

**ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
PERMIT APPLICATION**

for the

TRI-LAKES RELIABILITY PROJECT

General Information Request:
State Agency Projects

Special Information Request:
Community Infrastructure

Supplemental Information Request:
Application for State Agency Projects for
Construction of Roads/Trails
Involving Wetlands



**New York Power
Authority**

November 30, 2005

August 19, 2003



P.O. Box 99 • Ray Brook, New York 12977 •
(518) 891-4050
Division of Regulatory Programs

**Application For State Agency
Projects
General Information Request**

Instructions: Please answer all of the questions in each numbered section and complete all applicable Attachments. In addition to this General Information Request (GIR), a Supplemental Information Request (SIR) related to the specific type of project you are proposing must also be completed. The Agency may also request pertinent additional information based on the information contained in your application.

Type or print clearly in ink. If you need assistance answering the questions, please call the Agency at the above telephone number. Mail two copies of your application and the required attachments to the Agency at the above address. A site visit by Agency staff will be required.

For those projects requiring a Section 814 Order, the completed GIR and appropriate SIR will be considered a "Notice of Intent to Undertake Land Use or Development Within the Adirondack Park."

This application will be deemed incomplete if all of the information required by the GIR and the appropriate SIR is not provided. The Adirondack Park Agency Act provides that the time period for the review of this project will not begin to run until the Agency determines that the application is complete. If the application is not complete, a request for missing or additional information will be issued within 15 days of the receipt of the application indicating the information needed for a complete application. The proposed project may not be undertaken until a permit/order has been issued by the Agency.

1. Project Sponsor (the State Agency/Department seeking a permit/order from the Adirondack Park Agency):

Name: New York Power Authority Licensing Division
Attn: John Siloway

Mailing Address: 123 Main Street
White Plains, NY 10601-3170

Telephone Number (daytime): 914/287-3971 FAX: 914/681-6613

2. Current Property Landowner Co-applicant		<input type="checkbox"/> check if same as Project Sponsor and proceed to next question
Name: See attached abutters list and series of maps for adjacent landowners. Mike King, Project Engineer		
Mailing Address: Niagara Mohawk, 300 Erie Boulevard West, Syracuse, NY 13202-4250		
Telephone Number (daytime): 315-428-5627		FAX: 315-460-8852

3. Authorized Representative:	
The person named below shall act as the Department's agent in all matters relating to this permit application before the Adirondack Park Agency. All contact regarding the permit application will be through the authorized representative. The Department is ultimately responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in this permit application and for compliance with all terms and conditions of any permit or order issued by the Agency.	
Name: John Suloway	
Title: Licensing Division	
Mailing Address: 123 Main Street, White Plains, NY 10601-3170	
Telephone Number (daytime): 914-287-3971	FAX: 914-681-6613

4. Project Site Location/Description:	
Road/Highway: NYS Routes 3 and 56, River Road, Colton	
State Land Unit (if applicable): Raquette Boreal Forest	
Nearby Waterbody: See EWP Maps Parishville	
Town(s): Clifton, Colton, Piercefield County(ies): St. Lawrence	
Tax Map Designation (from the tax bill for the property): See property owner list	
Section: _____	Block: _____ Parcel: _____
Section: _____	Block: _____ Parcel: _____
Section: _____	Block: _____ Parcel: _____

5. Project Sponsor's Legal Interest in Project Site (check the one that applies)		
<input type="checkbox"/> owner	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed purchase agreement holder	<input type="checkbox"/> option holder
<input type="checkbox"/> lessee		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other Easements Public utility

Applicant is capable of acquisition of selected properties on each route using eminent domain.

NUM	PARCEL ID	MUNI	OWNER NAME	ATTN	ADDITIONAL	PO BOX	STREET ADDRESS	CITY STATE ZIP
1	122.000-1-62	Parish	GMO Forestry Fund 5, L.P.,				40 Rowes Wharf	Boston, MA 12110
2	136.000-2-1.1	Parish	Diamond Sportsmen's Club,			483		South Colton, NY 13687
3	136.000-3-1.12	Colton	Little Stillwater Holding Corp,	Attn: Gordon Greene			19524 Allen Rd	Watertown, NY 13601
4	136.000-3-1.2	Colton	Clerical Medical Forestry LTD,	Attn: Fountain Realty Inc		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
5	136.000-3-12.11	Colton	Hutchins, Ernest				185 Stark Rd	South Colton, NY 13687
6	136.000-3-12.2	Colton	Howard, Robert W.				215 Stark Rd	South Colton, NY 13687
7	136.000-3-16	Colton	Clerical Medical Forestry LTD,	Attn: Fountain Realty Inc		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
8	136.000-3-23	Colton	Clerical Medical Forestry LTD,	Attn: Fountain Realty Inc		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
9	151.000-1-1.2	Colton	Clerical Medical Forestry LTD,	Attn: Fountain Realty Inc		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
10	152.000-1-16	Colton	St Lawrence University,				Park St	Canton, NY 13617
11	152.000-1-6.11	Colton	Erie Boulevard Hydropower,	Attn: Janet Audunson			225 Greenfield Pkwy Ste 201	Liverpool, NY 13088
12	152.000-1-6.3	Colton	GMO Forestry Fund 5, L.P.,				40 Rowes Wharf	Boston, MA 12110
13	167.000-1-1	Colton	Buhts, Robert E.				25 Prospect St	Norwood, NY 13668
14	167.000-1-2	Colton	Lassiter Properties Inc,			870068		Morrow, GA 30287-0068
15	180.000-4-4	Colton	Hollywood Club,	Attn: Harley W Bartlett			44 Lafayette St	Pawtucket, RI 02860
16	181.000-1-1	Colton	Lassiter Properties Inc,			870068		Morrow, GA 30287-0068
17	181.000-1-2	Colton	Lassiter Properties Inc,			870068		Morrow, GA 30287-0068
18	181.000-1-26	Colton	Tyo, Jeffrey W.	Attn: Mark P Tyo			1909 State Highway 420	Massena, NY 13662
19	181.000-1-3	Colton	Kayem Partners,	Attn: Wilbur A Cowett			1040 5th Ave	New York, NY 10028
20	181.000-1-31.11	Colton	Puterbaugh, John K.	Attn: John Puterbaugh			2025 J & C Blvd # 6	Naples, FL 34109
21	181.000-1-4.1	Colton	Kayem Partners ,	Attn: Wilbur A Cowett			1040 5th Ave	New York, NY 10028
22	193.000-4-9	Colton	Clerical Medical Forestry LTD,	Attn: Fountain Realty		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
23	194.000-1-1	Colton	SP Forests LLC,				286 Glen St	Glens Falls, NY 12801
24	194.000-1-20	Colton	Sampson Pond Nominee Trust,	Attn: Anne L Fisher			1038 Massachusetts Ave	Lexington, MA 02173
25	194.000-1-22	Colton	New York State,	Attn: Dept Of Taxation			Empire State Plz	Albany, NY 12227
26	194.000-1-3							
27	194.002-1-1	Colton	Gell, Richard E. Sr				41 Arlington Dr	Pittsford, NY 14534
28	194.002-1-10	Colton	Thomas, David A.				9349 State Highway 37	Ogdensburg, NY 13669
29	194.002-1-11	Colton	Sharpe, Dennis M.				25 Chester Ave	Rochester, NY 14623
30	194.002-1-14	Colton	Ver-Weire, Lawrence J.		Etal		52 Koladyne Ave	Rochester, NY 14606
31	194.002-1-15	Colton	Ver-Weire, Lawrence J.		Etal		52 Koladyne Ave	Rochester, NY 14606
32	194.002-1-17	Colton	Ryan, Martin J (Lu)				9699 State Highway 37	Ogdensburg, NY 13669
33	194.002-1-18	Colton	LaFlair, Richard A.			1542		Ogdensburg, NY 13669
34	194.002-1-3	Colton	Jones, Shaun C.				664 Gulf Rd	Colton, NY 13625
35	194.002-1-4	Colton	Ferry, Hamilton				94 State Highway 56	Childwold, NY 12922
36	194.002-1-9	Colton	Laplante, Craig J.				29 Sevey Rd	Childwold, NY 12922
37	194.018-1-1.1	Colton	Collins, Danny				115 County Route 59	Potsdam, NY 13676
38	195.000-1-1	Colton	Pickering, Jason T.				9414 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
39	195.000-1-2	Colton	Corrow, Larry				9439 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
40	195.000-1-3	Colton	Stone, Patricia A.				9547 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
41	195.000-1-4	Colton	Schulz, Helen				2 Bancroft Rd	Childwold, NY 12922
42	195.000-1-6	Colton	Winot, Ernest M (Lu)				5 Mountain View Ave	Tupper Lake, NY 12986
43	195.000-1-7	Colton	Gibeault, Paul				369 Rang Dumas	Ormstown Po, Canada J0S 1K0
44	195.000-4-11.1	Pierce	Wilkins, Clair L.				9637 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
45	195.000-4-36	Pierce	SP Forest LLC,				286 Glen St	Glens Falls, NY 12801
46	195.000-4-40	Pierce	Gale, Earl H. Jr				9 Occum Ridge Rd	Deansboro, NY 13328-1009
47	195.000-4-6	Pierce	Dumas, Raymond			40		Childwold, NY 12922
48	195.000-4-7	Pierce	Parent , Roy A.				8 Third St	Tupper Lake, NY 12986

NUM	PARCEL ID	MUNI	OWNER NAME	ATTN	ADDITIONAL	PO BOX	STREET ADDRESS	CITY STATE ZIP
49	195.000-5-20.11	Pierce	Carney, Timothy J.				1 Rochelle Rd	Norwalk, CT 06854
50	195.000-5-21	Pierce	Dumas, Raymond			40		Childwold, NY 12922
51	195.000-5-26.1	Pierce	St Lawrence County,	Attn: Slc Treasurer			48 Court St	Canton, NY 13617
52	195.000-5-33.1	Pierce	Dumas, Raymond			40		Childwold, NY 12922
53	195.000-5-35	Pierce	Therault, John				15005 N E 3Rd St	Vancouver, WA 98684
54	195.000-5-39	Pierce	Mccuen, Mark			25		Childwold, NY 12922
55	195.000-6-10	Pierce	SP Forest LLC,				286 Glen St	Glens Falls, NY 12801
56	195.000-6-11.1	Pierce	Mitchell , Paul J.				15 Mitchell Ln	Tupper Lake, NY 12986
57	195.000-6-11.2	Pierce	Town Of Altamont,				120 Demars Blvd	Tupper Lake, NY 12986
58	195.000-6-17	Pierce	Dumas, Raymond			40		Childwold, NY 12922
59	195.000-6-3	Pierce	Jaquay, Oliver L.				9956 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12927
60	195.000-6-4	Pierce	Cornell, Merrill			27		Childwold, NY 12922
61	195.000-6-5	Pierce	Reid, Laura J.				9976 State Highway 3	Tupper Lake, NY 12986
62	195.000-6-7.2	Pierce	Cullen, Thomas P.				103 Pam Court	Bohemia, NY 17716
63	195.000-6-9.1	Pierce	SP Forest LLC,				286 Glen St	Glens Falls, NY 12801
64	195.001-1-1	Pierce	Stone, Patricia A.				9547 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
65	195.001-1-18	Pierce	Miske, Mayfred	Attn: Nina Bancroft			4 Oak St #8	Binghamton, NY 13905
66	195.001-1-2	Pierce	Stadel, Suanne J.				1223 Constitution Av Ne	Washington, DC 20002-6417
67	195.001-1-3	Pierce	Miske, Mayfred				4 Oak St # 8	Binghamton, NY 13905
68	195.001-1-5	Pierce	Miske, Mayfred R.				4 Oak St #8	Binghamton, NY 13905
69	195.001-1-6	Pierce	Milano, Pauline				3947 Mead St	Antioch, CA 94531
70	195.001-2-15	Pierce	Monroe, Joseph B.			9		Childwold, NY 12922
71	195.001-2-16	Pierce	Dumas, Walter					Childwold, NY 12922
72	195.001-2-17	Pierce	Besaw, Paul			35		Childwold, NY 12922
73	195.001-2-18	Pierce	Mace, David L.			17		Childwold, NY 12922
74	195.001-2-19	Pierce	Mace, David L.			17		Childwold, NY 12922
75	195.001-2-2	Pierce	Duprey, Emmett				539 Austin Ridge Rd	Norwood, NY 13668
76	195.001-2-20	Pierce	Burns, Robert T.				103 Broad St	Tupper Lake, NY 12986
77	195.001-2-21	Pierce	Burns, Marguerite (Lu)			34		Childwold, NY 12922
78	195.001-2-24	Pierce	Kinz, Joy				64 Little Tree Lane	Hilton, NY 14468
79	195.001-2-3	Pierce	Wilbur, HaroldC (Etal)	Attn: Gloria J Carey			1772 Erie Blvd	Syracuse, NY 13204
80	195.001-2-4	Pierce	Wilkins, William J.				9641 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
81	195.001-3-1	Pierce	St Lawrence County,	Attn: SLC Treasurer			48 Court St	Canton, NY 13617
82	195.001-3-13	Pierce	SP Forest LLC,				286 Glen St	Glens Falls, NY 12801
83	195.001-3-14	Pierce	Ancker, Robert				2477 Ellicott Rd	Caledonia, NY 14423
84	195.001-3-15	Pierce	Stone, Thomas B.				399 Sweeney Rd	Potsdam, NY 13676
85	195.001-3-16	Pierce	Hassler, Roger			13		Childwold, NY 12922
86	195.001-3-17	Pierce	Hassler, Roger			13		Childwold, NY 12922
87	195.001-3-2	Pierce	Amoroso, Thomas			14		Childwold, NY 12922
88	195.001-3-3	Pierce	Grant, Darryl			23	9754 Sh 3	Childwold, NY 12922
89	195.001-3-4	Pierce	Grant, Darryl W.			23		Childwold, NY 12922
90	203.000-4-3.1	Clifton	Newstech Ny Inc,				400 Anderson Av	Deferiet, NY 13628
91	203.000-4-4	Clifton	Muka, Christopher H.				134 Ridge Rd	Lansign, NY 14882-9012
92	203.000-4-5.1	Clifton	Orion Power New York Gp II Inc,	Attn: Reliant Energy			225 Greenfield Prky Ste 201	Liverpool, NY 13088
93	203.000-5-1	Clifton	Snider, Robert				4455 State Highway 3	Star Lake, NY 13690
94	204.000-1-1.11	Clifton	Newstech Ny Inc,				400 Anderson Av	Deferiet, NY 13628
95	204.000-1-1.2	Clifton	Clerical Medical Forestry Ltd,	Attn: Fountain Forestry		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
96	204.000-1-3	Clifton	Fund 6 Domestic LLC,	Attn: GMO Renewable Resources			40 Rows Wharf	Boston, MA 02110-2320

