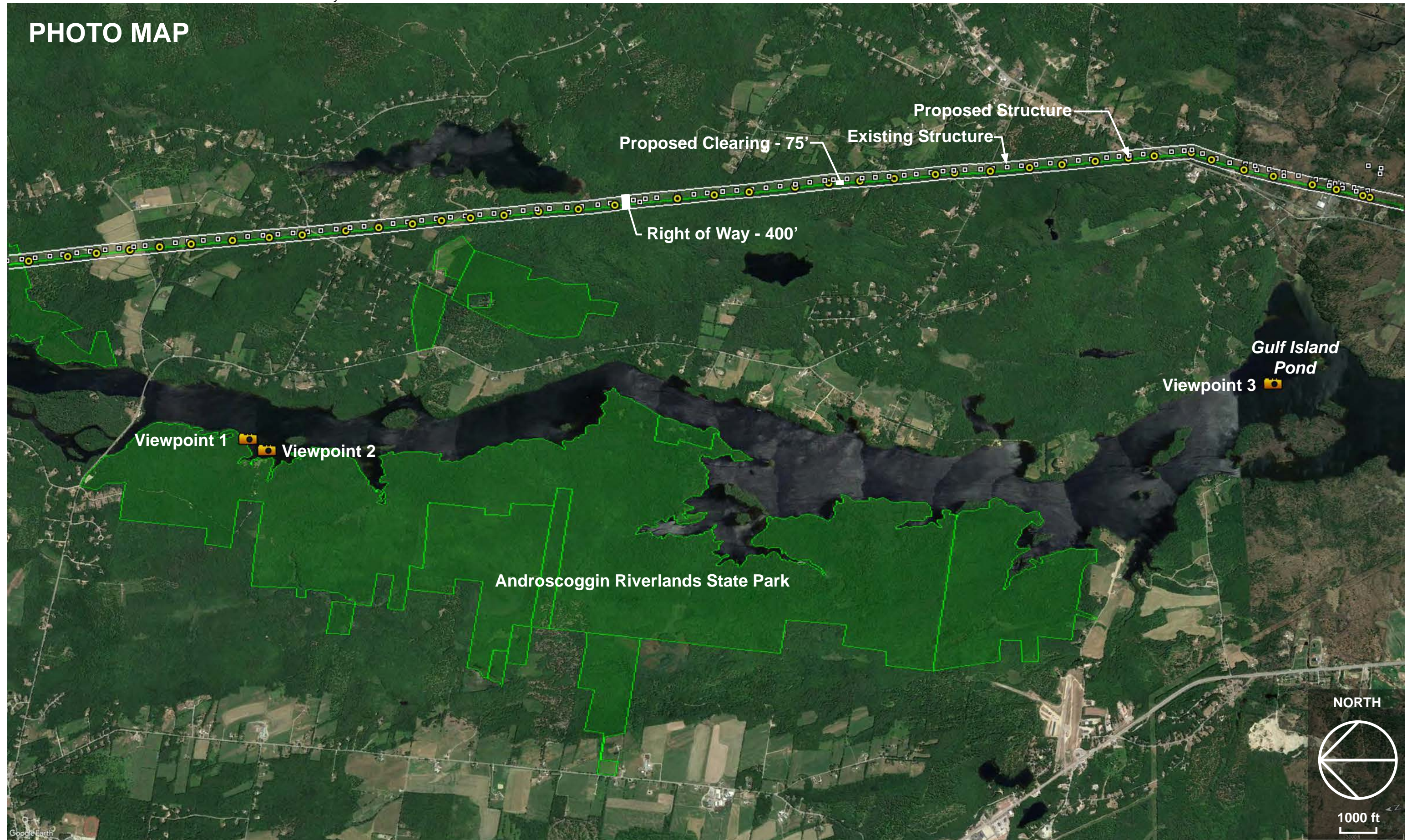
Based on computer model overlay showing 60' trees (approximate height from photos)

-  Existing
-  Proposed
-  Existing & Proposed



Androscoggin River, Auburn

# PHOTO MAP



Androscoggin River near Androscoggin Riverlands State Park, Greene, Turner, Auburn & Lewiston





**Viewpoint 1** - View looking east from Androscoggin Riverlands State Park.



**Viewpoint 1** - Photo overlay looking east from Androscoggin Riverlands State Park toward model of proposed structures. No visibility due to intervening vegetation.

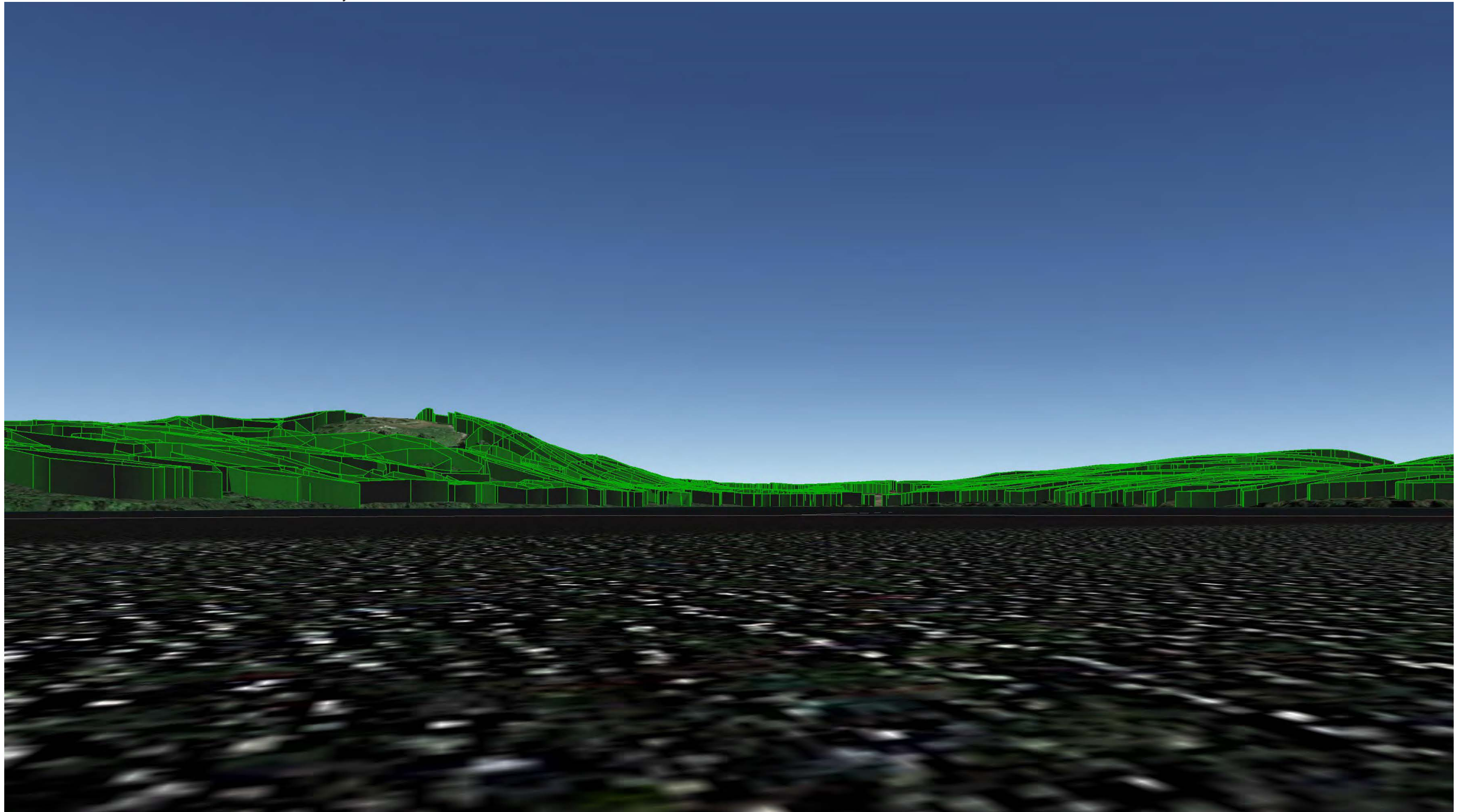


**Viewpoint 2** - View looking east from Androscoggin Riverlands State Park.



**Viewpoint 2** - Photo overlay looking east from Androscoggin Riverlands State Park toward model of proposed structures. No visibility due to intervening vegetation.

