Maine Coastal Program
Coastal Zone Management Act
Federal Consistency Submission Form

The Maine Coastal Program (MCP) is the lead agency for Coastal Zone Management in Maine. MCP strongly suggests that applicants for a federal consistency determination or certification use this form for activities regulated under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, as amended, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Federal Consistency Regulations under 15 CFR Part 930. Although use of this form is not required, it is provided to applicants to facilitate the submission and timely review of a consistency determination or certification. Federal agencies and applicants are only required to provide the information listed in NOAA's Federal Consistency Regulations unless otherwise described in the Maine Guide to Federal Consistency Review, as approved by NOAA.

I. Applicant Information:

Project/Activity Name: VA Bangor Outpatient Clinic Lease		
Contact Name: Jason Sturm	Authorized Agent (if applicable):	
Federal Agency: Department of Veterans Affairs		
Address: 425 I St. NW		
City: Washington	State: DC	Zip Code: 20001
Email: jason.sturm@va.gov	Phone Number: 224-628-1946	

II. Federal Consistency Category:

☒	Federal Agency Activity (15 CFR Part 930, subpart C)
☐	Federal License or Permit Activity (15 CFR Part 930, subpart D)
☐	Outer Continental Shelf Activity (15 CFR Part 930, subpart E)
☐	Federal Financial Assistance Activity to State/Local Government (15 CFR Part 930, subpart F)

III. Summary Description:

VA intends to award a lease to a private entity that would construct an outpatient clinic for VA to lease and operate for up to 20 years. The private entity will retain ownership of the property and will be responsible for acquiring any necessary permits for construction. The location under evaluation is 1120 and 1120 Stillwater Ave, Bangor, ME 04401. The overall parcel is approximately 19 acres with an area of disturbance of approximately 10 acres. The facility will be approximately 73,000 square over two stories with 400 parking spaces.

IV. Select enforceable policies relevant to project or activity:

▣	Natural Resources Protection Act (38 M.R.S. §§480-A to 480-S; and 480-U to 480-HH)
▣	Site Location of Development Law (38 M.R.S. §§481 to 485-A; 486-A, -B; 487-A to 490-FF)
☐	Maine Metallic Mineral Mining Act (38 M.R.S. §§490-LL to 490-TT)
☐	MaineDOT Traffic Movement Permit Law (23 M.R.S. §704-A)
▣	Erosion Control and Sedimentation Law (38 M.R.S. §420-C)
☐	Expedited Permitting of Grid-scale Wind Energy Development (35-A M.R.S. §§3451-3459)
☐	Solar Energy Development Decommissioning Law (35-A M.R.S. chapter 34-D)
▣	Storm Water Management Law (38 M.R.S. §420-D)
☐	Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act (38 M.R.S. §§630 to 636-A; 640)
▣	Protection and Improvement of Air Law (38 M.R.S. §§581 to 610-A, -B)
☐	Protection and Improvement of Waters Act (38 M.R.S. §§361-A, 362, 362-A, 363-D, 372; 410-N; 411 to 424; 451, 451-A, 452; 464 to 470)
☐	Nutrient Management Act (7 M.R.S. §§4201 to 4214)
☐	Land Use Regulation Law (12 M.R.S. §§681 to 689)
▣	Maine Hazardous Waste, Septage and Solid Waste Management Act (38 M.R.S. §§1301 to 1310-BB; 1316 to 1316-L; 1317 to 1319-Y)
☐	Uncontrolled Hazardous Substance Sites Law (38 M.R.S. §§1362, 1367, 1367-B)
☐	Asbestos Law (38 M.R.S. §§1273 and 1281)
☐	Lead Abatement Law (38 M.R.S. §§1296 and 1298(3))
☐	Sale of Consumer Products Affecting the Environmental Law (38 M.R.S. §§1608 and 1609-10)
☐	Mercury-Added Products and Services Law (38 M.R.S. §§1661 to 1661-C; 1665-A, -B; 1672
▣	Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law (38 M.R.S. §§2101; 2133, sub-§2(A); 2165
▣	Priority Toxic Chemical Use Reduction Law (38 M.R.S. §§2321 to 2330)
☐	Wellhead Protection Law (38 M.R.S. §§1391 to 1399)
☐	Nuclear Facility Decommissioning Laws (PL 1999 c. 739; PL 1999 c. 741)
▣	Oil Discharge Prevention & Pollution Control Law (38 M.R.S. §§541 to 560)
☐	Oil Storage Facilities and Ground Water Protection Law (38 M.R.S. §§561; 562-A; 563, sub-§1(A) and 2; 563-A to -B; 564; 565-A; 566-A; 568; 568-A to -B; 569-C; 570; 570-C to -G, I to M
▣	Maine Endangered Species Act (12 M.R.S. §12801 to 12810; 12 M.R.S. §6971 to 6976; 12 M.R.S. §10001, sub-§§19 and 62)
☐	General Licensing and Enforcement Authorities; Fees (38 M.R.S. §§341-D; 344 to 349; 352 to 353; 353-A, -B)
☐	Maine Rivers Act (12 M.R.S. §§403; 407)
☐	Marine Resources Law (12 M.R.S. §§6171 to 6192; 6432-A)
☐	Importing of Certain Marine Organisms (12 M.R.S. §6071)
☐	Aquaculture Leasing Laws (12 M.R.S. §6071-A; 12 M.R.S. §6072; 12 M.R.S. §6072-A; 12 M.R.S. §6073)
☐	Subdivision Law (30-A M.R.S. §§4401 to 4408)
☐	Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Law (38 M.R.S. §§435 to 448)
▣	Coastal Management Policies Act (38 M.R.S. §§1801 to 1802)
☐	Coastal Barrier Resources System Act (38 M.R.S. §§1901 to 1905)

V. Supporting Documentation. Please list all maps, diagrams, reports, and other materials below:

Site Plan
Aquatic Resource Delineation Report
Wetland Impact Map
Biological Resources Report

VI. Other Coordination. Please list all agencies and contacts required to review this project below:

VII. Statement of Determination/Certification and Signature. Check one and sign below:

☒	FEDERAL AGENCY CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION. Based upon the information, data, and analysis included herein, the federal agency or its authorized agent finds the proposed activity is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Maine Coastal Program.
☐	FEDERAL AGENCY NEGATIVE DETERMINATION. Based upon the information, data, and analysis included herein, the federal agency or its authorized agent finds the proposed activity will not have any reasonably foreseeable effects on Maine's coastal uses or resources.
☐	NON-FEDERAL APPLICANT CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION. Based upon the information, data, and analysis included herein, the non-federal applicant certifies that the proposed activity complies with the enforceable policies of Maine Coastal Program and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such program.

Signature: JASON STURM	Digitally signed by JASON STURM Date: 2026.03.27 10:02:42 -06'00'
Printed Name: Jason Sturm	Date: 3/27/26

BUILDING OVERVIEW

MODERN QUALITY BUILDING

NEW RENDERING

EXTERIOR VIEW, FRONT

SITE INFORMATION

AERIAL SITE PLAN

NEW
SITE PLAN

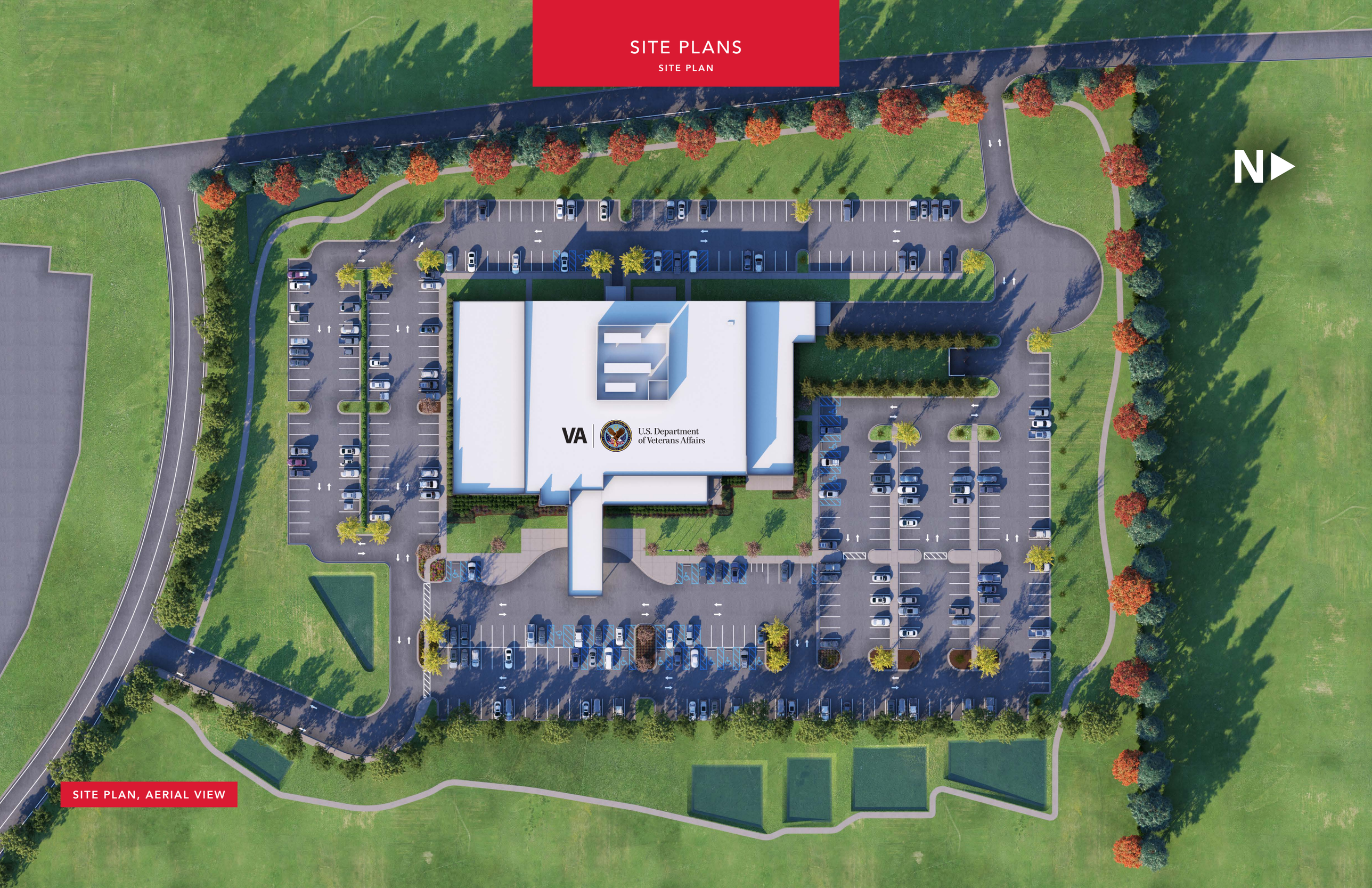
SITE INFORMATION

AERIAL SITE PLAN

SITE PLAN, AERIAL VIEW

SITE PLANS

SITE PLAN



SITE PLAN, AERIAL VIEW

March 26, 2026

Mr. Brian McGrath
MCFA Global
70 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, NJ 08033
E: mcgrath@mcfaglobal.com

RE: Wetland Impact Map
1120 Stillwater Avenue
Bangor, Maine
Document No.: PROP-25-2243-002 Rev 0

Dear Mr. McGrath,

MCFA Global requested assistance from Environmental Science & Engineering Partners LLP (ESE) with estimating impacts to wetlands at the proposed U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Outpatient Clinic at 1120 Stillwater Avenue Bangor, Maine (Site).

ESE used the wetlands boundary mapped in our Aquatic Resources Delineation Report dated March 5, 2026 and a proposed Site Plan provided by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to map and estimate the extent of discharge of dredged material into potential waters of the U.S. (WOTUS). The results are attached to this letter in **Figure 1: Estimated Wetland Impacts Map**. Note that the Site Plan was not georeferenced. The Site Plan was visually placed in the Estimated Wetland Impacts Map to attempt to align the proposed structures with the Site boundary, which will introduce some error to the impact estimate. Additionally, the extent of grading is not explicit in the Site Plan. Based on this map, ESE estimates the proposed project would impact 0.168 acre of wetlands that are presumed WOTUS.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at 469.983.8600 or via email at abrewer@eseparnters.com.

Sincerely,

Aaron Brewer
Managing Director, Natural Resources

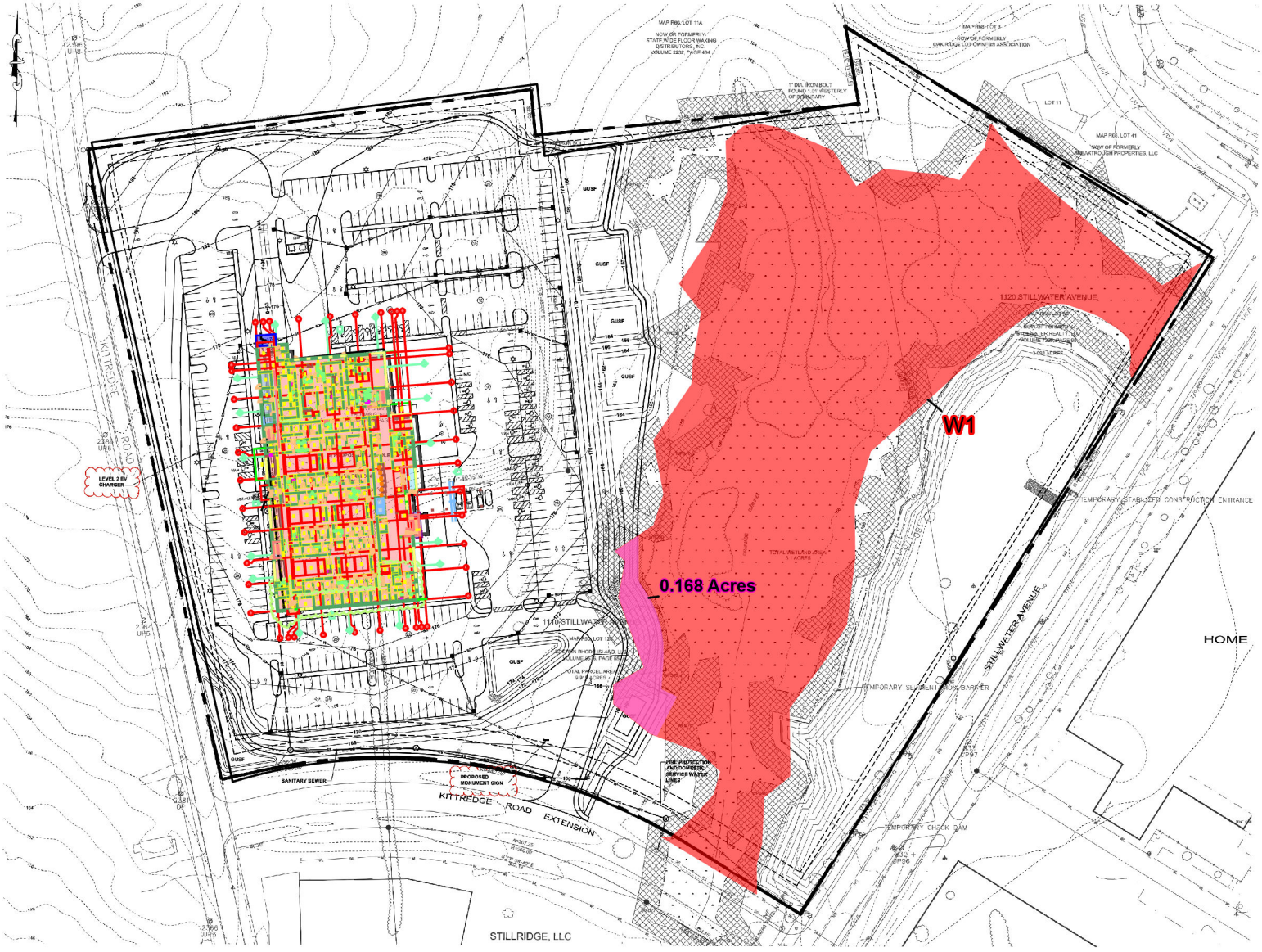
Attachment: Figure 1, Estimated Wetland Impacts Map

Note: While the wetland boundary was mapped in the field during an Aquatic Resources Delineation, this Estimated Wetland Impacts Map was created by visual reference. The proposed Site Plan including the building, parking lot, driving lanes, and storm water ponds is not georeferenced; therefore, inherent error in this mapping technique will result in error in the estimated impacts to wetlands. Additionally, finalizing the grading plan may impact additional wetlands.

LEGEND

- Potentially Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.
- Estimated Wetland Impacts

Note: jurisdictional opinions not verified by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

ESTIMATED WETLAND IMPACTS MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE 1 - IMPACTS MAP
DATE:3/12/2026
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere

Site Plan from Epic Johnson CV LLC (No Date).
Wetland boundary from ESE Partners, Aquatic Resources Delineation Report dated March 5, 2026.

FIGURE 1

0 250'
1 inch = 250 feet
N

AQUATIC RESOURCE DELINEATION REPORT

Approximately 18.61 Acres

1120 Stillwater Avenue

Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine

DATE: MARCH 5, 2026

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243.02

DOC NO.: REP-25-2243-002 Rev 1

PREPARED FOR:

MCFA Global

70 Tanner Street

Haddonfiled, New Jersey 08033

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5910 Courtyard Drive

Suite 170

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Telephone: 512 859 6500

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Document Production / Revision Status						
Rev	**Description**	**Date**	**Contributors**	**Author**	**Technical Review**	**Internal Standards Review**
0	Final to Client	12/24/2025	Jacob Seiler	☒	☒	☐
			Aaron Brewer	☒	☒	☒
			Ryan Gilbert	☐	☒	☒
1	Final to Client	3/5/2026	Aaron Brewer	☒	☒	☒

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ABBREVIATIONS

APT	Antecedent Precipitation Tool
CSC	Continuous Surface Connection
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering Partners, LLC
FAC	Facultative
FACU	Facultative- Upland
FACW	Facultative- Wetland
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GIS	Geographic Information System
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
JD	Jurisdictional Determination
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NI	No Indicator
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NWPL	National Wetland Plant List
OBL	Obligate
OHWM	Ordinary High-Water Mark
PDSI	Palmer Drought Severity Index
RGL	Regulatory Guidance Letter
RHA	River and Harbors Act
RPW	Relatively Permanent Waters
RRS	Regulatory Request System
TNW	Traditional Navigable Water
UPL	Upland
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS	United States Geological Survey
WBD	Watershed Boundary Dataset
WOTUS	Waters of the United States

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ESE Partners, LLC (ESE) was retained by MCFA Global to conduct an Aquatic Resources Delineation on approximately 18.61 acres at the property located at 1120 Stillwater Avenue in Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine (referred to herein as the Site). The purpose of this Aquatic Resources Delineation Report (ARDR) is to identify and delineate aquatic resources such as wetlands, ponds, streams, ditches, rivers, vegetated shallows, mudflats, and tidal waters. This report also provides our professional opinion about the status of each aquatic resource as potential waters of the United States (WOTUS) or Navigable Waters of the U.S. subject to regulation during development.

Conclusions

ESE completed an Aquatic Resources Delineation of the Site on November 8 and 9, 2025. Refer to **Table 4.1 in Section 4.1** for a summary of the aquatic resources identified within the Site.

ESE delineated two (2) aquatic resources on the Site.

An intermittent stream (S-1) flows onto the Site at the north-central portion and transitions into a large shrub-scrub wetland (W-1) with braided diffuse channels present within the wetland. The stream and wetland complex continues to exhibit some braided channels near the south boundary of the Site before seeping into a culvert and crossing under Kittridge Road and continuing in the ditch south of the Site. The two (2) adjoined waters delineated within the Site are likely considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). A Section 404 Clean Water Act (CWA) permit from the USACE may be required for development impacting these potential WOTUS.

There were no aquatic resources at the Site that are likely to be regulated under Section 9 or 10 of the River and Harbors Act (RHA).

The jurisdictional opinion offered in this report is based on best professional judgement. It should be noted that the USACE maintains the jurisdiction to make final determinations on the location of water body and wetland boundaries and their jurisdictional status. An official jurisdictional determination (JD) from the USACE can be requested from the New England district office, if desired.

1 INTRODUCTION

ESE Partners, LLC (ESE) was retained by MCFA Global to conduct an Aquatic Resources Delineation for the property located at 1120 Stillwater Avenue in Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine (referred to herein as the Site) (**Figure 1**). The Site is approximately 18.61 acres, and the approximate center of the Site is at the following latitude and longitude (WSG 84): 44.843919, -68.743983. The delineation field work was conducted on November 8 and 9, 2025. The scope of work for this review was detailed in ESE's proposal (PROP-25-2243-001 Rev 0), dated October 24, 2025.

The purpose of the Aquatic Resources Delineation Report (ARDR) is to evaluate the presence of aquatic resources (e.g., wetlands, ponds, lakes, streams, ditches, tidal waters, etc.), identify their boundaries within the Site, and provide documentation to support our professional opinion about their jurisdictional status with respect to waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 9 and 10 waters under the River and Harbors Act (RHA). The CWA and RHA are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

It is anticipated that this report will be used in support of the jurisdictional determination process for on-site aquatic resources. If it is determined that jurisdictional resources will be impacted, this report will also support applications for regulatory permits that may be required from the USACE for proposed construction activities.

Identification of WOTUS is defined by Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations Part 328 and according to guidance within the Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook (USACE and Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 2007), the 2023 WOTUS rule as amended, and compliance with the United States Supreme Court's Sackett v. EPA decision. WOTUS are subject to USACE permitting under Section 404 of the CWA for discharge of fill or dredged material. The Site is located within the regulatory boundary of the New England District of the USACE.

Appendix A, Other Helpful Figures, presents map references that were used for development of the report. **Appendix B**, Photographic Log with Photo Location Map, presents photographs from the Site reconnaissance. **Appendix C**, Aerial Photographs with Antecedent Precipitation Tool, presents aerial photographs that were reviewed during preparation of the report along with climate data from the date of each aerial photograph. **Appendix D**, WETS Table and Antecedent Precipitation for Field Dates, presents climate data relevant to the dates of field work. **Appendix E**, Resumes of Authors, presents resumes of the authors that contributed to this report. **Appendix F**, Wetland Determination Data Forms, presents the data that was collected during the delineation. **Appendix G**, GPS Metadata, presents the metadata associated with each data point collected during the delineation field work.

2 METHODS

This section describes both the general methods for aquatic resources delineation and Site-specific methods which are determined by Site characteristics.

2.1 Delineation of Non-Wetland Waterbodies

Non-wetland waterbodies such as streams, lakes, and ponds were delineated according to USACE Regulatory Guidance Letter (RGL) 05-05 Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) Identification for non-tidal waters and the Mean High Tide line for tidal waters. ESE also uses information from the National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams published by USACE, Dated November 2022, which includes an OHWM Field Procedure and Data Sheet that is included in **Appendix F**, if utilized.

When tidal waters are present at the Site, they are delineated based on the High Tide Line (HTL) and Mean High Water Line (MHWL) as defined at 33 CFR Part 328.3(c) and 33 CFR Part 329,12. The nearest tidal gauge was referenced.

2.2 Delineation of Wetlands

As required under Section 404 of the CWA, wetlands were delineated using the methods described in the USACE 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual (1987 Manual) and the USACE Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual.

The following Supplement was used during the delineation:

- Northcentral and Northeast Region (Version 2.0) (USACE 2012).

Wetland types and boundaries were determined through initial map and database (records) review, followed by fieldwork involving the examination of three (3) parameters: vegetation, hydrology, and soils. Delineation criteria and indicators for each of these parameters are outlined in the 1987 Manual and the appropriate Regional Supplement. The Regional Supplement presents wetland indicators, delineation guidance, and other information that is specific to the region.

2.3 Records Review

Records reviewed for this delineation are documented along with their sources in **Appendix A, Other Helpful Figures** and **Appendix C, Aerial Photographs with Antecedent Precipitation Tool** data. References used during this delineation that are not enclosed in those appendices are provided in **Section 6**.

The data review was used to identify potential aquatic resources, plan the field work, and support determination and delineation decisions. Transects were planned and implemented for data collection as indicated in **Figure 2**.

ESE initiated a routine, Level 2 wetland determination based on the following factors:

- Available data was insufficient for characterizing one or more parameters (vegetation, hydrology, or soil) in all or part of the Site without conducting onsite field work (Level 2).
- Site complexity is not beyond the ability for routine methods to be effective.
- One or more parameters are not disputed at this time.

2.4 Normal Circumstances, Problematic Areas, and Atypical Situations

The USACE wetland delineation manual (1987), regional supplements, and regulatory guidance letters (RGL 82-02 and 86-09) define the terms Normal Circumstances, Problematic Areas, and Atypical Situations. ESE observed for these conditions during the delineation. Unless described below, normal circumstances were observed and no problematic areas or atypical conditions were identified.

2.5 Modification of Delineation Procedures

Site specific conditions can require modification of field procedures described in the USACE manual. If any modifications were required, they are described herein.

Although most active growth had stopped and plants were largely senescent at the time of the field work (November 8-9, 2025) there were some plants flowering (i.e., Tanacetum vulgare) and the soil temperature at 12 inches below grade was measured in one test plot (ST-04) at approximately 51 degrees Fahrenheit (° F), which is above biological zero (41 ° F). There was no snow cover present during the field work. Although there were signs that the growing season was not over, the general condition of the vegetation indicated that the field work was conducted outside of the growing season. Many plants were identified based on standing dead herb material and twig/bud characteristics. Some vegetation coverage was based on estimated cover from this senescent material, which represents a modification to delineation methods. However, the precision of the vegetation coverage data is unlikely to change the results, which are considered reliable.

2.6 GNSS Mapping of Aquatic Resources

Aquatic resources were mapped in the field as delineated using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). Map points were collected so that portions of aquatic resources were not excluded. Geospatial data was collected utilizing a Skadi Gold GNSS Series with sub-50-centimeter accuracy. Geospatial data was collected in general accordance with recommended methods described in the USACE's July 2025 guidance document titled "Recording Aquatic

Resource Delineations Using Global Navigation Satellite Systems". GNSS metadata is documented in **Appendix G**.

Based on ESE's review of the GNSS metadata, the map data appears sufficiently accurate for planning and permitting.

2.7 Precipitation Data

Precipitation data was reviewed to help classify stream duration of flow, to evaluate antecedent precipitation conditions, and to approximate the growing season dates for the Site.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) WETS table provides historical weather data based on a 30-year average of temperature and precipitation data from an appropriate, nearby monitoring station. The WETS analysis (**Appendix D**) also provides approximate growing season dates based on long-term air temperature records. The growing season is estimated by the median dates (50 percent (%) probability) of the last and first 28° F air temperatures in spring and fall.