NUM	PARCEL ID	MUNI	OWNER NAME	ATTN	ADDITIONAL	PO BOX	STREET ADDRESS	CITY STATE ZIP
97	204.000-1-5	Clifton	Clerical Medical Forestry Ltd,	Attn: Fountain Forestry		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
98	204.000-5-2	Clifton	Newstech Ny Inc,				400 Anderson Ave	Deferiet, NY 13628
99	204.043-1-51	Clifton	Huntress, Arnold B.				5316 Sunset Dr	Midland, MI 48640
100	204.043-2-14	Clifton	Willmot, Joseph J.				65 93a State Highway 68 #1	Ogdensburg, NY 13669
101	204.051-1-1	Clifton	Lamere, Fred Jr				26 Racquette River Dr	Tupper Lake, NY 12986
102	204.051-1-2.11	Clifton	Robinson, Rusty R.				45 Pinnacle Rd	West Monroe, NY 13167
103	204.051-1-3	Clifton	Smith, Timothy A.			116		Camden, NY 13316
104	204.051-1-4	Clifton	Huntress, Arnold B.				5316 Sunset Dr	Midland, MI 48640
105	204.051-1-5	Clifton	Currier, James W.				291 County Route 6	Phoenix, NY 13135
106	204.051-1-6	Clifton	Russell, John F.				1336 River Rd	Cranberry Lake, NY 12927
107	204.051-1-7	Clifton	Huntress, Arnold B.				5316 Sunset Dr	Midland, MI 48640
108	205.000-1-1.21	Clifton	Clerical Medical Forestry Ltd,	Attn: Fountain Forestry		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
109	205.000-1-2.1	Clifton	Clerical Medical Forestry Ltd,	Attn: Fountain Forestry		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
110	205.000-4-1.11	Colton	Fund 6 Domestic, LLC,	Attn: GMO Renewable Resources			40 Rowes Wharf	Boston, MA 02110-2320
111	207.000-4-19	Pierce	SP Forest LLC,				286 Glen St	Glens Falls, NY 12801
112	208.000-1-1.2	Pierce	Black, Gerald P.				Box 178	Piercefield, NY 12973
113	208.000-1-15	Pierce	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp,		Real Estate Tax		300 Erie Blvd West	Syracuse, NY 13202-4718
114	208.000-1-16	Pierce	New York State,	Attn: SLC Treasurer			48 Court St	Canton, NY 13617
115	208.000-1-7	Pierce	Fund 6 Domestic LLC,	Attn: GMO Renewable Resources			40 Rowes Wharf	Boston, MA 02110-2320
116	208.054-1-1	Pierce	New York State,	Attn: SLC Treasurer	D.E.C.		48 Court St	Canton, NY 13617
117	208.054-1-11.1	Pierce	Hollingworth, Armon E. Jr			207		Piercefield, NY 12973
118	208.054-1-2	Pierce	Chambers, John R (Est)	Attn: Austyn Wolford	Julia Blair Bursing Home		325 Northern Blvd	Albany, NY 12204
119	208.054-1-20	Pierce	Pickering, Lannie Marvin				Box 721	Walden, CO 80480
120	208.054-1-21.1	Pierce	Gadway, Joseph			85		Piercefield, NY 12973
121	208.054-1-3	Pierce	Herald, Jeffrey				190 Hulett Rd	Granville, NY 12832
122	208.054-1-30	Pierce	Trudeau, Jeffery W.			172		Piercefield, NY 12973
123	208.054-1-31	Pierce	Hurteau, Lynn M.			187		Piercefield, NY 12973
124	208.054-1-4	Pierce	Swenson, Florence			18	9713 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
125	208.054-1-5	Pierce	Garrelts, Robert Richard				36 Tompion Lk	Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
126	208.055-1-2	Pierce	Town Of Piercefield,	Attn: Town Clerk		177		Piercefield, NY 12973
127	208.055-1-3	Pierce	Erie Boulevard Hydropower,				225 Greenfield Pkwy Ste 201	Liverpool, NY 13088
128	208.062-1-5	Pierce	Gimigliano, Michael N.				258 South Main St	Wharton, NJ 07885
129	214.000-4-2	Clifton	Allen, Thomas A.				744 County Road 60	Newton Falls, NY 13666
130	214.000-4-3.1	Clifton	Newstech Ny Inc,				400 Anderson Av	Deferiet, NY 13628
131	214.000-5-2.11	Clifton	Newstech Ny Inc,				400 Anderson Av	Deferiet, NY 13628
132	214.000-5-3	Clifton	Clerical Medical Forestry Ltd,	Attn: Fountain Forestry		25	14 Leavitt Rd Ste 2	Pittsfield, NH 03263
133	214.026-1-6	Clifton	Towne, Richard C.			4		Newton Falls, NY 13666
134	214.026-2-1	Clifton	Town Of Clifton ,	Attn: Town Clerk	New Town Garage			Cranberry Lake, NY 12927
135	214.026-3-1	Clifton	Noble, Terry L.			137		Newton Falls, NY 13666
136	214.026-5-5	Clifton	Catholic Church,	Attn: Father Manullo				Star Lake, NY 13690
137	214.026-5-6	Clifton	Crane, David				22 Elm Street East	Newton Falls, NY 13666
138	214.026-5-7	Clifton	Crane, David				Box 232	Newton Falls, NY 13666
139	152.000-2-1	Colton	Roberts, Gary V.	Attn: Arnold E Mason	Etal		1290 County Route 10	Gouverneur, NY 13642
140	152.000-2-2	Colton	Wilson, Albert Neil				Route 1 Box 152	Dekaib Jct, NY 13630
141	194.002-1-2	Colton	Ferry, Hamilton				94 State Highway 56	Childwold, NY 12922
142	195.000-6-1	Pierce	Nielsen, Ronald S.				35 Lancraft St	Rochester, NY 14609
143	195.000-6-2	Pierce	Reid, Laura J.				9976 State Highway 3	Tupper Lake, NY 12986
144	195.000-6-7.1	Pierce	SP Forest LLC,				286 Glen St	Glens Falls, NY 12801

NUM	PARCEL ID	MUNI	OWNER NAME	ATTN	ADDITIONAL	PO BOX	STREET ADDRESS	CITY STATE ZIP
145	195.001-2-1	Pierce	Houle, Carol Ann				Route # 3 Box 16	Childwold, NY 12922
146	195.001-2-22	Pierce	Emm, Margaret Jean			4		Childwold, NY 12922-0004
147	195.001-2-23	Pierce	Lavalley, Lyndon A.				9622 State Highway 3	Childwold, NY 12922
148	204.043-1-36	Clifton	Smith, Carol Ann				Box 104	Newton Falls, NY 13666
149	204.043-1-37	Clifton	Girard, Scott				821 Congress St	Ogdensburg, NY 13669
150	204.043-1-43	Clifton	Young, Drew A.			205		Newton Falls, NY 13666
151	204.043-1-44	Clifton	Redmond, Aaron				5366 Sh 58	Gouverneur, NY 13642
152	204.043-1-47	Clifton	Moore, Erno S.			658		Cranberry Lake, NY 12927
153	204.043-1-48	Clifton	Moore, Erno S.			658		Cranberry Lake, NY 12927
154	204.043-1-50	Clifton	Woods, Martin J.				Box 177	Newton Falls, NY 13666
155	204.043-2-12	Clifton	Thompson, Bruce				37 Stowe Rd	Ogdensburg, NY 13669
156	204.043-2-13	Clifton	Thibert, Marc A.			68		MORRISTOWN, NY 13664
157	208.054-1-11.2	Pierce	Courtney, Judith			147		Piercefield, NY 12973
158	208.054-1-12.1	Pierce	Benware, Roy A.			103	26 Main St	Piercefield, NY 12973
159	137.000-10-1	Colton	GMO Forestry Fund 5, L.P.,				40 Rowes Wharf	Boston, MA 12110

6. Prior Agency Contact/Master Plan MOU:

a) Have you had any previous discussions with Agency staff regarding this project or project site, or has any Agency staff visited the project site with you or your representative?
 No
 Yes. Staff person's name: George Outcalt, Mark Sengenberger, John Quinn
Date of Contact: 2/28, 3/3, 4/22, 8/1, 9/12

b) Has the project site been the subject of a past Agency action (i.e., project permit, approved UMP, variance, jurisdictional inquiry, enforcement case or wetland flagging)?
 No
 Yes. If known, provide the following number and date:

Past Permit/Order Number: NA date:
Jurisdictional Inquiry Number: NA date:
Enforcement Case Number: NA date:
Wetland Boundary Flagging : May, June, August date: 2005
UMP: NA date:

7. Historic Resources

Does the project site have any buildings that are more than 50 years old, or does the site or surrounding area contain any structures or districts which are listed or deemed eligible to be listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places or does the project site involve any known archeological resources?
 No
 Yes (to any of the above criteria)
If Yes, you must provide to the NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) a location map, project description, site plan map, and recent photographs.

ATTACH, as part of a complete application, documentation from OPRHP that the project will not have an impact on historic resources or their recommendations for studies or surveys to be done and their recommendations for mitigation of any impacts to historic resources. OPRHP may be contacted at the following address or phone number.

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189
(518)237-8643
A Phase 1A Cultural Resources Investigation has been completed and is on file with the

State Historic Preservation Office, and was submitted to the APA State Historic Preservation Officer.

8. Project Description and New Land Use	
Provide a brief description of your proposed project. See attached Project Description.	
Does the project include any of the following types of new land use and development? (Check all that apply and attach the appropriate completed Special Information Request)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family Dwellings <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Mobile Homes <input type="checkbox"/> Subdivisions <input type="checkbox"/> Open Space Recreational Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Use Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry Use Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting and Fishing Cabins and other Private Club Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Private Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sand and Gravel Extractions <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utility Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Game Preserves and Private Parks <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Family Dwellings <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home Courts <input type="checkbox"/> Public or Simi-Public Buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Service Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Tourist Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> Tourist Attractions <input type="checkbox"/> Marinas, Boat Yards and Boats Launching Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Golf Courses <input type="checkbox"/> Campgrounds <input type="checkbox"/> Group Camps <input type="checkbox"/> Ski Centers <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Seaplane Bases <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial or Private Airports <input type="checkbox"/> Sawmills, Chipping Mills, Pallet Mills or similar Wood Using Facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Sand and Gravel Extractions <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Extractions <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Extraction Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed Management and Flood Control Projects <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage Treatment Plants <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Disposal Areas <input type="checkbox"/> Junkyards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major Public Utility Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Uses <input type="checkbox"/> Accessory Uses or Accessory Use Structures to any of the above <input type="checkbox"/> Construction in or adjacent to a jurisdictional wetland

**Application for State Agency Projects
General Information Request**

Question #8.

General Project Description (Sections 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3 of the DEIS)

1.1.1 General Project Description

In response to initiatives of elected and municipal officials and interested citizens in the Tri-Lakes Region, an Agreement (“Agreement”) was executed in September 2004 by and among the villages of Lake Placid and Tupper Lake, Niagara Mohawk, now also known as National Grid (“Niagara Mohawk”), and the New York Power Authority (“NYPA”) to help alleviate longstanding power problems in the region through short-term and long-term solutions. One of the long-term solutions identified by Niagara Mohawk and NYPA as required for this area, and included in the agreement, is to upgrade and expand the existing Tri-Lakes Region electricity delivery facilities by installing a new 46,000-volt/46 kilovolt (kV) line within the Adirondack Park in St. Lawrence County (see Figure 1.1-1, Project Location Map). The purpose of the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project (“Project”) is to increase the reliability of the electric system in the region through improvements to capacity and delivery.

For the purposes of this Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the term “Project” refers to all proposed components of the Project including wood pole structures, conductors, hardware, and regulator and substation facilities, as well as the Project rights-of-way (ROW) and access roads. The term “Project Area” is the geographical area encompassing the Project, including alternate routes considered (see Section 2.0).

The proposed Project consists of a combination of existing electric distribution lines and new 46 kV line sharing wood pole structures and ROW in some locations and only new 46 kV lines on wood poles within new ROW in others. The Preferred Route is approximately 26 miles long and begins in the Town of Parishville, NY, at a new 115/46 kV substation that interconnects with the existing 115 kV system, and ends in Piercefield at the existing Piercefield Substation (new regulator station). The Alternate Route is approximately 28 miles long and begins in Clifton, NY at a new 115/46 kV Newton Falls Substation and also ends at the Piercefield Substation.