**Androscoggin River near Androscoggin Riverlands State Park, Greene, Turner, Auburn & Lewiston**



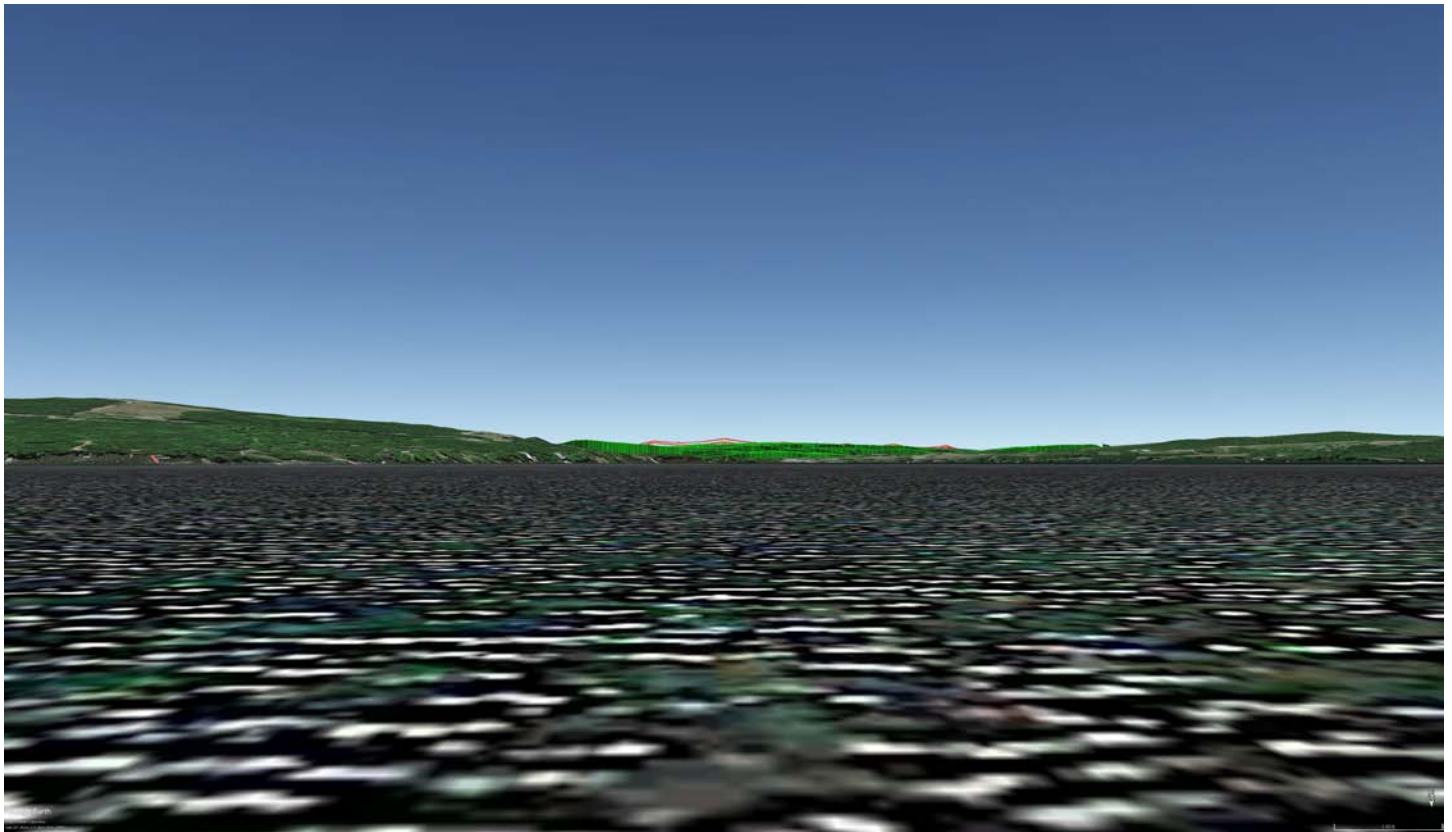
**Viewpoint 3** - View looking east from the Gulf Stream Pond along the Androscoggin River toward the Project showing 40' tree walls, which represent the landcover height used in viewshed analysis. No project visibility.

**Androscoggin River, Greene, Turner, Auburn & Lewiston**

## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

### Clearwater Pond, Industry



Computer model view from a point in the middle of Clearwater Pond. Portions of the tops of a few structures may be visible above the tree line. (The red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing vegetation).

## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Fahi Pond, Embden



Existing conditions view



Computer model overlay showing how existing vegetation will screen the structures and conductors from the pond during leaf-on conditions. One or two structures may be visible from Fahi Pond during leaf off conditions. (The red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing vegetation).

## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Fahi Pond, Embden



Existing conditions view



Computer model overlay showing how existing vegetation will screen the structures and conductors from the pond during leaf-on conditions. One or two structures may be visible from Fahi Pond during leaf off conditions. (The red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing vegetation).

## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Grace Pond, Upper Enchanted Township



Existing conditions view



Computer model overlay showing how existing vegetation will screen the structures and conductors from the pond. (The red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing terrain and vegetation).

## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Whipple Pond, T5 R7 BKP WKR



Existing conditions view



Computer model overlay showing how existing vegetation will screen the structures and conductors from the pond. (The red lines represent conductors that are located behind the existing vegetation).

## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Moose River, Bradstreet TWP



Photo overlay on computer model overlay showing how the Project would generally be screened by 40 ft vegetation from the river within 3 miles of the Project.



Computer model photo overlay showing how existing topography and vegetation will screen the structures (yellow lines) and conductors from the Moose River.



## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Moose River, Bradstreet TWP



Photo overlay on computer model showing how the Project would generally be screened by 40 ft vegetation from the river within 3 miles of the Project.

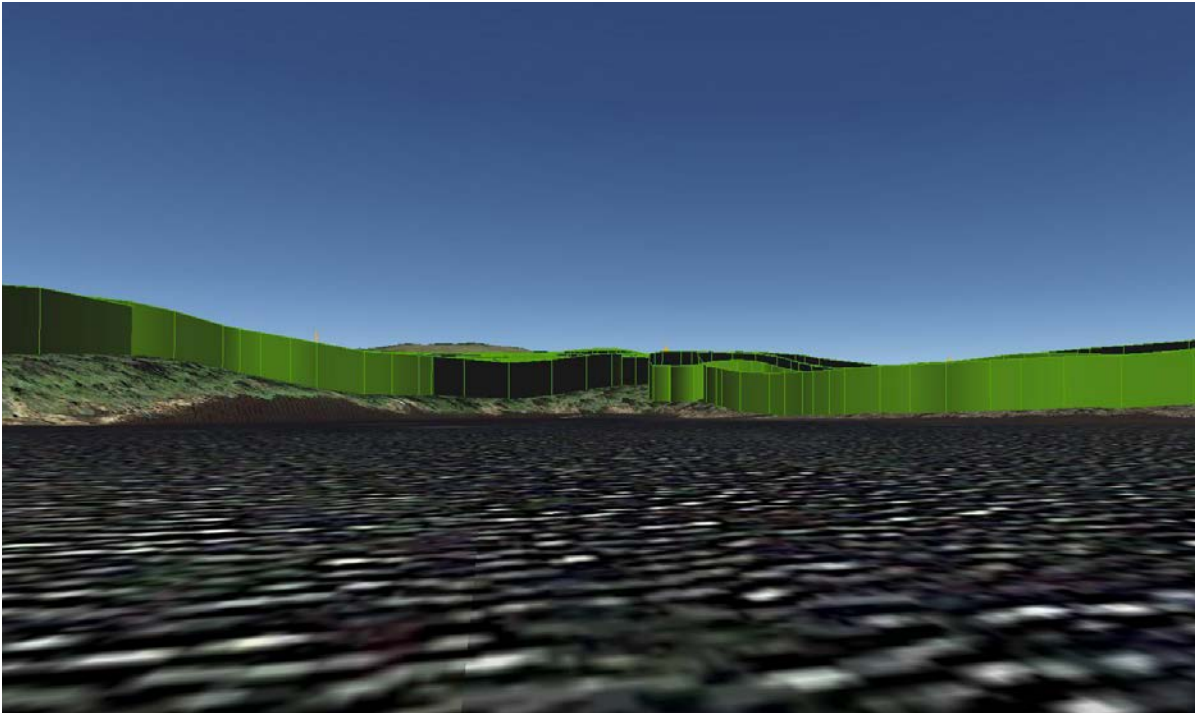


Computer model photo overlay showing how existing topography and vegetation will screen the structures (yellow lines) and conductors from the Moose River.