The USACE Antecedent Precipitation Tool (APT) is an automation tool that provides site specific information on three climatological parameters and determines if conditions are within the normal periodic range (e.g. seasonally, annually) for the geographic area based on a rolling-thirty-year period, otherwise known as a Typical Year. The APT also utilizes the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), which uses readily available temperature and precipitation data to estimate relative dryness and quantify long-term drought for the Site.

These tools are utilized to determine precipitation rates and how that can affect flow classifications within a stream feature and the level of groundwater and surface water relative to historical normal conditions. The APT results for the field dates are included in **Appendix D**.

2.8 On-Site Field Delineation

Data collected for any waterbodies includes average OHWM width per waterbody, length of linear segments within the Site boundary, and water flow classification (i.e., tidal, non-tidal, ephemeral, intermittent, and/or perennial).

Wetland delineation is conducted based on the 1987 Manual and the appropriate Regional Supplement, as well as the three (3) parameters described within. The three-parameter approach requires investigation of hydrological characteristics, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soils at selected sample points within a project area. Sample points are located to ascertain upland/wetland boundaries and to record significant spatial changes in wetland plant communities. All three (3) indicator parameters must be met in order for the area to be classified as a wetland. See subsections on Hydrology, Vegetation, and Soils, below, for indicator-specific information.

2.8.1 Hydrology

Wetland hydrology is characterized when, under normal circumstances, the surface is either inundated or the upper horizon(s) of the soil are saturated at a sufficient frequency and duration to create anaerobic conditions. Seasonal and long-term rainfall patterns, local geology and topography, soil type, local water table conditions, and drainage are factors that influence hydrology.

Wetland hydrology indicators commonly include: oxidized rhizospheres along living roots, saturated soils, standing surface water, algal mat, aquatic fauna, high water table, iron deposits, sparsely vegetated concave surface, geomorphic position, moss trim lines, water-stained leaves, crawfish burrows, watermarks, drainage patterns, and surface soil cracks.

During the field survey, these indicators were used to determine if an area exhibited wetland hydrology.

2.8.2 Vegetation

In accordance with the procedure set forth in the 1987 Manual and the Regional Supplement, the hydrophytic status of vegetation communities was determined by identifying dominant species and, if necessary, calculating a "Prevalence Index," as defined in the 1987 Manual.

Individual plant species were checked against the current National Wetland Plant List (NWPL), and their regional wetland indicator status was determined. Species are classified as follows:

- Obligate Wetland (OBL) if they almost always occur in wetlands (>99% of the time)
- Facultative Wetland (FACW) if they usually occur in wetlands (67-99% of the time)
- Facultative (FAC) if they are equally likely to occur in wetlands and non-wetlands (34-66% of the time)
- Facultative Upland (FACU) if they usually occur in non-wetlands (67-99% of the time)
- Obligate Upland (UPL) if they almost always occur in non-wetlands (>99% of the time)

A no indicator (NI) status is recorded for those species for which insufficient information is available to determine an indicator status. Typically, plants with an NI status in the region are assumed to be obligate upland species.

Hydrophytic (wetland) vegetation is considered prevalent where more than 50% of the dominant species in a plant community have an indicator status of OBL, FACW, or FAC. However, in cases where the vegetation community does not meet this hydrophytic threshold, but indicators of hydric soils and wetlands hydrology are present, the prevalence index can be applied. Calculation of this index is based on consideration of both dominant and non-dominant plants in the vegetation community, whereby each indicator status category is given a numeric code and weighted by absolute percent cover. The prevalence index ranges from 1 to 5, and an index of 3.0 or less signifies that hydrophytic vegetation is present. In the current delineation, and as shown on the

wetland determination data forms in **Appendix A**, a prevalence index was calculated for each sample point's vegetation community where appropriate.

2.8.3 Soils

Hydric soils are defined as soils that were formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. Anaerobic conditions created by repeated or prolonged saturation or flooding result in long-lasting changes in soil color and chemistry. The changes in soil color are used to differentiate hydric from non-hydric soils. The NRCS Web Soil Survey site-specific soil report indicates which soils units are known to be hydric. Some soil compounds may have a minor component rated as hydric, therefore contributing to a percentage of a hydric rating.

At each sample point, in areas where the absence of inundation or heavy saturation allowed, a pit was excavated to a depth of at least 16 inches to reveal soil profiles and to determine whether or not positive indicators of hydric soils were present. Hydric soil indicators relate to color, structure, organic content, and the presence of reducing conditions. Color characteristics (Hue, Value, and Chroma) were recorded using Munsell® Charts.

2.8.4 Cowardin Classification

Wetlands were classified according to the Cowardin Classification System used for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI).

2.8.5 Streamflow Duration Assessment

Streamflow Duration Assessment Method (SDAM) is a tool available for use at select stream segments to provide data to classify streamflow duration as ephemeral, intermittent, perennial, or some combination of these categories. Perennial streams and at least some intermittent streams are commonly identified by the USACE as Relatively Permanent Waters (RPW) and as jurisdictional WOTUS. Ephemeral streams are commonly identified as not RPW and non-jurisdictional waters (non-WOTUS).

SDAMs are developed for specific regions in the U.S. When utilized, the specific version is cited with the results. Waterways with significant drainage are less often the target of SDAM evaluations. The process is most useful for evaluating drainages with visibly ephemeral flow or weak intermittent flow signatures (e.g., weakly developed bed and banks, partially vegetated bed, poor sediment sorting).

For time efficiency and simplification, the SDAM protocol may be modified by adopting a variable reach assessment length and locating the sampling reach interval at a location with reach representative parameters determined by previous field observations gathered during the reconnaissance.

2.9 Jurisdictional Opinions

ESE synthesizes the results of the records review and field observations, as applicable, to form an opinion about the jurisdictional status of each delineated aquatic resource based on current guidance from the agencies. The jurisdiction evaluated in this report includes both the Section 404 CWA jurisdiction and the Section 10 RHA jurisdiction. Section 404 CWA jurisdiction is limited to aquatic resources that meet the definition of WOTUS. Section 10 RHA jurisdiction is limited to Navigable Waters of the United States (Navigable Waters), which is typically defined by each USACE district office.

2.9.1 Definitions of WOTUS and non-WOTUS

According to Code of Federal Regulations, Title 33, Chapter II, Part 328, Section 328.3, waters of the U.S. are defined as follows:

(a) *Waters of the United States* means:

(1) Waters which are:

(i) Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(ii) The territorial seas; or

(iii) Interstate waters;

(2) Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under paragraph (a)(5) of this section;

(3) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water;

(4) Wetlands adjacent to the following waters:

(i) Waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or

(ii) Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section and with a continuous surface connection to those waters;

(5) Intrastate lakes and ponds not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section.

(b) The following are not “waters of the United States” even where they otherwise meet the terms of paragraphs (a)(2) through (5) of this section:

(1) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the CWA;

(2) Prior converted cropland designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The exclusion would cease upon a change of use, which means that the area is no longer available for the production of agricultural commodities. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA;

(3) Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water;

(4) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased;

(5) Artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and which are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing;

(6) Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons;

(7) Waterfilled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of waters of the United States; and

(8) Swales and erosional features (*e.g.,* gullies, small washes) characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow.

2.9.2 WOTUS Regulations

The definition and interpretation of WOTUS has a history of fluctuation based on policy changes and legal decisions. ESE attempts to keep current with regulatory updates and apply the current regulatory framework based on the latest USACE guidance.

Consistent with the Sackett decision, the agencies will not assert jurisdiction based on the significant nexus standard from Justice Kennedy's concurring opinion in *Rapanos.* The significant nexus standard was not used in forming jurisdictional opinions in this report.

2.9.3 Definitions of Navigable Waters of the US

Navigable Waters of the U.S. include tidal waters and waters that are used for navigation or susceptible for use in navigation. Some USACE districts keep a list or map of Navigable Waters within their district and other USACE districts make only site-specific determinations of which waters are Navigable Waters. ESE references the list of Navigable Waters when available, or forms our opinion based on map interpretation and experience when no list is available.

3 SITE CONDITIONS

3.1 Site Description

The Site is currently vacant land. Roadside ditches extend along the Site on the south and west sides along Kittridge Road. Piles of fill soil and large graded areas were evident across most of the west portion of the Site. The fill made a steep and tall slope down to the moderate slopes of woodland on the west side of wetland W-1.

The east portion of the Site along Stillwater Avenue appeared to be built-up with fill soil. The fill formed a moderately steep slope extending down to wetland W-1. Wetland W-1 was situated in a moderate to gently sloped toe slope draining south to a culvert under Kittredge Road and continuing in the roadside ditch south of the Site.

A stream (S-1) was observed on the north-central portion of the Site providing a source of hydrology for an adjacent wetland (W-1). An off-site culvert and ditch was observed adjacent to the northeast of the Site with minimal evidence of sustained flow to the northeast corner of wetland W-1.

3.2 Aerial Photography

Historic aerial imagery for the project and surrounding areas was evaluated using images provided by USDA and Google Earth. **Appendix C** contains copies of historic aerial photographs reviewed for the Site along with the APT results for photographs that were relied upon for determination and delineation data. Aerial photograph interpretations used to support the identification and delineation of specific aquatic resources are documented in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 – Aerial Imagery Interpretations

Image Date	Image Source	Climate Condition (ATP)	Image Interpretations
7/11/2015	USDA	Normal	Wetland W-1 does not have notable wetland signatures in the aerial photographs, but has some of the vegetation patterns visible presently. There is evidence of recent earthwork in the areas of fill noted on the west and east portions of the Site.
7/20/2018	USDA	Wet	Conditions are similar to those observed in the 2015 aerial photograph with some additional vegetation recovered in the disturbed areas and additional fill piles in the western portion of the Site.
9/29/2021	USDA	Normal	Conditions are similar to those observed in the 2018 aerial photograph with additional vegetation contrast in portions of wetland W-1 and additional fill piles in the western portion of the Site.
8/10/2023	USDA	Wet	Conditions are similar to those observed in the 2021 aerial photograph.

3.3 USFWS NWI Data

The NWI Map (**Appendix A**) indicates that one (1) forested wetland and one (1) intermittent stream are mapped on the Site. Note that the location and extent of aquatic resources mapped in the NWI are often inaccurate and deference should be made to Site-specific delineation results. The Cowardin Classification Codes used in the NWI Map and in this report are defined in the publication "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States" (FGDC 2013).

3.4 NRCS Soil Survey Data

ESE acquired soils data from the NRCS Web Soil Survey site-specific soil report for the Site (NRCS 2025). Four (4) soil types are mapped within the Site. Characteristics of these soils are presented in **Table 3.2** below:

Table 3.2 – Soil Survey Data

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Depth to Water Table (cm)	Drainage Class	Hydric Rating	Frequency of Flooding/ponding
CTB	Telos-Chesuncook complex, 0 to 8% slopes, very stony	8.65	0.48	31	Somewhat poorly drained	6	None/None
MOB	Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8% slopes, very stony	8.83	0.49	15	Poorly drained	55	None/None
ElB	Elliottsille-Chesuncook association, 3 to 8% slopes	0.42	0.02	>200	Well drained	0	None/None
UrB	Urban land-Anthroportic Udorthents complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.17	0.01	>200	None	3	None/None

3.5 Antecedent Precipitation Data

The NRCS WETS table in **Appendix D** indicates average annual precipitation of 42.86 inches. Based on long-term temperature data, the growing season is estimated to be between April 23 to October 18.

USACE APT data was collected for the delineation field work dates (November 8-9, 2025). Based on the APT data, the Site hydrologic conditions were drier than normal. Field work was conducted

during the wet season. The PDSI indicates a severe drought. The results of these analyses are included in ***Appendix D.***

Prior to field work, ESE referenced the nearest National Weather Service Forecast Office weather station (Bangor Area, ME), which indicated a total of 0.46 inch of rainfall in the 3 days prior to field work.

3.6 Nearby Gauge Data

ESE referenced the nearest USGS stream gauge, Penobscot River at Bangor, Maine (USGS-01037050), which is located approximately 3.4 miles south of the Site on the Penobscot River. The gauge exhibits daily periodic gauge height fluctuations and for the time during the Site work ranged between -7.51 feet and 9.22 feet. Flood stage is reported at 11.6 feet. The Penobscot River does not intersect the Site but provides some context for area stream levels.

3.7 Potential Jurisdictional Connections

The waterbody nearest to the Site that is an assumed WOTUS is the unnamed tributary that flows through the Site and discharges to Penjajawoc Stream, which discharges to Meadowbrook Stream, eventually draining to the Penobscot River. These waters each appear to be classified as an RPW connected to a Traditional Navigable Water (Penobscot Bay).

4 DELINEATION RESULTS

The delineation results are a synthesis of records review and data gathered on the Site. This section presents summary data for each delineated aquatic resource, discussion of whether normal circumstances were observed, and details about the plant communities identified on the Site.

Refer to **Figure 2** for a depiction of the boundaries of each aquatic resource, as well as the location within the Site where sample point data were collected. Refer to **Appendix F**, Wetland Determination Data Forms, for the completed wetland determination data forms for the project. Refer to **Appendix B**, Site Photographs, for photographs of waterbody/wetland features observed within the Site.

4.1 Aquatic Resources Summary and Discussion

Details of the aquatic resources delineated on the Site are presented in **Table 4.1** below. The table is followed by a brief description of select aquatic resources and notes related to their delineation. ESE's opinion on jurisdictional status of each aquatic resource is presented in **Table 4.1** with a brief rationale. ESE's jurisdictional opinions are depicted in **Figure 3**.

Table 4.1 – Aquatic Feature Results

Aquatic Feature Name	Type	Cowardin Class (pre-sumed)	Latitude (WGS 84)	Longitude	OHWM Width / Depth (feet)	Leaner Feet (in project area)	Acres (within project area)	Potential Section 10 Juris-diction	Potential Section 404 Juris-diction	Jurisdictional Rationale	Special Aquatic Site
W-1	Forested Wetland	PFO	44.844000	-68.743263	--	--		No	Yes	Adjacent wetland to assumed RPW (S-1) with presumed CSC to Penjajawok Creek	Wetland
S-1	Intermittent Stream	R4SB	44.844963	-68.743356	3	110	0.008	No	Yes	Assumed RPW with CSC to Penjajawok Creek	No

Table Notes: OHWM = Ordinary High Water Mark; RPW = Relatively Permanent Water; CSC = Continuous Surface Connection; See Methods for Cowardin Class definitions.

Stream S-1 was an intermittent stream identified on the eastern portion of the Site, draining from north to south. The stream contained braided, diffuse channels and was surrounded by wetlands throughout its extent and drained directly to the culvert in the southern portion of the Site. ESE did not conduct any SDAM analysis on stream S-1 because the stream exhibited flow during a drought and drier than normal conditions indicating at least intermittent flow. Based on review of map resources, the stream appears to have a continuous surface connection to a series of RPW streams starting with Penjajawoc Stream, which discharges to Meadowbrook Stream, eventually draining to the Penobscot River and Penobscot Bay.

Wetland W-1 was forested in most areas with some minor portions that were shrub dominated or mostly herb dominated. The wetland hydrology appears to be predominantly saturated as inundation was not visible in the aerial photographs and little inundation was observed during the Site visit. Hydrology to the wetland is provided by stream runoff from S-1 in the north-central portion of the Site, some stormwater runoff from the northeast corner of the Site and sheet flow from portions of the Site not otherwise drained to roadside ditches.

ESE did not observe evidence of vernal pools on the Site during the records review or Site reconnaissance. Much of the Site outside of the wetland had at least moderately sloped soils with prevalence of gravel and rocks in the soil which provide drainage.

The roadside ditch along the west side of the Site along Kittridge Road lacks OHWM and wetland conditions; therefore, it is not a regulated aquatic feature. The roadside ditch on the south side of the Site along Kittridge Road was mapped in the field and appears to be outside of the Site boundary. Based on the map review, the ditch along Kittridge Road appears to be excavated in uplands for draining uplands and would not be considered a jurisdictional WOTUS.

None of the waters are likely to be considered Section 10 Navigable Waters subject to the RHA.

The jurisdictional opinion offered in this report is based on best professional judgement. It should be noted that the USACE maintains the jurisdiction to make final determinations on the location of water body and wetland boundaries and their jurisdictional status.

4.2 Plant Communities

The plant communities identified on the Site during the delineation are documented in the tables below listing the key dominant plants identified in each community and their wetland status:

Table 4.2 – Forested Wetland

Common Name	Scientific Name	Indicator Status
Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*	FACU

Common Name	Scientific Name	Indicator Status
Red maple, gray birch, common buckthorn	*Acer rubrum, Betula populifolia, Rhamnus cathartica*	FAC
Gray alder, sensitive fern, giant goldenrod	*Alnus incana, Onoclea sensibilis, Solidago gigantea*	FACW

Table 4.3 – Shrub Wetland

Common Name	Scientific Name	Indicator Status
Gray alder, white meadowsweet, sensitive fern	*Anlus incana, Spiraea alba, Onoclea sensibilis*	FACW

Table 4.4 – Upland Forest

Common Name	Scientific Name	Indicator Status
Paper birch, multiflora rose, Canada goldenrod, red oak, white pine, beech	*Betula papyrifera, Rosa multiflora, Solidago canadensis, Quercus rubra, Pinus strobus, Fagus grandifolia*	FACU
Balsam fir, red maple, gray birch, common buckthorn	*Abies balsamea, Acer rubrum, Betula populifolia, Rhamnus cathartica*	FAC

Table 4.5 – Upland Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	Indicator Status
Queen Anne's Lace	*Daucus carota*	UPL
Kentucky bluegrass, strawberry, hedge bedstraw, red clover, tansy	*Poa pratensis, Fragaria virginiana, Galium mollugo, Trifolium repens, Tanacetum vulgare*	FACU

5 CONCLUSION

ESE completed an Aquatic Resources Delineation of the Site. The delineation field work was completed on November 8 and 9, 2025. Refer to **Table 4.1 in Section 4.1** for a summary of the aquatic resources identified within the Site.

ESE delineated two (2) aquatic resources on the Site.

An intermittent stream (S-1) flows onto the Site at the north-central portion and disarticulates into a large shrub-scrub wetland (W-1). The stream exhibits some braded channels near the south end of the Site before seeping into a culvert and crossing under Kittridge Road and continuing in the ditch south of the Site. These two (2) adjoined waters delineated within the Site are likely considered jurisdictional by the USACE. A Section 404 CWA permit from the USACE may be required for development impacting these potential WOTUS.

There were no aquatic resources at the Site that are likely to be regulated under Section 9 or 10 of the RHA.

The jurisdictional opinion offered in this report is based on best professional judgement. It should be noted that the USACE maintains the jurisdiction to make final determinations on the location of water body and wetland boundaries and their jurisdictional status. An official jurisdictional determination from the USACE can be requested from the New England district office, if desired.

6 REFERENCES

ESE does not warrant the data of regulatory agencies or other third parties supplying information used in the preparation of this report. Documents and commercial information services used in the preparation of this report, as listed below, are all current as most recently published.

DOCUMENTS

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7 SIGNATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

MCFA GLOBAL

APPROXIMATELY 18.61 ACRES

1120 STILLWATER AVENUE

BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

MARCH 5, 2026

Jacob Seiler

Staff Environmental Scientist II

Ryan Gilbert, M.S.

Project Manager

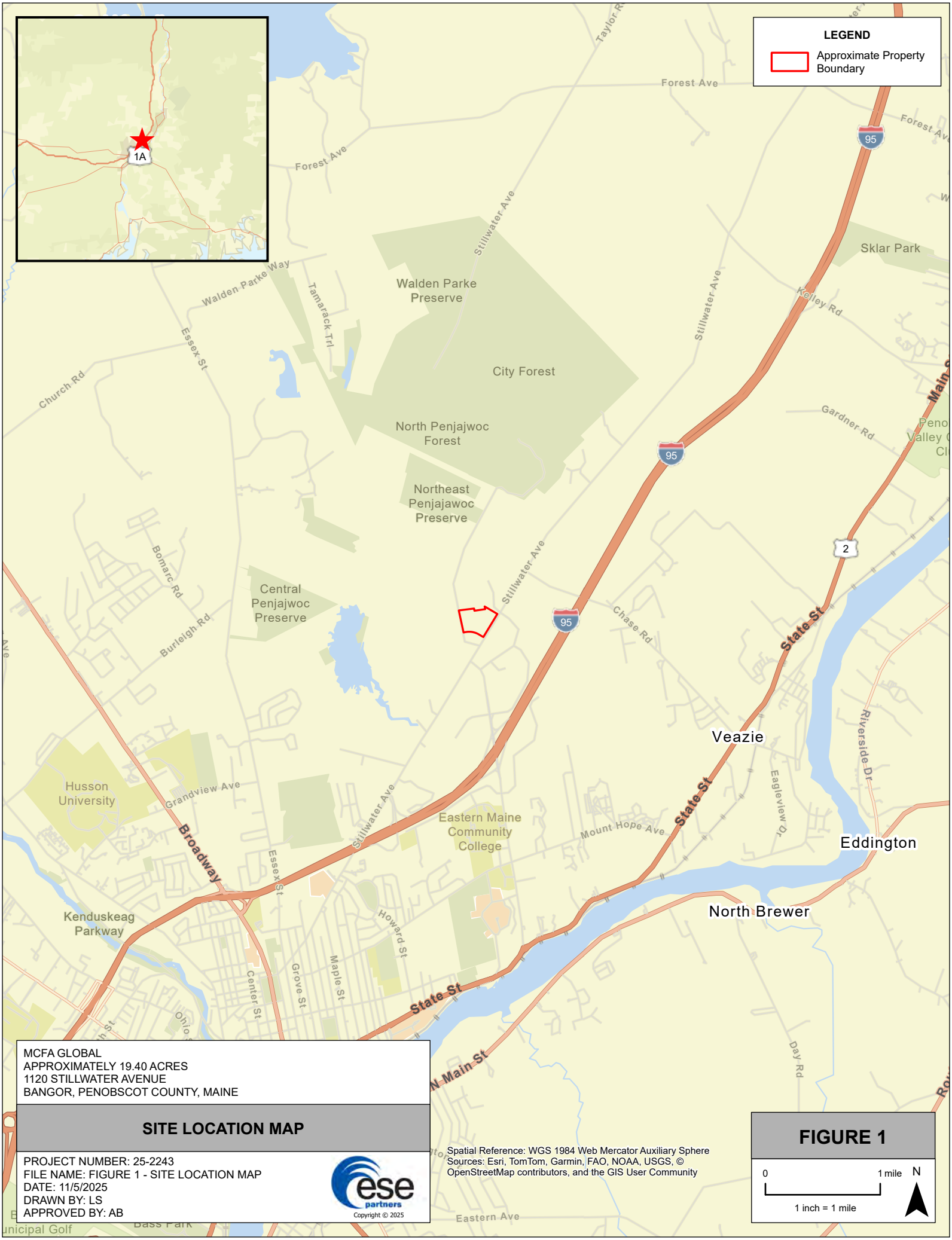
Aaron Brewer,

Texas Professional Geoscientist, Soil Science

Certified Minnesota Wetland Professional

Managing Director, Natural Resources

FIGURES



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

SITE LOCATION MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP
DATE: 11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

FIGURE 1

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

DELINEATED AQUATIC FEATURES MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE 2 - DELINEATED AQUATIC FEATURES
DATE:12/24/2025
DRAWN BY: KC
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor

FIGURE 2

0 300'

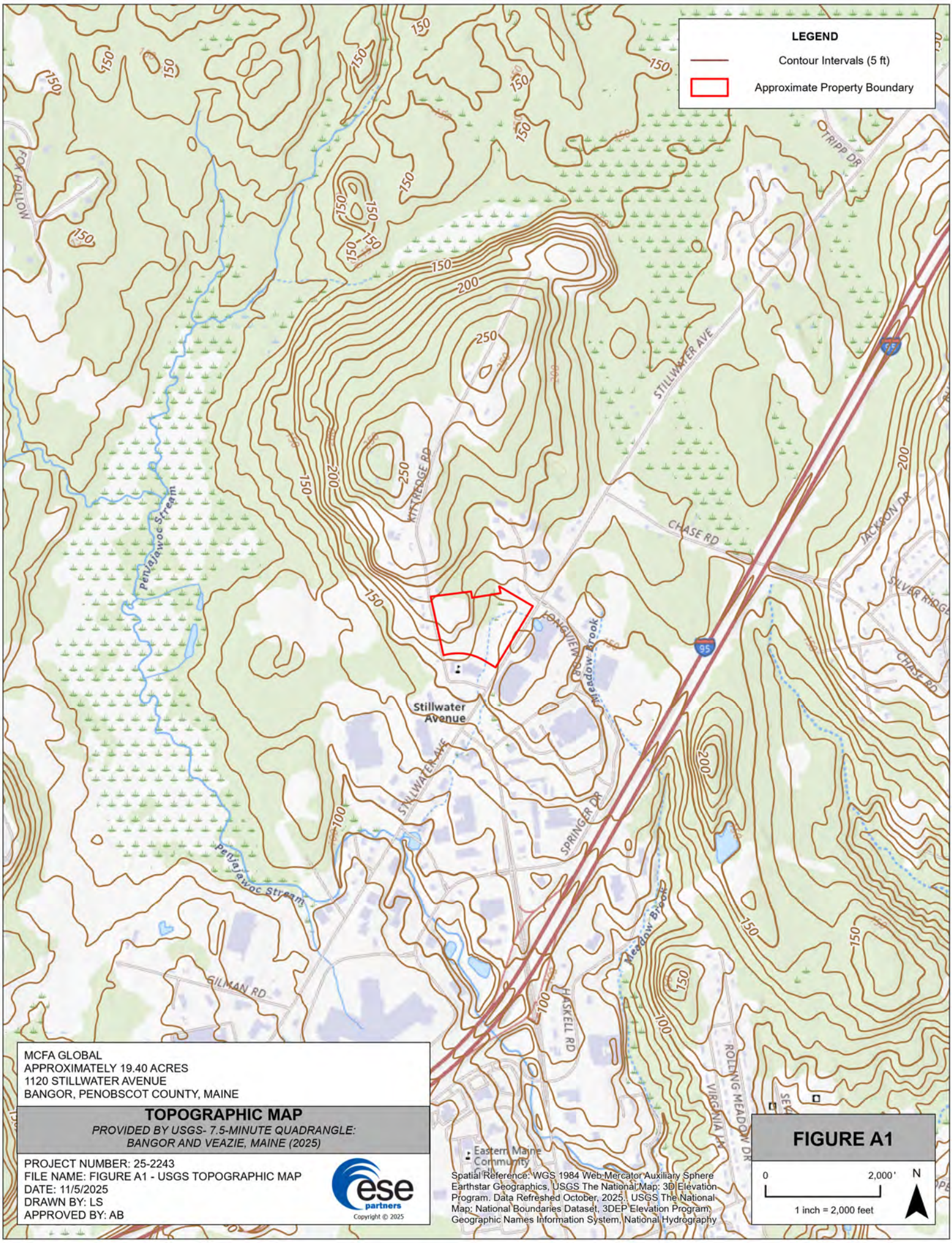
1 inch = 300 feet

N


LEGEND
Approximate Property Boundary
Potentially Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.
Non-Jurisdictional Aquatic Features
Note: jurisdictional opinions not verified by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
S-1a
W1
S-1b
MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE
WOTUS MAP
PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE 3 - WOTUS MAP
DATE:12/24/2025
DRAWN BY: KC
APPROVED BY: AB
ese partners
Copyright © 2025
Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor
FIGURE 3
0
300'
N
1 inch = 300 feet