Operating voltage defines line designation. The Niagara Mohawk subtransmission system operates in the range of 22 kV to 69 kV. For voltages above 69 kV the systems are identified as being part of the transmission system. The distribution system includes lines and electric systems below 22 kV. The choice of operating voltage is made using engineering planning criteria to analyze the electrical load to be served, the distance between the generation and the load, the performance of the system, and economics. The size of the proposed line was selected due to the electrical conditions of the electric system in the area. A 46 kV line was selected as it fits into the area’s current electrical system and would be sufficient to carry the forecasted load with smaller ROW requirements than a larger one. The next larger sized line compatible with the area’s current electric system, 115 kV, could carry more load but would be more expensive and require a significantly wider ROW.

An analogy to help explain why the 46 kV line size was chosen would be to consider the need to build a new four-lane highway into the region versus a new two-lane highway. While the four-lane highway

would greatly serve the traffic needs, it would be very disruptive, costly, and not appropriate to build considering all of the Park concerns for development. In much the same way, the two-lane electrical highway is being built that serves the needs of the residents of the Adirondack Park with minimal disruption to the Park.

Under current loading conditions, the line from Malone can only support 103 megawatts (MW), of which 24 is used to support Tupper Lake loads. In contrast, with the new 46 kV line and two Static Var Compensators (SVCs),¹ installed under worst case loading conditions, the existing line from Malone will have the capability to support 150 MW of load and the new line, about 35 MW. When the new 46 kV line and SVCs are complete, Tupper Lake's load will be removed from the Malone line, so Tupper Lake's peak load of 27 MW will be served by the 35 MW from the new line, making an additional eight MW available to Tupper Lake. The Malone line will then have 47 MW available to Lake Placid and the Niagara Mohawk native load.

The Tri-Lakes Reliability Project is being developed in compliance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations including review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) Act. Table 1.1-1 identifies the state and federal agencies that are involved in the review of this Project.

¹ As part of a response to address the issue of outages, Niagara Mohawk is licensing and installing two static var compensators (SVCs). A new 115 kV SVC at the Lake Colby Substation and a new 46 kV SVC at the Tupper Lake Substation will be installed to help manage voltage swings that occur in the Tri-Lakes Region electrical system and diminish the capacity of the system to carry electricity. The SVCs adjust for voltage swings to restore the voltage level to the transmission line and the power distribution system. This SVC project is independent of the proposed NYPA 46 kV line, but both actions help to improve electrical reliability in the Tri-Lakes Region.

**Table 1.1-1: State and Federal Agencies
Reviewing the Tri-Lakes Project**

Adirondack Park Agency	Involved agency for review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Issues Adirondack Park Agency Act, Section 814 Order for construction of new facilities in the Adirondack Park by a state agency. Issues Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System Act Permit. Issues Article 24 Wetland Permit.
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation	Involved agency for review of DEIS. Consults and comments on potential impacts to rare, threatened and endangered species. Issues Section 401 Water Quality Certificate. Issues State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit for construction stormwater.
NYS Dept of Transportation	Involved agency for review of DEIS. Issues Highway Work Permit for any work in state roads.
NY Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	Consults with Project regarding potential impacts to historic properties and archeological sites.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Issues Section 404 (Clean Water Act) permit for work in wetlands. Issues Section 10 (Rivers and Harbors Act) Navigable Water Crossing permit.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Consults with Project concerning potential impacts to federally listed threatened and endangered species.

1.1.2 Project Need

With certain exceptions, the major infrastructure that supplies electricity to the Tri-Lakes Region has not been upgraded or expanded since the period immediately prior to the 1980 Winter Olympics when a 115 kV line was extended from Lake Colby to Lake Placid. The existing electric transmission lines and associated facilities in the current configuration have reached their limit to reliably serve the load in the region, while the total load of the Tupper Lake and Lake Placid municipal electric systems continues to grow. Additionally, the Malone-Lake Colby 115 kV transmission line from the north delivers most of the electricity to homes and businesses in the Tri-Lakes Region. If service is interrupted on the Malone-Lake Colby transmission line or the subtransmission and distribution lines it feeds, an area-wide outage results.

Peak demand for electricity on the transmission and subtransmission systems in the Tri-Lakes Region occurs in the winter months, during severely cold weather, when outages can cause the loss of heat, light and water in residences, schools and businesses. These events can create significant concerns for public health and safety. In particular, Tupper Lake has been the location of many of the problems with the system. The Electric Superintendent of Tupper Lake has logged a total of sixty-seven outages of electricity in the village since November of 1988 totaling over 350 hours (Bouck, 2004). Between January 1, 2000 and April 30, 2005 the Village of Tupper Lake experienced seven momentary outages

(outages lasting less than 5 minutes) and five outages of longer duration that lasted a combined total of just over 20 hours.

Residential consumers are the dominant customer type for both Lake Placid and Tupper Lake, accounting for 45 percent and 61 percent, respectively, of annual electric sales. Sales to commercial customers, including hospitality facilities, account for 34 percent of Lake Placid's 2004 annual sales, while government and institutional customers, including the Olympic Redevelopment Authority, account for 20 percent of sales. Tupper Lake's commercial customers account for 7 percent of its annual sales, with industrial customers using an additional 26 percent.

Within the residential sector, space heating energy use accounts for approximately 61 percent of a typical household's annual energy use, followed by water heating (17 percent), and lighting and appliances (20 percent). Lake Placid utility managers estimate that the electric heat penetration is approximately 65 percent.

Average residential consumption of energy is somewhat lower in New York State than in the US as a whole. In 2003, monthly average residential consumption of electricity was 571-kilowatt hours (Kwh) in New York State, versus an average of 906 Kwh for the country.

In addition to the public health and safety issues, the lack of reliable electricity also has significant repercussions on area businesses. Local businesses can incur large financial losses when outages and voltage problems shut down basic business, computer and communication systems. For example, Altrista/Unimerk, a plastic extrusion facility located in Tupper Lake, estimates that outages cost the company about \$1500 per hour in lost sales and about \$250/hour in lost wages (the company employs an average of about 100 people in a three-shift/day operation). After about three hours of outage, employees are sent home without pay. After a one-hour outage it takes the company three hours to restart production. Thus, the loss for a one-hour outage is really equivalent to about four hours of lost production. Similarly, Tupper Lake Hardwood, a sawmill also located in Tupper Lake, estimates losses of sales and wages in the order of \$850 per hour for each loss, with an additional one hour loss of production due to restart time requirements (Bouck, 2005).

In 1974, power demand at Lake Placid and Tupper Lake was 4.4 MW and 4.6 MW, respectively, and the system was served by 46 kV facilities. Today, power demand in Lake Placid and Tupper Lake is 50 MW and 24 MW, respectively, and over the same period of time, population has grown 10 to 15 percent. Using industry forecasting methods, its own customer forecasts and NYPA customer forecasts, Niagara Mohawk estimates the new line and voltage support actions (two SVCs) will provide reliable service for about 25 to 30 years.²

Load growth in the Villages of Lake Placid and Tupper Lake is projected to increase by about 9 percent and 27 percent respectively, between 2004 and 2014 (Brown, 2005). Anticipated additions to load in Tupper Lake include the Natural History Museum, the Adirondack Club and Resort, and the Wood Product Industrial Park, which would create the additional demand for about 4.0 MW of electricity. Without the addition of the proposed 46 kV line to support the existing 46 kV system, the anticipated

² Assumes there are no new large electric users which could shorten the forecast, or other future improvements to the electric system (i.e., use of more local generation, load transfers, demand side management, etc.) which could lengthen the forecast.

growth is likely to create an untenable situation with regular outages and frequent rolling brownouts. (See Section 3.14 for additional information on population projections and anticipated building construction in the region that will benefit from this Project.) Table 1.1-2 summarizes actual and projected winter load forecast for the Tri-Lakes Region.

Analyses performed by Niagara Mohawk show that the SVCs installed at Tupper Lake will provide an extra margin of 10 MW to the existing 46 kV system by taking advantage of the power correction capabilities of the SVCs. In a similar manner, by introducing the 115 kV SVC at Lake Colby, the Tri-Lakes Region benefits from an additional 15 MW capacity. While this is a clear benefit to the Tri-Lakes Region, it must be equally understood that Tupper Lake remains vulnerable because the village is served by the #38 line that originates at Lake Colby and essentially follows Routes 3 and 30 some 26 miles into Tupper Lake. If any part of this line is removed from service (e.g., tree branch falls onto the line, car hits a pole, lightning strike, etc.) the SVC becomes inoperable and Tupper Lake has no power.

Table 1.1-2: Winter Non-coincident Load Forecast/Actual (MW)

	2001-2002 ³	2002-2003 ¹	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Tupper Lake ⁴	20.09	24.88	24.82	26.20	26.75	27.66	28.07	28.49
Lake Placid ⁵	34.68	46.66	50.00	50.50	50.50	51.00	51.00	52.00
Niagara Mohawk ⁶	48.47	56.09	57.00	57.99	58.86	59.82	60.79	61.77
Total	103.24	127.56	131.82	134.63	136.11	138.47	139.86	142.26

Conversations with the director of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce indicate that Lake Placid has seen an increase of approximately 210 hotel rooms in the past five years, which includes the completion of the White Face Lodge. Approximately 90 to 95 rooms will be added when the Marriott Courtyard opens in 2006. Many smaller motels and motor lodges have been transformed and upgraded, but overall the growth in the area has been in the form of second homes and condominiums, which the Chamber does not track. In addition to the growth of tourist housing, the Governor has called for the remodeling of the Conference Center in Lake Placid and the Plattsburgh Airport is becoming an International airport, both of which could further increased tourist visitation to the area (M. Smith, Telephone Notes, 10/05).

It is estimated that well over \$2.0 million has been spent on proactive conservation and demand side management programs that have been implemented in the Villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid over the past 20 years to reduce demand and thus relieve system constraints. Representative programs are described in Table 1.1-3. Recent, more extensive measures include a moratorium on the installation of new electric boilers in Lake Placid and on the installation of electric heat in new homes in Tupper Lake Village. Helping to reduce the potential for outages are: voltage reductions and rolling blackouts during periods of peak demand; a system of public appeals to residents and businesses from the local electric utilities; and the villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid requesting reduced use is instituted when the forecast calls for extremely cold temperatures. In addition to energy conservation programs, Niagara

³ Actual loads.

⁴ Tupper Lake load data supplied by Niagara Mohawk in the March 14, 2003 forecast.

⁵ Lake Placid load data supplied by Lake Placid on July 11, 2003.

⁶ Niagara Mohawk load is Malone network, Lake Colby, and Raybrook loads. Niagara Mohawk load forecast at area 10-year historical rate of 1.162 percent from 1993-2002 winter peak loads, beginning with the 2002 peak load. Non-coincident peak (1,000 volt amps) loads were converted to MW utilizing a 98 percent power factor.

Mohawk has also conducted a number of studies and develops regular (monthly during peak demand periods) plans for load shedding and peak shaving as part of its overall load management planning.

Table 1.1-3: Demand-Side Management and Alternative Power Source Initiatives Implemented in the Villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid, NY

Action	When implemented
Village of Tupper Lake	
NYPA's WattBuster program for residential customers – had a 37% participation rate with a load reduction in excess of one megawatt	Late 1980s and early 1990s
Small Cities Rehabilitation Program – over 300 residential housing units rehabilitated in Tupper Lake with energy conservation components	1975 through present
Replacement of street lighting with high efficiency fixtures for electricity savings of at least 50%	1988-1992
Creation of a time-of-day rate for industrial class customers	
Installation of standby / distributed generation for specific municipal facilities and medical facilities in Tupper Lake	
Village of Lake Placid	
Load Management System on hot water heaters	1979
WattBuster Program to insulate older homes	1985
Installation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System to reduce voltage 5% at peak times	1996
Independent Energy Efficiency Program for lighting programs for municipal buildings, schools, and street lighting upgrades	2000
Purchase of an Infra-red Scanner to detect loose connections in the system to reduce system losses.	2001

From 1989 through 1994 Niagara Mohawk offered its customers an extensive Demand-Side Management program. The program, offered to residential, commercial and industrial customers, covered a wide range of technologies and rebate offerings. Niagara Mohawk spent between \$30-\$50 million annually on rebates and programs to increase customer efficiency. A partial listing of program offerings included energy audits, lighting, high efficiency motors, variable speed drives, refrigerator round-up, water heating wraps, custom measures, HVAC, farm efficiency and load management. A significant reduction in megawatt-hours resulted from the programs, with significant participation from all customer classes.

During the past few winters, the combination of public appeals and the addition of diesel generators, changes to the configuration of the electric system, and new equipment to help boost voltage levels have helped to maximize the capability of the local electric system during periods of extreme cold and have helped postpone the need for rolling blackouts. However, these temporary measures provide only interim relief and are inadequate to meet the region's electric needs over the longer term.

Also, temporary measures have been implemented to prevent outages and/or significant voltage decline during winter months including transfer of load to New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG), and the installation and operation of diesel generators at the Tupper Lake Substation, and at Raybrook/Federal detention centers. Under extreme winter loading conditions, Niagara Mohawk and the municipal utilities (Lake Placid and Tupper Lake) may institute load shedding and rotating outages to prevent loss of power

to the region. Even with the new 46 kV line in place, energy conservation will still be an important factor in meeting future load requirements and there may be situations where load shedding is still necessary.

1.1.3 Project Location

The proposed 46 kV line and associated facilities will be built, in eastern St. Lawrence County within the Adirondack Park in the towns of Parishville, Colton, and Piercefield, St. Lawrence County (Preferred Route) or in the towns of Clifton, Colton, and Piercefield, St. Lawrence County (Alternate Route). This portion of the Adirondacks is part of the St. Lawrence River drainage and is characterized by rolling terrain with numerous small watercourses and wetlands. This is a transition area between the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Adirondack high peaks, and is considered the Adirondack lowlands. Figure 1.1-1, shows the location of the Project within the region.

Major waterways in the area include the Grasse (South Branch), Oswegatchie, and Raquette Rivers. The South Branch Grasse River is listed as a Scenic River, the Raquette River is a Scenic and Recreational River in the project area, and the Oswegatchie is a Study River.