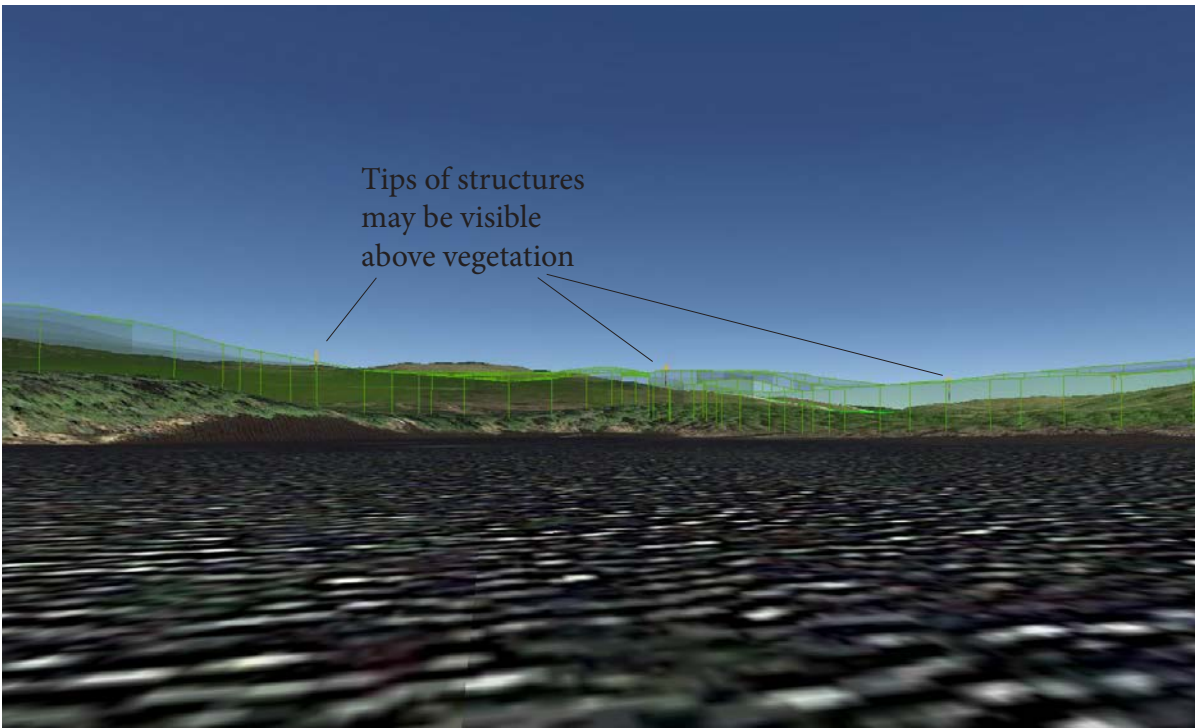
## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Little Wilson Pond, Johnson Mountain TWP



Computer model overlay showing how the Project would generally be screened by 40 ft vegetation from the middle of the pond.

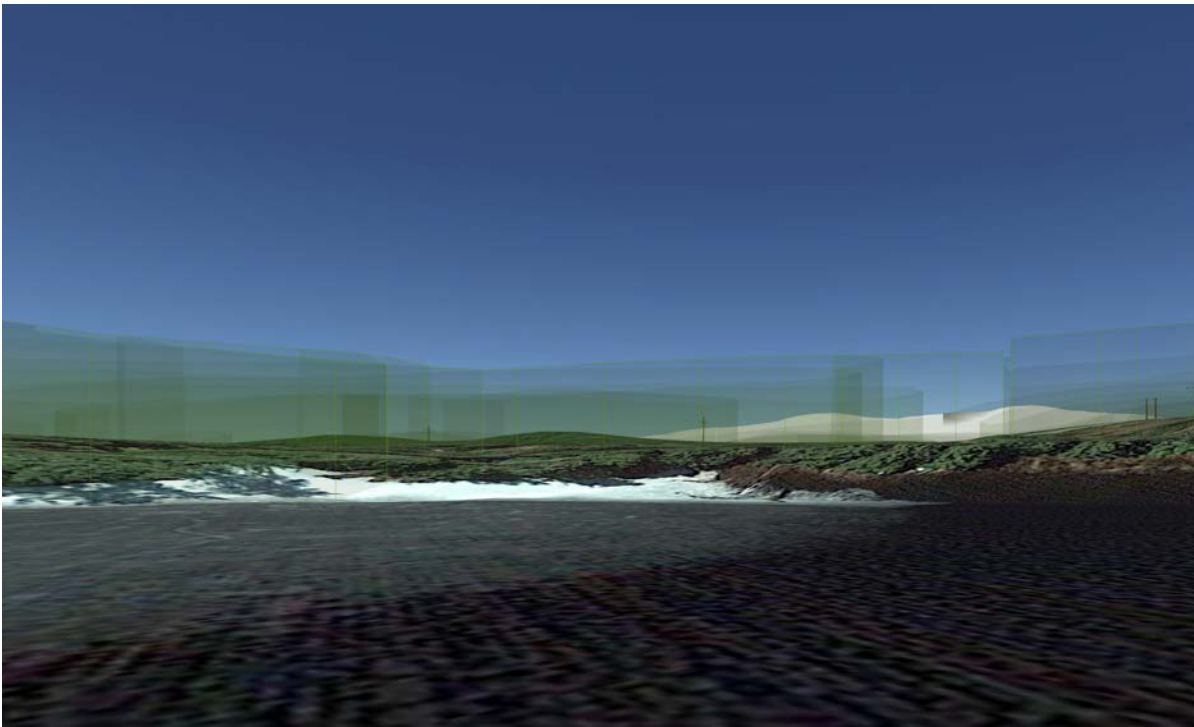


Computer model overlay with transparent 40 ft trees showing how existing vegetation will screen most of the structures and conductors from the pond. The top of two structures may be visible above the vegetation, therefore we noted in the Scenic Resource Chart (Attachment F) that the tips of three structures may be visible from the southern end of the pond. It is likely that shoreline vegetation taller than 40 ft will screen the Project from view.

## WATER BODIES

Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Tobey Pond, Johnson Mountain TWP

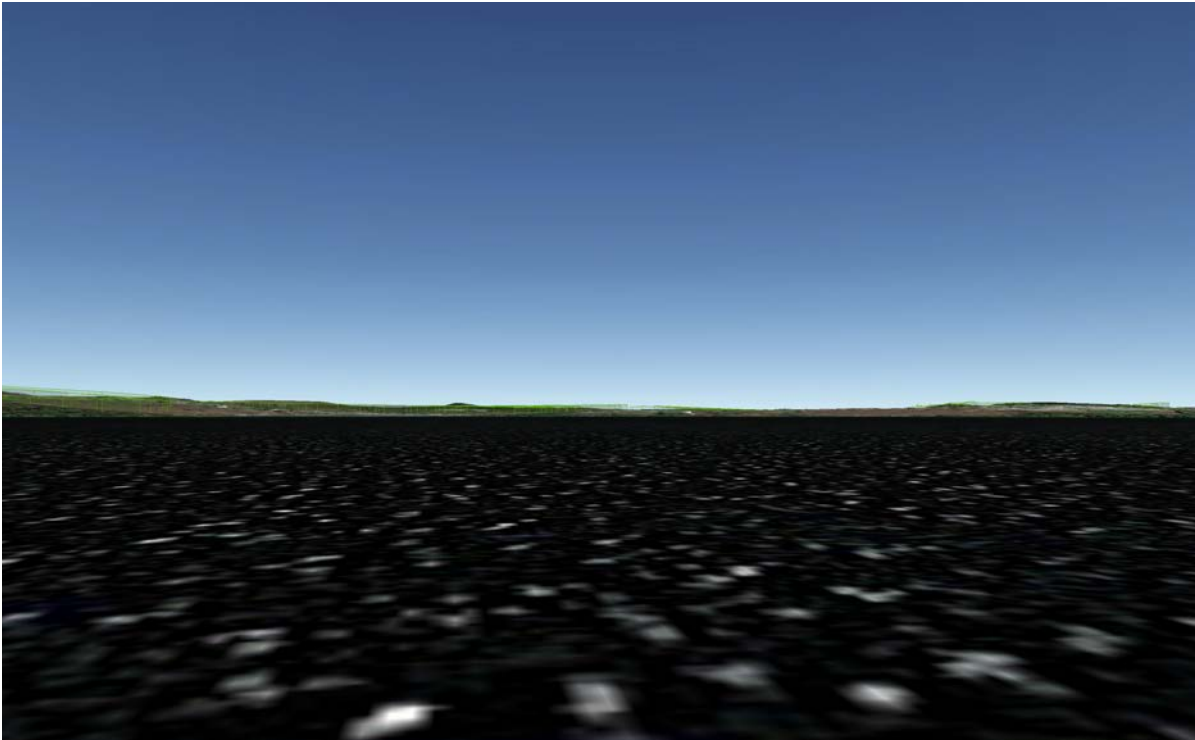


Computer model overlay with transparent 40 ft trees showing how existing vegetation will screen the structures and conductors from the pond.