APPENDIX A

OTHER HELPFUL FIGURES



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

PROVIDED BY USGS- 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE: BANGOR AND VEAZIE, MAINE (2025)

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A1 - USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
DATE: 11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

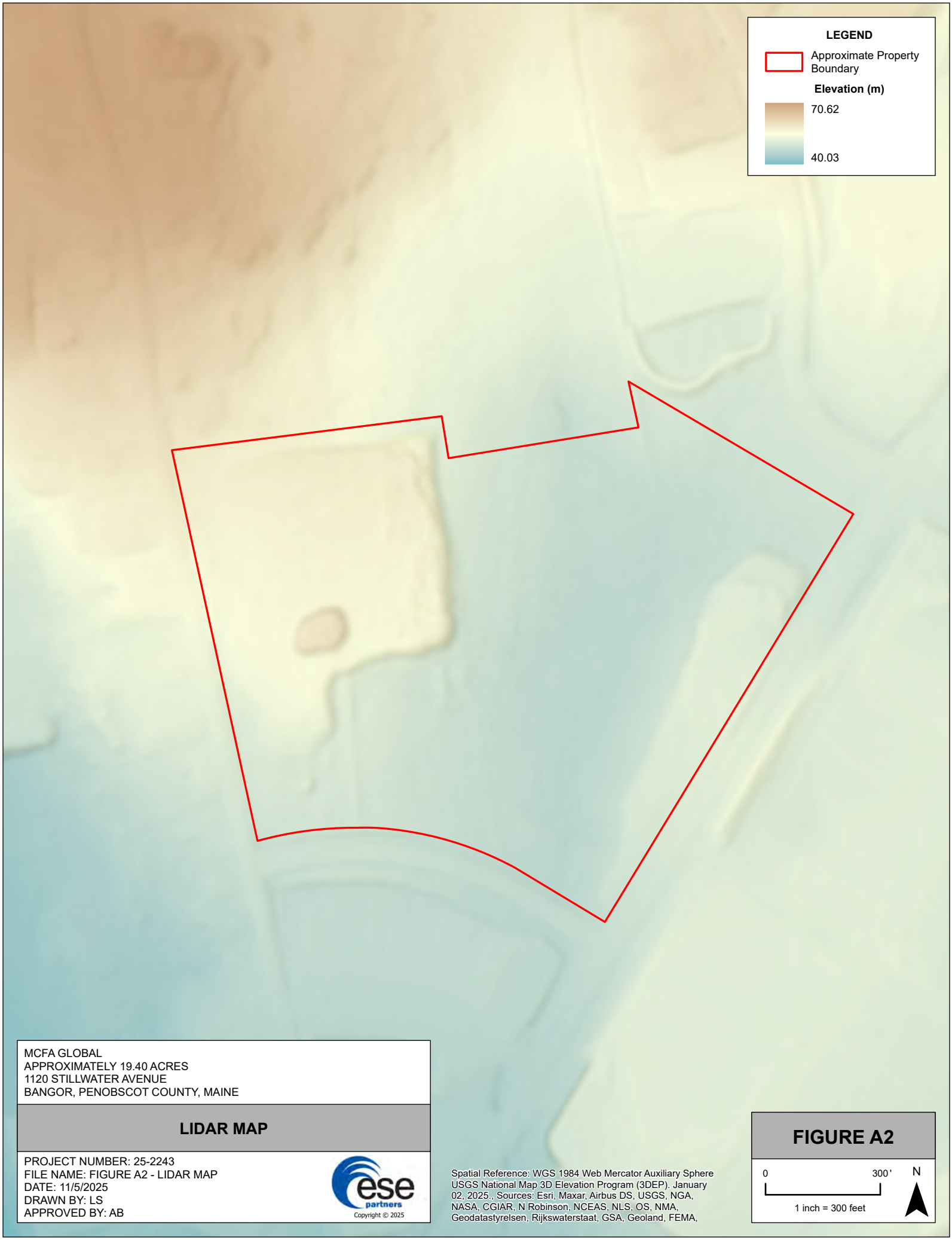
Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Earthstar Geographics, USGS The National Map: 3D Elevation Program. Data Refreshed October, 2025.; USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program; Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography

FIGURE A1

0 2,000'

1 inch = 2,000 feet

N



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

LIDAR MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A2 - LIDAR MAP
DATE: 11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
USGS National Map 3D Elevation Program (3DEP). January 02, 2025., Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA,

FIGURE A2

0 300'
1 inch = 300 feet
N

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

3D HYDROGRAPHY PROGRAM (3DHP) MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A3 - 3D HYDROGRAPHY PROGRAM M
DATE: 11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
U.S. Geological Survey, Vantor

FIGURE A3

0 300'

1 inch = 300 feet

N

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

USFWS NWI MAP

PROVIDED BY NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A4 - NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTOI
DATE: 11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor

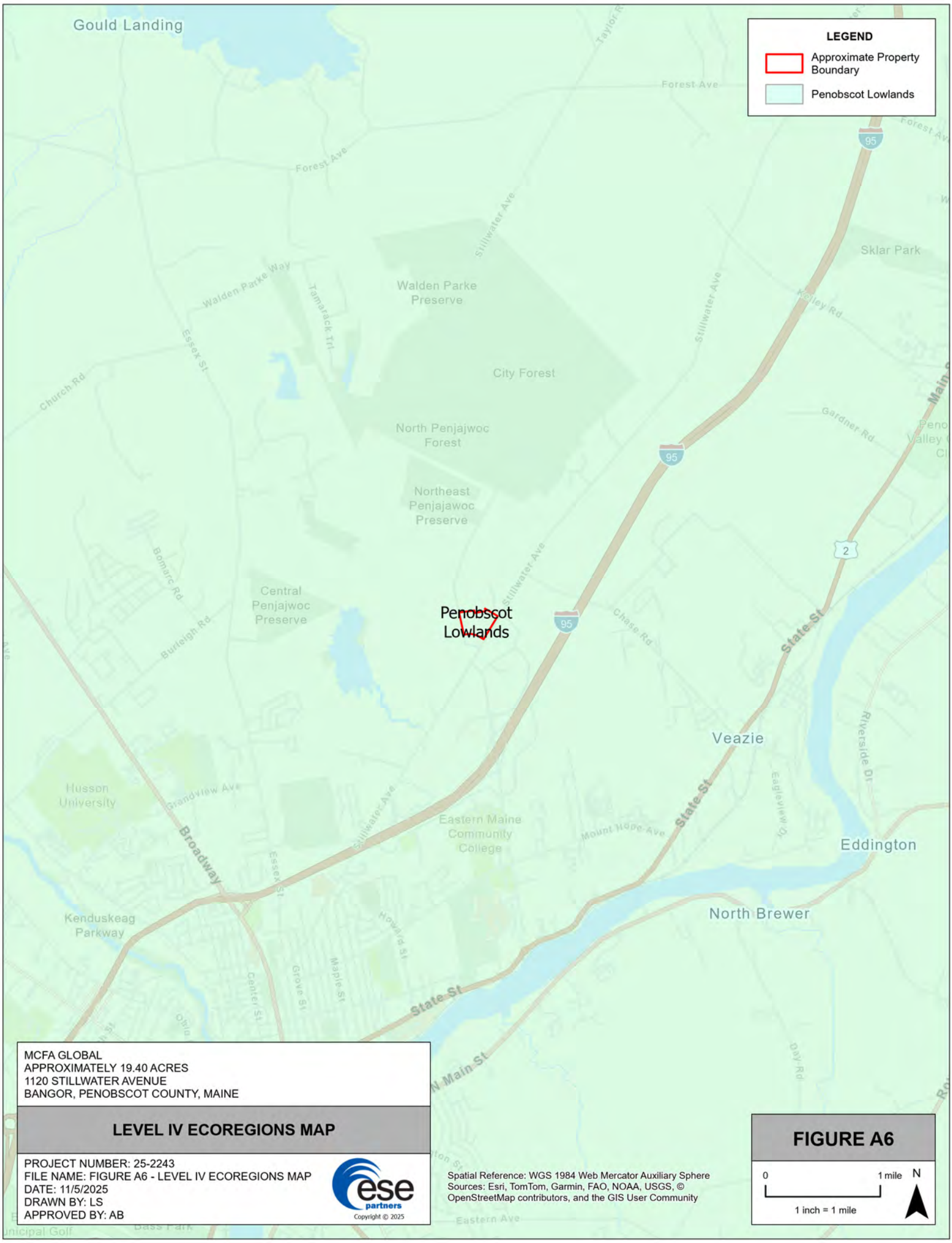
FIGURE A4

0 300'

1 inch = 300 feet

N


LEGEND
Approximate Property Boundary
Flood Hazard Zones
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Regulatory Floodway
MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
PROVIDED BY FEMA: FM23019C2126D
PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A5 - FEMA FLOODPLAIN MAP
DATE: 11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB
ese partners
Copyright © 2025
Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Microsoft, Vantor, Vantor
FIGURE A5
0
1,250'
N
1 inch = 1,250 feet



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

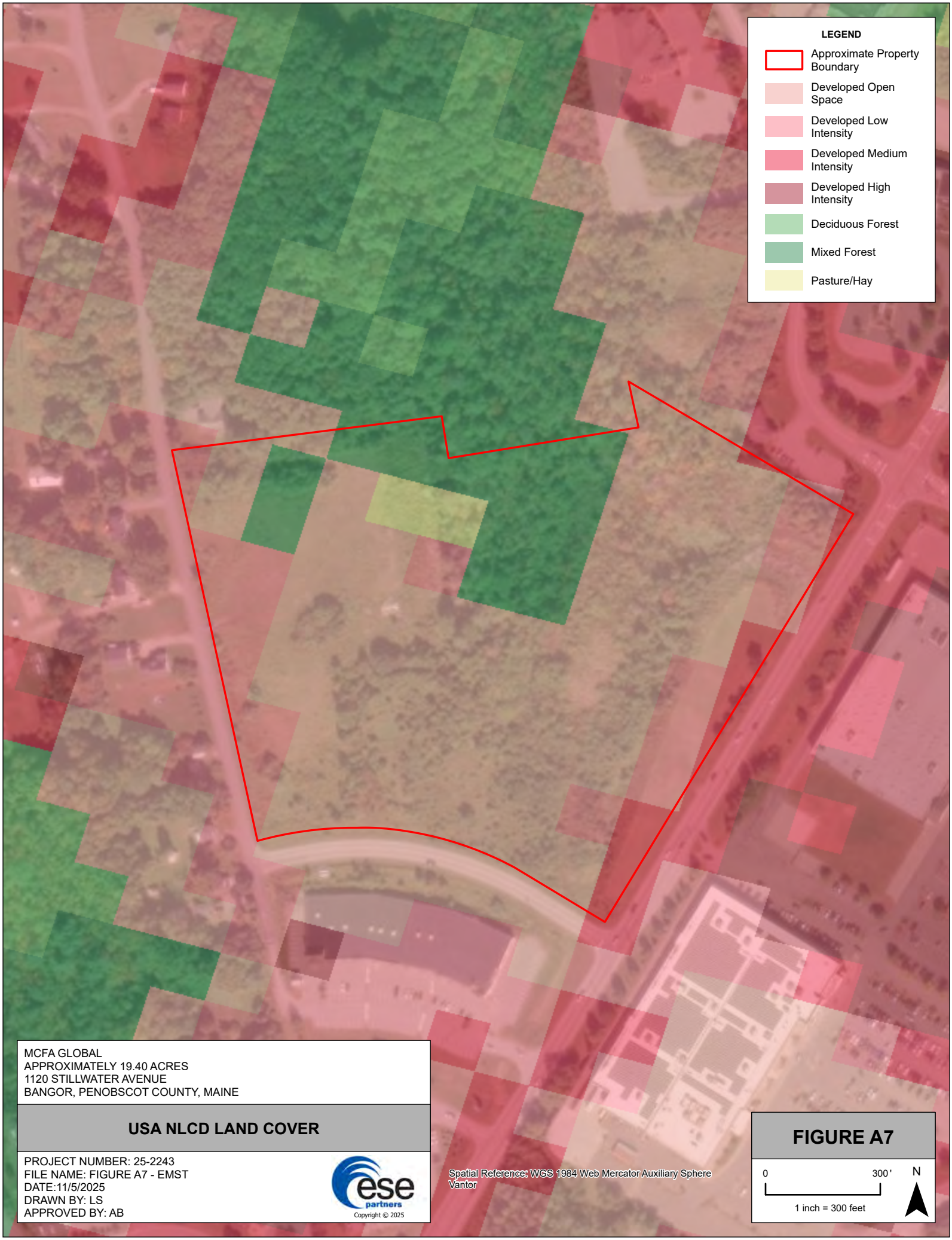
LEVEL IV ECOREGIONS MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A6 - LEVEL IV ECOREGIONS MAP
DATE: 11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

FIGURE A6

0 1 mile
1 inch = 1 mile
N



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

USA NLCD LAND COVER

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A7 - EMST
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor

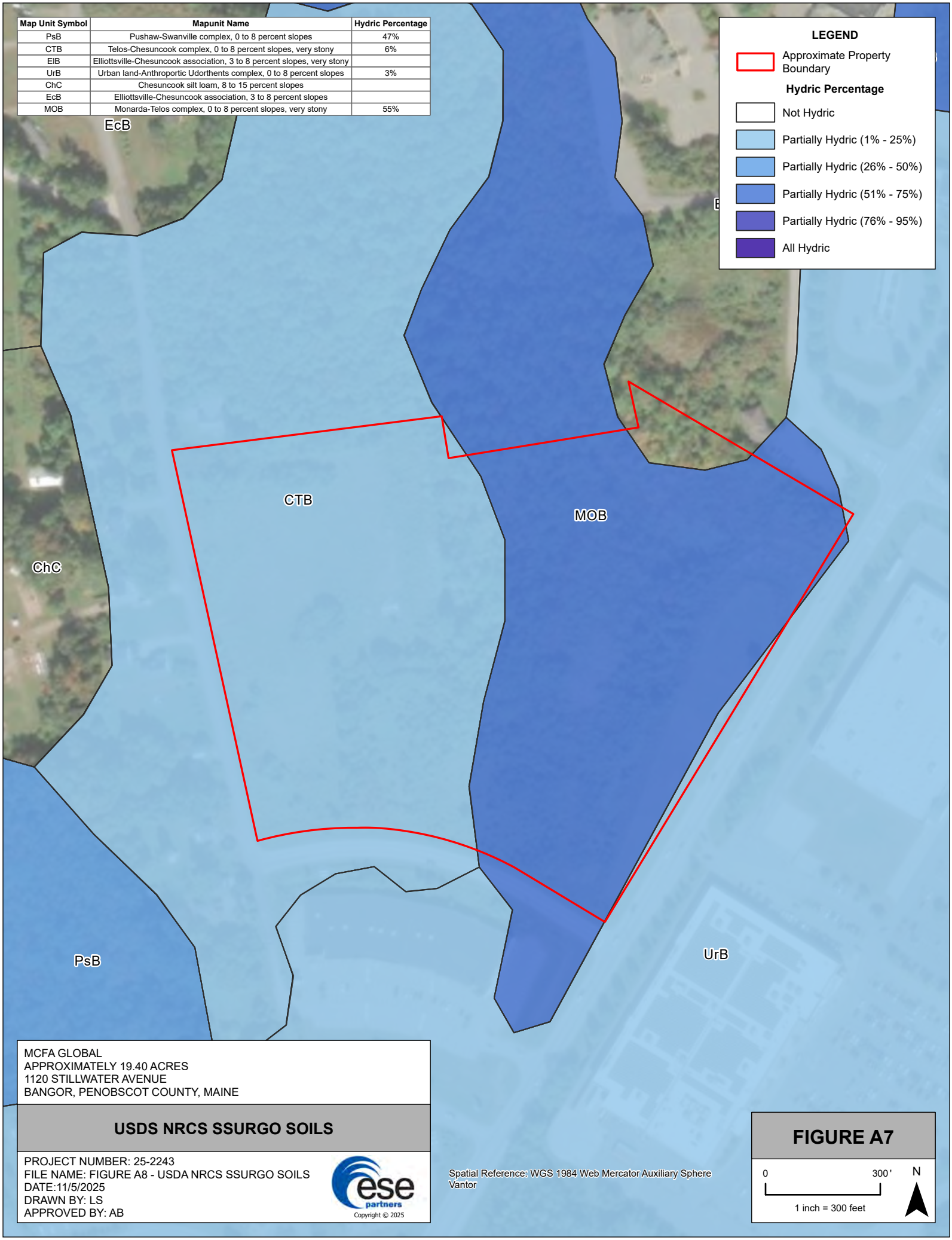
FIGURE A7

0 300'

1 inch = 300 feet

N

Map Unit Symbol	Mapunit Name	Hydric Percentage
PsB	Pushaw-Swanville complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	47%
CTB	Telos-Chesuncook complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6%
ElB	Elliottsville-Chesuncook association, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	
UrB	Urban land-Anthroportic Udorthents complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	3%
ChC	Chesuncook silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	
EcB	Elliottsville-Chesuncook association, 3 to 8 percent slopes	
MOB	Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	55%



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

USDS NRCS SSURGO SOILS

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE A8 - USDA NRCS SSURGO SOILS
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor

FIGURE A7

0 300'

1 inch = 300 feet

N

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRPHAHIC LOG WITH PHOTO LOCATION MAP

Photo No.:	Date:
1	11/8/2025

Description:
View of wetland at ST-01.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
2	11/8/2025

Description:
View of soil at ST-01.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
3	11/8/2025

Description:
View of setting at ST-02.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:	
4	11/8/2025	

Description:
View of soil from test plot ST-02.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
5	11/8/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-03.

Photo Direction: East

Photo No.:	Date:
6	11/8/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-03.

Photo Direction: West

Photo No.:	Date:	
7	11/8/2025	
Description: View of soil pit at test plot ST-03.		
Photo Direction: Down		

Photo No.:	Date:	
8	11/8/2025	
Description: View of setting at test plot ST-04.		
Photo Direction: East		

Photo No.:	Date:
9	11/8/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-04.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
10	11/8/2025

Description:
View of soil temperature at 12 inches below grade at test plot ST-04.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
11	11/9/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-05.

Photo Direction: South

Photo No.:	Date:
12	11/9/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-06.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
13	11/9/2025

Description:
View of soil pit at test plot ST-06.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
14	11/9/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-07.

Photo Direction: West

Photo No.:	Date:
15	11/9/2025

Description:
View of soil at test plot ST-07.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
16	11/9/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-08.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
17	11/9/2025

Description:
View of soil at test plot ST-08.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
18	11/9/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-10.

Photo Direction: South

Photo No.:	Date:
19	11/9/2025

Description:
View of setting at test plot ST-11.

Photo Direction: South

Photo No.:	Date:
20	11/9/2025

Description:
View of soil at test plot ST-11.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
21	11/9/2025

Description:
Bed of ditch along Kittridge Road, south of culvert at driveway to site. Lacks OHWM.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
22	11/9/2025

Description:
Stream bed at north end of Site.

Photo Direction: Down

Photo No.:	Date:
23	11/8/2025

Description:
View of outlet on south side of Site in Wetland 1. Stream channel is braded and diffuse.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
24	11/9/2025

Description:
View to north of site where stream flows into Site.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
25	11/9/2025

Description:
Stream at north end of Site where channel joins wetland and soon disarticulates.

Photo Direction: South

Photo No.:	Date:
26	11/8/2025

Description:
Typical example of narrow, braded stream channel within wetland W-1.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
27	11/8/2025

Description:
Typical example of old "Wetland Delineation" flag found on Site during site visit.

Photo Direction: North

Photo No.:	Date:
28	11/9/2025

Description:
Wetland W-1 delineated adjacent to steep fill plie in northeast corner of Site.

Photo Direction: West

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

PHOTO LOCATION MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: APPENDIX B - PHOTO LOCATION MAP
DATE:12/24/2025
DRAWN BY: KC
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor

APPENDIX B

0 300' N

1 inch = 300 feet

APPENDIX C

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS WITH ANTECEDENT PRECIPITATION TOOL

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

08/10/2023
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROVIDED BY USGS

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2023 AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

APPENDIX C-1A

0 300' N

1 inch = 300 feet

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

08/10/2023
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROVIDED BY USGS

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2023 INFRARED AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

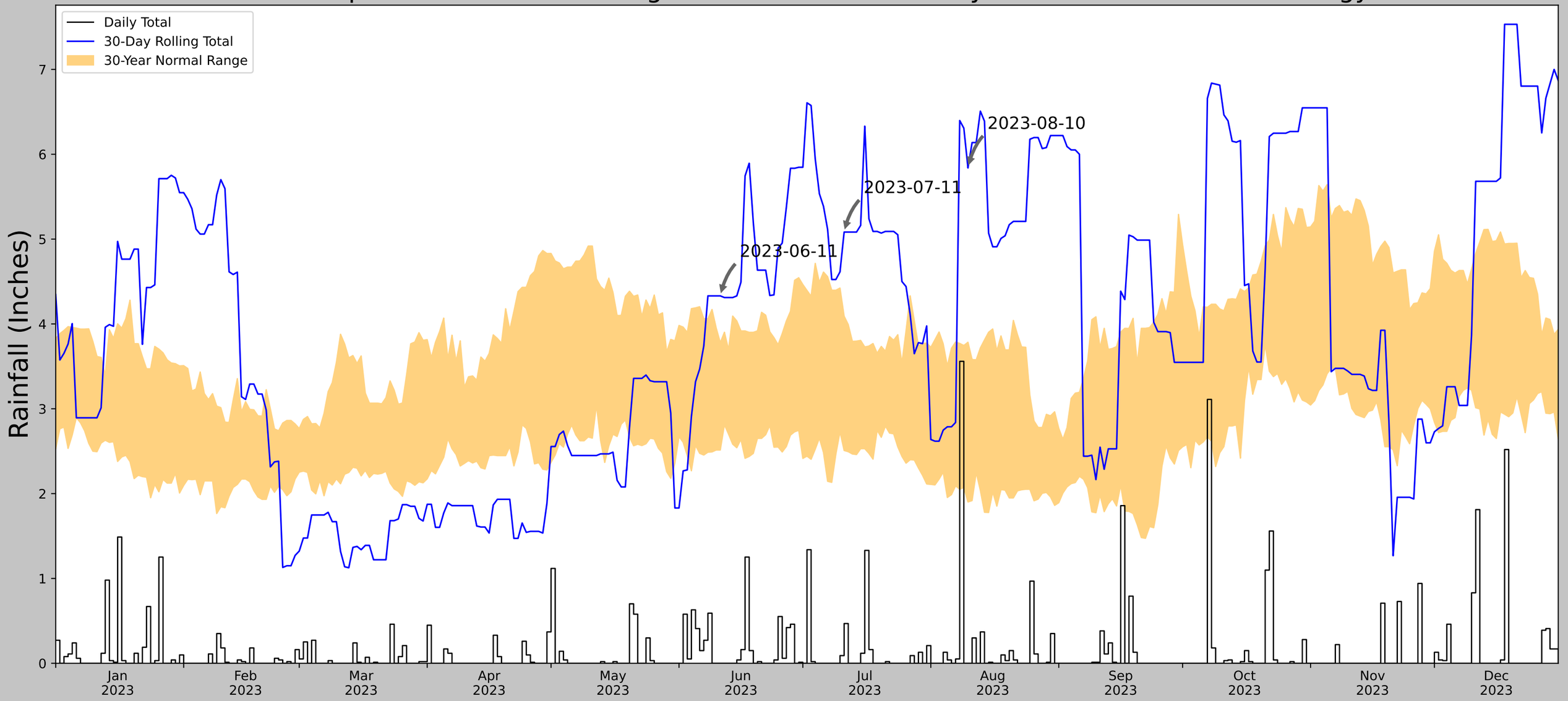
Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

APPENDIX C-1B

0 300' N

1 inch = 300 feet

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	44.8438, -68.74405
Observation Date	2023-08-10
Elevation (ft)	160.008
Drought Index (PDSI)	Severe wetness
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Dry Season

30 Days Ending	30^{th} %ile (in)	70^{th} %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2023-08-10	1.901181	3.784252	5.838583	Wet	3	3	9
2023-07-11	2.508268	4.091339	5.082677	Wet	3	2	6
2023-06-11	2.51378	3.77874	4.330709	Wet	3	1	3
Result							Wetter than Normal - 18

Figures and tables made by the Antecedent Precipitation Tool Version 3.0

US Army Corps of Engineers.