Two state highways are located in this area. State Route 3 is an east-west connector between Saranac Lake (east) and Watertown on the west. A north-south state highway, State Route 56, starts at State Route 3 at Sevey Corners and terminates in Massena. Section 3.15 provides information on transportation systems in the Project Area.

Land development is regulated on both public and private land. Private land development is controlled by the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) Act. Section 814 of the Act also provides for limited review of State agency projects on state or private land. Overall, APA land use classification and review is based on the natural resource capability to sustain development without significant adverse environmental impacts. The state land is also controlled by the Adirondack Park State Land Use Master Plan (SLMP) and the unit planning process is initiated by NYSDEC in consultation with the APA. Section 3.11 provides information on area land use and the various regulations that are applicable to the Project Area.

9. Wetlands

a) Are there any wetlands on the project site?

- No
- Yes (Answer the following questions. The wetland boundaries as delineated or confirmed by Agency staff must be shown and labeled on the Site Plan Map)
See Environmental Work Plan (EWP) maps

b) Will any of the activities listed below be proposed and occur within the boundaries of a freshwater wetland?

- No
- Yes (check all that apply):
 - Draining; dredging; excavation; removing soil, peat, muck, sand, shells or gravel
 - Dumping or filling with soil, stone, sand, gravel, mud, or fill of any kind
 - Erecting structures, building roads or driveways, driving pilings, or placing any other obstructions
 - Clearcutting of more than three acres: provide number of acres _____
 - Applying pesticides or fertilizers
 - Constructing a wastewater treatment system or discharging a sewer outfall

If yes to any of the above, provide a detailed written description of the measures taken to avoid or minimize wetland impacts:

c) Will any of the activities listed below occur within the 100 feet of a wetland?

- No
- Yes (check all that apply)
 - Constructing a wastewater treatment leaching or absorption facility
 - Applying pesticides
 - Conducting other activities that could impair the functions or benefits derived from wetlands, including any diversion of water or change in hydrology, or substantially increases erosion or sedimentation

d) Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of any wetland acreage by filling or draining?

No

Yes. Amount of acreage to be lost: _____* square feet.

If you checked Yes to any of the above questions, you may be required to provide a Wetland Mitigation Report as part of your Special Information Request. Contact the Agency for a copy of the Agency's Wetlands Mitigation Guidelines for further information).

Preferred Route		Alternate Route	
Wetland Clearing	13.7 ac	Wetland Clearing	20.2 ac
Wetland Fill	0.1836 ac	Wetland Fills	0.3213 ac

10. Other Regulatory Permits and Approvals

The project should be designed to the regulatory requirements of other involved agencies.

a) State and Federal Agency Contacts

Complete the following and indicate whether you have contacted any of the following agencies or departments. Your APA application may remain incomplete until all state agency applications are complete to allow a coordinated review.

AGENCY	NO	YES	DATE	CONTACT PERSON & PHONE #
NYS Department of Health	X			
NYS Department of Transportation		X	10/2005	Mike Battista (315) 785-2297
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation		X	10/2005	Bill Little/(518) 402-9195 David Smith/(315) 785-2242
NYS Department of Law	X			
NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Preservation		X	8/2005	Lynn Garofilini/ Cynthia Blakenore (518) 237-8643
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers		X	4/2005	Bridgett Brown/Eric Smith (315) 255-8090
Other				

b) State and Federal Permits, Approvals and Determinations

Provide as Attachment G, copies of all permits, approvals and determinations received from the above agencies.

Required Signatures	
<p>I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION, INCLUDING ALL ATTACHMENTS, AND I BELIEVE THIS INFORMATION TO BE TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE.</p> <p>I HEREBY AUTHORIZE THE ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY AND MEMBERS OF ITS STAFF TO ENTER ON THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN FOR THE PURPOSES OF CONDUCTING SUCH INVESTIGATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, TESTS AND SITE EVALUATIONS AS IT DEEMS NECESSARY, AT REASONABLE TIMES AND WITH ADVANCE NOTICE WHERE POSSIBLE, TO VERIFY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN OR RELATED TO THIS APPLICATION FOR A PROJECT PERMIT/ORDER.</p>	
_____	Date _____

<p>Signature(s) of all Landowner(s), if not State land, from current deed of record: (Required for all applications)</p>	
John Seloway _____	
_____	Date 11/28/05
<p>Signature of State Agency/Department Authorized Representative: (Required)</p>	

Attachment G

PERM 32m (2/00)

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY WORK PERMIT APPLICATION FOR UTILITY WORK

PREPARE 3 COPIES

Application is hereby made for a highway work permit:

Name Attn: John Suloway - New York Power Authority

For Joint application, name and address of Second Applicant below:

Name National Grid - Attn: Mike King

Address 123 Main Street

Address 300 Erie Boulevard West

City White Plains State NY Zip 10601-3170

City Syracuse State NY Zip 13202-4250

Charge Account Code _____

Project Identification No. _____

Federal I.D. No. or Social Security No. _____

Highway Work Permit No. _____

Applicant Telephone # _____

Contact person in case of emergency _____

(include telephone number) _____

RETURN OF DEPOSIT/OND TO: (COMPLETE ONLY IF DIFFERENT FROM PERMITTEE)

RETURN PERMIT TO: IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE

Name John Suloway

Name _____

Address NYP&A 123 Main Street

Address _____

City White Plains State NY Zip 10601

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

- Estimated cost of work being performed in state highway right-of-way \$ _____, to apply to the operation(s) checked below.
- Anticipated duration of work: From September 20 05 thru September 20 08
- Protective Liability Insurance covered by Policy No. _____; expires on 20
- A \$20.00 fee will be charged for checks returned by bank.

CHECK TYPE OF OPERATION	Base Fee	PERMIT FEE			TOTAL	INSURANCE	Increase Account Number if Permit Fee Changes	Comparable Deposit/Bond Amount	Check or Bond Return
		Initial Fee/Point	Time Unit Rate	Sub-Total					
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Original installation									
A. <input type="checkbox"/> Underground	3								
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Excavating, tunneling, boring, trenching, etc.	32								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service sub-surface connection	32								
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service in-surface connection	32								
B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overhead									
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erecting poles, towers, etc.	03	126	0.500/m						
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raising new lines	09	213							
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service connections	10								
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service connections	18								
C. <input type="checkbox"/> On Bridges and Crossovers									
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Regular installation	03								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Requiring structural changes	045								
D. <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Booths									
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Along Interstate Highways	01								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Along State Highways	03								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance									
A. <input type="checkbox"/> Single Job	32								
Repairing, making adjustments, relocation, performing maintenance work, etc. (includes towers or poles through no additional fee)									
B. <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Pole Roping	2070	021							
Includes line work and other work normally a single job. (Departures must be notified on an time work is to be performed)									
C. <input type="checkbox"/> Repair of water or sewer lines	32								
D. <input type="checkbox"/> D.D.T. requested maintenance	N/C								
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Alter original construction									
A. <input type="checkbox"/> Annual - Inactive overhead connections	0500								
Per Region	025								
Per County									
B. <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation - D.D.T. requested	N/C								
C. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service sub-surface connection	32								
D. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service overhead connection	18								
E. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service sub-surface connection	32								
F. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service overhead connection	18								
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous	32								

Construction of 48 KV transmission line from either Stark or Newton Falls Terminating at Piercefild. Work will occur in NYS Route 3 and NYS Route 56. Local distribution poles will be replaced with new poles.

ATTACHED: Plans DEIS Specifications _____ LOCATION: State Route 3 and 56 State Highway _____
between Reference Marker _____ and Reference Marker _____
Town of: Cifton, Cation, Piercefild Patchville County of: St. Lawrence

SEQR REQUIREMENTS: (Check appropriate box)
 Group Minimal Type II EIS or DEIS Lead Agency: New York Power Authority

If project is identified to be minimal, or TYPE II, no further action is required.

If project is determined to be other than minimal, exempt, or TYPE II, refer to M.A.P. 7-12-2, Appendix A SEQR REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHWAY WORK PERMITS.

Acceptance of the requested permit subjects the permittee to the restrictions, regulations and obligations stated on this application and on the permit.

Applicant Signature _____ Date November 29 2005

Second Applicant Signature _____ Date _____ 2005

Approved recommended _____ By Regional Engineer _____ Residency No. _____

Approved _____ By Regional Traffic Engineer _____ Region No. _____

PERMIT IS ISSUED CONTINGENT UPON LOCAL REQUIREMENTS BEING SATISFIED.

PERM 33m (2/00)

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY WORK PERMIT APPLICATION FOR UTILITY WORK

PREPARE 3 COPIES

Application is hereby made for a highway work permit:

For Joint application, name and address of Second Applicant below:

Name Attn: John Suloway - New York Power Authority

Name National Grid - Attn: Mika King

Address 123 Main Street

Address 300 Erie Boulevard West

City White Plains State NY Zip 10601-3170

City Syracuse State NY Zip 13202-4290

Charge Account Code _____

Project Identification No. _____

Federal I.D. No. or Social Security No. _____

Highway Work Permit No. _____

Applicant Telephone # _____

RETURN OF DEPOSIT/BOND TO: (COMPLETE ONLY IF DIFFERENT FROM PERMITTED)

Contact person in case of emergency _____

Name _____

(include telephone number) _____

Address _____

RETURN PERMIT TO: (if DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name John Suloway

Address NYP&A 123 Main Street

City White Plains State NY Zip 10601

- Estimated cost of work being performed in state highway right-of-way \$ _____
- Anticipated duration of work: From September 20 08 thru September 20 08, to apply to the operation(s) checked below:
- Protective Liability insurance covered by Policy No. _____, expires on _____ 20 _____
- A \$40.00 fee will be charged for checks returned by bank.

CHECK TYPE OF OPERATION	Base Fee	PERMIT FEE			TOTAL	INSURANCE Show PERM 17 or Underlying on Ed	INDEMN ACCOUNT Number & Fees Charged	Quarantine Deposit Check/Book Amount	Check or Bond Number
		Indicate No. Fee/Policy	Time Unit Rate	Days Total					
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Original installation									
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Underground									
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Excavating, trenching, boring, kettling, etc.	\$ 30		\$ 32/h						
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service sub-surface connection	30		32/h						
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service sub-surface connection	30		32/h						
b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overhead									
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trenching poles, towers, etc.	63	125	2,500/h						
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raising new lines	63	213							
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service connections	19								
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service connections	19								
c. <input type="checkbox"/> On Bridges and Closures									
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Regular installation	63								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Requiring structural changes	625								
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Booths									
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Along interstate highways	63								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Along State Highways	93								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance									
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Single job Requiring, making replacements, relocation, performing hazardous work, etc. (Indicate foliage or poles although no scheduled fee)	30								
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Per Region Per County Includes tree work and other work permitted as single jobs. (Depth/feet must be limited each time work is to be performed)	2500 625								
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Repair of water or sewer lines	37								
d. <input type="checkbox"/> D.O.T. requested maintenance	N/C								
3. <input type="checkbox"/> After original construction									
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Annual - Includes overhead connections Per Region Per County	2100 625								
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation - D.O.T. requested	N/C								
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service sub-surface connection	32		32/h						
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service overhead connection	19								
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service sub-surface connection	12		32/h						
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service overhead connection	19								
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous	22								

PROPOSED WORK (BRIEF DESCRIPTION) Construction of 46 KV transmission line from either Stark or Newton Falls Terminating
at Piercedfield. Work will occur in NYS Route 3 and NYS Route 59. Local distribution poles will be replaced with new poles.

ATTACHED: Plans DEIS Specifications _____ LOCATION: State Route 3 and 59 State Highway _____
between Reference Marker _____ and Reference Marker _____
Town of: Clifton, Colton, Piercedfield Parishville County of: St. Lawrence

SEQR REQUIREMENTS: (Check appropriate box)
 Exempt Minimalist Type II EIS or DEIS
Lead Agency: New York Power Authority

If project is identified to be minimal, exempt, or TYPE II, no further action is required.
If project is determined to be other than minimal, exempt, or TYPE II, refer to M.A.P. 7.12-3, Appendix A SEQR REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHWAY WORK PERMITS.

Acceptance of the requested permit is subject to the restrictions, regulations and obligations stated on the application and on the permit.

Applicant Signature: _____ Date: November 28 05

Second Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Approved recommended: _____ 20 _____ By Resident Engineer _____ Rucklency Ho _____
Approved: _____ 20 _____ By Regional Traffic Engineer _____ Region No _____

PERMIT IS ISSUED CONTINGENT UPON LOCAL REQUIREMENTS BEING SATISFIED.

JOINT APPLICATION FOR PERMIT



New York State
United States Army Corps of Engineers

95-19-3 (8/00) pfp

Applicable to agencies and permit categories listed in Item 1. Please read all instructions on back. Attach additional information as needed. Please print legibly or type.