## WATER BODIES

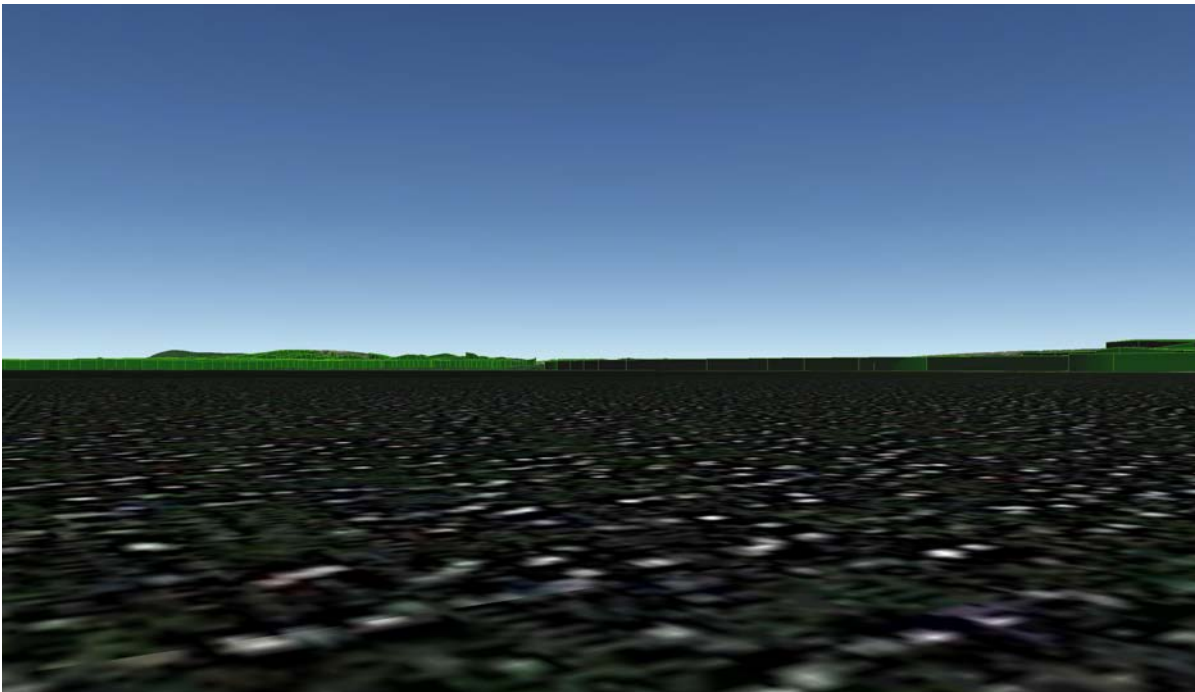
Examples of computer overlay analysis for great ponds with potential visibility

Lake Auburn, Auburn



Computer model overlay showing how existing vegetation will screen the structures and conductors from the lake.

Androscoggin Lake, Leeds



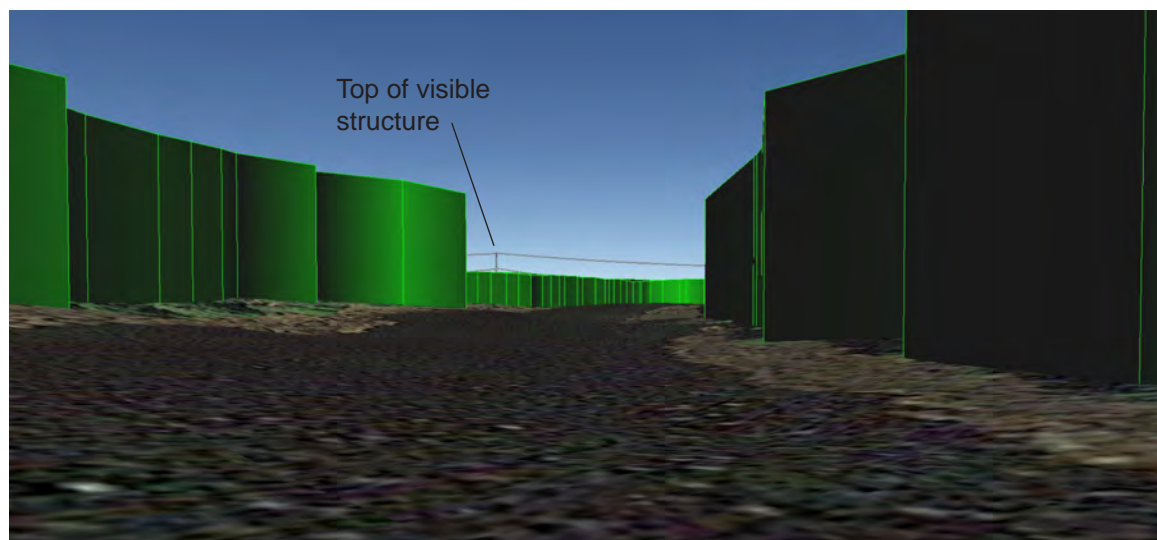
Computer model overlay showing how existing vegetation will generally screen the structures and conductors from the lake. The tips of two structures may be visible at a distance of approximately 2.7 miles from the Project. At this distance, the structures would not be noticeable. Viewpoints closer to the Project will be completely screened by shoreline vegetation.



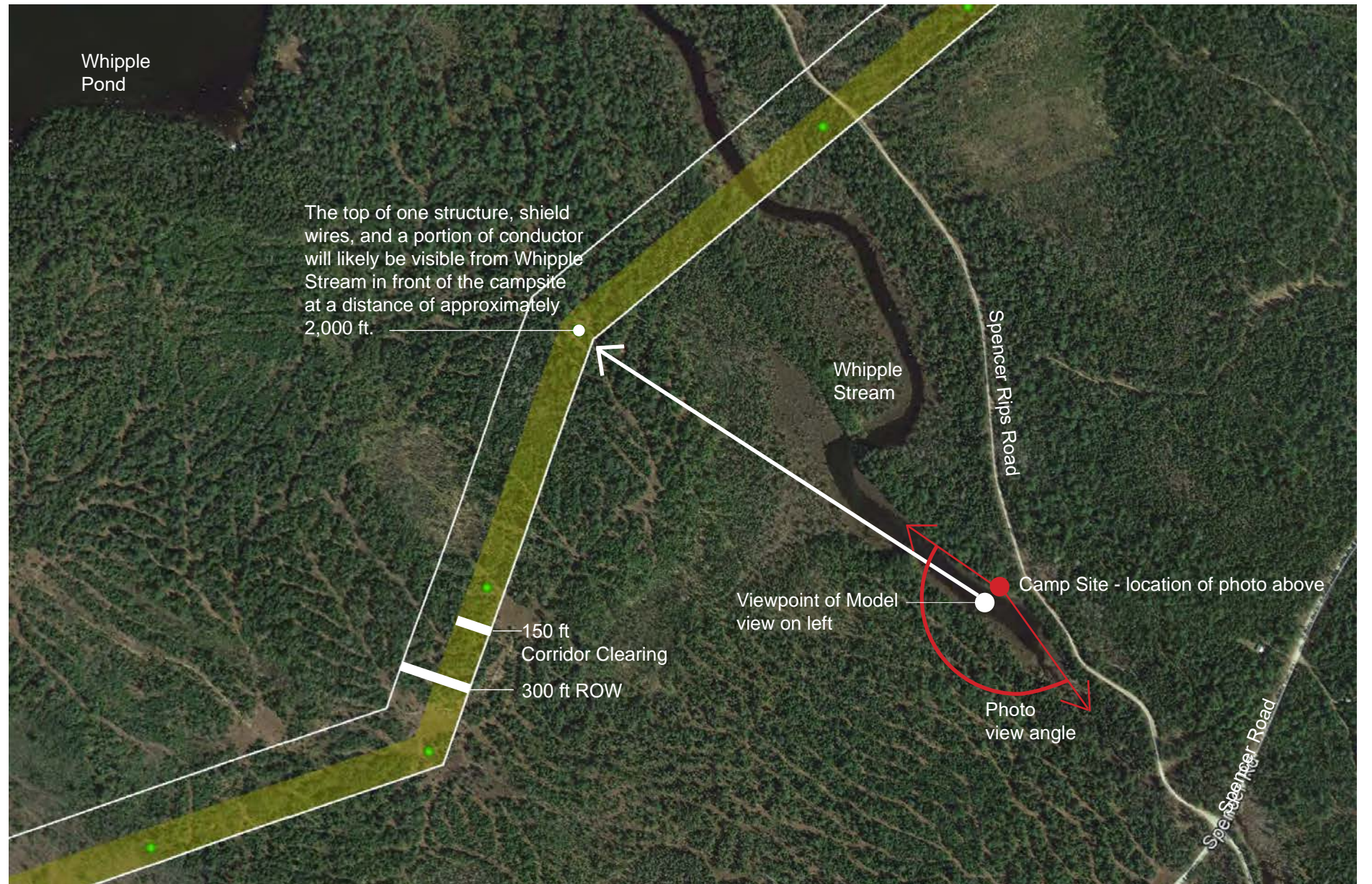
Viewpoint A from a campsite on Whipple Stream, off Spencer Rips Road in T5 R7 BKP WKR. The Project is unlikely to be visible from within the campsite but one structure and a portions of the conductors may be visible from the stream in front of the campsite



View of campsite on the northeast side of Whipple Stream, approximately 1,425 feet north of the Spencer Rips Road/Spencer Road intersection. Photo Date: 6/14/17



3D Model view from Whipple Stream in front of the campsite indicates that existing 40 ft +/- vegetation along the stream will screen the majority of the Project from views, except for the top of one structure and portions of shield wires and conductors.