ERDC

Developed by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
BANGOR INTL AP	44.7978, -68.8186	146.982	4.843	13.026	2.242	11340	90
ORONO	44.8992, -68.6744	115.157	9.949	31.825	4.794	10	0
CORINNA	44.9197, -69.2417	296.916	22.368	149.934	13.419	3	0

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

09/29/2021
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROVIDED BY USGS

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2021 AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
USDA-FPAC-BC-GEO, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

APPENDIX C-2A

0 300' N

1 inch = 300 feet

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

09/29/2021

INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

PROVIDED BY USGS

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2021 INFRARED AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

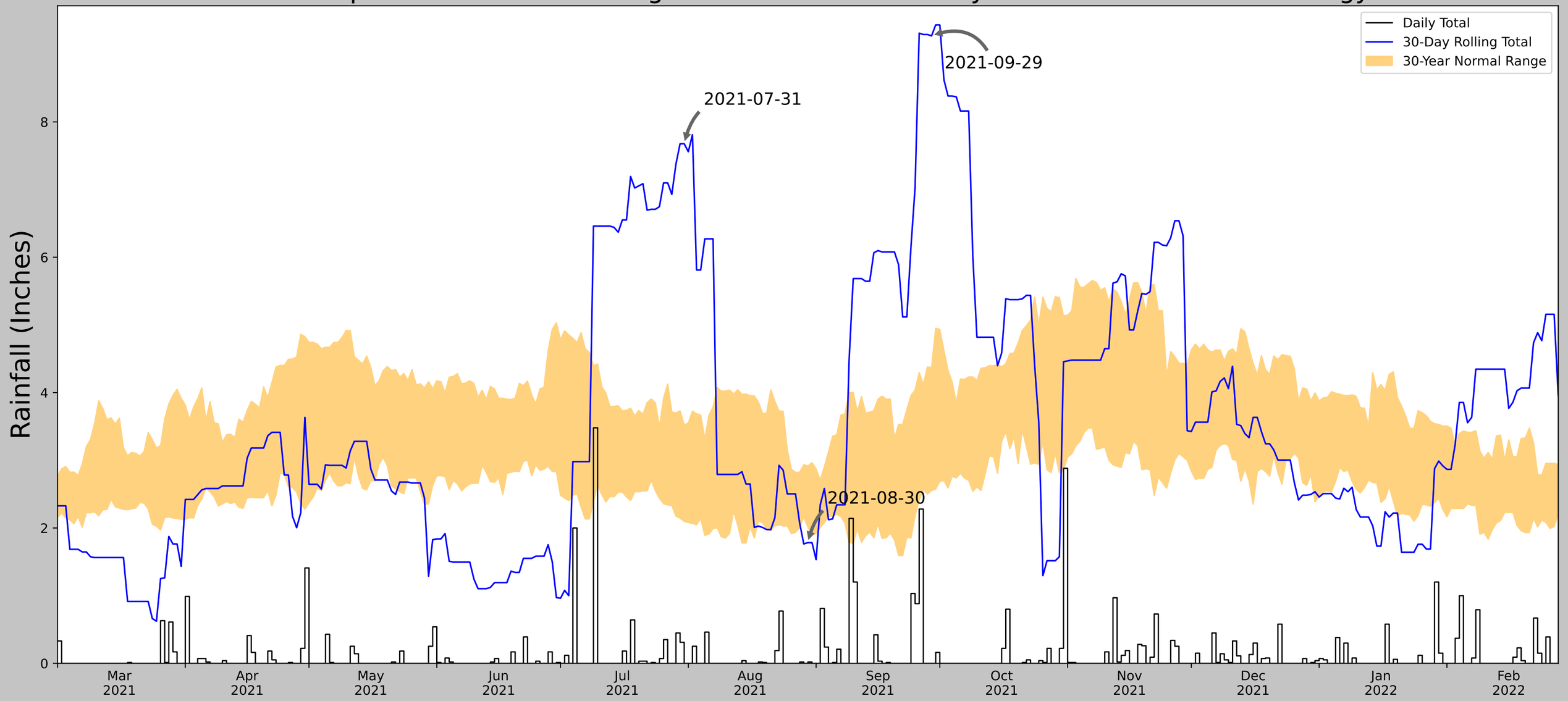
Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
USDA-FPAC-BC-GEO, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

APPENDIX C-2B

0 300' N

1 inch = 300 feet

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	44.8438, -68.74405
Observation Date	2021-09-29
Elevation (ft)	160.008
Drought Index (PDSI)	Mild wetness
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Wet Season

30 Days Ending	30^{th} %ile (in)	70^{th} %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2021-09-29	2.553937	4.372835	9.271654	Wet	3	3	9
2021-08-30	2.01378	2.916929	1.783465	Dry	1	2	2
2021-07-31	2.097638	3.522047	7.677166	Wet	3	1	3
Result							Normal Conditions - 14

Figures and tables made by the
Antecedent Precipitation Tool
Version 3.0

US Army Corps of Engineers.
ERDC

Developed by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and
U.S. Army Engineer Research and
Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
BANGOR INTL AP	44.7978, -68.8186	146.982	4.843	13.026	2.242	11340	90
ORONO	44.8992, -68.6744	115.157	9.949	31.825	4.794	10	0
CORINNA	44.9197, -69.2417	296.916	22.368	149.934	13.419	3	0

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

07/20/2018
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROVIDED BY USGS

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2018 AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
USDA-FPAC-GEO, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

APPENDIX C-3A

0 300' N

1 inch = 300 feet

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

07/20/2018
INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROVIDED BY USGS

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2018 INFRARED AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
USDA-FPAC-GEO, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

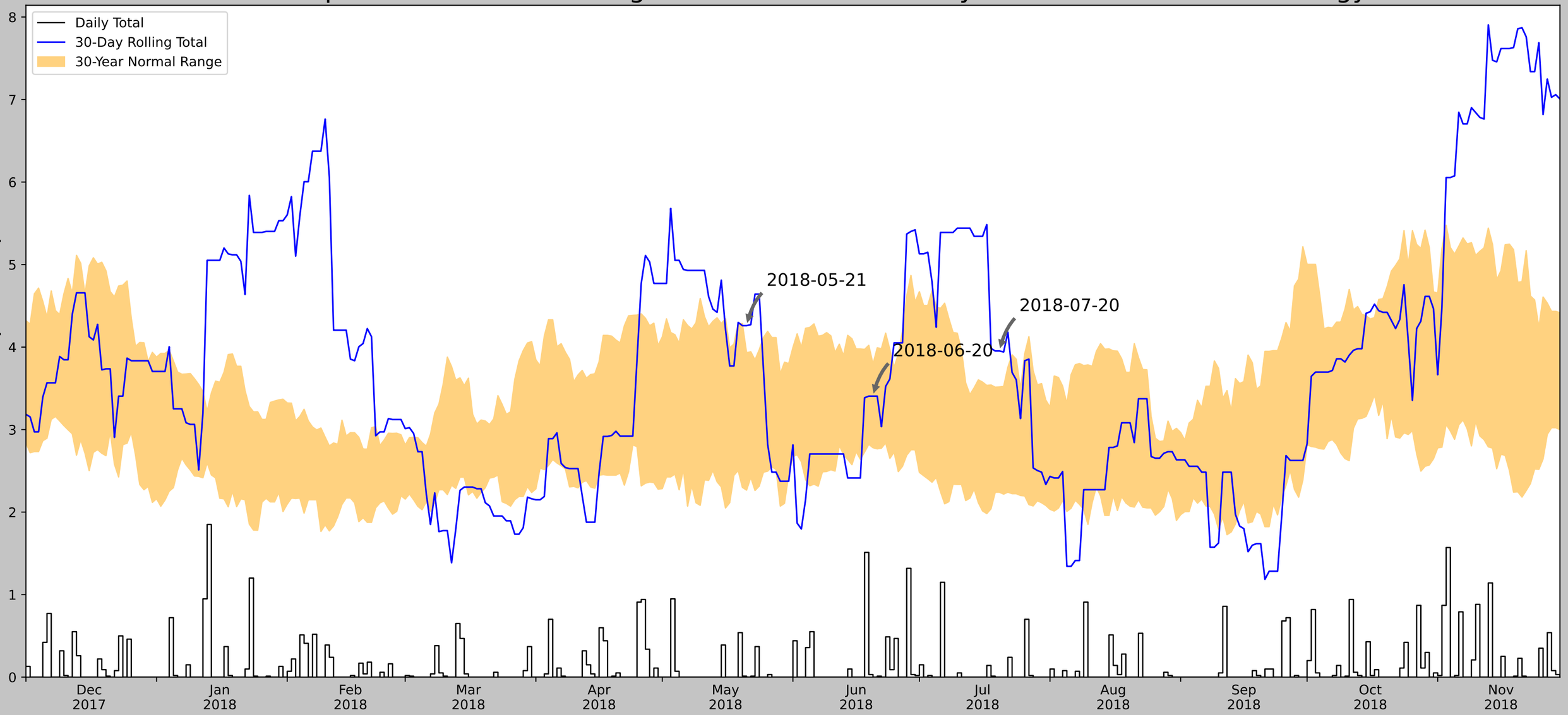
APPENDIX C-3B

0 300'

1 inch = 300 feet

N

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	44.8438, -68.74405
Observation Date	2018-07-20
Elevation (ft)	160.008
Drought Index (PDSI)	Incipient drought
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Dry Season

30 Days Ending	30th %ile (in)	70th %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2018-07-20	2.240945	3.517323	3.952756	Wet	3	3	9
2018-06-20	2.780315	3.793701	3.405512	Normal	2	2	4
2018-05-21	2.266142	3.931496	4.259843	Wet	3	1	3
Result							Wetter than Normal - 16

Figures and tables made by the Antecedent Precipitation Tool Version 3.0

US Army Corps of Engineers.
ERDC

Developed by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
BANGOR INTL AP	44.7978, -68.8186	146.982	4.843	13.026	2.242	11340	90
ORONO	44.8992, -68.6744	115.157	9.949	31.825	4.794	10	0
CORINNA	44.9197, -69.2417	296.916	22.368	149.934	13.419	3	0

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

07/11/2015
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROVIDED BY TOP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2015 AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
USDA-FPAC-BC-GEO, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

APPENDIX C-4A

0 300'

1 inch = 300 feet

N

MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

07/11/2015
INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
PROVIDED BY TOP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: 2015 INFRARED AERIAL
DATE:11/5/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
USDA-FPAC-BC-GEO, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency

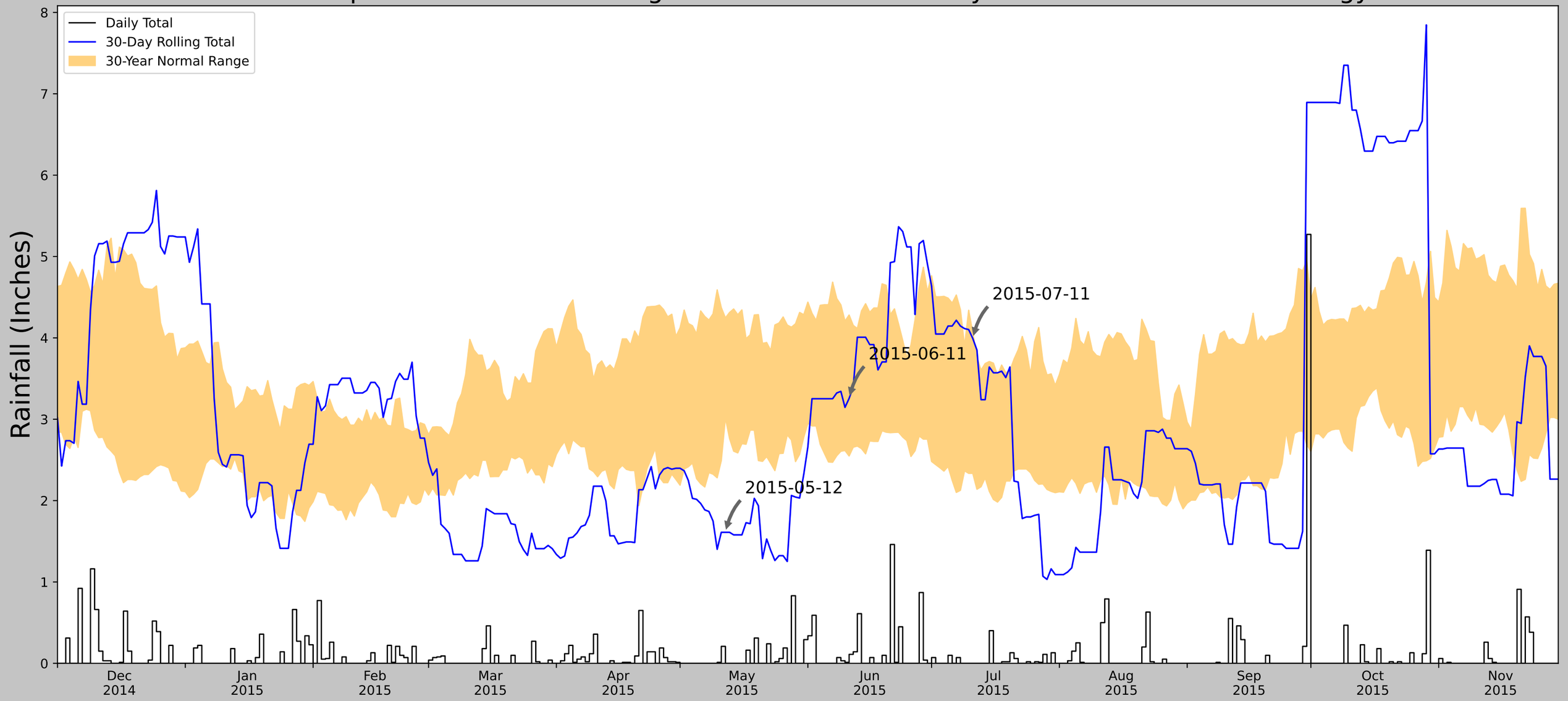
APPENDIX C-4B

0 300'

1 inch = 300 feet

N

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	44.8438, -68.74405
Observation Date	2015-07-11
Elevation (ft)	160.008
Drought Index (PDSI)	Incipient wetness
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Dry Season

30 Days Ending	30^{th} %ile (in)	70^{th} %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2015-07-11	2.335039	4.061024	3.992126	Normal	2	3	6
2015-06-11	2.548032	4.281496	3.255906	Normal	2	2	4
2015-05-12	3.01811	4.245669	1.610236	Dry	1	1	1
Result							Normal Conditions - 11

Figures and tables made by the
Antecedent Precipitation Tool
Version 3.0

US Army Corps of Engineers.
ERDC

Developed by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and
U.S. Army Engineer Research and
Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
BANGOR INTL AP	44.7978, -68.8186	146.982	4.843	13.026	2.242	11340	90
ORONO	44.8992, -68.6744	115.157	9.949	31.825	4.794	10	0
CORINNA	44.9197, -69.2417	296.916	22.368	149.934	13.419	3	0

APPENDIX D

WETS TABLE AND ANTECEDENT PRECIPITATION FOR FIELD DATES

WETS Table

WETS Station: BANGOR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ME								
Requested years: 1995 - 2024								
Month	Avg Max Temp	Avg Min Temp	Avg Mean Temp	Avg Precip	30% chance precip less than	30% chance precip more than	Avg number days precip 0.10 or more	Avg Snowfall
Jan	28.9	9.8	19.3	3.17	2.17	3.78	7	19.2
Feb	31.9	11.3	21.6	2.39	1.94	2.72	6	17.4
Mar	40.6	21.4	31.0	3.30	2.32	3.92	7	13.5
Apr	53.4	32.4	42.9	3.61	2.46	4.30	7	3.5
May	65.9	43.1	54.5	3.37	2.65	3.88	8	0.0
Jun	74.5	52.4	63.4	3.93	2.78	4.66	7	0.0
Jul	80.5	58.6	69.6	3.38	2.32	4.03	7	0.0
Aug	79.2	57.0	68.1	3.08	1.92	3.72	6	0.0
Sep	71.5	49.2	60.3	3.91	2.24	4.75	6	0.0
Oct	58.7	38.6	48.6	4.88	3.18	5.87	7	0.5
Nov	45.8	28.5	37.2	3.87	2.82	4.55	7	4.5
Dec	35.0	17.5	26.2	3.96	3.14	4.55	8	14.8
Annual:					39.04	46.49		
Average	55.5	35.0	45.2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	42.86			84	73.6

GROWING SEASON DATES			
Years with missing data:	24 deg = 0	28 deg = 0	32 deg = 0
Years with no occurrence:	24 deg = 0	28 deg = 0	32 deg = 0
Data years used:	24 deg = 30	28 deg = 30	32 deg = 30
Probability	24 F or higher	28 F or higher	32 F or higher
50 percent *	4/14 to 10/30: 199 days	4/23 to 10/18: 178 days	5/11 to 10/7: 149 days
70 percent *	4/10 to 11/3: 207 days	4/19 to 10/23: 187 days	5/8 to 10/11: 156 days

* Percent chance of the growing season occurring between the Beginning and Ending dates.

STATS TABLE - total precipitation (inches)													
Yr	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annl
1953	4.49	3.69	7.14	4.88	2.95	4.27	5.97	2.26	3.65	6.18	3.80	3.42	52.70
1954	4.30	3.26	3.47	2.71	3.98	2.36	4.78	3.91	9.03	3.43	3.92	4.82	49.97
1955	2.78	4.72	2.66	1.38	2.43	2.64	2.60	4.28	1.15	2.96	3.21	0.93	31.74
1956	3.85	3.86	4.25	M2.36	2.44	1.91	2.81	1.74	3.67	2.79	3.65	2.83	36.16
1957	3.11	1.60	1.53	2.64	2.19	2.60	1.52	0.88	1.52	1.46	4.52	M4.19	27.76
1958	5.46	3.76	3.89	4.73	4.15	2.93	6.10	3.71	3.54	5.47	4.20	1.91	49.85
1959	4.40	3.27	5.28	3.28	1.00	5.15	4.69	3.69	2.86	6.07	M7.22	4.33	51.24
1960	4.92	5.69	1.86	2.95	3.76	2.11	3.86	1.00	4.46	3.12	3.00	6.89	43.62
1961	1.60	3.31	2.99	5.01	7.29	1.88	M1.84	0.96	3.91	3.49	7.20	4.79	44.27

1962	3.73	2.07	2.30	4.68	1.32	2.07	3.85	3.85	4.91	5.40	7.97	6.51	48.66
1963	3.44	4.53	3.18	2.77	2.69	1.06	2.90	3.93	2.26	3.25	8.84	2.38	41.23
1964	4.46	2.38	2.94	2.72	1.60	2.02	2.43	3.28	1.57	5.04		4.58	33.02
1965	2.07	2.94	0.26	2.91	1.93	1.07	0.85	5.36	2.17	3.44	4.49	1.88	29.37
1966	4.73	1.50	3.75	0.85	2.28	3.35	4.17	2.25	3.53	3.22	6.24	3.09	38.96
1967	2.17	3.23	1.18	2.21	5.40	4.21	4.17	5.59	5.46	1.97	2.85	4.85	43.29
1968	3.40	2.09	3.69	3.44	4.55	4.18	0.65	2.42	2.11	4.20	5.55	5.97	42.25
1969	2.93	7.12	3.33	3.44	2.81	4.69	6.48	3.81	7.21	1.76	8.28	10.14	62.00
1970	0.53	4.86	2.70	3.49	3.53	3.14	2.61	5.44	2.02	3.58	3.71	3.67	39.28
1971	1.66	4.43	2.86	1.58	4.05	2.12	2.82	3.52	2.73	2.22	2.33	1.78	32.10
1972		3.89	6.64	2.26	2.65	7.00	2.24	1.37	4.88	3.22	4.79	5.60	44.54
1973	2.71	3.39	2.86	4.07	4.40	2.33	4.45	5.18	3.18	4.04	2.64	8.44	47.69
1974	2.05	1.85	3.79	4.33	4.87	2.78	3.41	2.70	3.45	1.29	4.86	2.19	37.57
1975	2.76	1.58	3.32	1.80	1.40	3.21	2.27	1.58	5.01	4.55	4.77	5.42	37.67
1976	4.81	3.47	1.59	4.56	3.46	2.42	4.97	3.39	1.27	4.23	1.88	3.44	39.49
1977	2.68	2.62	3.91	2.23	1.39	6.11	1.15	4.51	5.71	5.52	2.31	4.75	42.89
1978	7.42	1.41	2.70	2.33	2.41	3.57	1.17	1.26	1.29	3.41	1.01	1.74	29.72
1979	7.64	2.61	5.37	3.24	4.70	1.73	3.73	3.82	2.42	5.43	3.31	2.29	46.29
1980	0.89	0.71	3.24	4.26	2.07	1.89	5.94	1.15	3.80	2.71	3.29	1.34	31.29
1981	0.97	3.47	0.63	3.59	2.23	4.09	5.30	5.70	6.88	5.86	2.26	3.69	44.67
1982	3.46	2.66	2.99	3.49	0.53	4.66	2.22	2.21	2.54	1.18	4.70	1.53	32.17
1983	2.82	2.89	5.70	11.04	7.33	1.02	7.25	2.65	1.57	2.13	11.61	9.23	65.24
1984	2.51	5.25	4.55	2.47	7.38	5.00	3.38	2.03	2.40	1.97	2.12	2.24	41.30
1985	0.52	2.05	2.49	0.96	2.82	4.15	3.20	4.47	4.04	3.71	3.78	2.45	34.64
1986	5.17	1.80	4.00	3.30	4.66	3.10	6.65	5.10	3.40	0.99	3.40	3.06	44.63
1987	2.96	0.53	4.87	2.68	2.11	2.68	1.92	2.30	5.21	2.18	3.85	2.23	33.52
1988	2.55	3.13	1.61	2.64	1.95	3.66	3.23	3.58	1.12	3.64	5.66	1.31	34.08
1989	1.61	2.80	2.54	3.47	7.65	4.98	1.17	4.30	4.09	2.57	5.84	1.48	42.50
1990	3.31	2.07	1.96	3.79	5.40	6.26	1.73	2.83	2.45	6.22	3.32	6.43	45.77
1991	2.92	0.77	4.22	3.00	3.27	2.04	3.78	6.58	4.84	3.97	2.74	1.81	39.94
1992	4.82	2.75	3.85	1.85	0.94	2.22	2.66	2.25	1.12	2.87	2.89	2.14	30.36
1993	1.82	3.47	2.87	6.23	1.82	3.62	1.83	1.79	3.45	2.83	4.03	5.56	39.32
1994	3.51	0.87	4.06	2.27	3.44	2.32	2.52	3.13	5.21	2.23	3.20	2.20	34.96
1995	3.87	2.36	M1.88	1.95	3.65	2.97	2.12	0.61	3.06	5.02	6.09	2.18	35.76

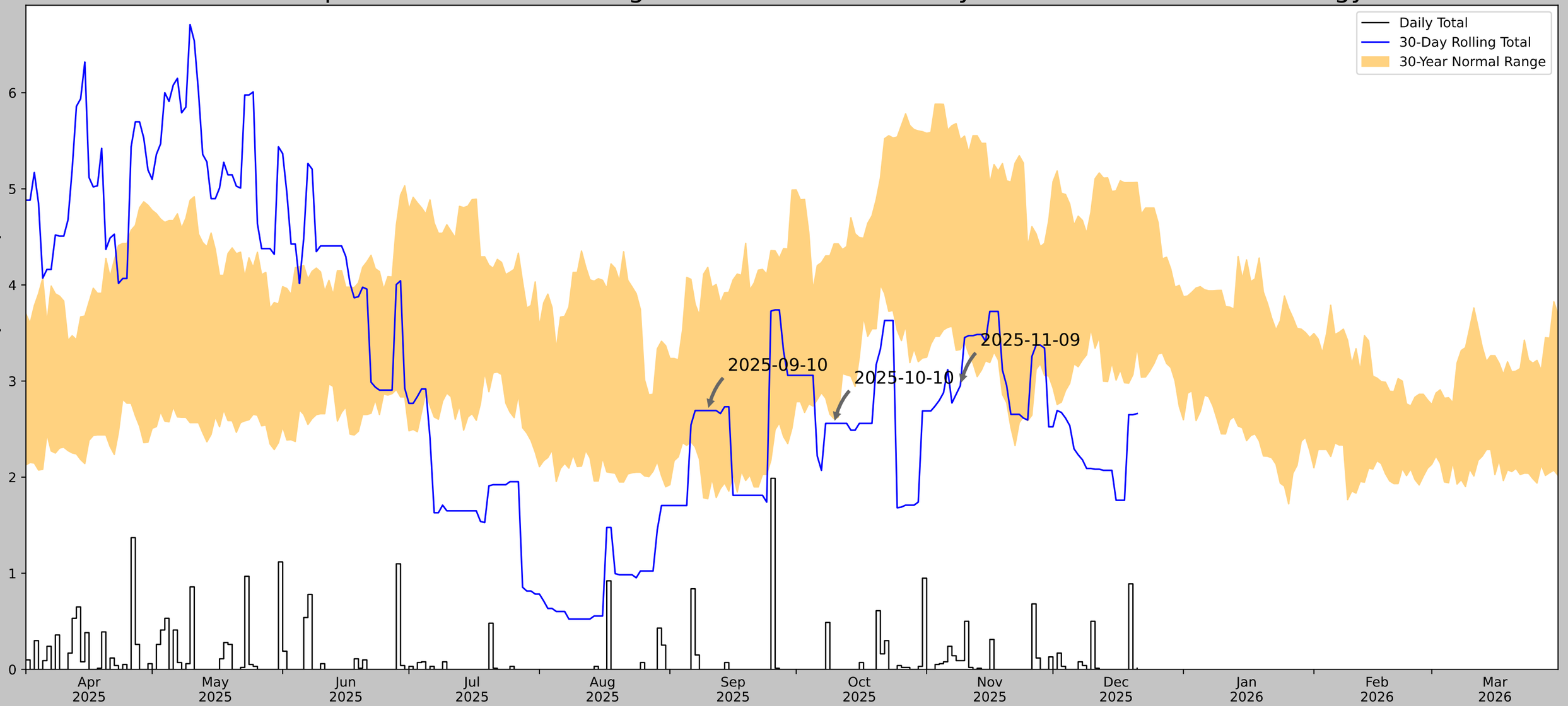
1996	3.43	2.40	3.32	5.08	4.88	5.33	4.25	2.86	5.47	2.68	1.28	8.77	49.75
1997	3.33	1.44	2.53	1.99	3.40	3.44	M3.48	M0.66	3.50	1.29	3.48	2.47	31.01
1998	7.60	3.17	5.02	4.08	1.77	5.68	3.83	1.05	1.70	6.19	1.53	1.79	43.41
1999	5.56	2.89	7.36	0.59	2.67	4.39	3.08	2.48	9.88	4.03	3.05	3.85	49.83
2000	3.82	3.29	4.23	5.63	4.24	2.64	2.08	2.03	1.34	4.14	2.74	3.75	39.93
2001	1.46	2.19	3.10	0.77	1.51	1.54	3.18	1.72	4.04	1.22	1.93	1.92	24.58
2002	3.35	3.20	3.33	5.68	2.51	3.56	2.24	0.73	4.19	3.19	4.64	3.94	40.56
2003	0.94	2.65	4.08	1.98	3.37	3.05	0.89	1.97	5.71	8.96	4.16	5.39	43.15
2004	0.93	1.43	2.21	3.01	4.47	1.89	3.30	5.25	2.23	2.40	4.32	3.61	35.05
2005	2.53	2.37	4.23	6.36	5.18	1.89	4.50	4.24	3.53	13.31	7.47	2.98	58.59
2006	4.81	2.43	1.17	2.75	4.12	7.46	6.26	3.35	4.17	7.53	4.94	2.34	51.33
2007	3.06	1.83	4.54	6.65	3.29	2.18	2.96	2.96	1.64	4.38	6.70	3.99	44.18
2008	2.51	4.51	3.85	4.96	3.53	3.38	4.43	1.94	6.93	3.47	5.00	4.67	49.18
2009	1.77	2.47	1.68	3.99	3.94	8.10	5.61	2.69	1.32	5.42	4.22	3.52	44.73
2010	3.47	2.19	4.68	2.24	1.73	4.38	2.15	1.89	5.73	5.83	4.75	5.47	44.51
2011	1.66	2.19	4.50	5.26	3.51	2.79	2.10	8.32	2.79	5.16	2.19	3.85	44.32
2012	1.95	1.55	1.40	3.99	5.12	7.10	0.58	2.60	6.33	6.96	1.13	3.59	42.30
2013	0.87	2.04	2.05	1.77	4.55	5.46	3.74	4.69	7.17	1.02	3.76	2.93	40.05
2014	3.18	1.99	3.65	2.28	3.31	3.59	6.78	2.96	0.89	6.85	3.21	5.23	43.92
2015	2.69	2.20	1.45	2.39	2.32	4.90	1.16	2.63	6.89	2.58	2.26	4.06	35.53
2016	2.38	3.89	3.27	2.58	2.09	2.85	2.69	2.24	1.23	3.20	4.16	3.77	34.35
2017	3.63	2.26	2.07	3.98	6.36	4.32	1.91	1.64	2.69	5.59	3.05	3.83	41.33
2018	5.53	2.99	2.18	4.77	2.37	5.42	2.48	2.73	2.63	4.66	7.00	4.23	46.99
2019	5.15	1.83	1.94	5.53	4.43	5.33	4.46	7.54	2.81	5.80	3.97	3.21	52.00
2020	2.42	1.65	2.27	4.78	2.22	2.08	4.21	3.55	0.28	4.40	5.22	4.52	37.60
2021	1.39	1.99	1.76	3.63	1.82	0.97	7.67	1.78	9.42	4.45	3.44	2.53	40.85
2022	2.99	3.81	3.24	4.96	2.11	1.49	2.44	4.32	4.78	8.87	5.28	4.09	48.38
2023	5.82	1.17	1.72	1.89	2.95	5.84	3.98	6.22	3.54	6.55	2.60	7.00	49.28
2024	3.05	1.37	8.99	2.71	3.61	4.00	2.87	4.82	1.33	1.32	2.42	5.29	41.78
2025	1.40	M1.85	4.87	M5.20	5.44	2.93	0.81	1.70	3.06	2.69	2.52	M1.73	34.20

Notes: Data missing in any month have an "M" flag. A "T" indicates a trace of precipitation.