1. Check permits applied for:

NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation

- Stream Disturbance (Bed and Banks)
- Navigable Waters (Excavation and Fill)
- Docks, Moorings or Platforms (Construct or Place)
- Dams and Impoundment Structures (Construct, Reconstruct or Repair)
- Freshwater Wetlands
- Tidal Wetlands
- Coastal Erosion Control
- Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers
- 401 Water Quality Certification
- Potable Water Supply
- Long Island Wells
- Aquatic Vegetation Control
- Aquatic Insect Control
- Fish Control

NYS Office of General Services
(State Owned Lands Under Water)

- Lease, License, Easement or other Real Property Interest Utility Easement (pipelines, conduits, cables, etc.)
- Docks, Moorings or Platforms (Construct or Place)

Adirondack Park Agency

- Freshwater Wetlands Permit
- Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

Lake George Park Commission

- Docks (Construct or Place)
- Moorings (Establish)

US Army Corps of Engineers

- Section 404 (Waters of the United States)
- Section 10 (Rivers and Harbors Act)
- Nationwide Permit (s)
Identify Number(s) 12, 14

For Agency Use Only:
DEC APPLICATION NUMBER

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

2. Name of Applicant (Use full name)

New York Power Authority (NYPA), Attn: John Suloway

Telephone Number (daytime)

914/287-3971

Mailing Address

Licensing Division 123 Main Street

Post Office

White Plains

State

NY

Zip Code

10601-3170

3. Taxpayer ID (If applicant is not an individual)

4. Applicant is a/an: (check as many as apply)

- Owner
- Operator
- Lessee
- Municipality / Governmental Agency

5. If applicant is not the owner, identify owner here - otherwise, you may provide Agent/Contact Person information.

Owner or Agent/Contact Person Owner Agent /Contact Person

Telephone Number (daytime)

John Suloway

914/287-3971

Mailing Address

NYPA Licensing Division 123 Main Street

Post Office

White Plains

State

NY

Zip Code

10601-3170

6. Project / Facility Location (mark location on map, see instruction 1a.)

County: St. Lawrence Town/City/Village: Colton, Clifton Tax Map Section/Block /Lot Number:

Location (including Street or Road)

NYS Route 3 and 56

Telephone Number (daytime)

Post Office

State

Zip Code

7. Name of Stream or Waterbody (on or near project site)

Tribs. Raquette River

8. Name of USGS Quad Map:

Childwold

Location UTM (Zone 18)

NYTM-E 519697 NYTM-N 4 909664

9. Project Description and Purpose: (Category of Activity e.g. new construction/installation, maintenance or replacement; Type of Structure or Activity e.g. bulkhead, dredging, filling, dam, dock, taking of water; Type of Materials and Quantities; Structure and Work Area Dimensions; Need or Purpose Served)

See attached Executive Summary and Stream Crossing Spreadsheet.

The Project will require construction of three rock ford crossings of two regulated streams for the Preferred Route. The two streams that will be crossed are regulated streams A15P910-581 and A15P910-1053. There are two crossings of stream A15P910-581.

10. Proposed Use:

- Private
- Public
- Commercial

11. Will Project Occupy State Land?

- Yes
- No

12. Proposed Start Date:

9/2006 or 2007

13. Estimated Completion Date:

10/2008

14. Has Work Begun on Project? (If yes, attach explanation of why work was started without permit.) Yes No

15. List Previous Permit / Application Numbers and Dates: (If Any)

N/A

16. Will this Project Require Additional Federal, State, or Local Permits? Yes No If Yes, Please List:

17. If applicant is not the owner, both must sign the application

I hereby affirm that information provided on this form and all attachments submitted herewith is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. False statements made herein are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law. Further, the applicant accepts full responsibility for all damage, direct or indirect, of whatever nature, and by whomever suffered, arising out of the project described herein and agrees to indemnify and save harmless the State from suits, actions, damages and costs of every name and description resulting from said project. In addition, Federal Law, 18 U.S.C., Section 1001 provides for a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both where an applicant knowingly and willingly falsifies, conceals, or covers up a material fact; or knowingly makes or uses a false, fictitious or fraudulent statement.

Date _____ Signature of Applicant _____ Title _____

Date _____ Signature of Owner _____ Title _____

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to initiatives of elected and municipal officials and interested citizens in the Tri-Lakes Region, an Agreement was executed in September 2004 by and among the villages of Lake Placid and Tupper Lake, Niagara Mohawk now also known as National Grid ("Niagara Mohawk"), and the New York Power Authority ("NYPA") to help alleviate longstanding power problems in the region through short- and long-term solutions. The proposed 46 kilovolt (kV) line is one of the long-term solutions identified by Niagara Mohawk and NYPA. The proposed line is to be located in the Adirondack Park in St. Lawrence County, New York. The purpose of the proposed Tri-Lakes Reliability Project ("Project") is to increase the reliability of the electric system in the region through improvements to capacity and delivery.

The Project is being developed as a cooperative effort between NYPA and Niagara Mohawk. NYPA is the applicant for all permits and approvals required for construction and operation of the new 46 kV line and associated facilities. Niagara Mohawk is responsible for design, engineering, procurement, construction, installation, testing, and overall project management. Niagara Mohawk will operate and maintain the new line after it is energized. NYPA will be owner of the line until 2012 at which time the line will be sold to Niagara Mohawk.

The need for the proposed Project is immediate and real. With certain exceptions, the major infrastructure that supplies electricity to the Tri-Lakes Region of New York State has not been upgraded or expanded since the late 1970s, although the demand for electricity has grown continuously. As a result, the existing electric system has reached its limit to reliably serve the load in the region. The result is frequent power outages during periods of high demand, which in this region often occur during the severely cold winter months. Section 1.1.2 of this Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) presents a discussion of project need.

To identify the most appropriate long-term solution to the reliability problem, Niagara Mohawk and NYPA reviewed a number of options, including construction of a power plant in the region and alternate routes for power delivery. The process was conducted with input from representatives of the Adirondack Park Agency, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, local municipalities, non-governmental organizations, local residents, and the general public, to ensure that the concerns of these parties were addressed in the siting and design process. The Tri-Lakes Reliability Project proposed in this DEIS was determined to be the best option to meet the needs of the region based on environmental, engineering, and economic considerations. Section 1.1.3 provides a discussion of the studies that were performed to identify the Preferred and Alternate Routes evaluated in this DEIS. Section 2 presents alternatives to the proposed action that were examined but not selected, along with the reasons why they were not selected.

The proposed 46 kV line along the Preferred Route will be approximately 26 miles long. Project facilities include 15.6 miles of overbuild,¹ carrying both existing electric distribution lines (less than 15 kV) and the new 46 kV line, located along existing distribution corridor and new 46 kV facilities within about 10.4 miles of new rights-of-way (ROW). The Preferred Route begins in Parishville, NY, at the proposed 115/46 kV Stark Falls Substation which will be constructed for this Project and will interconnect with the existing 115 kV system. The Preferred Route connects to a new regulator station near the existing Piercefield Substation where the line ends. The Alternate Route begins in Clifton, NY at a new 115/46 kV Newton Falls Substation and also ends at the Piercefield Substation. Wood pole structures will carry the facilities. Section 1.1.5 describes the proposed project facilities and ROW configurations.

¹ Overbuild refers to combining the new 46 kV line and existing distribution lines on one set of wood pole structures.

This DEIS describes existing conditions within the anticipated Project Area and identifies the potential impacts of project construction and operation. Existing conditions are described in Section 3. In general, the Project Area land use is forested rural lands, on rolling to steep topography with development around small communities like Newton Falls, Cook Corners, Sevey Corners, Childwold, and Piercefield. The effects of construction and operation are discussed in Sections 4 and 5, respectively, along with any proposed techniques for impact mitigation.

During construction of the proposed 46 kV line, impacts will generally occur in the immediate vicinity of the ROW. Project construction will affect resources such as forest lands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. However, these impacts are anticipated to be mitigated through the careful placement of project facilities and the use of appropriate construction techniques. Construction will also result in certain noise and fugitive dust, air emissions, and increase in local traffic, associated with ROW clearing and preparation and structure placement and stringing of conductors. However, these impacts will be short-term and minimized by the timing of these activities (weekdays and winter months) and continuous movement of construction activities along the ROW.

During operation, occasional limited impacts will occur as a result of inspection and maintenance or due to storm restoration of damaged facilities. The most significant operational impact is the potential for incremental long-term visual effects. The majority of the Preferred Route is located along existing highway/utility corridors and will be overbuilt with existing utilities in approximately the same location as existing structures. Portions of the route that are not following existing ROW are primarily not visible to the general public. Using wood poles (similar to existing structures) along existing corridors and minimizing new corridors will significantly reduce potential impact. Careful structure placement and appropriate ROW vegetation management should further reduce potential visual impact.

The 46 kV line ROW, regulator station, and substation sites have been carefully chosen to minimize the potential for adversely affecting sensitive resources. Final pole placement within the ROW will minimize impacts on sensitive resources such as wetlands. Where avoidance of sensitive resources is not possible, construction techniques, as described in the Environmental Work Plan (EWP) in Appendix E, will be employed to minimize impacts.

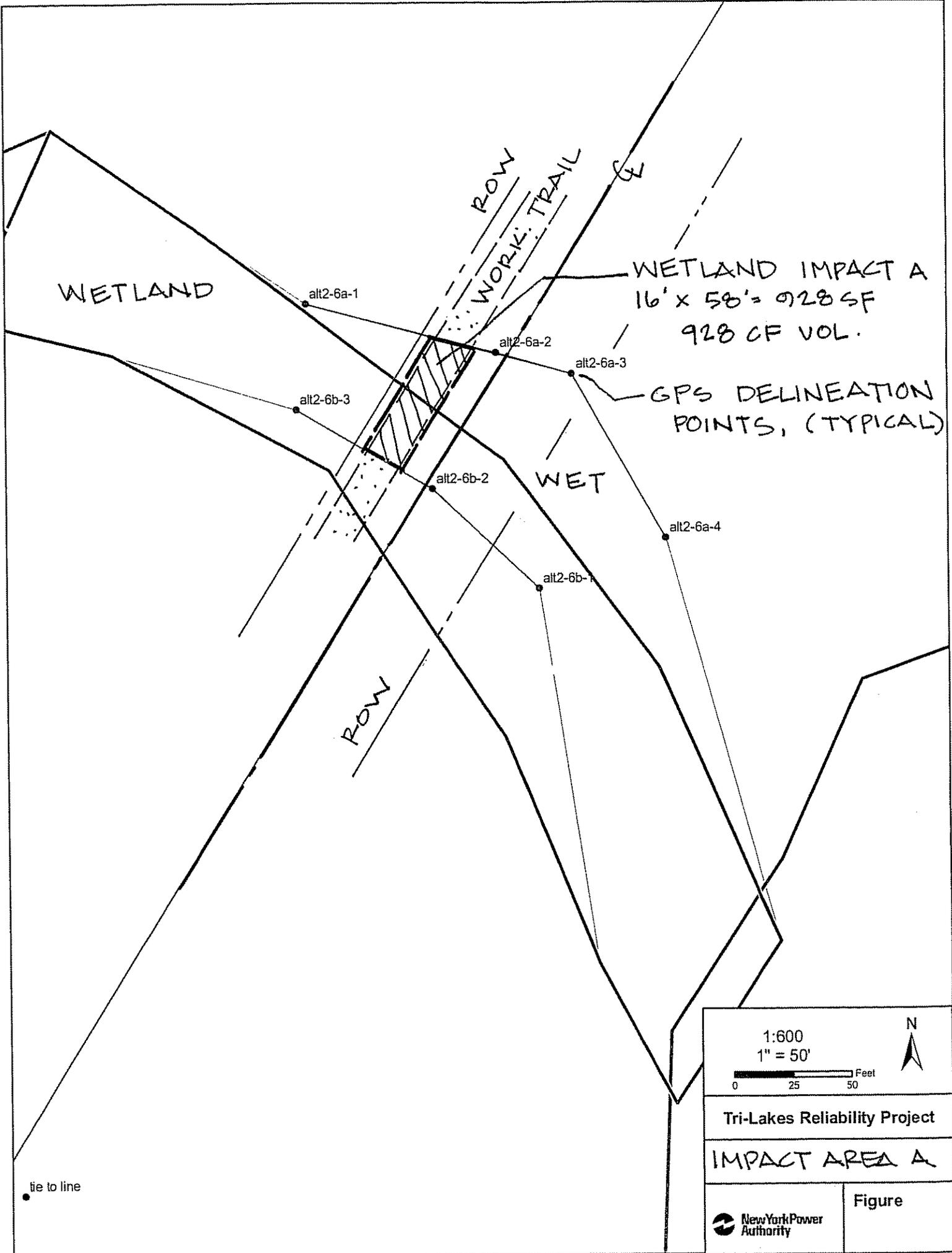
Project operation is anticipated to have a beneficial effect on the Tri-Lakes Region. The Project will enhance the reliability of the power delivery system in the villages and the region and should significantly reduce the number of power outages in the area. Benefits of increased reliability include fewer outages during the winter when the loss of heat can create significant public safety concerns, fewer lost days of school, and fewer losses to area businesses from closure due to outages.

This Project is being developed in compliance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations, including review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the Adirondack Park Agency Act. To ensure that state and local environmental concerns and issues over this proposed action are addressed in this document, a series of scoping (public information) meetings were held with local officials, representatives of the Adirondack Park Agency and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, various non-governmental organizations, and the public at large. Based on those meetings and discussions, a scoping document (Appendix G) was developed that provided the basic outline for the environmental studies that were conducted for and the discussions that are presented in this DEIS.