**Attachment F**  
**Scenic Resource Chart, Revised January 2019**  
**(Originally Submitted December 7, 2018)**

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 1. National Natural Landmarks and other Outstanding Natural and Cultural Features within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Moose River-Number 5 Bog	Bradstreet Twp., T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	NNL	Y	Y	Y	N	Viewshed map indicates potential but fieldwork confirmed intervening evergreen vegetation will screen within 3 miles of the Project	No Impact
Number 5 Bog CE	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	NNL	Y	N	Y	N	Minimal/ Negligible, limited access	Negligible Impact
<b>Table 2. State or National Wildlife Refuges, Sanctuaries, or Preserves and State Game Refuges within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Chesterville WMA	Jay	Chesterville	WMA	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Chesterville WMA	Jay, Chesterville	Chesterville	WMA	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Fahi Pond WMA	Embden	Somerset	WMA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Minimal/ Negligible, tip of one structure potential	Negligible Impact. See overlays included with submission
Thurston WMA	New Gloucester	Cumberland	WMA	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Tolla Wolla WMA	Livermore	Androscoggin	WMA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Overlays determined no views due to intervening vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin Lake	Leeds	Androscoggin	Focus Area	Y	Y	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	Negligible Impact
Attean Pond - Moose River	Appleton Twp., Bradstreet Twp., T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Focus Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Attean Pond - Not likely or heavily filtered due to intervening vegetation Moose River - Viewshed map indicates potential but fieldwork confirmed intervening vegetation will screen within 3 miles of the Project	No Impact
Bald Mountain	East Moxie Twp.	Somerset	Focus Area	Y	N	Y	Y	Summit of Bald Mountain is in Bald Mtn Twp	Minimal Impact
Bald Mountain	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Focus Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes (See Psim C in Appendix E, and Psim 52 Leaf Off/Snow Cover Conditions)	Minimal Impact
Cold Stream - West Forks	West Forks Plt., Moxie Gore	Somerset	Focus Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, along Wilson Hill Road, also visible in Johnson Mountain TWP (See Psim 46)	Minimal Impact
Kennebec Estuary	Dresden, Pittston, Westport Island, Wiscasset, Woolwich	Lincoln, Kennebec, Sagadahoc	Focus Area	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Kennebec Floodplain - Madison and Anson	Anson, Madison	Somerset	Focus Area	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, at the junction of the Kennebec and Carrabassett River in North Anson, co-located with existing 115 kV transmission line (See Psim 33)	Minimal Impact Floodplains are not Scenic Resources
<b>Table 3. State or Federally Designated Trails within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Appalachian National Scenic Trail	The Forks Plt.	Somerset	NPS	Y	N	Y	Y	Yes (See Psim A from Pleasant Pond Mountain in Appendix E)	Minimal Impact
Appalachian National Scenic Trail	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3, Caratunk	Somerset	NPS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes (See Psim B from Bald Mountain and C from Troutdale Road in Appendix E, and Psim 52 Leaf Off/Snow Cover Conditions)	Minimal Impact – Bald Mountain Moderate/Strong Impact where AT is co-located with Troutdale Road (private road). A buffer planting plan has been developed to mitigate views toward the widened clearing

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 3. State or Federally Designated Trails within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Androscoggin Riverlands State Park: Abenaki Overlook, Bradford Hill Trail, Deer Path Trail, Fox Run Trail, Gilbert Homestead Path, Harrington Path, Ledges Trail, Maud Greenleaf Path, Multi Use Trail, Ridge Trail, Snowmobile Trail, The Bradford Loop Trail, and Townsend Jr Homestead Path	Turner	Androscoggin	BPL non-motorized trails	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin Riverlands State Park: Homestead Trail, Mower Homestead Trail, Old River Road Trail, Pine Loop Trail, and Rose Homestead Path	Turner	Androscoggin	BPL non-motorized trails	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin Riverlands State Park: Turner	Turner	Androscoggin	BPL motorized trails	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, (see Psim 23 in Appendix D). Project visible in between two existing transmission lines crossing the State Park	Minimal Impact
Bradbury Mountain State Park: Bat Trail, Bluff Trail, Boundary Trail, Fox Trail, Ginn Trail, Kristas Trail, Northern Loop Trail, Ragan Trail, Ski Trail, Snowmobile Trail, Summit Trail, Switchback Trail, Terrace Trail, and Tote Road Trail	Pownal	Cumberland	BPL non-motorized trails	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Bradbury Pineland Corridor	Pownal	Cumberland	BPL non-motorized trails	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Cold Stream Forest: JAC-FORK	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	BPL motorized trails (ITS 87)	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation throughout the parcel except for adjacent to Capital Road where the Project will be located. Fieldwork & computer model verified	Minimal Impact – only near Capital Rd Project views from Cold Stream in Johnson Mtn Twp adjacent to Capitol Road.



Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 3. State or Federally Designated Trails within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Holeb Public Reserved Land: Spencer Rips Portage, and Spencer Rips Portage South	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	BPL non-motorized trails	Y	N	Y	N	Viewshed map indicates potential but fieldwork confirmed intervening vegetation will screen within 3 miles of the Project	No Impact
Moxie Falls Scenic Area: Moxie Falls Trail	Moxie Gore	Somerset	BPL non-motorized trails	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Pineland Public Reserved Land: Bradbury Pineland Connector	North Yarmouth	Cumberland	BPL non-motorized trails	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
The Forks Plt. N public land: Moxie Falls	The Forks Plt., Moxie Falls	Somerset	BPL motorized trails	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/evergreen vegetation	No Impact
Whistlestop Rail Trail Jay to Farmington	Farmington, Jay, Livermore Falls, Wilton	Franklin	BPL motorized trails	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
<b>Table 4. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Preservation within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Anson Grange #88	Anson	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Arnold Trail to Quebec	Anson, Bingham, Concord Twp., Embden, Madison, Moscow, Norridgewock, Pleasant Ridge Plt., Solon, and Starks	Somerset	MDOHP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, in Bingham and Anson, See Psim 20	Minimal Impact
Bailey Farm Windmill	Anson	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Bingham Free Meetinghouse	Bingham	Somerset	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation/adjacent structures, orientation of the building	No Impact
Bradford House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	N	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Briggs, William, Homestead	Auburn	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Carrabassett Inn	Anson	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Christ Church	Greene	Androscoggin	NRHP	N	N	N	N	Data Location Error – Not in project area	-
Clifford, John D., House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Clough Meeting House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 4. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Preservation within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Concord Haven	Bingham, Concord Twp., Embden	Somerset	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Cutler Memorial Library	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Embden Town House	Embden	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Farmington Historic District	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
First Congregational Church, United Church of Christ	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Franklin County Courthouse	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Free Baptist Church	Auburn	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Free Will Baptist Meetinghouse	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Frye, Sen. William P., House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Greenacre	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Greenwood, Chester, House	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Hathorn Hall, Bates College	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Healey Asylum	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Holland, Captain, House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Holland-Drew House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Holmes-Crafts Homestead	Jay	Franklin	NRHP	N	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Intervale Farm	New Gloucester	Cumberland	NRHP	N	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation, mis-located NPS data, point corrected on maps previously submitted	No Impact
Isaacson, Philip M. and Deborah N., House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Jordan School	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Kora Temple	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 4. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Preservation within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Lamb Block	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Little Red Schoolhouse	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Lord, James C., House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Madison Public Library	Madison	Somerset	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation,	No Impact
Main Street-Frye Street Historic District	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Mallett Hall	Pownal	Cumberland	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Marcotte Nursing Home	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Martel, Dr. Louis J., House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Merrill Hall	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Nordica Homestead	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Oak Street School	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Old Point and Sebastian Rale Monument	Norridgewock	Somerset	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Old Union Meetinghouse	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Peck, Bradford, House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Pownal Cattle Pound	Pownal	Cumberland	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Ramsdell, Hiram, House	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Randall, Jacob, House	Pownal	Cumberland	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Saint Mary's General Hospital	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
St. Joseph's Catholic Church	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Steward--Emery House	Anson	Somerset	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact
St. Peter and Paul Church	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 4. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Preservation within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Temples Historic District	Anson	Somerset	NRHP	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/ terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Thompson's Bridge	Starks	Somerset	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Trinity Episcopal Church	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening structures/ terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Tufts House	Farmington	Franklin	NRHP	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Union Church	Durham	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Universalist Meeting House	New Gloucester	Cumberland	NRHP	N	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/ vegetation, mis-located NPS data, point corrected on maps previously submitted	No Impact
Webster Rubber Company Plant	Sabattus	Androscoggin	NRHP	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Wedgewood, Dr. Milton, House	Lewiston	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/ terrain/vegetation	No Impact
West Durham Methodist Church	Durham	Androscoggin	NRHP	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening structures/ terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Weston Homestead	Madison	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
<b>Table 5. Properties Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Preservation within 3 Miles of NECEC and determined to be publicly owned with project visibility.</b>									
Bingham Union	Bingham	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation/buildings	No Impact
Valley Cemetery	Greene	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	Yes, tips of structure may be visible above dense trees between Cemetery and the Project	Negligible Impact
Anson Grange #Maine Central Railroad – Rumford Branch at East Livermore	Livermore Falls	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	Yes, Project crosses the rail line. Active rail line in 400' wide transmission corridor.	Minimal Impact
Garfield School	Concord Twp	Somerset	NRHP	Y	N	N	Y	Tips of structures may be visible above dense trees between the school building and Project	Negligible Impact
<b>Table 6. Cemeteries – Publicly owned cemeteries with potential views</b>									
Village Cemetery	Bingham	Somerset	Public Cemetery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Possible visibility in leaf off conditions	Minimal Impact
Athearn Cemetery	Anson	Somerset	Public Cemetery	Y	Y	N	Y	Two or three structures will be visible adjacent to ex. Transmission line	Minimal Impact
Bradbury Cemetery	Durham	Androscoggin	Public Cemetery	Y	Y	N	Y	One or two structures may be visible over structure	Minimal Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 7. National and State Parks within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Androscoggin River Lands	Leeds, Turner	Androscoggin	BPL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, (see simulation 23 in Appendix D) and additional overlays in Attachment E	Minimal Impact
Bradbury Mountain State Park	Pownal	Cumberland	BPL	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Emden Boating	Embden	Somerset	BPL	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Moxie Falls	Moxie Gore	Somerset	BPL	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/ evergreen vegetation	No Impact
Runaround Pond	Durham	Androscoggin	BPL	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Whistle Stop (Jay Farmington) Rail Trail	Farmington, Jay, Wilton	Franklin	BPL	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
<b>Table 8. Public Natural Resources on Public Lands Visited in Part for Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Allen Pond	Greene	Androscoggin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes, tips of 6 structures may be visible from southern end of pond	Minimal Impact
Androscoggin Lake	Leeds	Androscoggin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	Minimal/negligible potential impact for small portion of lake just within 3 miles of Project.
Androscoggin Lake	Wayne	Kennebec	Great Pond	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Auburn Lake	Auburn	Androscoggin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Austin Pond	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	Minimal Impact
Baker Pond	Caratunk	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Baker Pond	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Bartlett Pond	Livermore	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Beattie Pond	Beattie Twp., Lowelltown Twp.	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, See simulation 1 in Appendix D	Minimal Impact
Berry Pond	Greene	Androscoggin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes, tops of 1 or 2 structures possible	Minimal Impact
Big Dimmock Pond	Caratunk	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Black Brook Pond	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Boulder Pond	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 8. Public Natural Resources on Public Lands Visited in Part for Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Burgess Pond	Fayette	Kennebec	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Burgess Pond	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Chase Pond	Moscow	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Chub Pond	Hobbsdown Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Clearwater Lake	Farmington, Industry	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Possible but minimal. See overlay in Attachment E.	Minimal Impact
Dead Stream Pond	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Ellis Pond	Chase Stream Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Embden Pond	Embden	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Fahi Pond	Embden	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Minimal/ Negligible, tip of one structure potential. See overlay in Attachment E.	Minimal Impact
Fish Pond	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Grace Pond	Upper Enchanted Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/evergreen vegetation. See overlay in Attachment E.	No Impact
Heald Pond (Big)	Caratunk	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Heald Pond (Little)	Caratunk	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Horseshoe Pond	Chase Stream Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Iron Pond	Hobbsdown Twp., T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes, top of 1 structures over evergreen vegetation	Minimal Impact
Jackson Pond	Concord Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Lily Pond	Concord Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Little Austin Pond	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Little Dimmick Pond	Caratunk	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Little Mosquito Pond	The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 8. Public Natural Resources on Public Lands Visited in Part for Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Little Sabattus Pond	Greene	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Little Wilson Hill Pd	Johnson Mountain Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes, tips of 3 structures may be visible from south end. See attached overlays in Attachment E dated 01.30.2019	Minimal Impact
Long Pond	Livermore	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Long Pond	Chase Stream Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Moore Pond	Bradstreet Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Moose Hill Pond	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Moose Pond	Lowelltown Twp., Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Mosher Pond	Fayette	Kennebec	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Mosquito Pond	The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Mountain Dimmock Pond	Caratunk	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Moxie Pond	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3, East Moxie Twp., The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, see Psim 13, 14, 15 in Appendix D in VIA, Re-engineered structure height as mitigation. Evergreen vegetation on west side of pond would block the majority of the Project	Low to Moderate depending on location on pond
Mud Pond	Beattie Twp.	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Mud Pond	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
No Name Pond	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, filtered views may be visible looking south, up to 7 structures	Minimal Impact
North Pond	Chesterville	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Parker Pond	Jay	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Parlin Pond	Johnson Mountain Twp., Parlin Pond Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, see Psim 7 in Appendix D in VIA, and Psim 42 Leaf- Off Snow Cover	Moderate Impact
Pease Pond	Wilton	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Pleasant Pond	Turner	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 8. Public Natural Resources on Public Lands Visited in Part for Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC (Continued)</b>									
Prescott Pond	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Rock Pond	Appleton Twp., T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	Y	Yes, see Psim 3 in Appendix D and Revised Psim 3 dated December 7, 2018 showing proposed tapered vegetation management as mitigation	Moderate Impact
Round Pond	Livermore	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Round Pond	Chase Stream Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Runaround Pond	Durham	Androscoggin	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, minimal filtered views from west side of pond during leaf off	Negligible Impact
Sabattus Pond	Greene, Sabattus, Wales	Androscoggin	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Sand Pond	Chesterville	Franklin	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Sandy Pond	Embden	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Schoolhouse Pond	Fayette	Kennebec	Great Pond	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Schoolhouse Pond	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Great Pond	N	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Spencer Lake	Hobbsdown Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/ evergreen vegetation	No Impact
Temple Pond	Moscow	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes, in context with Wyman Hydro	Minimal Impact
Tibbetts Pond	Concord Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	N	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Tobey Pond	Johnson Mountain Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Minimal Visibility Potential	Minimal Impact
Tobey Pond #3	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Toby Pond	Hobbsdown Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Potential for visibility	Minimal Impact
unnamed pond	Appleton Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	N	N	Unknown	Unknown
unnamed pond	Bradstreet Twp.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	N	Unknown	Unknown
unnamed pond	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	N	Unknown	Unknown
Upper Tobey Pond	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	Minimal Impact
Whipple Pond	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/ evergreen vegetation. See overlay in Attachment E.	Negligible Impact
Wilson Hill Pond	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Wyman Lake	Moscow, Pleasant Ridge Plt.	Somerset	Great Pond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, seen in context with Wyman Dam and Bingham Wind Project, see Psim 20 in Appendix D	Minimal Impact



Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Alder Brook	Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Alder Brook	Embden	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Alder Stream	East Moxie Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Allen Stream	Greene	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Allen Stream	Leeds	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Androscoggin River	Auburn	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, replacement of structures. See Psim 23	Moderate Impact
Androscoggin River	Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, replacement of structures. See Psim 23	Moderate Impact
Androscoggin River	Greene	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin River	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin River	Leeds	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin River	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, replacement of structures. See Psim 23	Minimal Impact
Androscoggin River	Lisbon	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin River	Livermore	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Heavily filtered views or not visible due to intervening vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin River	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Androscoggin River	Turner	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Heavily filtered views or not visible due to intervening vegetation	No Impact
Austin Stream	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Austin Stream	Bingham, Mayfield Twp., Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Back River	Woolwich	Sagadahoc	Streams	N	N			No	No Impact
Baker Stream	Caratunk	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	Y	Y	Yes, at existing crossing at southern end of Moxie Pond/Joe's Hole, See Psim B in Appendix E of VIA	Minimal Impact,
Baker Stream	Appleton Twp., Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3, T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bald Mountain Brook	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bald Mountain Stream	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Barker Stream	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No impact
Barrett Brook	Appleton Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bassett Brook	Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Beales Brook	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bean Brook	Bradstreet Twp., Parlin Pond Twp.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No impact
Bear Brook	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No impact
Bear Brook	East Moxie Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bear Brook	New Gloucester	Cumberland	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No impact
Beaver Brook	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Big Sandy Stream	East Moxie Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No impact
Billington Brook	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No impact
Bitter Brook	Bradstreet Twp., Upper Enchanted Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bitter Brook	Hobbstown Twp., T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No impact
Black Brook	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No impact
Black Brook	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Black Hill Stream	Embden	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bog Brook	Appleton Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Boundary Brook	Beattie Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Boundary Brook	Lowelltown Twp.	Franklin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Bradford Brook	Turner	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Bragdon Brook	New Sharon	Franklin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Caribou Flow	Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Carrabassett River	Anson	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, adjacent to existing transmission line crossing, See Psim 34	Moderate Impact
Carry Brook	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Carry Brook	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Cascade Brook	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Chandler Brook	Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Chandler Brook	North Yarmouth	Cumberland	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Chandler Brook	Pownal	Cumberland	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Chase Stream	Chase Stream Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Chase Stream	Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Clay Brook	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Clay Brook	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Cold Brook	T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Cold Stream	Johnson Mountain Twp., West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, near capital road and ITS 87, see Psim 46	Minimal Impact
Davis Brook	T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	N	N			No	No Impact
Dead River	Bowtown Twp., West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Dead River	Leeds	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, 75' additional cleared corridor	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Dead Stream	Chase Stream Twp.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Dimmick Stream	Caratunk	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Dud Brook	T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Durgin Brook	T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Durgin Brook	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Dyer Brook	Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
East Branch Barrett Brook	Appleton Twp.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
East Branch Chandler Brook	Pownal	Cumberland	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
East Branch Enchanted Stream	Upper Enchanted Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
East Branch Moose River	Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
East Branch Salmon Stream	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Fahi Brook	Anson	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Fahi Brook	Embden	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Not likely due to intervening vegetation	Minimal Impact
Fall Brook	Embden, Solon	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Falls Brook	Industry	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Falls Brook	Starks	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Fish Brook	Industry	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Fish Meadow Brook	Livermore, Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Fourmile Brook	Bradstreet Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Fourmile Brook	Upper Enchanted Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Fuller Brook	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Gerrish Brook	Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Gerrish Brook	Lisbon	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Getchell Brook	Anson	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Getchell Brook	Madison	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Gilbert Brook	Anson	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Gilbert Brook	Madison	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Gilman Brook	Anson, Madison	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Gold Brook	Appleton Twp., T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Goodrich Brook	Industry	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Goodrich Brook	New Sharon	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Gulf Stream	Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Hale Brook	Industry, New Sharon	Franklin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Hardy Brook	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Hardy Brook	Wilton	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Hart Brook	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Hay Bog Brook	Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Heald Stream	Caratunk	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Heald Stream	Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Moderate Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Hilton Brook	Starks	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Hogans Brook	Lowelltown Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Hooper Brook	Greene, Leeds	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Horse Brook	Bradstreet Twp., Upper Enchanted Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
House Brook	Auburn, Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Houston Brook	Concord Twp., Pleasant Ridge Pt.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Huckleberry Stream	Chesterville	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Hunton Brook	Livermore, Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Jackin Brook	Anson	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Jackin Brook	Embden	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Jackson Brook	Bingham	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Jackson Brook	Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
James Brook	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Jepson Brook	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Jones Brook	Madison	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Josiah Brook	Industry	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Josiah Brook	Starks	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Keith Brook	Livermore	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Kennebec River	Anson, Bingham, Embden Concord Twp., Embden, Madison, Moscow, Moxie Gore, Norridgewock, Pleasant Ridge Plt., Solon, West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Visibility at crossing below Wyman Dam in Moscow, Filtered visibility of the tops of one or two structures possible in Bingham/Solon, Embden/Concord Twp section. See Computer model overlays in Attachment E.	Moderate Impact at crossing below Wyman Dam  Minimal Impact in Bingham, Solon, Embden, Concord Twp
Kennebec River	Starks	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	Y	Y	No	No Impact
Kennebec River	The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	Y	Y	No	No Impact
Lemon Stream	Anson	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Lemon Stream	Industry	Franklin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Lemon Stream	Starks	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Libby Brook	Auburn	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	Y	Unlikely due to intervening vegetation	No Impact
Libby Brook	Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, at crossing within ex. Corridor, no additional clearing	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Little Heald Brook	Caratunk	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Little Heald Brook	Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Little Houston Brook	Concord Twp.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Little Norridgewock Stream	Chesterville	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Little Norridgewock Stream	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Little Norridgewock Stream	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Little Sandy Stream	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Little Sandy Stream	Caratunk, The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Little Spencer Stream	Hobbs town Twp., T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Lively Brook	Turner	Androscoggin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Martin Stream	Concord Twp., Embden	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Maxwell Brook	Sabattus, Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Meadow Brook	Auburn	Androscoggin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Meadow Brook	Fayette	Kennebec	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Meadow Brook	New Gloucester	Cumberland	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Meadow Brook	Industry, Jay, Wilton	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Meadow Brook	Starks	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Michael Stream	Solon	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Mile Brook	Moxie Gore, The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Mill Brook	Beattie Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Mill Stream	Anson, Concord Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Mill Stream	Embden	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes,	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Mink Brook	Moscow	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes, at existing crossing Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Mitchell Brook	Industry	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Montsweag Brook	Wiscasset, Woolwich	Lincoln	Streams	N	N	Y	N	Yes, within the existing corridor, existing transmission line	Minimal Impact
Moody Brook	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	N		No Impact
Moose River	Beattie Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Moose River	Lowelltown Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Moose River	Bradstreet Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Viewshed map indicates potential but fieldwork confirmed intervening vegetation will screen within 3 miles of the Project	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Moose River	T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	Y	Y	Viewshed map indicates potential but fieldwork confirmed intervening vegetation will screen within 3 miles of the Project	No Impact
Mosquito Brook	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Mosquito Stream	The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Mountain Brook	Johnson Mountain Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes, but taller structures will preserve full height vegetation on both sides of the brook	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Moxie Stream	East Moxie Twp., Moxie Gore, The Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes at Moxie Stream crossing and wetlands east of crossing. See Attachment E: Evaluation of River/Stream Visibility. The Project will not be visible from Moxie Falls. See Psim 12 in Appendix D of VIA	Strong Impact, A buffer planting plan is proposed at Moxie Stream crossing to promote growth of native non capable species
Muddy Brook	Industry	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Muddy Brook	New Sharon	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Nash Brook	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Nequasset Brook	Dresden	Lincoln	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Nequasset Brook	Woolwich	Sagadahoc	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Nezinscot River	Turner	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
No Name Brook	Greene, Lisbon	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
No Name Brook	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, at the existing crossing	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Number One Brook	Beattie Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Number One Brook	Merrill Strip Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Number Six Brook	Appleton Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Number Six Brook	Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Parlin Stream	Parlin Pond Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Pelton Brook	Anson	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Pelton Brook	Starks	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Piel Brook	Bradstreet Twp., Johnson Mountain Twp., Parlin Pond Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Pooler Brook	Madison	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Red Brook	Turner	Androscoggin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Redwater Brook	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Rift Brook	Mayfield Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Royal River	New Gloucester	Cumberland	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Runaround Brook	Durham	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, at crossing within existing corridor, no additional clearing	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Runaround Brook	New Gloucester, Pownal	Cumberland	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, at crossing within existing corridor, no additional clearing	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Sabattus River	Lisbon	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Sabattus River	Sabattus	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Sabattus River	Wales	Androscoggin	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Salmon Brook	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Salmon Brook	Lisbon	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Salmon Stream	Lower Enchanted Twp., West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Sandy River	Chesterville	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening vegetation	No Impact
Sandy River	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, adjacent to existing transmission line crossing, See Psim 34	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Sandy River	Norridgewock, Starks	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	Y	Not likely due to intervening vegetation	No Impact
Scott Brook	Fayette	Kennebec	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Scott Brook	Livermore Falls	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Smart Brook	Lowelltown Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Smart Brook	Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Soper Mill Brook	Auburn, Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
South Branch Austin Stream	Mayfield Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
South Branch Moose River	Lowelltown Twp., Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes at Crossing, adjacent to haul roads	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Spaulding Brook	T5 R6 BKP WKR	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Spencer Stream	Skinner Twp., T5 R6 BKP WKR	Franklin	Streams	N	N	N	Y	No	No Impact
Stetson Brook	Greene, Lewiston	Androscoggin	Streams	Y	Y	N	Y	Yes, at crossing within existing corridor, no additional clearing	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Sugar Brook	Chesterville	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Sugar Brook	Jay	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Temple Stream	Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Thoits Branch	Pownal	Cumberland	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Thompson Brook	Bradstreet Twp.	Somerset	Streams	N	N	N	N	No	No Impact



Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 9. Continued (Rivers &amp; Streams) Public Natural Resources of Public Lands Visited in Part or Enjoyment of Visual Qualities within 3 Miles of NECEC</b>									
Tomhegan Stream	Chase Stream Twp., Johnson Mountain Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
Tomhegan Stream	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Twomile Brook	Johnson Mountain Twp.	Somerset	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
West Branch Mill Brook	Beattie Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
West Branch Moose River	Merrill Strip Twp., Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	Y	No	No Impact
West Branch Spencer Stream	Skinner Twp.	Franklin	Streams	N	N	N	Y	No	No Impact
West Branch Sheepscot River	Windsor		Streams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes, see Psim 35, adjacent to several existing transmission lines	Minimal incremental/new impact
Wild Brook	Bald Mountain Twp. T2 R3	Somerset	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Wilson Stream	Chesterville, Farmington	Franklin	Streams	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, See Section 4. Scenic Resources, Rivers and Streams
Wilson Stream	Wilton	Franklin	Streams	Y	N	N	N	No	No Impact
<b>Table 10. Publicly Accessible Conservation Areas Within 3 Miles of NECEC Excluding State and Federal Lands</b>									
Upper Enchanted Twp.	Johnson Mountain Twp., Upper Enchanted Twp.	Somerset	Public Reserved Land	Y	N	Y	Y	Yes, visibility from Coburn Mountain, See Psim 8 and 44 (snow cover)	Moderate in leaf-on, High Moderate/Strong in snow cover conditions. Mitigation includes tapered vegetation management
Androscoggin River Preserve	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Brackett-Longley Rare Plant Pres.	Leeds	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Bradbury-Pineland	Pownal	Cumberland	Public Conservation	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Bradbury-Pineland	Pownal	Cumberland	Public Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Bradbury-Pineland Corridor	Pownal	Cumberland	Public Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Breton Preserve	Lisbon	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Captain Harris	Greene	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Chadsey Road Fields Easement	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Clifford Woods	Farmington	Franklin	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 10. Publicly Accessible Conservation Areas Within 3 Miles of NECEC Excluding State and Federal Lands (Continued)</b>									
Crain-Lawrence Easement	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	N	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Dead River Trail and Conservation Corridor	West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Private Conservation	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Deerfield Pines Easement	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Draper	Moxie Gore	Somerset	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	Yes, abuts corridor east of Kennebec River	Minimal/Moderate Impact
Durham Riverpark	Durham	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Expanding the Androscoggin Greenway	Jay	Franklin	Private Conservation	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Garcelon Bog	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Public Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Grace Pond Upper Enchanted	Upper Enchanted Twp.	Somerset	Public Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Graham	New Gloucester	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Gruervermen-Wendt Trail	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Gruervermen-Wendt Trail	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Hooper Pond	Greene	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Indian and Fowl Meadow Islands	Solon	Somerset	Private Conservation	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Indian and Fowl Meadow Islands	Solon	Somerset	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Knight Farm Easement	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Lisbon Island	Lisbon	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Meadowbrook Farm Conservation Area	Fayette	Kennebec	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Moncrieff Easement	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Montsweag Brook pond buffer	Wiscasset, Woolwich	Lincoln	Private Conservation	N	N	Y	Y	Yes, at intersection with existing corridor	Minimal additional impact, Not a Scenic Resource
Moose River-Number 5 Bog	T5 R7 BKP WKR, Bradstreet Twp., Appleton Twp.	Somerset	Public Conservation	Y	N	Y	Y	Viewshed map indicates potential but fieldwork confirmed intervening vegetation will screen within 3 miles of the Project	No Impact
Moose River-Number 5 Bog	Bradstreet Twp., T5 R7 BKP WKR	Somerset	Public Conservation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Viewshed map indicates potential but fieldwork confirmed intervening vegetation will screen within 3 miles of the Project	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 10. Publicly Accessible Conservation Areas Within 3 Miles of NECEC Excluding State and Federal Lands (Continued)</b>									
Moosehead Region Conservation Easement	Johnson Mountain Twp., Moxie Gore, Squaretown Twp., West Forks Plt.	Somerset	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Moosehead Region Conservation Easement	Chase Stream Twp.	Somerset	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	Vegetation will most likely buffer all views from this easement	No Impact
Muddy Pond Lot	Wayne	Kennebec	Public Conservation	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Pisgah Hill Project	New Gloucester	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Pisgah Hill Project	New Gloucester	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	Y	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Pollution Control Facility	Farmington	Franklin	Public Conservation	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Minimal Impact, Not a Scenic Resource
Rand Trail	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
River Rise Farm	Turner	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	Y	N	N	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Snowfields Easement	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	Y	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Spruce Mountain	Jay	Franklin	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	Chance of heavily filtered views of the project	No Impact
Sturtevant Farm Conservation Area	Fayette	Kennebec	Private Conservation	N	N	Y	Y	Chance of heavily filtered views of the project	No Impact
Thompson/Dinsmore Islands	Madison	Somerset	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Thompson/Dinsmore Islands	Madison	Somerset	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	N	Not likely due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Thorncrag Bird Sanctuary	Lewiston	Androscoggin	Private Conservation	Y	Y	Y	Y	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Verrill Preserve	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	N	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact
Whitney Easement	Pownal	Cumberland	Private Conservation	Y	N	N	N	No visibility due to intervening terrain/vegetation	No Impact

Scenic Resource	Town	County	Type	Topo Visibility	Forest Visibility	TJDA Field Visit	TJDA Computer Analysis	Project Visibility Determination	Visual Impact
<b>Table 11. Roads determined to have scenic qualities/cultural character. (See Road Buffer Evaluation Summary for a list of every road crossing evaluated.)</b>									
Route 201	Jackman, Parlin Pond Twp, Johnson Mountain, West Forks Plt, The Forks Plt, Caratunk, Moscow, Bingham, Solon, Madison	Somerset	National Scenic Byway/State Route	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible from Parlin Pond Twp, and at the crossings in Johnson Mountain Twp and Moscow. See Psims 9, 19, 42, and 53	Moderate impact at crossings, Minimal impact in Parlin Pond Twp  Buffer planting plans proposed at Project crossings of Route 201 in Johnson Mountain Twp and Moscow
Route 43/ Starks Road	Madison, Starks	Somerset	Regional Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p9	Minimal additional impact
Route 2 / Farmington Falls Road	Farmington	Franklin	Regional Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p9	Minimal additional impact
Riverside Drive	Auburn	Androscoggin	Regional Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p10	Minimal additional impact
Madison Street	Anson	Somerset	Local Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p10	Minimal additional impact
Perham Hill Road	Farmington	Franklin	Local Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p10	Minimal additional impact
Osborne Road	Farmington	Franklin	Local Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p11	Minimal additional impact
Knowlton Corner Road	Farmington	Franklin	Local Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p11	Minimal additional impact
McCrillis Corner Road	Wilton	Franklin	Local Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p11	Minimal additional impact
Soules Hill Road	Jay	Franklin	Local Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p11	Minimal additional impact
Church Hill Road	Leeds	Androscoggin	Local Public Road	Y	Y	Y	Y	The Project will be visible approaching and at the crossing. See Section 4. Scenic Resources, p12	Minimal additional impact

**Leaf Off/Snow On Basic Visual Impact Assessment Rating Form Summary**

LEAF-OFF SNOW COVER Photosimulation No. Resource/Location	Reviewer	Landscape Compatibility				Scale Contrast	Spatial Dominance	Total Visual Impact Severity Rating	Average	Visual Impact
		Color	Form	Line	Texture					
<b>42. Parlin Pond, northern end</b> Parlin Pond TWP	A	1	1	2	1	4	4	13	12.5	Moderate
	B	1	1	1	1	4	4	12		
<b>43. Route 201, West of Parlin Pond</b> Parlin Pond TWP	A	1	1	2	1	4	4	13	12.5	Moderate
	B	1	1	1	1	4	4	12		Overall low impact to Route 201 due to limited duration
<b>44. Coburn Mountain</b> Upper Enchanted Twp.	A	2.5	3	3	2	10	8	28.5	25.75	Strong
	B	2	2	3	2	8	6	23		Overall impact moderated when considering 360 degree view.
<b>44. Coburn Mountain</b> Upper Enchanted Twp. updated with selective vegetation management	A	2	2	1.5	1.5	4	4	15	14	Moderate
	B	1	1	2	1	4	4	13		Reduced impact with proposed vegetation management
<b>45. ITS 89, North of Spencer Rd</b> Parlin Pond Twp (on Weyerhaeuser land)	A	2	2	3	2	6	4	19	16.5	Moderate
	B	1	2	2	1	4	4	14		Moderate impact to one point on ITS trail, Overall low impact to trail due to limited duration of exposure
<b>46. ITS 87, Cold Stream Forest Parcel</b> Johnson Mountain Twp	A	1.5	2	2	2	4	4	15.5	15.75	Moderate
	B	2	1	1	2	6	4	16		View from bridge is limited, adjacent to Capital Road

SUMMARY of Visual Impact Ratings - January 30, 2019

Based on Maine DEP Appendix A: Basic Visual Impact Assessment Form (DEPLW0541-A2002)

LEAF-OFF SNOW COVER Photosimulation No. Resource/Location	Reviewer	Landscape Compatibility				Scale Contrast	Spatial Dominance	Total Visual Impact Severity Rating	Average	Visual Impact
		Color	Form	Line	Texture					
<b>47. Cold Stream Mountain (local snowmobile trail)</b> Johnson Mtn Twp (on Weyerhaeuser land)	A	2	2	2	1	4	2	13	11	Moderate
	B	1	1	2	1	2	2	9		View will be significantly reduced within a few years with growth of foreground vegetation.
<b>48. Mosquito Mtn - Northeast</b> The Forks Plt (on Bayroot LLC land)	A	1	2	2.5	1.5	6	6	19	19	Strong
	B	1	2	3	1	6	6	19		High Moderate overall due to visibility of the existing transmission line
<b>49. Mosquito Mtn - Southeast</b> The Forks Plt (on Bayroot LLC land)	A	1	1.5	1.5	1	4	4	13	13.5	Moderate
	B	1	2	2	1	4	4	14		
<b>50. Troutdale Road</b> Bald Mountain Twp	A	1	1.5	2	1	8	8	21.5	19.25	Strong
	B	1	2	1	1	6	6	17		Moderated with proposed with road side buffering
<b>51. Appalachian Trail - Bald Mountain - Southwest</b> Bald Mountain TWP	A	1	1	2	1	6	6	17	15	Moderate
	B	1	1	2	1	4	4	13		Moderate incremental increase of transmission line visibility in the background, overall minimal impact
<b>52. Appalachian Trail - Bald Mountain - Northwest</b> Bald Mountain TWP	A	1.5	1.5	2	1	2	4	12	10	Moderate
	B	1	1	1	1	2	2	8		
<b>53. Route 201</b> Moscow	A	1	1	1	1	4	4	12	13	Moderate
	B	1	1	1	1	4	6	14		