Data missing for all days in a month or year is blank.

Creation date: 2025-12-23

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	44.8438, -68.77405
Observation Date	2025-11-09
Elevation (ft)	225.941
Drought Index (PDSI)	Severe drought
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Wet Season

30 Days Ending	30^{th} %ile (in)	70^{th} %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2025-11-09	3.327165	5.511417	2.952756	Dry	1	3	3
2025-10-10	2.606693	4.427559	2.559055	Dry	1	2	2
2025-09-10	1.774803	4.183465	2.692913	Normal	2	1	2
Result							Drier than Normal - 7

Figures and tables made by the
Antecedent Precipitation Tool
Version 3.0

US Army Corps of Engineers.
ERDC

Developed by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and
U.S. Army Engineer Research and
Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
BANGOR INTL AP	44.7978, -68.8186	146.982	3.856	78.959	2.04	11338	90
GLENBURN 2.0 ESE	44.9071, -68.8083	139.108	7.569	7.874	3.466	2	0
ORONO	44.8992, -68.6744	115.157	9.949	31.825	4.794	10	0
CORINNA	44.9197, -69.2417	296.916	22.368	149.934	13.419	3	0

APPENDIX E

RESUMES OF AUTHORS

EDUCATION
Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science, Sam Houston State University

TRAINING
Texas Mussel and Fishes ID Workshop, Continued Education, Texas State University, December 2022 & May 2025

Jurisdictional Delineation of Wetlands and USACE Permitting by Whitenton Group, November 2023

Certified Scuba Diver No. 19050G8036; PADI Professional Association of Diving Instructors, Spring 2018

FAMILIAR PROGRAMS
- Clean Water Act
- Rivers and Harbors Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Texas Freshwater Mussel Survey Protocol

Jacob B. Seiler

Staff Environmental Scientist II

Mr. Seiler is an Environmental Scientist with nearly five years of experience working with natural resources throughout the Gulf Coast and southern United States. His technical expertise includes wetlands, Waters of the U.S. determinations, Level II Stream Assessments, endangered species habitat assessments, and preparation of biological and freshwater mussel reconnaissance's and relocation surveys. He has led field teams of biologists and environmental scientists on projects supporting transportation, local and state government, land development, renewable energy, oil and gas, and utility infrastructure. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science from Sam Houston State University.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Natural Resource Project Completion – Worked with proposals, budgets, field operations, and report deliverables for various environmental projects. Responsibilities include completion of wetland delineations, biological evaluations, Section 404/10 permitting, Level II Stream Assessments, Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessments, and biological species monitoring. Provides technical writing, data review, and quality assurance to ensure deliverables meet USACE and client standards. Coordinated with subcontractors, clients, and diverse company personnel the performance, completion, logistics and safety of projects.

Waters of the U.S. – Proficient in delineation and documentation of Waters of the United States across multiple U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Districts.

Biological and Environmental Assessments – Experienced in habitat assessments for various federally and state-listed species, including freshwater mussels and the alligator snapping turtle, and habitat mapping. Conducts evaluations of potential effects, migratory bird surveys, and in support of NEPA documentation and agency coordination.

Aaron Brewer, PG

Managing Director of Natural Resources

Mr. Brewer has over 27 years' experience as an environmental consultant. His primary technical experience includes wetlands, NEPA, endangered species, due diligence, ecological risk assessment, site assessment, and remediation. After receiving a Bachelor of Science in Plant Biology from the University of Minnesota, he worked as an environmental consultant providing wetland and natural resource services along with Phase I/II, remediation, and regulatory closure. He has led teams of experienced environmental scientists, biologists and cultural resource staff. His clients support renewable energy, real estate development, electric transmission, broadband, and other utilities.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Plant Biology, University of Minnesota

TRAINING

Jurisdictional Delineation of Wetlands by Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources/USACE

Applied Fluvial Geomorphology by Dr. Dave Rosgen

OSHA 40-Hour Health & Safety Training

CERTIFICATION

Licensed Professional Geoscientist in Texas (#10824) – License Type: Soil Science

Certified Minnesota Wetland Professional by Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources (#1006)

FAMILIAR PROGRAMS

- Clean Water Act
- Rivers and Harbors Act
- TPWD Habitat Assessment
- NEPA
- Endangered Species Act
- City of Austin
- Edwards Aquifer Protection Program
- Texas Risk Reduction Program
- TCEQ Remediation

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Natural Resource Program Management – History of managing natural resources departments that specialize in endangered species, wildlife management, wetlands, cultural resources, and ecological risk assessment. Point of contact and project manager for clients with projects that require teams of natural resource experts providing services in Texas and nationally.

Natural Resource Project Management – Managing proposals, budgets, timelines, writing, report review, and quality assurance for projects including wetlands, NEPA, endangered species, due diligence, ecological risk assessment, site assessment, and remediation.

Waters of the U.S. – Knowledgeable in multiple United States Corps of Engineers (USACE) Districts for waters of the U.S. delineation, jurisdictional determination, permitting, and mitigation. Experience throughout central and southeast United States.

Biological and Environmental Assessments – Experienced in threatened and endangered species habitat assessment, evaluation of potential effects, and achieving certificates of participation for Habitat Conservation Plans. Authored and reviewed NEPA documentation.

Plant Taxonomy – Education and experience in plant survey techniques including identifying, describing, and classifying plants.

Environmental Site Assessments and Regulatory Closure – Conducted hundreds of ESAs in accordance with the current ASTM guidelines. Reviews complex environmental remediation reports and consults with clients on next steps. Knowledgeable in Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) and Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) closures. Lead or reviewed dozens of ecological risk assessments for TRRP-regulated projects.

APPENDIX F

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Bangor Sampling Date: 2025-11-08
Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-01
Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Toeslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 1-3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R Lat: 44.844366 Long: -68.743178 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: MOB - Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification: PFO1E
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____
Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✔ No ____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland 1
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal. Gray alder/sensitive fern dominated saturated soil wetland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ✔ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 2.5
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-01

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Salix discolor	7	✔	FACW
2. Rhamnus cathartica	2	✔	FAC
3. crataegus sp.	1		
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Alnus incana	70	✔	FACW
2. Salix discolor	1		FACW
3. Spiraea alba	1		FACW
4. Rhamnus cathartica	1		FAC
5. Rosa multiflora	1		FACU
6.			
7.			
	74	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Onoclea sensibilis	90	✔	FACW
2. Epilobium coloratum	2		OBL
3. Solidago gigantea	1		FACW
4. Spiraea alba	1		FACW
5. Equisetum fluviatile	1		OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1. Solanum dulcamara	1		FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
	1	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.00 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	3	x 1 =	3
FACW species	171	x 2 =	342
FAC species	4	x 3 =	12
FACU species	1	x 4 =	4
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	179 (A)		361 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.01

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-01

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 1	10YR 3/2	100					Mucky Peat	sapric
1 - 10	10YR 2.5/1	100					Silt Loam	
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-01

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	10	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	74	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	95	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	1	=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-08

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-02

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope %: 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.84435 Long: -68.74366 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: MOB - Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal. Paper birch, multiflora rose, and common buckthorn woodland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 13
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 7

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-02

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Betula papyrifera	80	✔	FACU
2. Acer rubrum	3		FAC
3. Abies balsamea	1		FAC
4. Quercus rubra	1		FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
	85	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Rosa multiflora	50	✔	FACU
2. Rhamnus cathartica	20	✔	FAC
3. Alnus incana	5		FACW
4. Acer rubrum	5		FAC
5.			FACU
6.			
7.			
	80	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Solidago canadensis	10	✔	FACU
2. Fragaria virginiana	5	✔	FACU
3. Onoclea sensibilis	2		FACW
4. Dryopteris carthusiana	2		FACW
5. Rubus canadensis	1		
6. Carex sp.	1		
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	21	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1. Solanum dulcamara	1		FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
	1	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 20.00 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	9	x 2 =	18
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	131105	x 4 =	524420
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	131144 (A)		524528 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.99

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ___ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-02

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 6	10YR 4/2	100					Silty Clay Loam	
6 - 10	10YR 4/2	60	10YR 5/6	10	MS	M	Silt Loam	30% 10YR 5/1
10 - 18	10YR 5/1	80	10YR 5/6	20	C	M	Silty Clay Loam	
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✔ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-02

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	85	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	80	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	21	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	1	=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-08

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-03

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Backslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 3-8

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.844412 Long: -68.743881 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: CTB - Telos-Chesuncook complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal. Red oak, red maple, and white pine woodland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-03

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Quercus rubra	50	✔	FACU
2. Abies balsamea	15		FAC
3. Acer rubrum	15		FAC
4. Pinus strobus	10		FACU
5. Fagus grandifolia	5		FACU
6.			
7.			
	95	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Quercus rubra	5	✔	FACU
2. Acer rubrum	1		FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	6	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Dryopteris intermedia	5	✔	FAC
2. Solanum dulcamara	1		FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	6	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33.33 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	37	x 3 =	111
FACU species	70	x 4 =	280
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	107 (A)		391 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.65

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ___ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL Sampling Point ST-03

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 4	10YR 2/1	100					Silty Clay Loam	with rocks and gravel
4 - 10	10YR 5/1	70					Sandy Clay Loam	gravelly - 30% 10YR 6/1
10 - 14	10YR 6/2	95	10YR 6/6	5	C	PL	Sandy Clay Loam	gravelly
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✔ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-03

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	95	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	6	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	6	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-08

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-04

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Ridge Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope %: 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.844581 Long: -68.745017 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: CTB - Telos-Chesuncook complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ____ No ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal. Field appears to have been graded then had time to re-vegetate with a preponderance of non-native old field species.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-04

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Poa pratensis	50	✔	FACU
2. Fragaria virginiana	20	✔	FACU
3. Daucus carota	10		UPL
4. Galium mollugo	10		FACU
5. Achillea millefolium	5		FACU
6. Trifolium repens	5		FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	100 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.00 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	100 (A)		410 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.10

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ___ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-04

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
-								
0 - 12	2.5Y 4/4	100					Sandy Loam	Gravelly with few rocks
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-04

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-09

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-05

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Ditch Local relief (concave, convex, none): Linear Slope %: 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.843680 Long: -68.745859 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: CTB - Telos-Chesuncook complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal. Roadside ditch lacking OHWM.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-05

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Rhus typhina	20	✔	
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Poa pratensis	50	✔	FACU
2. Vicia cracca	20	✔	
3. Tanacetum vulgare	20	✔	FACU
4. Bromus inermis	5		UPL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.00 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	70	x 4 =	280
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	75 (A)		305 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.06

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ___ No ✔

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-05

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 3	10YR 3/3	100					Sandy Loam	
3 - 12	2.5Y 4/3	50					Sandy Loam	gravelly - 50% 2.5Y 5/5
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-05

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	20 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	95 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	=Total Cover		

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-09

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-06

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Backslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.843794 Long: -68.744567 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: CTB - Telos-Chesuncook complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ____ No ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Dryer than normal. Gray birch-goldenrod woodland.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-06

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Betula populifolia	90	✔	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Betula populifolia	20	✔	FAC
2. Rosa multiflora	2		FACU
3. Pinus strobus	2		FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	24	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Solidago gigantea	20	✔	FACW
2. Spiraea alba	10	✔	FACW
3. Poaceae sp.	5		
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	35	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.00 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	110	x 3 =	330
FACU species	4	x 4 =	16
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	144	(A)	406 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.81

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-06

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 1	10YR 4/2	100					Sandy Loam	
1 - 12	5Y 5/2	50					Sandy Loam	gravelly - 50% 5Y 6/3
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-06

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	24	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	35	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-09

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-07

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Footslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Undulating Slope %: 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.843795 Long: -68.74405 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: CTB - Telos-Chesuncook complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-07

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Betula populifolia	70	✔	FAC
2. Acer rubrum	25	✔	FAC
3. Quercus rubra	5		FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Rhamnus cathartica	15	✔	FAC
2. Acer rubrum	10	✔	FAC
3. Rosa multiflora	10	✔	FACU
4. Acer rubrum	5		FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Rubus hispidus	10	✔	FACW
2. Veronica officinalis	1		FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	11	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 83.33 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	10	x 2 =	20
FAC species	125	x 3 =	375
FACU species	16	x 4 =	64
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	151 (A)		459 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.03

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL Sampling Point ST-07

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 4	10YR 3/3	100					Sandy Loam	
4 - 10	10YR 3/3	100					Sandy Loam	gravelly, rocky
10 - 16	10YR 6/1	80	10YR 5/6	20	C	PL/M	Silt Loam	gravelly, rocky
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks:

Cobles and boulders at surface

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-07

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	11	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-09

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-08

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Toeslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Linear Slope %: 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.843714 Long: -68.7439 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: MOB - Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✔ No ____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than usual. Red Maple and sensitive fern with gray alder in lower elevations.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ____ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 13
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 6

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-08

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Acer rubrum	90	✔	FAC
2. Betula populifolia	5		FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	95	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Rosa multiflora	45	✔	FACU
2. Acer rubrum	5		FAC
3. Alnus incana	3		FACW
4. Rhamnus cathartica	2		FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
	55	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Equisetum arvense	40	✔	FAC
2. Onoclea sensibilis	40	✔	FACW
3. Solidago gigantea	10		FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75.00 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	53	x 2 =	106
FAC species	142	x 3 =	426
FACU species	45	x 4 =	180
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	240 (A)		712 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.96

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-08

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 1	10YR 3/2	100					Mucky Loam/Clay	
1 - 6	10YR 4/2	100					Silt Loam	
6 - 10	2.5Y 5/1	90	10YR 6/6	10	C	PL	Silt Loam	
10 - 19	2.5Y 5/1	80	10YR 6/6	20	C	PL/M	Silt Loam	
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✔ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-08

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	95	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	55	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-09

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-09

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Toeslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 1-3

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.843127 Long: -68.743553 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: MOB - Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification: R4SBC

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✔ No ____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ____ High Water Table (A2)
- ✔ Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ✔ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ✔ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ✔ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 14
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ✔	No ____	Depth (inches): 4

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✔ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

B10 - braided stream channels at edge of plot. D2 - Toeslope

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-09

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Alnus incana	80	✔	FACW
2. Cornus alba	10		FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	90 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Osmunda cinnamomea	40	✔	
2. Equisetum arvense	30	✔	FAC
3. Spiraea alba	5		FACW
4. Solidago gigantea	5		FACW
5. Iris versicolor	1		OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	81 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.00 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	1	x 1 =	1
FACW species	100	x 2 =	200
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	131 (A)		291 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.22

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

✔ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-09

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 4	10YR 3/1	100					Mucky Loam/Clay	
4 - 15	2.5Y 5/1	80	10YR 5/6	20	C	PL/M	Silt Loam	
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✔ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✔ **No** ___

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-09

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
		=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	81	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-09

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-10

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope %: 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.843089 Long: -68.743685 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: MOB - Monarda-Telos complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ____ No ✔
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-10

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Rhamnus cathartica	45	✔	FAC
2. Malus pumila	25	✔	
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	70	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Rhamnus cathartica	20	✔	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	20	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Poa pratensis	60	✔	FACU
2. Solidago canadensis	10		FACU
3. Galium mollugo	1		FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	71	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66.66 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	65	x 3 =	195
FACU species	71	x 4 =	284
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	136 (A)		479 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.52

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-10

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 6	10YR 3/3	100					Silt Loam	
6 - 10	2.5Y 3/3	100					Silt Loam	
10 - 19	2.5Y 3/1	80	10YR 5/6	10	C	PL	Silt Loam	15% 2.5Y 6/1 matrix
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-10

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	70	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	20	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	71	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Northcentral and Northeast Region
See ERDC/EL TR-12-1; the proponent agency is CECW-COR

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 09/30/2027
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 1120 Stillwater Ave City/County: Penobscot County Sampling Date: 2025-11-09

Applicant/Owner: VA State: Maine Sampling Point: ST-11

Investigator(s): AB Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Linear Slope %: 3-5

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): R 144B Lat: 44.844952 Long: -68.742807 Datum: WGS 84

Soil Map Unit Name: EIB - Elliottsville-Chesuncook association, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ✔ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✔ No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✔	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** ✔
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Drier than normal. Old wetland flag spotted up-slope, but uncertain of reason

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No ✔	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** ✔

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-11

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Acer rubrum	20	✔	FAC
2. Betula papyrifera	15	✔	FACU
3. Thuja occidentalis	15	✔	FACW
4. Pinus strobus	10		FACU
5. Rhamnus cathartica	5		FAC
6.			
7.			
	65	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)			
1. Acer rubrum	5	✔	FAC
2. Rhamnus cathartica	5	✔	FAC
3. Spiraea alba	2		FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	12	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)			
1. Quercus rubra	5	✔	FACU
2. Onoclea sensibilis	5	✔	FACW
3. Carex sp.	5	✔	
4. Equisetum arvense	2		FAC
5. Pinus strobus	1		FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	18	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 71.42 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	22	x 2 =	44
FAC species	37	x 3 =	111
FACU species	31	x 4 =	124
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	90 (A)		279 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.10

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✔ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

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Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✔ No ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point ST-11

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 11	10YR 4/2	100					Silt Loam	
11 - 16	2.5Y 5/1	85	10YR 5/6	15	C	PL	Silt Loam	
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Iron Monosulfide (A18)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (A17) **(MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)**
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 145)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**) Thin
- ___ Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(outside MLRA 145)**
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** ✔

Remarks:

VEGETATION Continued – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: ST-11

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	65	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
	12	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
	18	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		=Total Cover	

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

APPENDIX G

GPS METADATA

GPS DATA ATTRIBUTE TABLE
1120 Stillwater Avenue and ESE #: 25-2243
Penobscot County, Maine
USACE Project Number: Not Available

Reciver Type and ID: Skadi Gold GNSS ID: 22204899
Coordinate System and Datum: UTM Zone 15N WGS 84
Field Staff Initials: AB
Dates of Data Collections: 11/09/2025

Feature Type	Description	Longitude	Latitude	Number of Satellites	Horizontal Accuracy	PDOP
Points						
Wetland	St01	-68.7431785	44.84436588	13	0.357050419	0.900
	Photo point	-68.7428951	44.84440013	25	0.394689769	1.000
	Photo of ground level moss	-68.7433122	44.84432823	13	0.647978425	1.000
Upland	St02	-68.7436807	44.84432469	26	1.605814457	0.900
	Photo ST02	-68.743689	44.84432854	27	1.23118031	0.900
Upland	St05	-68.7458681	44.84369617	33	0.209678322	0.900
Upland	St06	-68.744558	44.84381088	14	0.500120997	1.100
	Anomaly is a tree	-68.7443749	44.84357957	26	0.607170463	0.900
	Debris	-68.744125	44.84369616	25	0.748642087	0.900
	Debris	-68.7440697	44.84372389	22	0.9328264	1.100
Upland	ST07	-68.7440592	44.84375556	16	0.49538368	1.000
	ST08	-68.7438746	44.84368857	16	0.258990347	0.900
	Old flag, comfirmed	-68.7439299	44.84359583	25	1.368387818	0.900
	Old flag, confirmed	-68.7438878	44.84349592	24	1.496581793	0.900
	OF, C	-68.7438174	44.84337313	27	1.564830065	1.100
	OF, C	-68.7438174	44.84337313	27	1.564830065	1.100
	OF	-68.7437955	44.84316719	28	1.624315858	0.900
	OF	-68.743602	44.84310701	30	1.650449634	0.800
	Nest	-68.7436506	44.84309756	28	1.636894703	0.800
Wetland	ST09	-68.7435226	44.84311034	14	0.198600084	0.900
Upland	St10	-68.7436442	44.84310066	14	0.291075587	0.900
	Rock feature	-68.7449525	44.84354222	14	0.366230816	1.000
	Stake	-68.7453533	44.84302056	16	0.711473167	0.800
	Ditch on T3	-68.7457155	44.84320865	15	0.495628893	0.900
	Culvert outlet	-68.7435657	44.84257623	16	0.584154069	0.800
	Culvert	-68.7435036	44.84270049	17	0.396146446	0.800
POLYLINE						
Ditch	D1	-68.7438766	44.84286023	25	1.88	0.6
		-68.7440132	44.84289858	25	1.41	0.6
		-68.7441178	44.84293248	25	1.41	0.6
		-68.7442881	44.84298317	25	1.41	0.6
		-68.7444765	44.84300065	25	1.41	0.6
		-68.7446014	44.84300378	25	1.88	0.6
		-68.7447812	44.84302022	25	1.41	0.6
		-68.7450029	44.84304518	25	1.88	0.6
POLYGON						
Wetland	W1	-68.7437995	44.8428445	16	0.631569505	0.800000012
		-68.7437267	44.84284031	15	0.537249506	1
		-68.7436265	44.84290356	14	0.426057518	0.800000012
		-68.7435365	44.84297404	14	0.429366976	0.800000012
		-68.743508	44.84304529	16	0.391934961	0.899999976
		-68.7435971	44.84310492	15	0.356653899	0.800000012
		-68.7435971	44.84310492	15	0.356653899	0.800000012
		-68.7438149	44.84316189	15	0.331203878	0.800000012
		-68.7439743	44.8432537	15	0.299873292	0.800000012
		-68.7439743	44.8433133	15	0.287327349	0.800000012
		-68.7438418	44.84336633	15	0.273470283	0.899999976
		-68.7439062	44.84348929	14	0.292679012	0.899999976
		-68.7439526	44.84358404	13	0.3435826	0.800000012
		-68.7439237	44.84369481	14	0.431213409	1
		-68.7439681	44.84372574	14	0.4348149	1
		-68.7437997	44.84380482	13	0.366705596	0.899999976
		-68.7437554	44.84390186	14	0.433444321	1
		-68.7438	44.84406732	27	0.670663118	1
		-68.7436333	44.84424112	15	0.594219685	1.100000024
		-68.7436268	44.84431966	23	0.642931581	1.200000048
		-68.7436253	44.8443119	28	0.603613257	1
		-68.7435917	44.84446519	14	0.458092809	1.200000048
		-68.7436872	44.84455121	12	0.492666215	1.100000024
		-68.7435475	44.84469927	24	0.60989511	1.200000048
		-68.7434775	44.84483635	27	0.6891132	1.100000024
		-68.7434846	44.84499208	20	0.752532423	1.299999952

Feature Type	Description	Longitude	Latitude	Number of Satellites	Horizontal Accuracy	PDOP
		-68.7433863	44.84504988	23	0.827886403	1.299999952
		-68.7432572	44.84503287	20	0.80990988	1.299999952
		-68.7430211	44.84496191	27	0.803577602	1
		-68.7429181	44.84485065	26	0.733959138	1
		-68.7427967	44.84490484	16	0.51137948	0.899999976
		-68.7425662	44.84488794	13	0.440532625	1.200000048
		-68.7424667	44.8448696	14	0.406660795	1
		-68.7423615	44.84496839	13	0.365001351	0.899999976
		-68.7423591	44.84496248	13	0.365001351	0.899999976
		-68.7423335	44.84504398	12	0.348037332	1
		-68.7423258	44.84504104	12	0.334629655	1
		-68.7421927	44.84491158	13	0.304217041	1
		-68.7417927	44.84467254	13	0.282179028	0.899999976
		-68.7415857	44.84454461	12	0.29003793	0.899999976
		-68.741364	44.8446368	16	0.270414501	0.899999976
		-68.7417128	44.84423847	17	0.222193614	0.800000012
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		-68.7417182	44.84432101	17	0.246564403	0.800000012
		-68.7417256	44.84437441	17	0.252960473	0.800000012
		-68.7417305	44.84438168	17	0.258042634	0.800000012
		-68.7417677	44.84440807	17	0.265198052	0.800000012
		-68.7418324	44.84443838	17	0.269536644	0.800000012
		-68.741867	44.84445405	16	0.409213901	0.800000012
		-68.7419628	44.84447955	17	0.375532955	0.800000012
		-68.7420071	44.84448969	17	0.371948928	0.800000012
		-68.7420352	44.84449068	17	0.371948928	0.800000012
		-68.7420865	44.84448693	16	0.368365318	0.800000012
		-68.7421167	44.84447946	16	0.364782125	0.899999976
		-68.7421566	44.84446384	17	0.361199379	0.899999976
		-68.7423277	44.84437142	15	0.354701281	0.899999976
		-68.7428564	44.84403377	27	0.661694825	0.800000012
		-68.7429269	44.8438644	27	0.945247591	0.899999976
		-68.7429238	44.8437056	25	0.859937251	0.899999976
		-68.7429603	44.84349916	28	0.884916365	0.899999976
		-68.7430566	44.84338778	28	0.902087033	0.800000012
		-68.7432103	44.84324055	16	0.733004808	0.899999976
		-68.743207	44.84303094	16	0.643236339	0.800000012
		-68.7433202	44.84296607	17	0.583727658	0.800000012
		-68.7433301	44.84282168	16	0.528781593	0.800000012
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		-68.7433524	44.84267548	18	0.469546586	0.800000012

SIGNED: _____

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

Approximately 18.61 Acres

1120 Stillwater Avenue

Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine

DATE: MARCH 20, 2026

PROJECT: 25-2243

DOC NO.: REP-25-2243-001 Rev 2

PREPARED FOR:

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2	Final to Client	3/20/2026	Aaron Brewer	☒	☒	☒

Contents

FIGURES

APPENDICES

ABBREVIATIONS

BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMPs	Best Management Practices
C	Candidate
E	State-listed Endangered
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering Partners, LLC
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consulting
LE	Federally-listed Endangered
LT	Federally-listed Threatened
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MDACF	Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry
MDIFW	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
MESA	Maine Endangered Species Act
MNAP	Maine Natural Areas Program
T	State-listed Threatened
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOI	United States Department of the Interior
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ESE Partners, LLC (ESE) was retained by MCFA Global to perform a Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE) for the property located at 1120 Stillwater Avenue in Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine (referred to herein as the Site) to assess potential for impacts to protected species including state and federally listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats. The following summarizes ESE's significant findings.