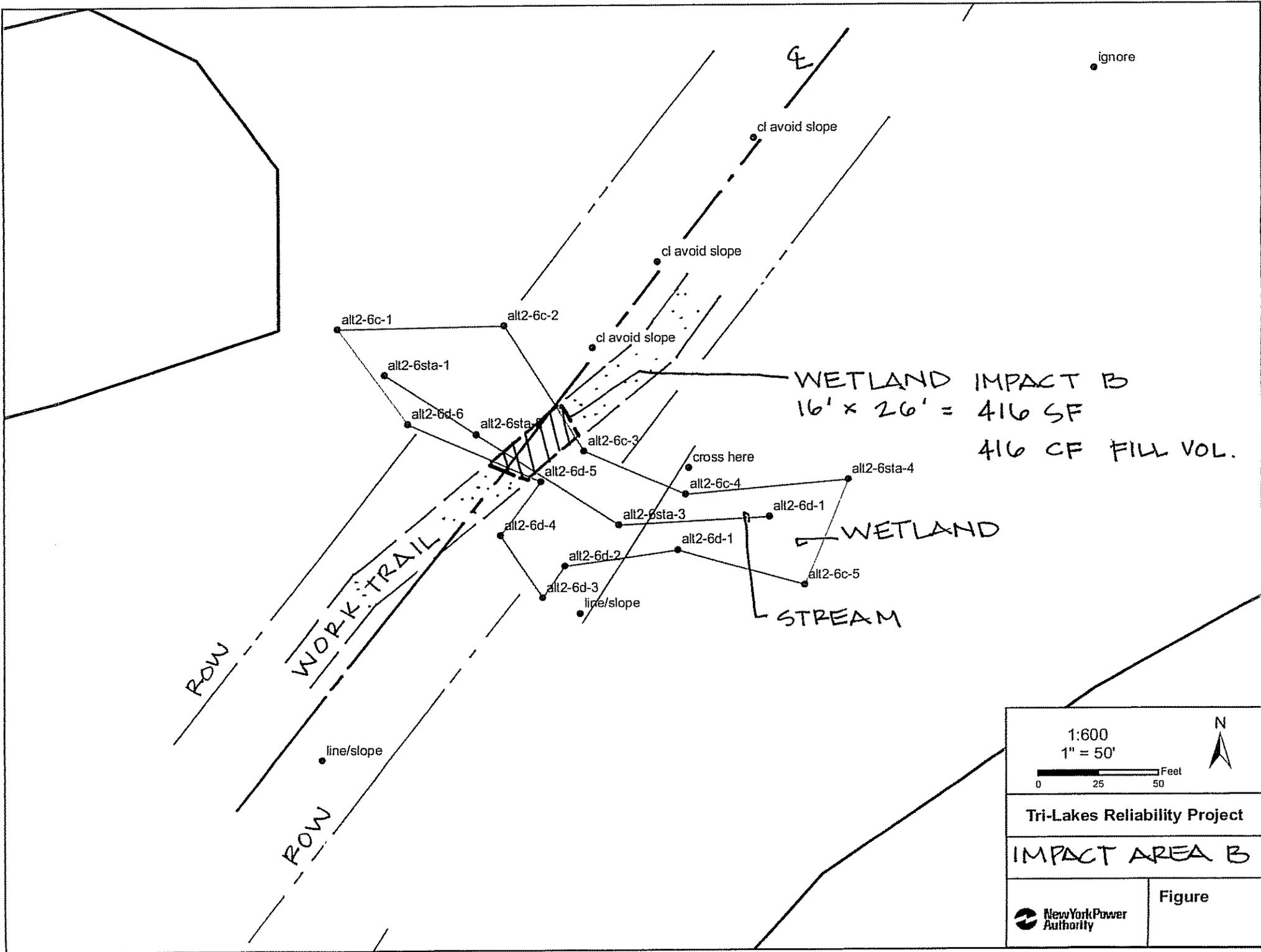
Table 2-1. Regulated Watercourses – Preferred Route.

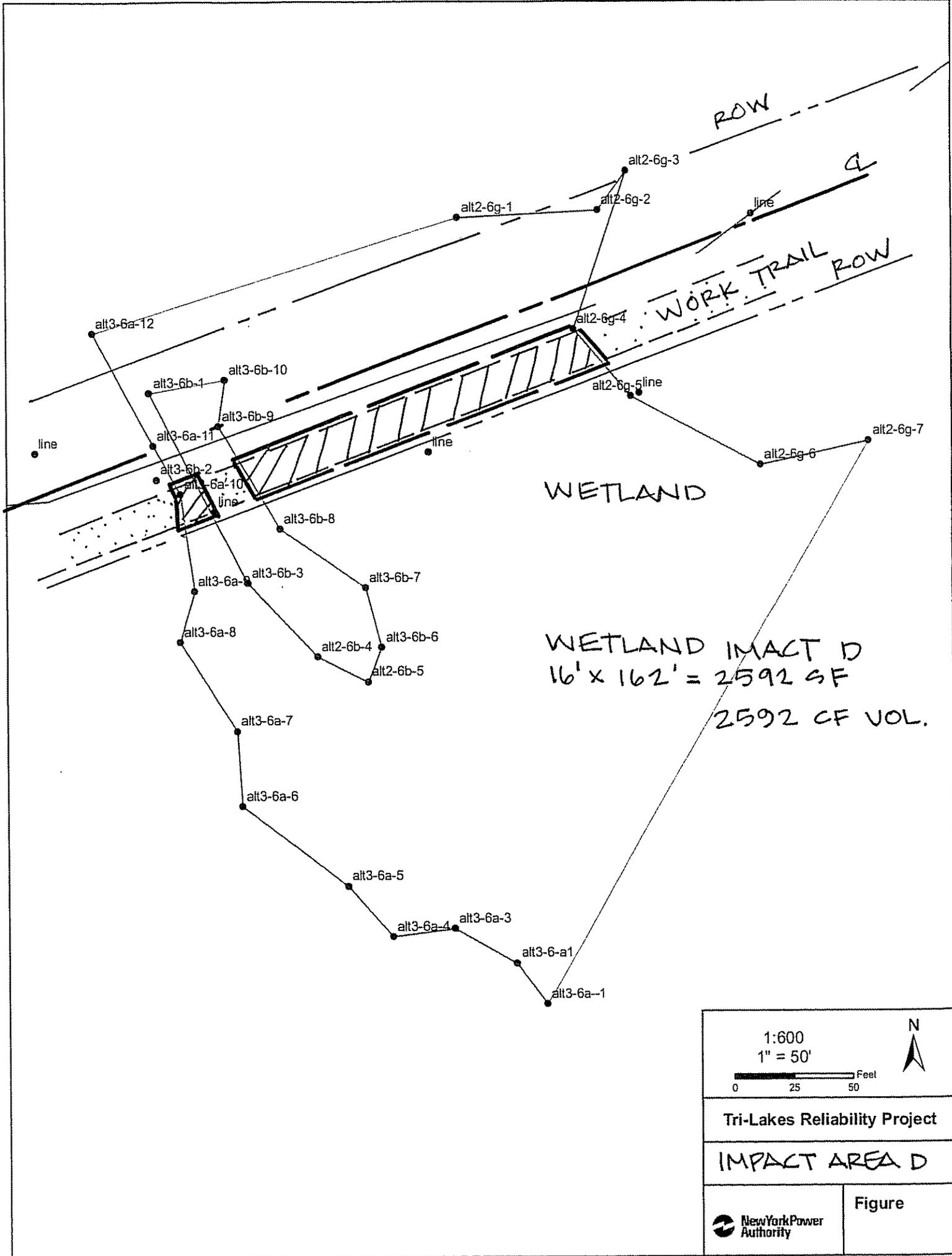
Stream Identification Number	Channel Identifier ¹	Waterbody Name	Flow Regime	Legal Status ²	State Regulated (Y/N)	Stream Width (feet)	Bottom Type	Depth of Water (inches)	Flow Rate	Clearing Method	Slash Disposal Practice	Work Trail Crossing Type	Width of Protected Riparian Zone	
Wild, Scenic and Recreational Regulated														
A15P910-445		Raquette River* (scenic/recreational)		B/C	Y	±350				N/A	N/A	N/A		
Article 15 Regulated														
A15P910-1061	P2-3F/G-ST	Trib. Jocks Pond Outlet	Perennial	C(T)	Y	1	-	4-8		CM-III	SD D	AT 1	100' from either side of bank	
A15P910-1061	P3-1A-ST	Jocks Pond Outlet	Perennial	C(T)	Y	5-8	R	4			SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-488	S2-2D/E-ST	Cold Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-5	S	6	Moderate		SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-488	S3-3J/K-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	6-10	S, M	12-24	Slow		SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-517	S5-3A-ST	Trib. Felton Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3	S, G	12	Moderate		SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-517	S5-3D/E-ST	Felton Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	2-3	S, G	6-12	Moderate		SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-572	S9-2A/B-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-5	G, S	6	Moderate		SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-572	S9-2C/D-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-5	M	6			SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-572	S9-2G/H-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Perennial	C(T)	Y	10-15	G	36	Slow		SD G	AT 6		
A15P910-587	S13-3B/C-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Perennial	C(T)	Y	40	-	-			SD G	AT 1		
A15P910-1053	Alt 4-2F/G-ST	Trib. Grasse River	Intermittent	C(T)	Y	4*	M, S	24			SD G	AT 4		
A15P910-1051	Alt 5-2A-ST	Trib. Windfall Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3	S	2	Slow		SD G	AT 1		
A15P910-581	Alt2-6C/D-ST	Trib. Crooked Lake	Intermittent	C(T)	Y	1-4	C	2-5			SD D	AT 1		
Clean Water Act Section 404 Regulated														
N/A	P3-1D-ST	Jocks Pond Outlet	Intermittent	N/A	N	3	C, G, S	Dry		CM I	SD F	AT 6	50' from either side of bank	
N/A	P7-1C-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	2	C, G, M	5			SD G	AT 6		
N/A	P8-1A-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	2-3	C, G	6		SD D	AT 6			
N/A	P8-1B-ST-A	Unnamed	Intermittent	N/A	N	1-2	M	3		SD G	AT 6			
A15P910-610	P9-2B-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	C	N	5-6	M	6-12	Stagnant	SD G				
A15P910-610	P9-2C/D-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	C	N	3-5	M	6	Stagnant	SD G				
A15P910-610	P9-2E-ST	Dead Creek	Perennial	C	N	30	M, S	36	Stagnant-Slow	SD G	AT 6			
N/A	P5-3A/B-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	2-3	M	8	Slow	SD G	AT 6			
N/A	P8-2C-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	1	M, B	3	Slow	SD G				
A15P910-608	P8-1B-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	D	N	2-3	S, C, G	6		CM-III	SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S3-3C/D-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	1-3	S, G, M	5-8	Moderate		SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S3-3F-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Intermittent	N/A	N	1	-	4-6			SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S3-3I-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Intermittent	N/A	N	4*	-	-			SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S4-3A-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Intermittent	N/A	N	1-3	S, G, M	6-12	Slow		SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S5-3B/C-ST	Trib. Felton Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	1-2	S, G	4-12	Moderate		SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S9-2K-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Intermittent	N/A	N	2-3	M	Dry	Stagnant			AT 6		
N/A	S13-1A/B-ST	Unnamed	Intermittent	N/A	N	2-5	M	Dry			SD G	AT 1		
N/A	Alt 5-2T/U-ST	Trib. Windfall Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	2-5	M	3-6	Slow		SD G	AT 1		
N/A	Alt 5-2Q/R-ST	Trib. Windfall Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	4*	-	-			SD G	AT 1		
Photo Interpreted Streams														
N/A	P11-4B-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Intermittent	N/A	N	-	-	-			CM-III	SD G	AT 1	50' from either side of bank
N/A	P11-4A-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Perennial	N/A	N	-	-	-				SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-624	P11-4C-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Intermittent	D	N	10	S, G, B	12-24		SD G		AT 1		
A15P910-1053	Alt2-4B-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	C(T)	Y	-	-	-		SD D		AT 1	100' from either side of bank	

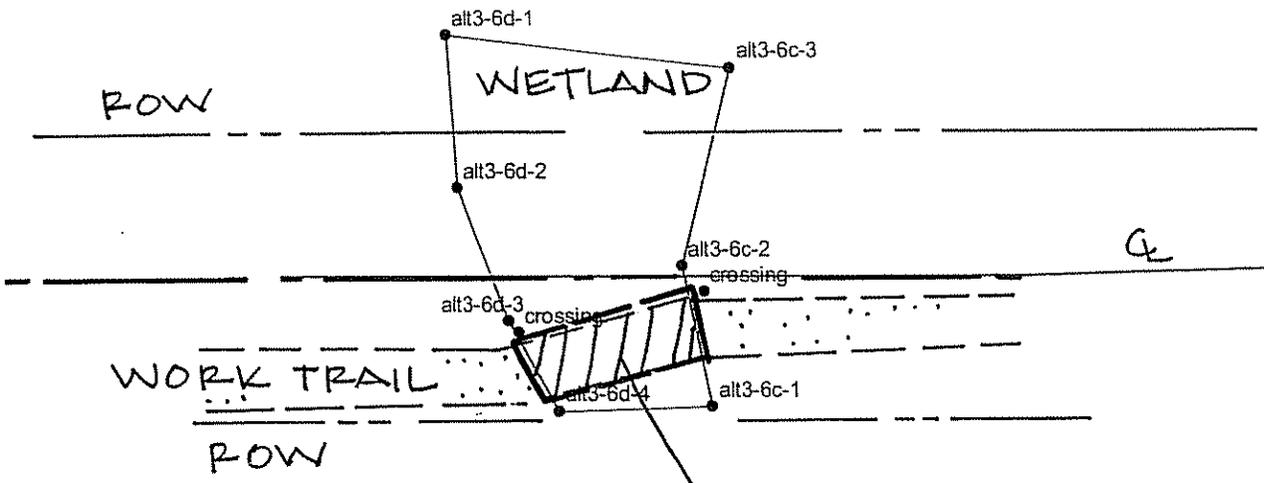
*No datasheet, centerline taken, assumed <5 feet



1:600 1" = 50' 		
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project		
IMPACT AREA A		
	Figure	