Findings

The Site, located at 1120 Stillwater Avenue, consists of approximately 18.61 acres of vacant land. Species considered in this evaluation are currently federally listed as threatened (LT) or federally listed as endangered (LE) by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), federally proposed for listing as threatened (PT) or proposed for listing as endangered (PE) by the USFWS/NMFS, federal candidates (C) for listing by USFWS/NMFS, and/or state listed as threatened (T) or endangered (E) by the Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) and the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW). The BRE also evaluates potential impacts to species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA).

ESE requested a review of the Site from the Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) for rare or unique botanical features identified in the vicinity of the Site (**Appendix A**). The MNAP identified no rare or unique species within the project area but did provide a list of rare and exemplary botanical features recorded within 4 miles of the Site that includes five (5) state listed endangered species and four (4) state listed threatened species.

ESE requested a review of the Site from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (MDIFW) for protected species habitat or occurrences at the Site (**Appendix B**). MDIFW replied that several of the eight (8) bat species that are state-listed or Species of Special Concern likely have habitat at the Site during migration, summer breeding, and/or overwintering. However, MDIFW indicated that they do not anticipate significant impacts to any of the bat species as a result of the proposed project activities.

MDIFW did not identify any Significant Vernal Pools (SVPs) at the Site and recommended surveying for SVPs and establishing a protective buffer around them, if identified. MDIFW recommended a 100-foot undisturbed vegetated buffer around streams to protect fish habitat.

The Department of Veterans Affairs requested and provided an official species list for the Site from the USFWS by the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool (**Appendix C**). The IPaC results indicate the Site is within range of three (3) species that are listed or proposed for federal listing. The IPaC also identified that the Site overlaps with designated critical habitat for Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). The USFWS provided a Technical Assistance Letter for the project that is

included in **Appendix D**. A map of the extent of critical habitat for Atlantic salmon is provided in **Appendix E**.

The following list of species identified by USFWS, MNAP, and MDIFW for Penobscot County have potential range in the vicinity of the Site:

- Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*), LE
- Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), PT
- Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), PE, T
- Little Brown Bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), E
- Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis)*, E
- Eastern Small-footed Bat (*Myotis leibii)*, T
- Allegheny Vine (*Adlumia fungosa*), E
- Bicknell's Sedge (*Carex bickenllii*), E
- Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), E
- Nantucket Shadbush (*Amelanchier nantucketensis*), T
- New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*), T
- Northern Wild Comfrey (*Cynoglossum virginianum var. boreale*), E
- Orono Sedge (*Carex oronensis*), T
- White Bluegrass (*Poa glauca*), T
- Birds protected under the MBTA
- Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), BGEPA-protected

Conclusions

ESE concludes the following:

- No species currently protected by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) are likely to be affected as a result of the proposed project. No Section 10 ESA Permit is likely to be required for the proposed project. However, implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and further consultation with state and federal wildlife agencies may help mitigate potential impacts to protected species and comply with applicable wildlife regulations.
- The Site overlaps the critical habitat of the Atlantic salmon (LE). However, based on field observations and site conditions, the potential for Atlantic salmon habitat on the Site is low.

The on-site creek lacks a defined, continuous channel and becomes diffuse and absorbed into an adjacent wetland within approximately 70 feet on the north side of the Site, with only minor braided flow paths observed prior to discharge into a narrow roadside ditch south of the Site. The proposed project design includes a minimum 100-foot buffer from the creek, wetland, and associated drainage features in the northern portion of the proposed development, which is consistent with recommended setbacks intended to protect waters and wetlands supplying downstream salmon habitat. The proposed development does encroach within the wetland 100-foot setback in the southern portion of the Site, but the plans appear to retain at least 100 feet of wetland between the extent of grading and the short segments of stream channel located in the southern portion of the Site. With implementation of these buffers, no direct or indirect impacts to downstream Atlantic salmon habitat are anticipated, and the project is expected to result in no effect to Atlantic salmon.

- The monarch butterfly, federally proposed for listing as threatened, has the potential to occupy the Site. Since the listing has not been finalized, the species is not currently protected from incidental take under the ESA. BMPs for monarch butterfly are identified below to help avoid potential effects to these species if listed prior to construction. BMPs may be relevant during consultation if a federal permit such as Section 404 Clean Water Act permit is required, which can trigger Section 7 consultation for species that are proposed for federal listing.
- The tricolored bat, proposed for listing as federally endangered and state-listed as threatened, is a generalist species that has the potential to occupy the Site for foraging or to roost on trees. Since the listing has not been finalized, the species is not currently protected from incidental take under the ESA. Use of the USFWS determination key (DKey) for the tricolored bat indicated that the project may affect, not likely to adversely affect (NLAA) the tricolored bat as presented in the technical assistance letter produced for the Site from the IPaC dated March 18, 2026 (**Appendix D**). Minimum Conservation Measures (MCMs) are identified in Section 5.3 of this report to help avoid potential effects to the species for a future final listing decision or in the event that Section 7 consultation is required at some point in the future. Currently, the Technical Assistance letter indicates that consultation on tricolored bat is complete.
- Migratory birds protected by the MBTA may occupy the Site, at least seasonally; however, impacts can be avoided through mitigation measures described in Section 5.3 of this report.
- There may be suitable habitat for bald eagles on the Site, but no nests were noted during the renaissance. If bald eagles were to be found nesting within the Site, a Bald and Golden

Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) take permit from USFWS may be required for development in the vicinity.

- Habitat has been identified at the Site for state-listed threatened and endangered bat and plant species. State law regulates the harassment or take of state-listed animals unless authorized by the MDIFW Commissioner. The opinion from MDIFW is that they do "not anticipated significant impacts to any of the bat species as a result of project activities." ESE has identified BMPs for state-listed bats to help avoid impacts during development of the proposed project, which may be sufficient to comply with state regulations of state listed animals. ESE recommends additional consultation with state agencies for compliance with Maine's Endangered Species Act (MESA, 12 M.R.S. 12801) regarding protected bat species.
- ESE did not identify state regulations of incidental take of state-listed plants during development on private property. Although there is potential for state-listed habitat on the Site, no BMPs have been recommended and no state permit related to potential impacts to state listed plants has been identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

ESE Partners, LLC (ESE) was retained by MCFA Global to perform a biological resources evaluation (BRE) for the property located at 1120 Stillwater Avenue in Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine (referred to herein as the Site) (**Figures 1 and 2**).

The purpose of this biological resources evaluation is to provide an evaluation of habitats and potential for occurrence and impacts to federally and state-listed endangered, threatened, or otherwise protected species associated with the Site, which is privately owned and being considered for construction of an outpatient clinic (OPC) by a private entity for the Department of Veterans Affairs to lease. Site plans for the proposed OPC (**Appendix F**) indicate the development will concentrate on the western portion of the Site, avoid most wetland areas, provide a buffer around the wetland in the northern portion of the Site, and retain the majority of wetlands in the southern portion of the Site. These preliminary construction plans were incorporated into the determination of effects. The scope of work for this BRE was detailed in ESE's proposal (PROP-20-2243-003 Rev 0), dated October 24, 2025.

Site reconnaissance was conducted on November 8 and 9, 2025. The Site consists of generally vacant former pasture, piles of fill, areas with graded fill, some areas of woodland, and an undeveloped wetland area.

2 ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site is located within the Land Resource Region mapped as the Northeastern Forage and Forest Region. This ecoregion is in the Penobscot Lowlands Level IV Ecoregion (**Figure 3**).

The Penobscot Lowlands ecoregion is lower and flatter than surrounding ecoregions. A distinguishing characteristic is its deep fine sediments and many areas of wet flats with swamp and bog deposits. Glaciomarine sediments of silt, clay, sand, and gravel cover many of the flatter lower elevations, deposits formed from marine submergence of lowland areas, or where glacial meltwater streams entered the sea. Some alluvial deposition of deep, coarser sediments occur along the Penobscot River. Fine and fine-silty, frigid Inceptisols, loamy Spodosols, and Histosols are typical. The region has a relatively moderate climate and diverse flora and fauna. Northern hardwoods and northern hardwoods-spruce forests are major forest types. Second growth hemlock forests are common with scattered sugar maples, big-tooth aspen, paper birch, and white pine. Areas of red pine occur on some low ridges. Settlement and road patterns are less dense than in ecoregions to the west. The many open wetlands provide breeding habitat for wetland-dependent birds.

The National Land Cover Database map (**Figure 4**) indicates that most of the Site is developed open space with some areas of mixed forest in the north-central portion.

During the Site reconnaissance, ESE observed the western portion of the Site to be disturbed with piles of fill and a large area of recently graded and disturbed lands. The southwestern portion was disturbed former pasture. Most of the western portion was covered with old-world grasses and herbaceous weeds.

The Site exhibited a steep to moderate downward slope to the eastern portion where a large wetland occupied a large portion of the eastern half of the Site. The wetland was sparsely covered with hardwood trees and shrubs and had a dense undergrowth of herbs and ferns. There were several standing dead trees (snags) in various stages of decay that could provide habitat under shedding bark or cavities.

The transition area between the disturbed-graded areas of the west and forested wetland in the east had a portion of woodland dominated by red maple, red oak, balsam fir, white pine, and paper birch. The upland woodlands also had several snags with potential habitat including a few very large white pine that were in various stages of decay.

The east side of the Site was apparently graded into a ridge with deposits of fill soil that is covered by grass and maintained by periodic mowing.

During the Site reconnaissance, Mr. Aaron Brewer of ESE observed evidence of white-tailed deer, eastern gray squirrel, common raven, blue jay, black capped chickadee, tufted titmouse, American crow, and an unidentified species of woodpecker.

3 METHODS

Species considered in this evaluation are currently listed as threatened or endangered with potential habitat at the Site as identified by state and federal agencies. These data were provided by the Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) and Maine department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) (**Appendices A and B**) and through the USFWS Information Planning and Conservation (IPaC) project planning tool available through Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) service (USFWS 2025a) on March 18, 2026. (**Appendix C**). The USFWS also provided a Technical Assistance letter (**Appendix D**) after the Department of Veterans Affairs completed the Determination Key (DKey) for Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat.

A literature search was conducted to identify endangered, threatened, or other protected species with potential to occur within the Site. The literature search included review of studies and reports related to the ecology of the area and protected species having potential to occur within Penobscot County. ESE conducted a reconnaissance of the Site to identify general habitats present on the Site for comparison to habitat requirements for protected species.

4 REGULATIONS

4.1 Federal Regulatory Background

Endangered Species Act

The USFWS has legislative authority to list and monitor the status of species whose populations are considered to be imperiled. This federal legislative authority for the protection of threatened and endangered species derives from the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (USFWS 1973) and subsequent amendments. Regulations supporting this act are codified and regularly updated in Sections 17.11 and 17.12 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The federal process stratifies potential candidates based upon the species' biological vulnerability. Species listed as endangered or threatened by the federal government are provided full protection under the law. This protection not only prohibits the direct possession (take) of a protected species, but also includes a prohibition of indirect take, such as encroachment and/or destruction of designated critical habitat. Listed plant species are not protected from take, however collecting or maliciously harming plant species on Federal land is illegal. The ESA and accompanying regulations provide the necessary authority and incentive for individual states to establish their own regulatory vehicle for the management and protection of threatened and endangered species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The USFWS has legislative authority to prohibit, unless permitted by regulations, the killing, capture, collection, possession, buying, selling, trade, or transport of any migratory bird, nest, young, feather, or egg in part or in whole. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) (MBTA 1918) and subsequent amendments (16 U.S.C. 703-712) give the federal legislative authority for protection of migratory bird species. Regulations supporting this act are codified and regularly updated in Part 10 and 21 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Under the provisions of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), the taking or possession of and commerce of bald and golden eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* and *Aquila chrysaetos*, respectively), or their parts, feathers, nests, or eggs, with limited exceptions, is prohibited. The term "disturb" under the BGEPA was defined via a final rule published in the Federal Register on June 5, 2007 as "means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding or sheltering behavior" (USFWS, 2018).

4.2 State Regulatory Background

Maine Endangered Species Act

State-listed threatened and endangered species in Maine are protected under the Maine Endangered Species Act (MESA), enacted in 1975 in response to concerns that certain species of fish and wildlife were in danger of disappearing from the State. MESA is codified at Title 12, Part 13, Subpart 3, Chapter 925 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated and applies to all inland fish and wildlife in Maine, including invertebrates. The Act authorizes the Commissioner of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) to identify, list, manage, and protect state-listed endangered and threatened wildlife species and to regulate activities that may result in take of such species.

Under MESA, “take” is broadly defined to include harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting a listed species, as well as attempts to engage in such conduct. MESA also provides protection for designated essential habitat associated with certain state-listed wildlife species. Destruction or modification of essential habitat is prohibited unless authorized by MDIFW through an approved permit. Essential habitat designations are species-specific and are formally adopted through state rulemaking in accordance with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act.

Rules implementing MESA are promulgated under Section 8 of the Department rules, which establish procedures, conservation measures, and permitting requirements necessary to ensure compliance with the Act. These rules provide the regulatory mechanism through which MDIFW administers species-level and habitat-level protections and evaluates proposed activities that may affect listed species or their essential habitat.

In 2003, the Maine Legislature expanded the State’s endangered species framework by granting the Commissioner of the Maine Department of Marine Resources authority to list and conserve endangered and threatened marine species. State-listed plant species are protected separately under Title 12, Chapter 914-A (Preservation of Wild Native Plants), which authorizes the listing of endangered and threatened plant species and restricts the collection, damage, destruction, or sale of listed plants on public lands without authorization. Protections for listed plants on private lands are more limited and generally apply where plants occur within designated essential habitat or where activities are subject to state environmental permitting and review.

The Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP), housed within the Department of Conservation, maintains records of rare plants, animals, and natural communities statewide. Species tracked by MNAP but not formally listed under MESA are considered rare or of special concern; however, these designations do not confer independent regulatory protection unless the species is otherwise protected under state or federal law.

Additional wildlife protections are provided under Title 12, Chapter 121 (Protection and Management of Wildlife), which generally prohibits the taking, possession, transport, sale, or

destruction of wild birds, their nests, or eggs except as authorized by statute or rule. Incidental take of wildlife may be authorized by MDIFW in limited circumstances, typically in association with permitted projects and subject to agency review and implementation of avoidance and minimization measures. There is no blanket exemption for incidental take under Maine law.

Based on this regulatory framework, state-listed endangered and threatened species in Maine may receive both species-level and habitat-level protection under MESA and its implementing Section 8 regulations, while species identified only as rare or of special concern do not receive automatic statutory protection unless otherwise regulated.

5 SPECIES REVIEW, EFFECTS ANALYSIS, AND BMPS

5.1 Penobscot County Threatened and Endangered Species

According to MNAP, MDIFW, NMFS, and USFWS, there are several federal- and/or state-listed species/subspecies that have the potential to, or have historically occurred within Penobscot County. The table below summarizes species listed as endangered or threatened by USFWS or by Maine, their listing status, a brief description of potential habitat, and the potential for occurrence determined, based on review of data sources listed above and species' habitat descriptions. Critical habitat for Atlantic salmon as designated by USFWS is located within the project area (USFWS 2025b). The critical habitat covers the entire city of Bangor, Maine and beyond. For a complete annotated list of species considered threatened, endangered, or rare by MNAP, MDIFW and/or USFWS, see **Appendices A, B, and C,** respectively.

5.2 State Records

A list of element occurrences recorded within the MNAP was retrieved on December 4, 2025 (**Appendix A**). A search of MNAP records of the project Site found no element occurance records for state- or federally-listed species within the Site or within the vicinity of the Site, but several species were observed, at least historically, within 4 miles of the Site. Similarly, the MDIFW has not mapped essential habitats or inland fisheries resources within the Site (**Appendix B**) but identified the Site as within range of several protected bat species.

Element occurrence results do not indicate that there is an absence of other endangered, threatened or protected species and should not be used for presence/absence determinations.

5.3 Effects Analysis and BMPs

Species with potential habitat on the Site or that may be affected, directly or indirectly, by the proposed project were evaluated based on current available information to form an opinion on the effects analysis. Additional agency consultation, research, or surveys may result in revisions to this effects analysis. For protected species that may occupy the Site but potential effects are mitigated by recommended beneficial or best management practices (BMPs), ESE has recommended BMPs in the table below.

The species with potential habitat range overlapping the Site are listed in the table below along with notes about their habitat, potential for the species to occur on the Site, effects analysis with effects summary, and BMPs.

Species Information, Effects Summary, and BMPs

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
Birds						
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)	**Not listed with USFWS or MDIFW but protected under the BGEPA*		Traditionally, bald eagles were found nesting near rivers, lakes and marshes. Their habitat can include estuaries, large lakes, reservoirs, rivers and some seacoasts (USFWS 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains suitable woodland features that serve as suitable forage and roosting habitat; however, no eagles nests were found and the Site lacks open water where populations tend to gather.	**No effect** – species not observed	**No BMPs recommended**
Migratory Birds	**Not listed with USFWS or MDIFW but protected under the MBTA*		Several species of migratory birds have the potential to occupy the Site at least seasonally (**Appendix C**).	**Potential Habitat.** The meadows, woodlands, and wetlands have habitat for different types of migratory birds.	**No effect** – species impacts can be avoided by BMPs	**Recommended BMPs:** Vegetation clearing should be conducted outside peak-nesting seasons (May 1 through August 31) to avoid any adverse effects to the migratory birds and their habitat. Should vegetation clearing occur from May 1 to August 31, active bird nest surveys should be conducted by a biologist no more than five (5) days prior to planned construction. In the event that migratory birds or their nests are present prior to or during clearing activities, actions should be implemented to

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
						ensure migratory birds, their nests, eggs, and young will not be harmed. This can be achieved by establishing temporary buffer distances from active nests in which clearing and construction should not occur until the nests are no longer active. These distances will be determined on a case-by-case basis as different birds require varying buffer distances (i.e. raptor or passerine). Consultation with a qualified biologist will be necessary to determine these buffer distances.
Fish						
Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)	LE		They are born in fresh water and then migrate to the ocean where they mature to adulthood. They remain in the ocean for one to three years before returning to the river where they were hatched to reproduce (USFWS 2025).	**Critical Habitat Overlap** According to IPaC, the Site overlaps critical habitat for this species. A Critical Habitat Map is presented in **Appendix E**. There is a wetland on the Site with short segments of an intermittent stream that discharge to an exposed roadside ditch south of the Site. These aquatic features are unlikely to be considered habitat but may provide water	**No effect –** Avoidance, buffer, and BMPs can be employed	**Recommended BMPs:** The proposed project design incorporates a minimum 100-foot buffer from the creek, wetland, and associated drainage features in the northern portion of the Site. This setback is consistent with commonly recommended buffers intended to protect waters and wetlands that supply water to downstream salmon habitat. The proposed development does encroach on wetlands in the

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
				to downstream areas that are suitable habitat. Additional agency consultation is recommended to ensure no effects to the species as a result of the project.		southern portion of the Site, but would leave most of the wetlands intact. With implementation of these buffers, no direct or indirect impacts to downstream Atlantic salmon habitat are anticipated. Accordingly, project activities are expected to result in no effect to Atlantic salmon or their designated habitat. Implementation of stormwater BMPs and water quality monitoring during construction are recommended.
Insects						
Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	PT		Milkweed and flowering plants are needed for monarch habitat. Adult monarchs feed on the nectar of many flowers, but milkweed is required for breeding (USFWS 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains flowering plants. Milkweed was not observed, but the plants were mostly senescent.	**No effect**	**Recommended BMPs:** Mowing should only be applied to 30% or less of a site in a given year when practical. Where available and economical, native plants and seed should be procured from local eco-type providers. Seed mixes should be diverse and include as many ecoregion natives as possible, ensuring full-season floral resources. Planting at least three different native flowering plants

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
						within each of three blooming periods is recommended (spring, summer, early fall). Utilize an Integrated Pest Management Strategy for controlling weedy or invasive plants by minimizing broad use of certain herbicides and surfactants in close proximity to intact habitats utilized by native pollinators. Reduce application timing to periods of low pollinator activity and not during peak bloom season.
Mammals						
Eastern Small-footed Bat (*Myotis leibii*)		T	Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species (USFWS 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains forests and riparian areas. No caves were observed and much of the Site is covered by fill soil deposits.	**No effect – h**abitat is minimal and much of it avoided by design	**Recommended BMPs:** Leave standing dead trees and living trees to the extent practicable. Direct lighting downward and shield from illuminating surrounding forest or shrublands.
Little Brown Bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)		E	Little brown bats use a wide range of habitats and often use human-made structures for resting and maternity sites. They typically roost in caves and mines in the winter, and they can be found in trees,	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains forests as well as cobbles, and boulders at the surface in some areas.	**No effect - h**abitat is minimal and much of it avoided by design	**Recommended BMPs:** Leave standing dead trees and living trees to the extent practicable. Do not grade or cover cobbles and boulders at surface if can be avoided.

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
			artificial structures, bat houses, under rocks and in piles of wood in the summer. Foraging habitat requirements are generalized, occurring primarily over streams and other bodies of water, along the margins of lakes and streams or in woodlands near water. (USFWS2025)			Direct lighting downward and shield from illuminating surrounding forest or shrublands.
Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)	LE, not listed in IPaC for Site	E	During the summer and portions of the fall and spring, northern long-eared bats may be found roosting singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities or in crevices of both live trees and snags, or dead trees. In winter they hibernate in caves and mines (hibernacula) with constant temperatures, high humidity and no air currents (USFWS 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains wooded areas with several snags that contain potential roost habitats.	**No effect - h**abitat is minimal and much of it avoided by design	**Recommended BMPs:** Leave standing dead trees and living trees to the extent practicable. Direct lighting downward and shield from illuminating surrounding forest or shrublands.
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)	PE	T	Forest, woodland and riparian areas are important. Caves are very important to this species (USFWS 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains wooded and riparian areas. No structures or features that could serve as potential hibernacula for bats were identified within the Site, including caves, mines, bridges, culverts (other than	**May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect**	**Recommended BMPs:** Applicable Minimum Conservation Measures (MCMs) for the Hibernating Range MCM-1: Avoid activities that would disturb or disrupt bats within known or potential

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
				the small one on Kittridge Road), or other subsurface or enclosed structures. Although the Site is located within the reported range of the tricolored bat and contains forested habitat and water resources that could provide foraging habitat during the active season, suitable hibernation habitat is absent.		hibernacula during the hibernation period (November 1 through April 14 in Maine). MCM-2: Avoid activities that would adversely affect hibernaculum entrances or internal environments, including alterations to airflow, temperature, humidity, or hydrology, at any time of year. MCM-3: Avoid removal of suitable roost trees within 0.25 mile of a known northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat hibernaculum entrance during spring staging, fall swarming, and the pup season. MCM-4: Avoid removal of known or suitable roost trees within 0.25 mile of a known maternity roost during the pup season (June 1 through August 15 in Maine). MCM-5: Avoid removal of suitable roost trees within 1.5 miles of a documented capture or verified

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
						acoustic detection during the pup season. MCM-6: If the project is located outside known buffered occurrence records but within the consultation range, either conduct voluntary presence or absence surveys in accordance with USFWS guidelines or assume presence and avoid tree removal during the pup season. MCM-10: Offset any unavoidable impacts through appropriate conservation measures coordinated with MDIFW and the USFWS Maine Field Office. Direct lighting downward and shield from illuminating surrounding forest or shrublands.
Plants						
Allegheny Vine (*Adlumia fungosa*)		E	Wet or recently burned woods, rocky wooded slopes. (MDACF 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains wet woods and rocky wooded slopes.	**No effect –** wet woods will be avoided and rocky wooded	**No BMPs recommended.**

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
					slopes are minimal.	
Bicknell's Sedge (*Carex bickenllii*)		E	Open woods, fields, meadows in moist or dry soil (MDACF 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains open woods, field, and meadows with moist and dry soils.	**No effect –** potential habitat is minimal, many potential habitats avoided	**No BMPs recommended**
Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)		E	Dry slopes, prairies, and borders of woods. In Maine, it has been documented from very few river shores and lakeshores (MDACF 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains dry slopes, borders of woods, and disturbed grasslands that could harbor the species. The distinctive inflorescence was not observed during the November 2025 reconnaissance.	**No effect –** minimal habitat and previous disturbance makes occupation unlikely.	**No BMPs recommended**
Nantucket Shadbush (*Amelanchier nantucketensis*)		T	Pine barrens, pond margins, fields, edges, and thickets. Old field / roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland) (MDACF 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains fields and thickets.	**No effect –** much of the potential habitat is avoided.	**No BMPs recommended**
New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus)*		T	Dry barrens (partly forested, upland). Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland).	**No Habitat.** No suitable habitat was observed on the Site.	**No effect**	**No BMPs recommended**

Species	USFWS	MDIFW	Description	Potential for Occurrence	Effects Analysis	BMPs (Recommended)
Northern Wild Comfrey (*Cynoglossum virginianum var. boreale*)		E	Forested wetland; Hardwood to mixed forest (MDACF 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains hardwood and mixed forest.	**No effect –** much of the potential habitat is avoided.	**No BMPs recommended**
Orono Sedge (*Carex oronensis*)		T	Fields, meadows and clearings. Old field/roadside non-forested, wetland or upland (MDACF 2025).	**Potential Habitat.** Site contains fields, meadows, and clearings.	**No effect – m**inimal habitat and previous disturbance makes occupation unlikely.	**No BMPs recommended**
White Bluegrass (*Poa glauca*)		T	Dry, often calcareous, rock, gravels, and shores [Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland)]. Restricted to dry calcareous habitat in northern Maine (MDACF 2025).	**No Habitat.** Site lacks suitable habitat.	**No effect**	**No BMPs recommended**

*LE: Federally-listed Endangered; LT: Federally-listed Threatened; C: Candidate, PE: Proposed Endangered; PT: Proposed Threatened; E: State-listed, endangered; T: State-listed, threatened.

6 CONCLUSIONS

ESE concludes the following:

- No species currently protected by the ESA are likely to be affected as a result of the proposed project. No Section 10 ESA Permit is likely to be required for the proposed project. However, implementation of BMPs and further consultation with state and federal wildlife agencies may help mitigate potential impacts to protected species and comply with applicable wildlife regulations.
- The Site overlaps the critical habitat of the Atlantic salmon (LE). However, based on field observations and site conditions, the potential for Atlantic salmon habitat on the Site is low. The on-site creek lacks a defined, continuous channel and becomes diffuse and absorbed into an adjacent wetland within approximately 70 feet on the north side of the Site, with only minor braided flow paths observed prior to discharge into a narrow roadside ditch south of the Site. The proposed project design includes a minimum 100-foot buffer from the creek, wetland, and associated drainage features in the northern portion of the proposed development, which is consistent with recommended setbacks intended to protect waters and wetlands supplying downstream salmon habitat. The proposed development does encroach within the wetland 100-foot setback in the southern portion of the Site, but the plans appear to retain at least 100 feet of wetland between the extent of grading and the short segments of stream channel located in the southern portion of the Site. With implementation of these buffers, no direct or indirect impacts to downstream Atlantic salmon habitat are anticipated, and the project is expected to result in no effect to Atlantic salmon.
- The monarch butterfly, federally proposed for listing as threatened, has the potential to occupy the Site. Since the listing has not been finalized, the species is not currently protected from incidental take under the ESA. BMPs for monarch butterfly are identified below to help avoid potential effects to these species if listed prior to construction. BMPs may be relevant during consultation if a federal permit such as a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit is required, which can trigger Section 7 consultation for species that are proposed for federal listing.
- The tricolored bat, proposed for listing as federally endangered and state-listed as threatened, is a generalist species that has the potential to occupy the Site for foraging or to roost on trees. Since the listing has not been finalized, the species is not currently protected from incidental take under the ESA. Use of the Dkey for the tricolored bat indicated that the project may affect, not likely to adversely affect the tricolored bat as presented in the technical assistance letter produced for the Site from the IPaC dated March 18, 2026 (**Appendix D**). Minimum Conservation Measures (MCMs) are identified in Section 5.3 of this report to help avoid potential effects to the species for a future final

listing decision or in the event that Section 7 consultation is required at some point in the future. Currently, the Technical Assistance letter indicates that consultation on tricolored bat is complete.

- Migratory birds protected by the MBTA may occupy the Site, at least seasonally; however, impacts can be avoided through BMPs described in Section 5.3 of this report.
- There may be suitable habitat for bald eagles on the Site, but no nests were noted during the reconnaissance. If bald eagles were to be found nesting within the Site, a BGEPA take permit from USFWS may be required for development in the vicinity.
- Habitat has been identified at the Site for state-listed threatened and endangered bat and plant species. State law regulates the harassment or take of state-listed animals unless authorized by the MDIFW Commissioner. The opinion from MDIFW is that they do "not anticipated significant impacts to any of the bat species as a result of project activities." ESE has identified BMPs for state-listed bats to help avoid impacts during development of the proposed project, which may be sufficient to comply with state regulations of state listed animals. ESE recommends additional consultation with state agencies for compliance with MESA regarding protected bat species.
- ESE did not identify state regulations for incidental take of state-listed plants during development on private property. Although there is potential for state-listed species habitat on the Site, no BMPs have been recommended and no state permit related to potential impacts to state listed plants has been identified.

7 REFERENCES

ESE does not warrant the data of regulatory agencies or other third parties supplying information used in the preparation of this report. Documents and commercial information services used in the preparation of this report, as listed below, are all current as most recently published.

DOCUMENTS

Endangered Species legislation: Endangered & Threatened Species: Wildlife: Fish & Wildlife: Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. (n.d.) https://www.maine.gov/ifw/fish-wildlife/wildlife/endangered-threatened-species/legislation.html

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). https://www.fws.gov/rivers/

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____2007. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Bald Eagle in the Lower 48 States from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. Federal Register, Vol. 72, No. 130, July 9, 2007. PP 37346.

____2020. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 12-Month Finding for the Monarch Butterfly. Federal Register, Vol. 85, No. 243, December 17, 2020. PP 81813.

____2022. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Tricolored Bat. Federal Register, Vol. 87, No. 177, September 14, 2022, Proposed Rules. PP 56381-56393.

_____2018. Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act. Retrieved January 17, 2024 from https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/bald-and-golden-eagle-protection-act.php

_____2025a. Information for Planning and Consultation. IPaC. (n.d.). Retrieved June 12, 2025, from https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/location/index

_____2025b. Critical Habitat Portal. Retrieved March 14, 2025, from https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/critical-habitat

8 SIGNATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT ASSESSMENT

MCFA Global

APPROXIMATELY 18.61 ACRES

1120 STILLWATER AVENUE

BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

MARCH 20, 2026

Brooke Lomax

Staff Environmental Scientist I

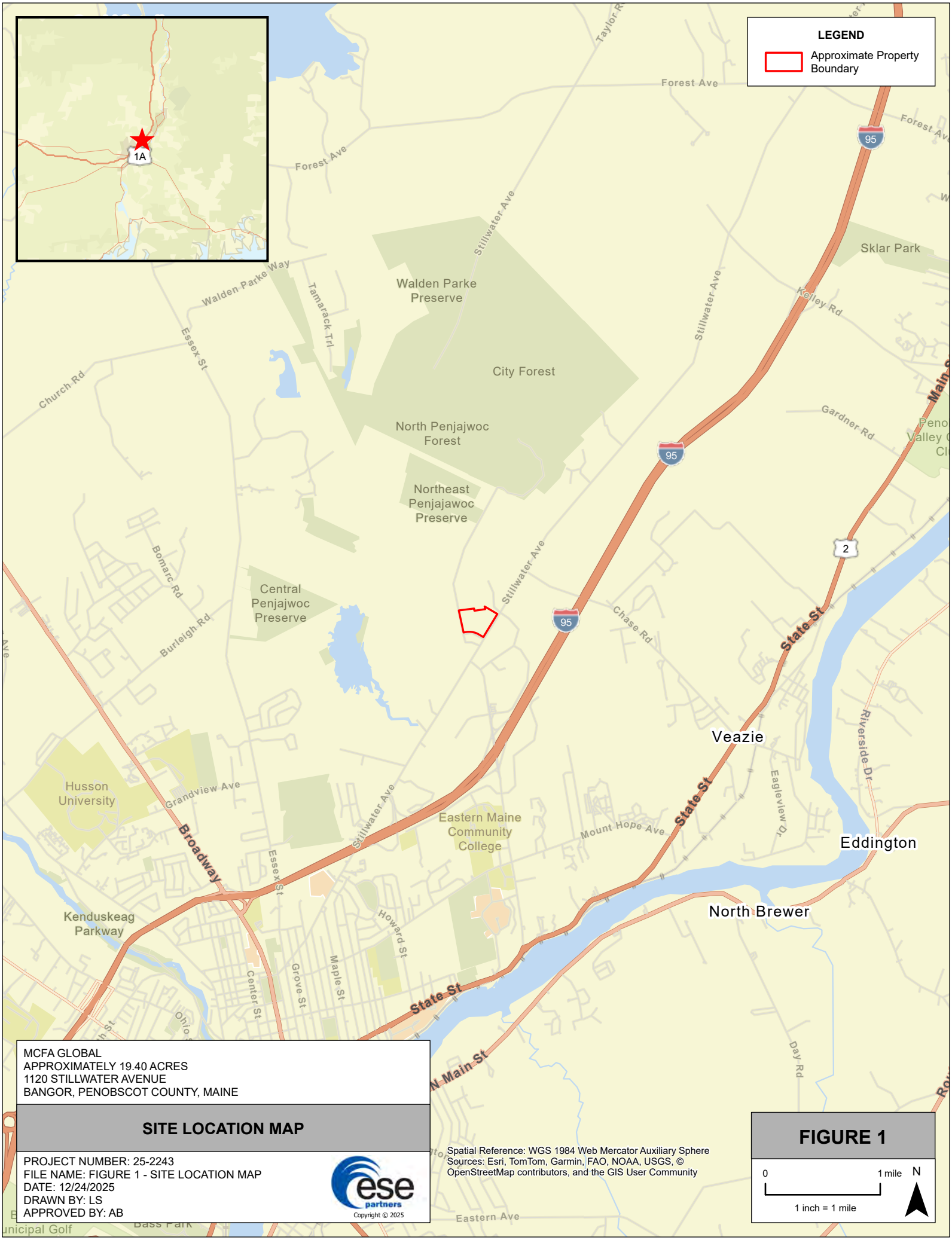
Ryan Gilbert

Project Manager, Natural Resources

Aaron Brewer

Managing Director, Natural Resources

FIGURES



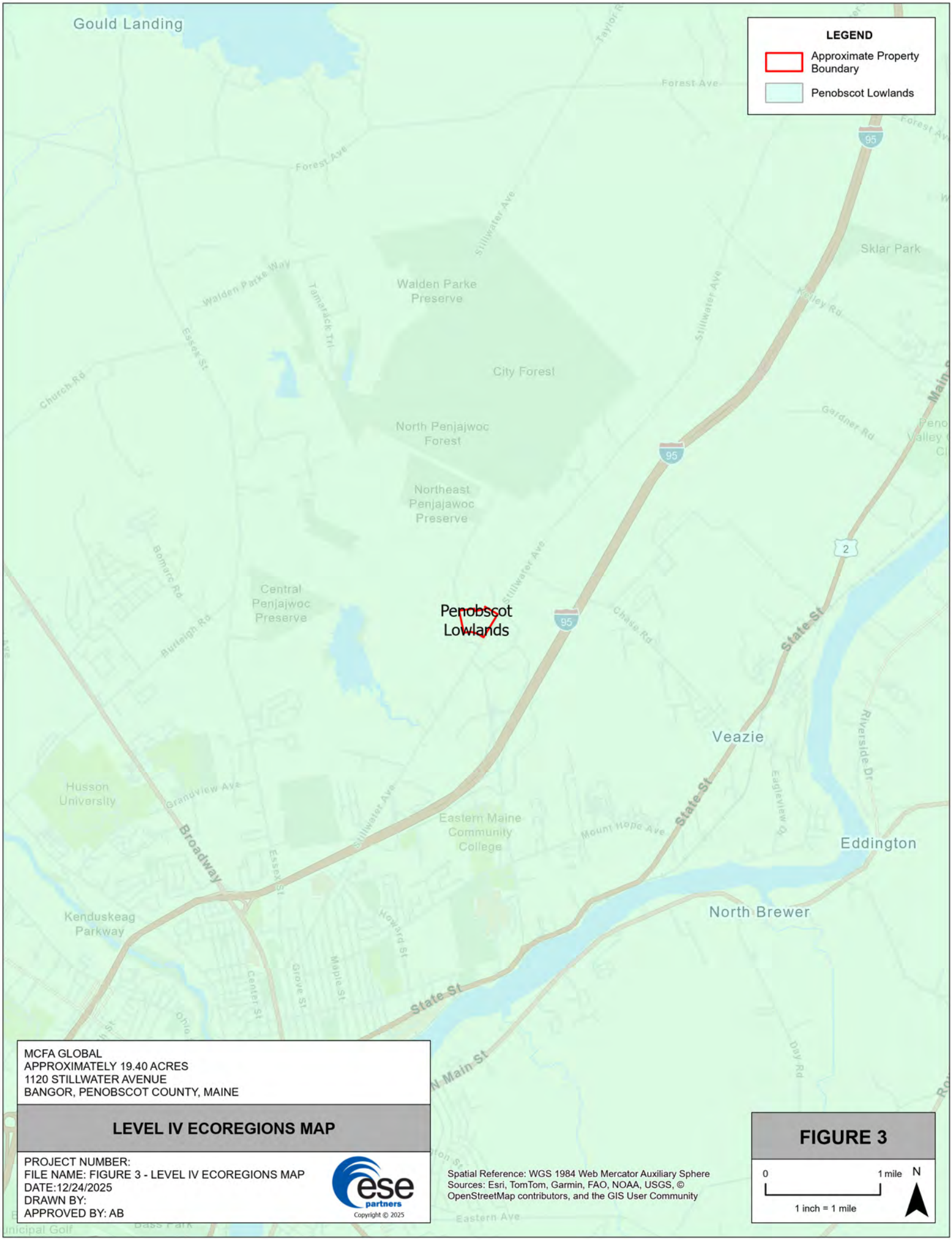
MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

SITE LOCATION MAP

PROJECT NUMBER: 25-2243
FILE NAME: FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP
DATE: 12/24/2025
DRAWN BY: LS
APPROVED BY: AB

FIGURE 1


LEGEND
Approximate Property Boundary
MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE
AERIAL MAP
PROJECT NUMBER:
FILE NAME: FIGURE 2 - AERIAL
DATE: 12/24/2025
DRAWN BY:
APPROVED BY: AB
ese partners
Copyright © 2025
Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor
FIGURE 2
0
300'
N
1 inch = 300 feet



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

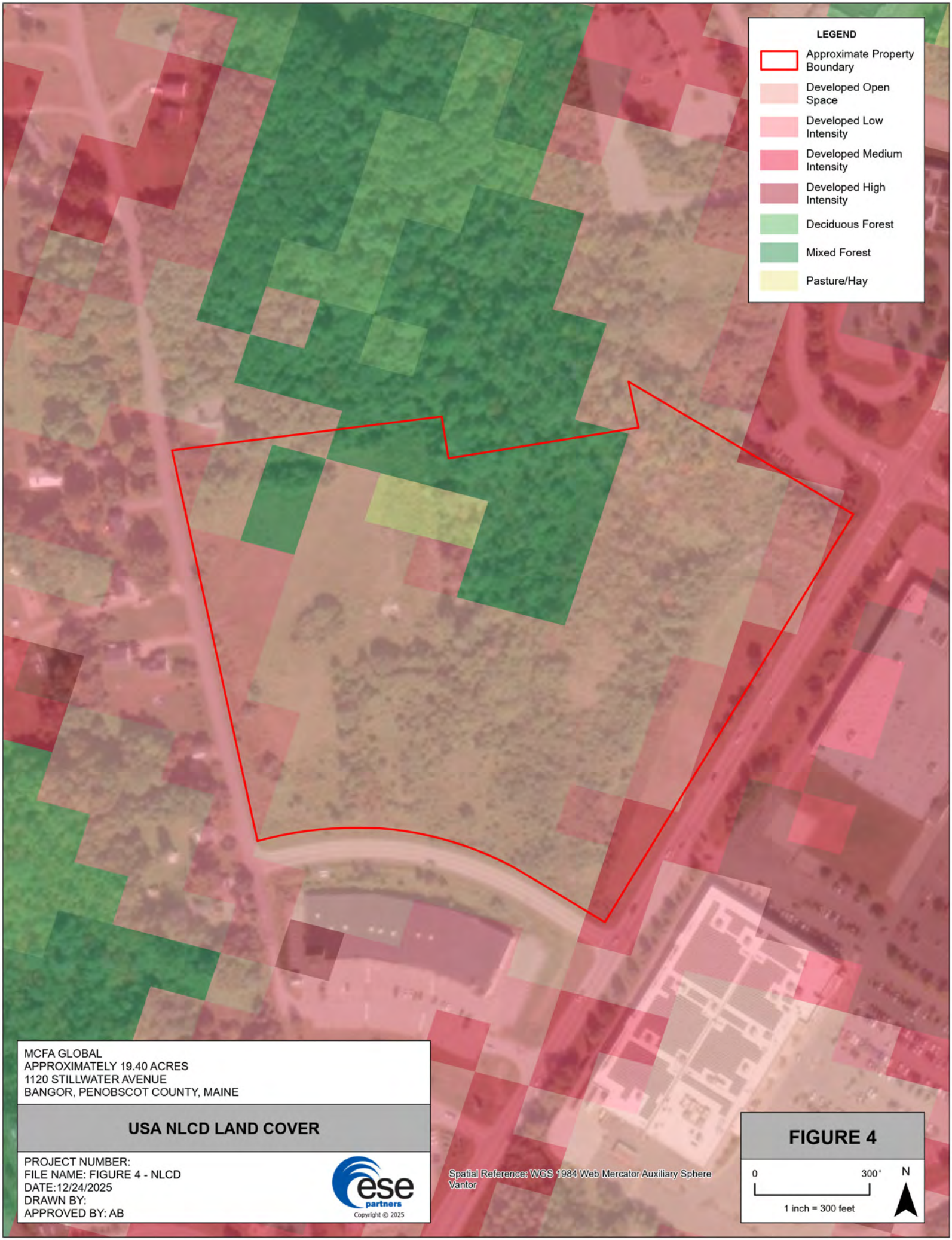
LEVEL IV ECOREGIONS MAP

PROJECT NUMBER:
FILE NAME: FIGURE 3 - LEVEL IV ECOREGIONS MAP
DATE:12/24/2025
DRAWN BY:
APPROVED BY: AB

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

FIGURE 3

0 1 mile
1 inch = 1 mile
N



MCFA GLOBAL
APPROXIMATELY 19.40 ACRES
1120 STILLWATER AVENUE
BANGOR, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

USA NLCD LAND COVER

PROJECT NUMBER:
FILE NAME: FIGURE 4 - NLCD
DATE:12/24/2025
DRAWN BY:
APPROVED BY: AB

ese partners

Spatial Reference: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Vantor

FIGURE 4

0 300' N

1 inch = 300 feet

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MNAP BOTANICAL RESOURCES RESPONSE

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION & FORESTRY
177 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

AMANDA E. BEAL
COMMISSIONER

December 4, 2025

Aaron Brewer
ESE Partners
5910 Courtyard Drive
Suite 170, Austin, TX 78731

Via email: abrewer@esepartners.com

Re: Rare and exemplary botanical features in proximity to: #2026-0013818, Proposed Veterans Affairs Clinic, Commercial Development, 1120 Stillwater Ave, Bangor, Maine.

Dear Aaron Brewer:

I have searched the Maine Natural Areas Program's Biological and Conservation Data System files in response to your request received December 4, 2025 for information on the presence of rare or unique botanical features documented from the vicinity of the project in Bangor, Maine. Rare and unique botanical features include the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species and unique or exemplary natural communities. Our review involves examining maps, manual and computerized records, other sources of information such as scientific articles or published references, and the personal knowledge of staff or cooperating experts.

Our official response covers only botanical features. For authoritative information and official response for zoological features you must make a similar request to the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, 284 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04333.

According to the information currently in our Biological and Conservation Data System files, there are no rare botanical features documented specifically within the project area. This lack of data may indicate minimal survey efforts rather than confirm the absence of rare botanical features. You may want to have the site inventoried by a qualified field biologist to ensure that no undocumented rare features are inadvertently harmed.

If a field survey of the project area is conducted, please refer to the enclosed supplemental information regarding rare and exemplary botanical features documented to occur in the vicinity of the project site. The list may include information on features that have been known to occur historically in the area as well as recently field-verified information. While historic records have not been documented in several years, they may persist in the area if suitable habitat exists. The enclosed list identifies features with potential to occur in the area, and it should be considered if you choose to conduct field surveys.

This finding is available and appropriate for preparation and review of environmental assessments, but it is not a substitute for on-site surveys. Comprehensive field surveys do not exist for all natural areas in Maine, and in the absence of a specific field investigation, the Maine Natural Areas Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of unusual natural features at this site.

MOLLY DOCHERTY, DIRECTOR
MAINE NATURAL AREAS PROGRAM
90 BLOSSOM LANE, DEERING BUILDING

PHONE: (207) 287-8044
WWW.MAINE.GOV/DACF/MNAP

The Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) is continuously working to achieve a more comprehensive database of exemplary natural features in Maine. We would appreciate the contribution of any information obtained should you decide to do field work. MNAP welcomes coordination with individuals or organizations proposing environmental alteration or conducting environmental assessments. If, however, data provided by MNAP are to be published in any form, the Program should be informed at the outset and credited as the source.

The Maine Natural Areas Program has instituted a fee structure of $75.00 an hour to recover the actual cost of processing your request for information. You will receive an invoice for $150.00 for two hours of our services.

Thank you for using MNAP in the environmental review process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions about the Natural Areas Program or about rare or unique botanical features on this site.

Sincerely,

Abby Stepanauskas

Abby Stepanauskas | Ecologist | Maine Natural Areas Program
207-287-8048 | abby.stepanauskas@maine.gov

Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features within 4 miles of

Project: #2026-0013818, Proposed Veterans Affairs Clinic, 1120 Stillwater Ave, Bangor, Maine.

Common Name	State Status	State Rank	Global Rank	Date Last Observed	Occurrence Number	Habitat
Allegheny Vine						
	E	S1	G4	1890-07-16	3	Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland),Dry barrens (partly forested, upland)
Awned Flatsedge						
	SC	S2	G5	1897-09-16	6	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet)
	SC	S2	G5	1916-08-04	3	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet)
	SC	S2	G5	1898-09-26	8	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet)
Bicknell's Sedge						
	E	S1	G5	2013-08-07	2	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
	E	S1	G5	1931-06-26	1	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
Clinton's Bulrush						
	SC	S3	G4	1898-06-04	5	Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland),Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet)
Dioecious Sedge						
	SC	S3	G5	1896-08	6	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland)
Domed Bog						

Domed Bog					
	S3	GNR	2014-08-26	6	
Estuary Bur-marigold					
SC	S3	G4	2005-09-19	34	Tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland)
Hyssop-leaved Fleabane					
SC	S2	G5	1990-05-15	17	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland)
Indian Grass					
E	S1	G5	1892-09	1	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet)
Long-leaved Bluet					
SC	S2S3	G5TNR	1990-05-15	5	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet)
Mudwort					
SC	S3	G5	2005-09-19	36	Tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland)
Nantucket Shadbush					
T	S2	G3Q	1993	3	Dry barrens (partly forested, upland),Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S2	G3Q	2004-05-14	4	Dry barrens (partly forested, upland),Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S2	G3Q	2017-05-16	5	Dry barrens (partly forested, upland),Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)

New England Violet					
SC	S2	G4	2017-07-09	12	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet)
New Jersey Tea					
T	S1S2	G5	1944	1	Dry barrens (partly forested, upland),Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland)
Northern Wild Comfrey					
E	S1	G5T4T5	1898-06-05	3	Forested wetland,Hardwood to mixed forest (forest, upland)
Orono Sedge					
T	S3	G3	1998-06-19	11	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1916-06-27	5	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1908-07-07	2	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1987-07-30	1	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1989-07-03	10	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1988-06-22	34	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1988-07-10	36	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1988-06-22	39	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1988-07-05	40	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
T	S3	G3	1988-06-22	41	

Orono Sedge					
					Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
	T	S3	G3	2006-06-23	57	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
	T	S3	G3	2006-07-01	58	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
	T	S3	G3	2000-06	67	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
Pale Green Orchis					
	SC	S2	G5T5	1892-07	6	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland)
Purple Clematis					
	SC	S3	G5T5	1991	16	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Hardwood to mixed forest (forest, upland)
Pygmyweed					
	SC	S2S3	G5	2005-09-19	26	Open water (non-forested, wetland)
Red Maple Fen					
		S4	GNR	2009-07-21	5	
Showy Lady's-slipper					
	SC	S3	G4G5	ND	23	Forested wetland,Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland)
Sparse-flowered Sedge					
	SC	S3	G5	1905-06-25	11	

Sparse-flowered Sedge					
					Forested wetland,Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland)
Spongy-leaved Arrowhead					
SC	S3	G5T4	1958-08-20	23	Tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland)
Vasey's Pondweed					
SC	S2	G5	1889-07-09	12	Open water (non-forested, wetland)
White Bluegrass					
T	S1	G5	1942-07-23	5	Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland)

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Conservation Status Ranks

State and Global Ranks: This ranking system facilitates a quick assessment of a species' or habitat type's rarity and is the primary tool used to develop conservation, protection, and restoration priorities for individual species and natural habitat types. Each species or habitat is assigned both a state (S) and global (G) rank on a scale of critically imperiled (1) to secure (5). Factors such as range extent, the number of occurrences, intensity of threats, etc., contribute to the assignment of state and global ranks. The definitions for state and global ranks are comparable but applied at different geographic scales; something that is state imperiled may be globally secure.

The information supporting these ranks is developed and maintained by the Maine Natural Areas Program (state ranks) and NatureServe (global ranks).

Rank	Definition
S1 **G1**	**Critically Imperiled** – At very high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, very severe threats, or other factors.
S2 **G2**	**Imperiled** – At high risk of extinction or elimination due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
S3 **G3**	**Vulnerable** – At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.
S4 **G4**	**Apparently Secure** – At fairly low risk of extinction or elimination due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
S5 **G5**	**Secure** – At very low risk of extinction or elimination due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, and little to no concern from declines or threats.
SX **GX**	**Presumed Extinct** – Not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery.
SH **GH**	**Possibly Extinct** – Known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery.
S#S# **G#G#**	**Range Rank** – A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3 or S1S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species or ecosystem.
SU **GU**	**Unrankable** – Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.
GNR **SNR**	**Unranked** – Global or subnational conservation status not yet assessed.
SNA **GNA**	**Not Applicable** – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities (e.g., non-native species or ecosystems.
Qualifier	**Definition**
S#? **G#?**	**Inexact Numeric Rank** – Denotes inexact numeric rank.
Q	**Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority** – Distinctiveness of this entity as a taxon or ecosystem type at the current level is questionable. The "Q" modifier is only used at a global level.
T#	**Infraspecific Taxon (trinomial)** – The status of infraspecific taxa (subspecies or varieties) are indicated by a "T-rank" following the species' global rank.

State Status: Endangered and Threatened are legal status designations authorized by statute. Please refer to MRSA Title 12, §544 and §544-B.

Status	Definition
E	**Endangered** – Any native plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the State or Federally listed as Endangered.
T	**Threatened** – Any native plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range in the State or Federally listed as Threatened.
SC	**Special Concern** – A native plant species that is rare in the State, but not rare enough to be considered Threatened or Endangered.
PE	**Potentially Extirpated** – A native plant species that has not been documented in the State in over 20 years, or loss of the last known occurrence.

Element Occurrence (EO) Ranks: Quality assessments that designate viability of a population or integrity of habitat. These ranks are based on size, condition, and landscape context. Range ranks (e.g., AB, BC) and uncertainty ranks (e.g., B?) are allowed. The Maine Natural Areas Program tracks all occurrences of rare plants and natural communities/ecosystems (S1-S3) as well as exemplary common natural community types (S4-S5 with EO ranks A/B).

Rank	Definition
A	**Excellent** – Excellent estimated viability/ecological integrity.
B	**Good** – Good estimated viability/ecological integrity.
C	**Fair** – Fair estimated viability/ecological integrity.
D	**Poor** – Poor estimated viability/ecological integrity.
E	**Extant** – Verified extant, but viability/ecological integrity not assessed.
H	**Historical** – Lack of field information within past 20 years verifying continued existence of the occurrence, but not enough to document extirpation.
X	**Extirpated** – Documented loss of population/destruction of habitat.
U	**Unrankable** – Occurrence unable to be ranked due to lack of sufficient information (e.g., possible mistaken identification).
NR	**Not Ranked** – An occurrence rank has not been assigned.