ROW

WETLAND

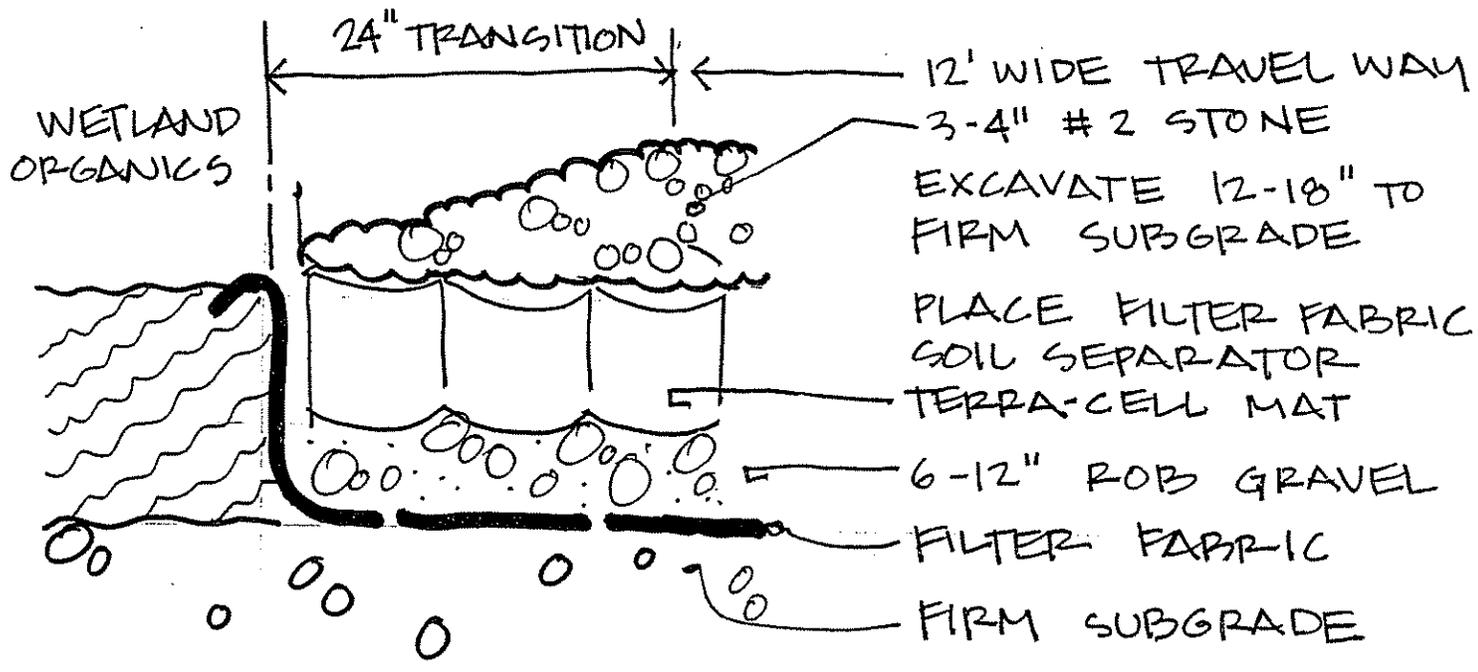
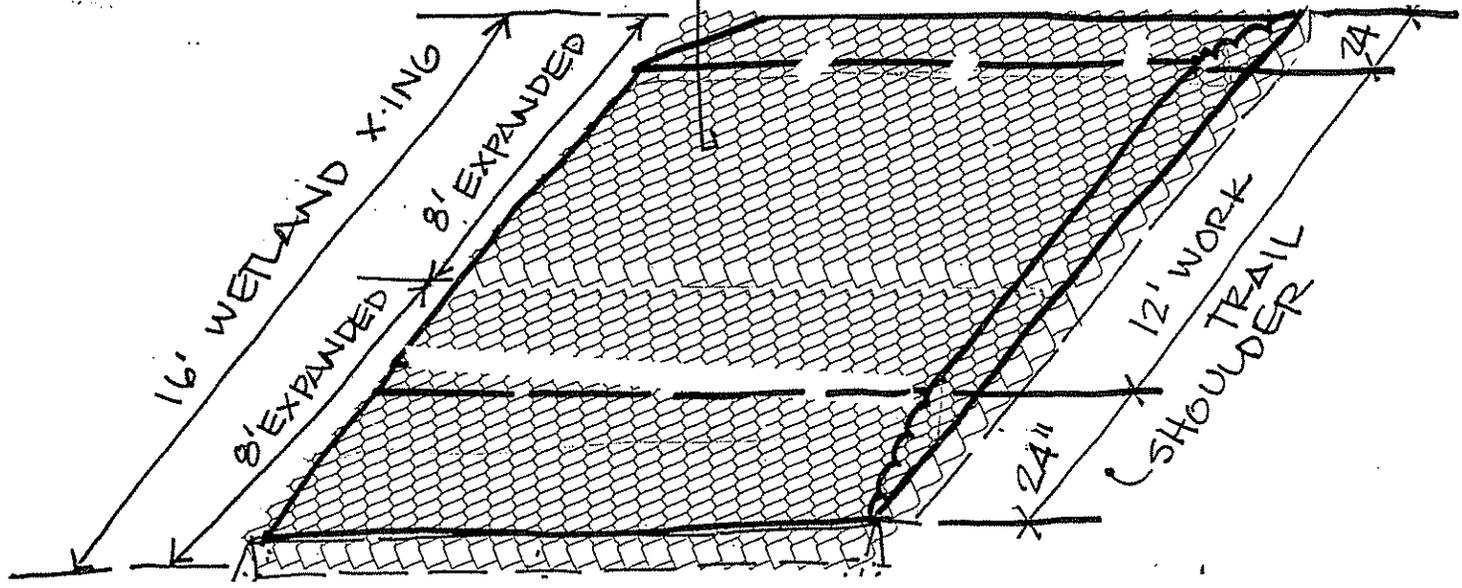
WORK TRAIL

ROW

WETLAND IMPACT E
 16' x 42' = 672 SF
 1008 CF FILL VOL.

1:600 1" = 50' 		
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project		
IMPACT AREA E		
	Figure	

WORK TRAIL CONSTRUCTED OF SIDE-BY-SIDE "TERRACELL" SYSTEM OVER FILLED 3-4" WITH 2" GRANULAR MATERIAL PROVIDE 12" CULVERTS AT 20' OC TO MAINTAIN CROSS FLOW.



WETLAND CROSSING
NTS

2) CONSTRUCTION
OF ALTERNATE
WORK TRAIL AND
LOGGING ROAD

1) REMOVAL OF
EXISTING WETLAND
CROSSING AND
RESTORATION

SEVEX BOG

1:7200
1" = 600'



Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

MITIGATION



Figure

Attachment E

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE FORM

If your local town or village has zoning or other regulations which apply to your project, the Adirondack Park Agency will be unable to issue a permit if the town or village has either (a) refused to grant a necessary permit or (b) the project would be a prohibited use in that jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the Adirondack Park Agency will not complete your permit application until you describe your project to municipal officials and have the form below completed by a local official and returned to the Agency.

TO: Adirondack Park Agency
FROM: Town/Village of CLIFTON
PROJECT APPLICANT:

PROJECT TYPE:

Applicant will require municipal approval under:

- zoning ordinances
- subdivision regulations
- local floodplain regulations
- sanitary code
- other municipal code or law (specify)

Applicant does not require municipal approval.

Applicant has been granted a municipal permit.

Applicant has been denied a municipal permit.

Project is prohibited under municipal law or ordinance.

Specify municipal concerns with project, if any:

Check here if municipality wishes to discuss this project with Agency staff.

Robert Gaudin
Zoning Administrator, Planning Board Chairman,
or Mayor/Supervisor (Signature)

Date

Attachment E

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE FORM

If your local town or village has zoning or other regulations which apply to your project, the Adirondack Park Agency will be unable to issue a permit if the town or village has either (a) refused to grant a necessary permit or (b) the project would be a prohibited use in that jurisdiction.

Accordingly, the Adirondack Park Agency will not complete your permit application until you describe your project to municipal officials and have the form below completed by a local official and returned to the Agency.

TO: Adirondack Park Agency
FROM: Town/Village of COLTON
PROJECT APPLICANT:

PROJECT TYPE:

- Applicant will require municipal approval under:
 - zoning ordinances
 - subdivision regulations
 - local floodplain regulations
 - sanitary code
 - other municipal code or law (specify)
- Applicant does not require municipal approval.
- Applicant has been granted a municipal permit.
- Applicant has been denied a municipal permit.
- Project is prohibited under municipal law or ordinance.

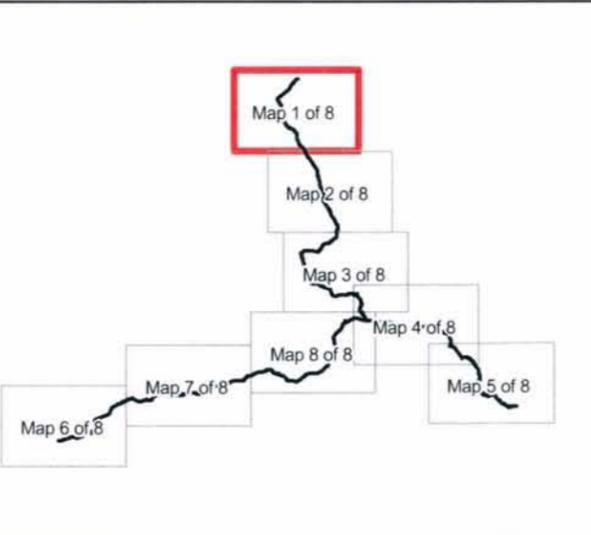
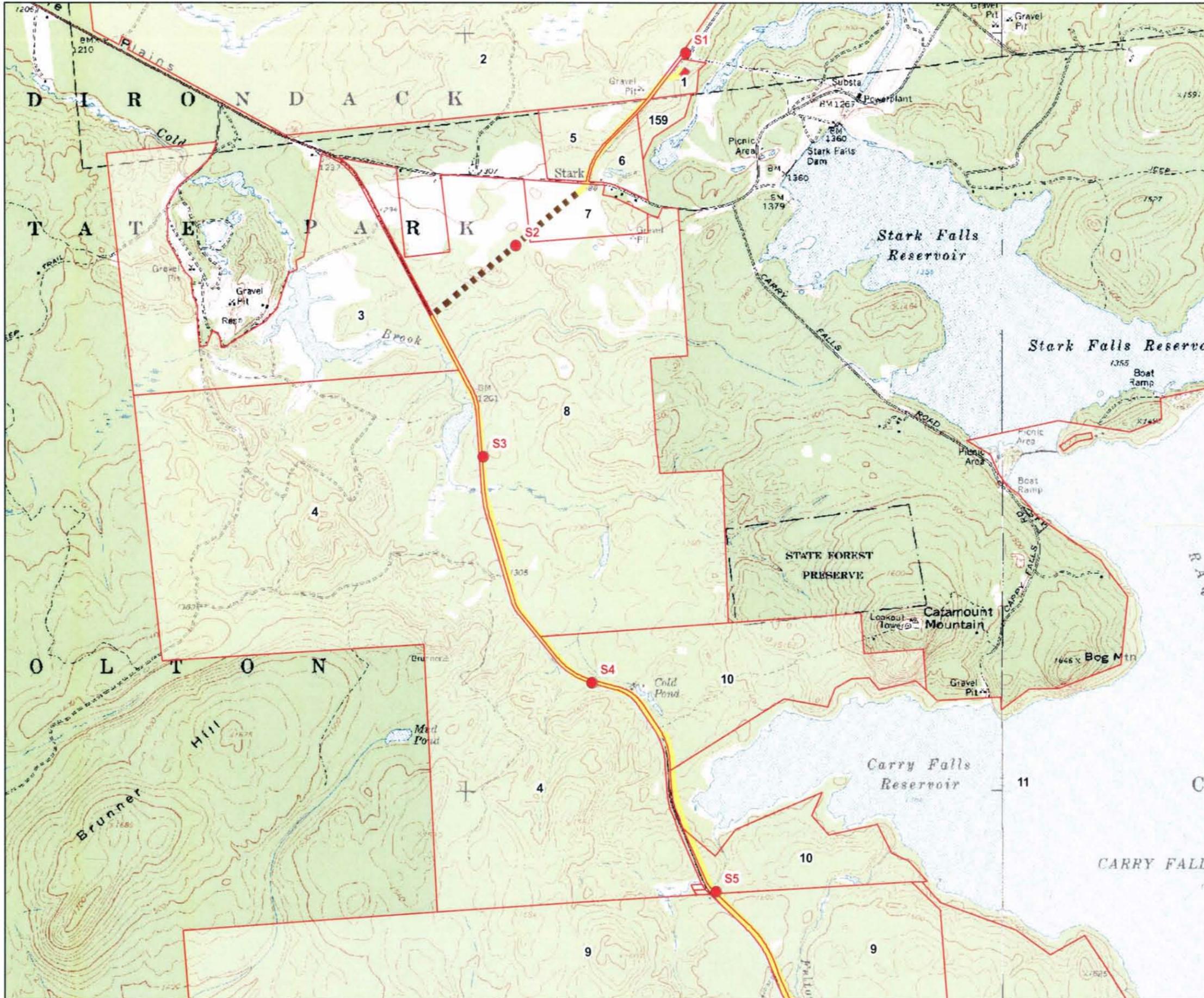
Specify municipal concerns with project, if any:

Check here if municipality wishes to discuss this project with Agency staff.

[Signature]
Zoning Administrator, Planning Board Chairman,
or Mayor/Supervisor (Signature)

11-21-05 Date

The New York Power Authority attempted to contact town officials from the Towns of Piercefield and Parishville to request that Local Government Notice Forms be returned in order that the forms could be submitted with the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project Application. To date, NYPA has not received responses from the towns. NYPA will continue its efforts to contact Piercefield and Parishville town officials.