Visit the Maine Natural Areas Program website for more information
http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap

maine DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture Conservation & Forestry
NATURAL AREAS

APPENDIX B

MDIFW PROTECTED SPECIES RESPONSE

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
INLAND FISHERIES & WILDLIFE
353 WATER STREET
41 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA ME 04333-0041

JUDITH CAMUSO
COMMISSIONER

December 9, 2025

Aaron Brewer
ESE Partners
5910 Courtyard Drive, Suite 170
Austin, TX 78731

RE: Information Request - 1120 Stillwater Avenue, Development, Bangor Project ID 9714

Dear Aaron:

Per your request received on **December 4, 2025**, we have reviewed current Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) information sources for known locations of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern (Rare) species; designated Essential and Significant Wildlife Habitats; inland fisheries and aquatic habitats; and other protected natural resource concerns within the vicinity of the ***1120 Stillwater Avenue, Development, Bangor*** project, pursuant to MDIFW's authority. It is understood the project proposes to construct a clinic on a portion of the property as shown in the site plan provided to MDIFW. It is understood that tree clearing is required but no stream crossings or in-water work are necessary per this design. Given this scope, we have tailored our review accordingly. Please note our comments should be considered preliminary.

Our Department has not mapped any Essential Habitats or inland fisheries resources that would be affected by this project.

ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES

Bat Species
Of the eight species of bats that occur in Maine, four species are afforded protection under the Maine Endangered Species Act (MESA, 12 M.R.S 12801 et. seq.): little brown bat (State Endangered), northern long-eared bat (State Endangered), eastern small-footed bat (State Threatened), and tri-colored bat (State Threatened). The four remaining bat species are designated as Species of Special Concern: big brown bat, red bat, hoary bat, and silver-haired bat. While a comprehensive statewide inventory for bats has not been completed, based on historical evidence it is likely that several of these species occur within the project area during spring/fall migration, the summer breeding season, and/or for overwintering. However, our Department does not anticipate significant impacts to any of the bat species as a result of project activities.

SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT

Significant Vernal Pools
At this time MDIFW Significant Wildlife Habitat maps indicate no known presence of Significant Vernal Pools (SVPs) in the project search area. However, a comprehensive statewide inventory for Significant Vernal Pools has not been completed. SVPs are not included on MDIFW maps until project areas have been surveyed using approved methods and the survey results confirmed.

Therefore, their absence from resource maps is not necessarily indicative of an absence on the ground.

Our Department recommends that any potential Significant Vernal Pool depressions be avoided as well as the 250-feet surrounding the pool, which is the associated Critical Terrestrial Habitat. If not already completed, we recommend that surveys for vernal pools be conducted within the project boundary by qualified wetland scientists prior to final project design to determine whether there are Significant Vernal Pools present in the area. These surveys should extend up to 250 feet beyond the anticipated project footprint because of potential performance standard requirements for off-site Significant Vernal Pools, assuming such pools are located on land owned or controlled by the applicant. Once surveys are completed, survey forms should be submitted to our Department for review well before the submission of any necessary permits. Our Department will need to review and verify any vernal pool data prior to final determination of significance.

AQUATIC RESOURCES

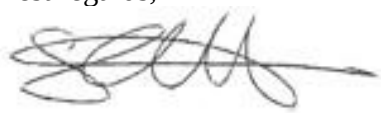
Fish Habitat

We recommend that 100-foot undisturbed vegetated buffers be maintained along any streams. Buffers should be measured from the edge of stream or associated fringe and floodplain wetlands. Maintaining and enhancing buffers along streams is critical to the protection of water temperatures, water quality, natural inputs of coarse woody debris, and various forms of aquatic life necessary to support conditions required by many fish species. Construction Best Management Practices should be closely followed to avoid erosion, sedimentation, alteration of stream flow, and other impacts as eroding soils from construction activities can travel significant distances as well as transport other pollutants resulting in direct impacts to fisheries and aquatic habitat.

This consultation review has been conducted specifically for known MDIFW jurisdictional features and should not be interpreted as a comprehensive review for the presence of other regulated features that may occur in this area. Prior to the start of any future site disturbance, we recommend additional consultation with the municipality, and other state resource and regulatory agencies including the Maine Natural Areas Program and Maine Department of Environmental Protection in order to avoid unintended protected resource disturbance. For information on federally listed species, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Maine Field Office (207-469-7300, mainefieldoffice@fws.gov).

Please feel free to contact my office if you have any questions regarding this information, or if I can be of any further assistance.

Best regards,

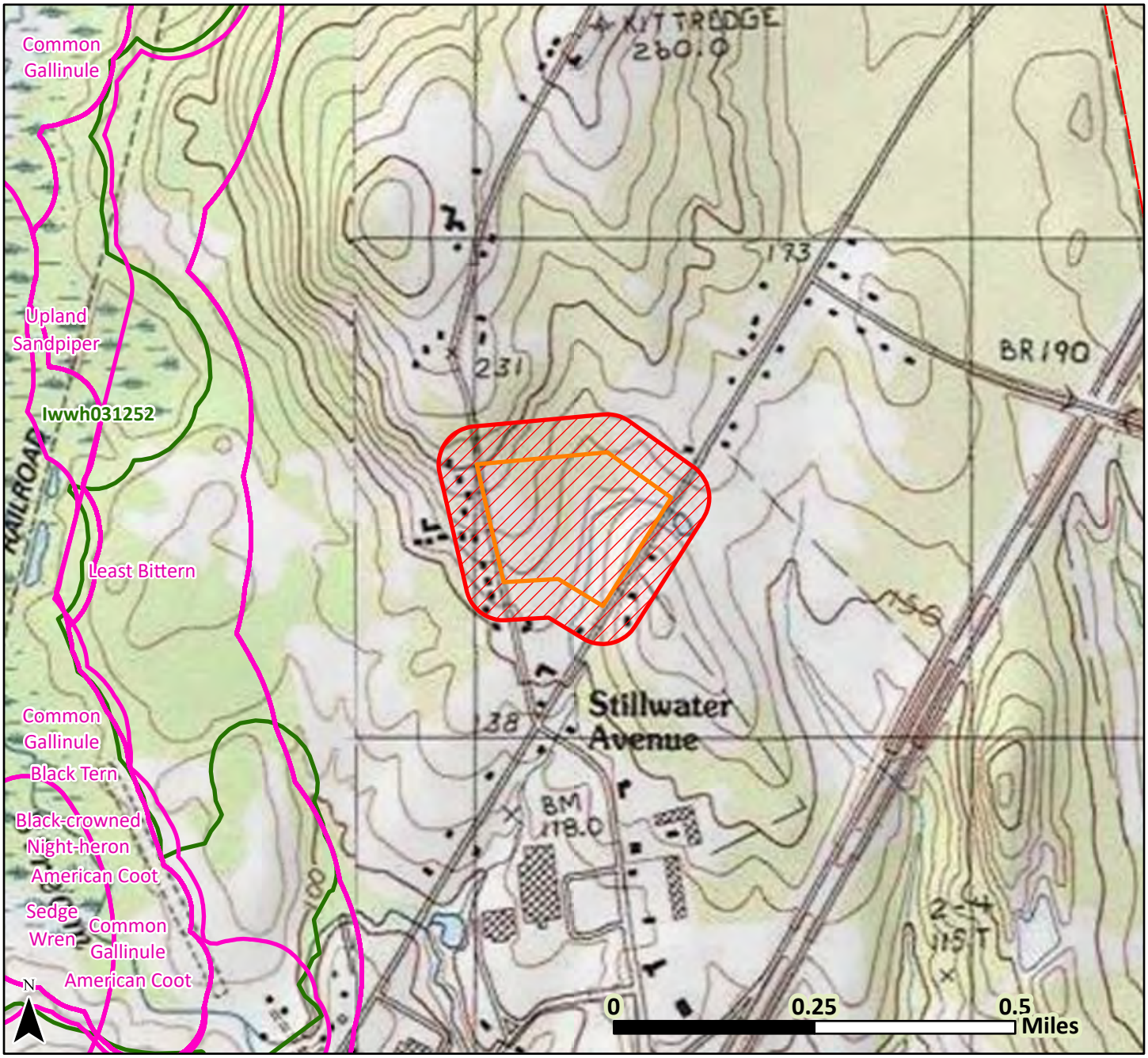


Laura Hatmaker
Natural Resource Biologist

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Project Area Review of Fish and Wildlife Observations and Priority Habitats

1120 Stillwater Avenue, Development, Bangor

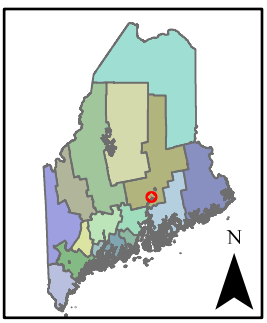
Project ID 9714, Version ID 11285



Legend only lists resources visible in the map; see response letter for all resources that were evaluated.

- County Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Project Footprint
- Search Area
- Inland Waterfowl/Wading Bird
- E, T, & SC Species

Date: 12/8/2025
UTM Zone 19N, NAD83



This map contains sensitive information - do not distribute it beyond the project applicant, consultant, or the permitting agency.

APPENDIX C

IPAC REPORT

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Maine Ecological Services Field Office
P. O. Box A
East Orland, ME 4431
Phone: (207) 469-7300 Fax: (207) 902-1588

In Reply Refer To: 03/18/2026 13:51:55 UTC
Project Code: 2026-0064070
Project Name: US Department of Veterans Affairs Bangor, ME Outpatient Clinic

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Maine Ecological Services Field Office
P. O. Box A
East Orland, ME 4431
(207) 469-7300

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0064070
Project Name: US Department of Veterans Affairs Bangor, ME Outpatient Clinic
Project Type: Commercial Development
Project Description: The US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is proposing to award a lease to a private entity that would construct an outpatient clinic (OPC) for VA to lease and operate in Bangor, ME at 1120 Stillwater Ave. The two-story OPC would be approximately 71,000 square feet with 400 parking spaces.
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.84384325,-68.74393514009327,14z

Counties: Penobscot County, Maine

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* Population: Gulf of Maine DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2097	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

There is 1 critical habitat wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2097#crithab	Final

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts

activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

---

1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/ activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete
If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

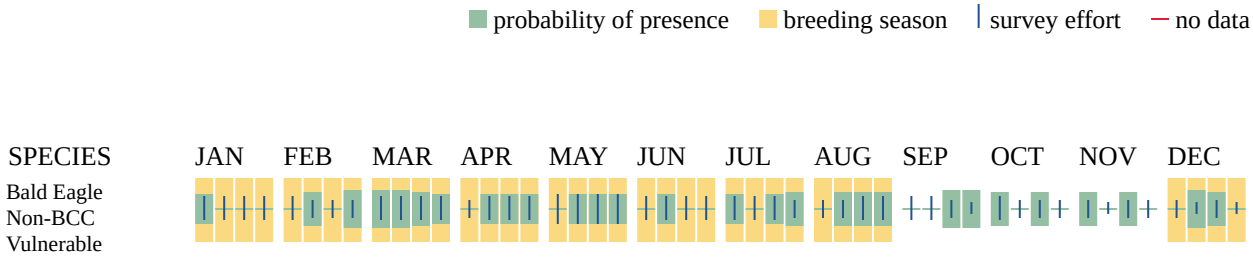
Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

---

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Bay-breasted Warbler *Setophaga castanea* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9583	Breeds May 25 to Aug 1
Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9454	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9643	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Cape May Warbler *Setophaga tigrina* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10571	Breeds Jun 1 to Jul 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Whip-poor-will *Antrostomus vociferus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10678	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9465	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Prairie Warbler *Setophaga discolor* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9513	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11965	Breeds May 15 to Jul 31
Veery *Catharus fuscescens fuscescens* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11987	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9431	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

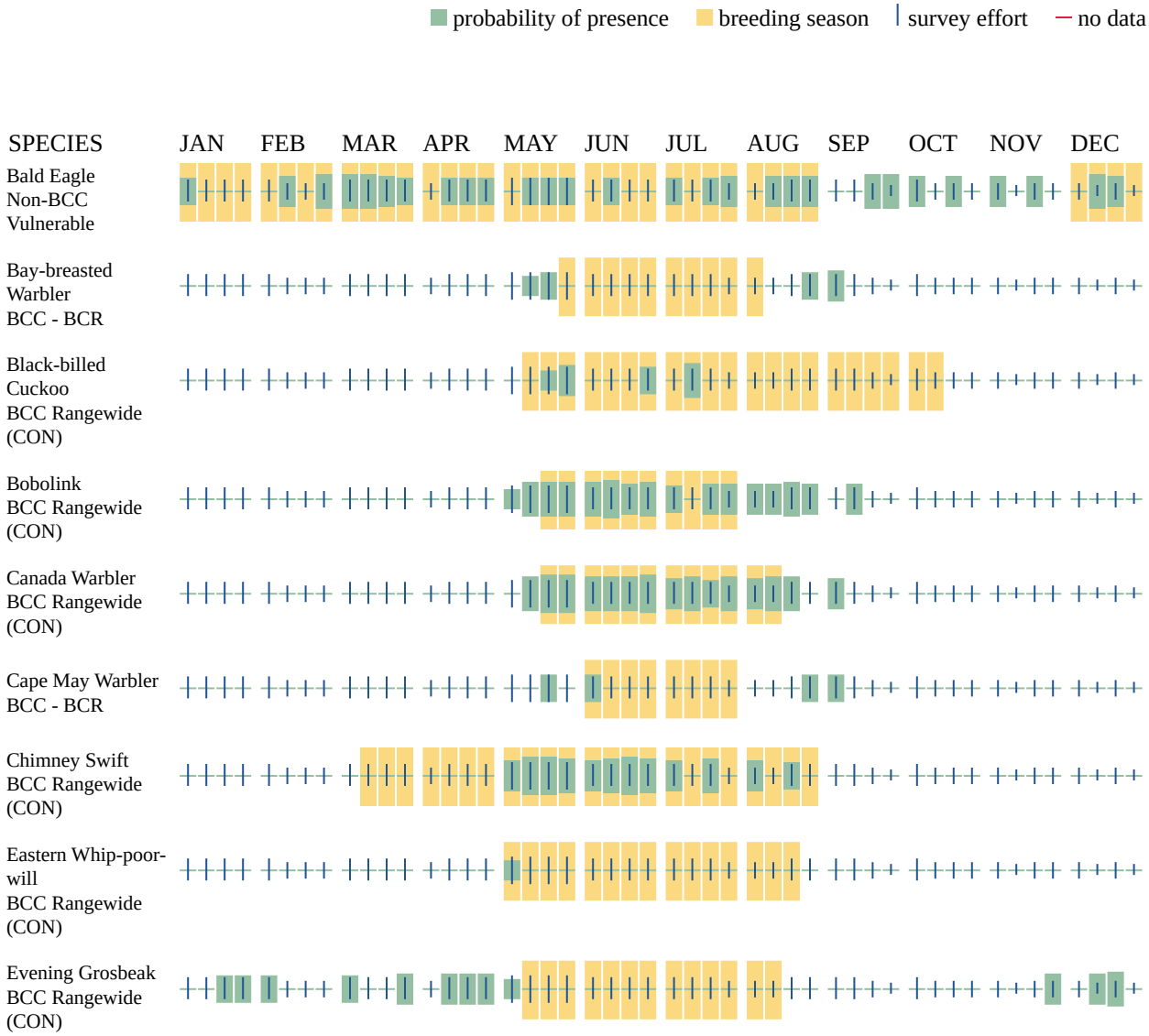
Probability of Presence (■)

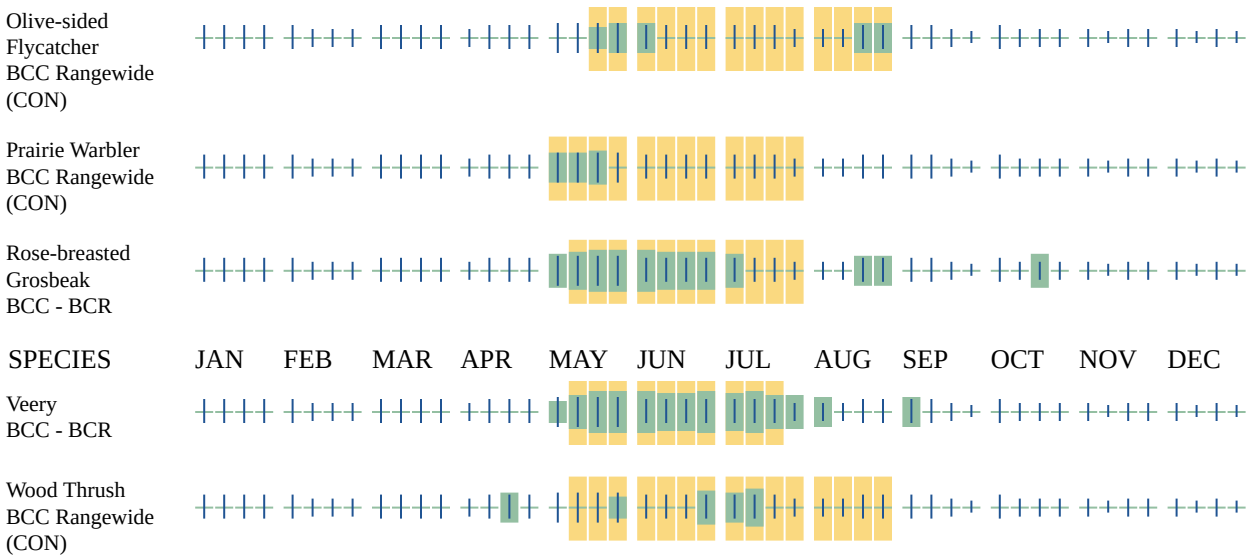
Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.





Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

WETLANDS

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE VISIT HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Department of Veterans Affairs
Name: Rebecca Lopez
Address: 810 Vermont Ave NW
City: Washington
State: DC
Zip: 20420
Email rebecca.lopez@va.gov
Phone: 2026799815

APPENDIX D

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE LETTER FROM USFWS

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Maine Ecological Services Field Office
P. O. Box A
East Orland, ME 4431
Phone: (207) 469-7300 Fax: (207) 902-1588

In Reply Refer To: 03/18/2026 14:01:47 UTC
Project code: 2026-0064070
Project Name: US Department of Veterans Affairs Bangor, ME Outpatient Clinic

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Department of Veterans Affairs

Subject: Federal agency coordination under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 for 'US Department of Veterans Affairs Bangor, ME Outpatient Clinic'

Dear Rebecca Lopez:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on March 18, 2026, for 'US Department of Veterans Affairs Bangor, ME Outpatient Clinic' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2026-0064070 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements may not be complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project.

Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key (DKey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid. Note that conservation measures for northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat may differ. If both bat species are present in the action area and the key suggests more conservative measures for one of the species for your Project, the Project may need to apply the most conservative measures in order to avoid adverse effects. If unsure which conservation measures should be applied, please contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office.***

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Tricolored Bat

Based on your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)	Proposed Endangered	NLAA

Federal agencies must consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when an action *may affect* a listed species. Tricolored bat is proposed for listing as endangered under the ESA, but not yet listed. For actions that may affect a proposed species, agencies cannot consult, but they can *confer* under the authority of section 7(a)(4) of the ESA. Such conferences can follow the procedures for a consultation and be adopted as such if and when the proposed species is listed. Should the tricolored bat be listed, agencies must review projects that are not yet complete, or projects with ongoing effects within the tricolored bat range that previously received a NE or NLAA determination from the key to confirm that the determination is still accurate.

Unless the Service advises you within 15 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that consultation on the Action is complete for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat and no further action is necessary unless either of the following occurs:

- new information reveals effects of the action that may affect the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; or,
- the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat that was not considered when completing the determination key.

15-Day Review Period

As indicated above, the Service will notify you within 15 calendar days if we determine that this proposed Action does not meet the criteria for a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” (NLAA) determination for the northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat. If we do not notify you within that timeframe, you may proceed with the Action under the terms of the NLAA concurrence provided here. This verification period allows the identified Ecological Services Field Office to apply local knowledge to evaluation of the Action, as we may identify a small subset of actions having impacts that we did not anticipate when developing the key. In such cases, the identified Ecological Services Field Office may request additional information to verify the effects determination reached through the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat DKey.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* Endangered

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened

Critical Habitats:

- Atlantic Salmon Salmo salar Endangered

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the species and/or critical habitat listed above. Note that reinitiation of consultation would be necessary if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the Maine Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code 2026-0064070 associated with this Project.

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

1. Name

US Department of Veterans Affairs Bangor, ME Outpatient Clinic

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'US Department of Veterans Affairs Bangor, ME Outpatient Clinic':

> The US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is proposing to award a lease to a private entity that would construct an outpatient clinic (OPC) for VA to lease and operate in Bangor, ME at 1120 Stillwater Ave. The two-story OPC would be approximately 71,000 square feet with 400 parking spaces.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.84384325,-68.74393514009327,14z

DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” for a least one species covered by this determination key.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed bats or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Is the action area wholly within Zone 2 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

3. Does the action area intersect Zone 1 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

4. Does any component of the action involve leasing, construction or operation of wind turbines? Answer 'yes' if the activities considered are conducted with the intention of gathering survey information to inform the leasing, construction, or operation of wind turbines.

   No

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Note for projects in Pennsylvania: Projects requiring authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act would be considered as having a federal nexus. Since the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has issued the Pennsylvania State Programmatic General Permit (PASPGP), which may be verified by the PA Department of Environmental Protection or certain Conservation Districts, the need to receive a Corps authorization to perform the work under the PASPGP serves as a federal nexus. As such, if proposing to use the PASPGP, you would answer ‘yes’ to this question.

   Yes

6. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

7. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

   Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

   Yes

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

9. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

10. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known bat hibernaculum or winter roost? Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your state wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered

    No

11. Does the action area contain any winter roosts or caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating bats?

    No

12. Does the action area contain (1) talus or (2) anthropogenic or naturally formed rock shelters or crevices in rocky outcrops, rock faces or cliffs?

    No

13. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

    Note: Covered bridges should be considered as bridges in this question.

    No

14. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel at any time of year?

    No

15. Are trees present within 1000 feet of the action area?

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

16. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of bats from a building or building-like structure? **Note:** Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures.

    No

17. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made building-like structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

    No

18. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

19. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average night-time traffic permanently or temporarily on one or more existing roads? **Note:** For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.). .

    No

20. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

21. Will the proposed Action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond, pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

    Note: For information regarding NSF/ANSI 60 please visit https://www.nsf.org/knowledge-library/nsf-ansi-standard-60-drinking-water-treatment-chemicals-health-effects

    No

22. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

    No

23. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

    No

24. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use at night)?

    No

25. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or pesticides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

    No

26. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic or intense nighttime noise (above current levels of ambient noise in the area) in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat during the active season?

    Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time. Sources of chronic or intense noise that could cause adverse effects to bats may include, but are not limited to: road traffic; trains; aircraft; industrial activities; gas compressor stations; loud music; crowds; oil and gas extraction; construction; and mining.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

27. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of permanent or temporary artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat roosting habitat?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

28. Will the action cause an increase in the extent of suitable forested habitat exposed to artificial lighting?

    Yes

29. Will the action use only downward-facing, full cut-off lens lights (with same intensity or less for replacement lighting) when installing new or replacing existing permanent lights?

    Or for those transportation agencies using the Backlight, Uplight, Glare (BUG) system developed by the Illuminating Engineering Society, will all three ratings (backlight, uplight, and glare) be as close to zero as is possible, with a priority of "uplight" of 0?

    Yes

30. Will the action direct any temporary lighting away from suitable northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat roosting habitat when bats may be present?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

31. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

    Yes

32. Is the project related to the production of coal, including projects that support the mining of coal, as well as the production and/or distribution of energy produced from coal?

    No

33. Will the proposed action occur exclusively in an already established and currently maintained utility right-of-way?

    No

34. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

    Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property.

    No

35. Does the project intersect with the 0- 9.9% forest density category?

    Automatically answered
    No

36. Does the project intersect with the 10.0- 19.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

37. Does the project intersect with the 20.0- 29.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

38. Does the project intersect with the 30.0- 100% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

39. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down across an area greater than 100 acres in total extent?

    No

40. Will the proposed action result in the use of prescribed fire?

    Note: If the prescribed fire action includes other activities than application of fire (e.g., tree cutting, fire line preparation) please consider impacts from those activities within the previous representative questions in the key. This set of questions only considers impacts from flame and smoke.

    No

41. Does the action area intersect the tricolored bat species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

42. Is the action area located within 0.5-mile of radius of an entrance/opening to any known tricolored bat hibernacula or winter roost?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your state wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

43. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats? **Note:** The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

44. Has a presence/probable absence bat survey targeting the tricolored bat and following the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines been conducted within the project area?

    No

45. Is suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
(If unsure, answer ""Yes."")

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that may provide potential roosts for tricolored bats (e.g., clusters of leaves in live and dead deciduous trees, Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides), clusters of dead pine needles of large live pines) answer ""Yes."" For a complete definition of suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat, please see Appendix A in the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

46. Do any of the trees proposed for cutting or other means of knocking down, bringing down, topping, or trimming provide potential roosts for tricolored bats (e.g., clusters of leaves in live and dead deciduous trees, Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), clusters of dead pine needles of large live pine trees)?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

47. Will any tree cutting/trimming or other knocking or bringing down of trees be conducted during the Pup Season for tricolored bat? **Note:** Bat activity periods for your state can be found in Appendix 2 of the Service's Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Voluntary Environmental Review Process for Developmental Projects.

    No

48. Do you have any documents that you want to include with this submission?

    No

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

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IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Department of Veterans Affairs
Name: Rebecca Lopez
Address: 810 Vermont Ave NW
City: Washington
State: DC
Zip: 20420
Email rebecca.lopez@va.gov
Phone: 2026799815

APPENDIX E

CRITICAL HABITAT MAP

Critical Habitat Map for 1120 Stillwater Ave, Bangor, ME

3/20/2026

SalmonAtlantic_GulfofMaineDPS_20090619

1:35,040

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 mi

0 0.33 0.65 1.3 km

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, The U.S. Department of

APPENDIX F

SITE PLAN

BUILDING OVERVIEW

MODERN QUALITY BUILDING

NEW RENDERING

EXTERIOR VIEW, FRONT

SITE INFORMATION

AERIAL SITE PLAN

NEW
SITE PLAN

SITE INFORMATION

AERIAL SITE PLAN

SITE PLAN, AERIAL VIEW

SITE PLANS

SITE PLAN

SITE PLAN, AERIAL VIEW