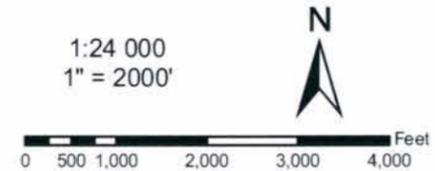


Legend

- Reference Marker
- Abutting Parcels

Proposed Transmission Line Type

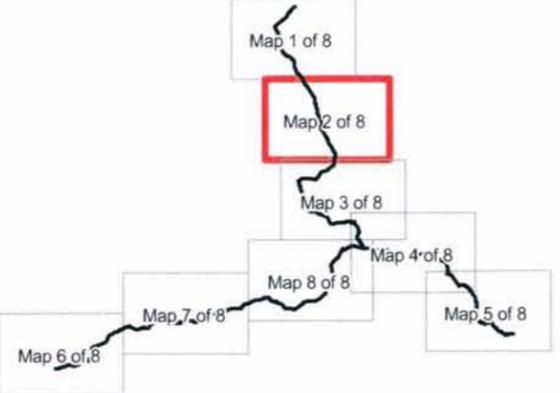
- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span



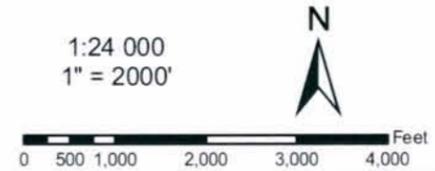
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Abutting Parcels





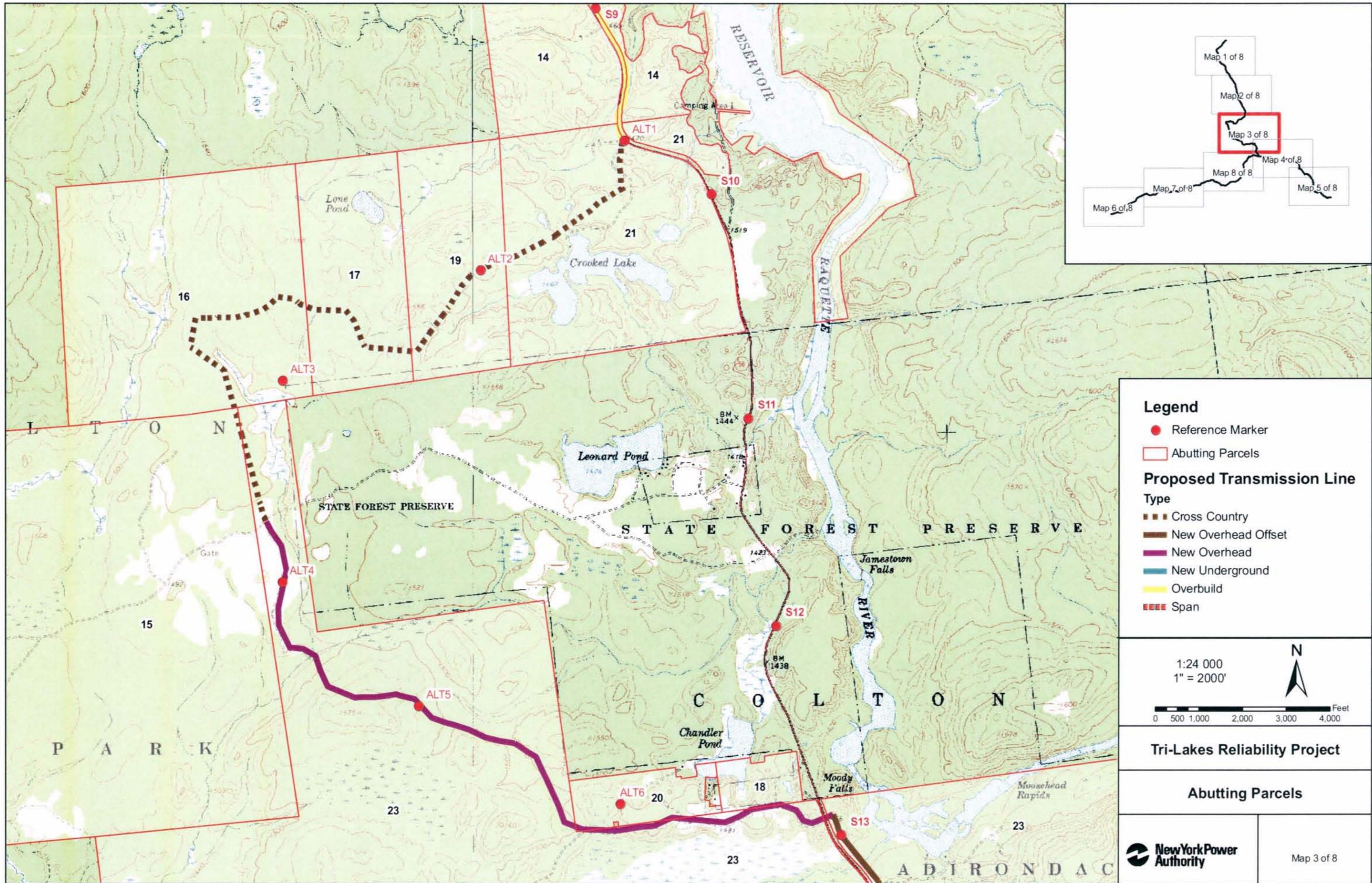
- Legend**
- Reference Marker
 - Abutting Parcels
- Proposed Transmission Line Type**
- Cross Country
 - New Overhead Offset
 - New Overhead
 - New Underground
 - Overbuild
 - Span



Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Abutting Parcels





Legend

- Reference Marker
- Abutting Parcels

Proposed Transmission Line Type

- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span

1:24 000
1" = 2000'

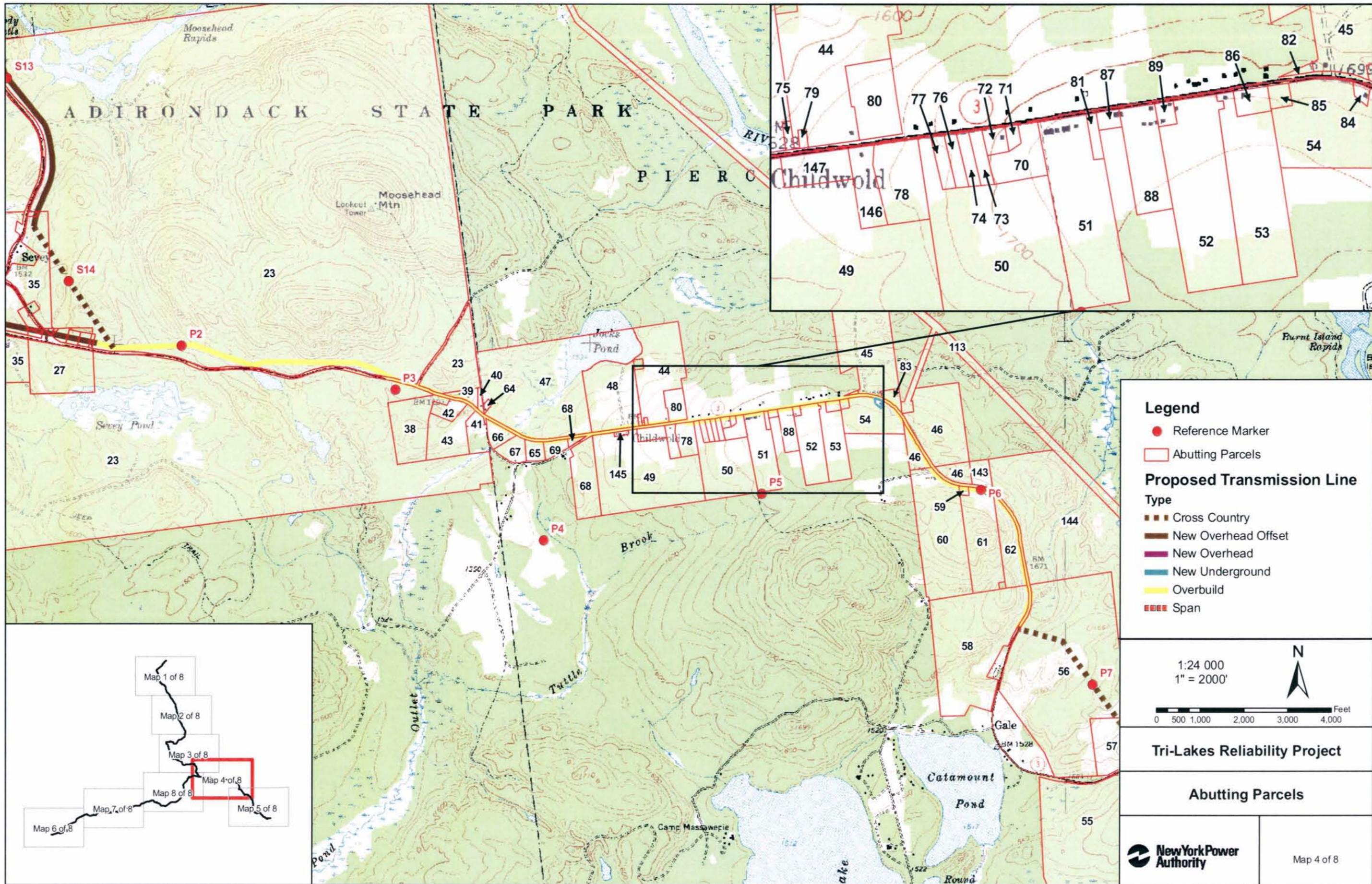
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

N

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Abutting Parcels





Legend

- Reference Marker
- Abutting Parcels

Proposed Transmission Line Type

- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span

1:24 000
1" = 2000'

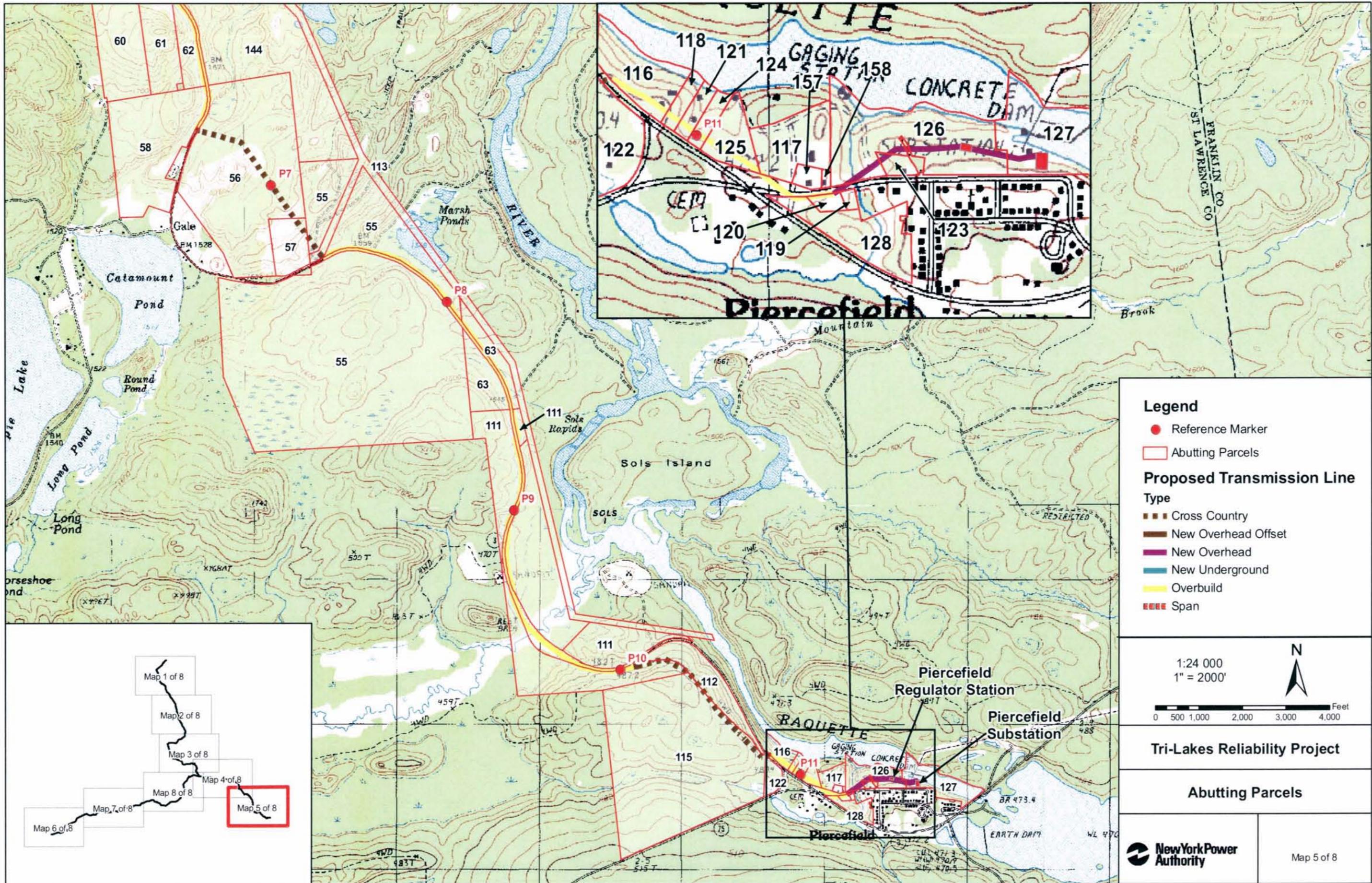
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

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Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

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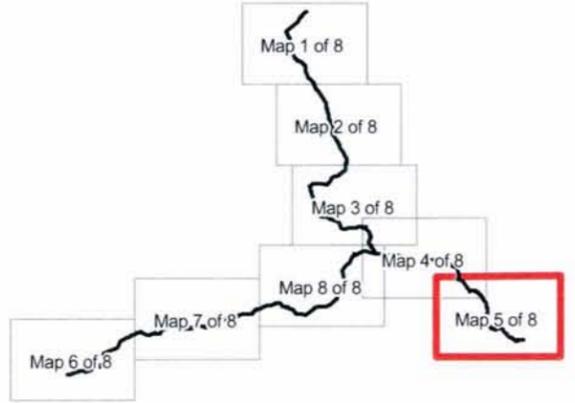
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1" = 2000'

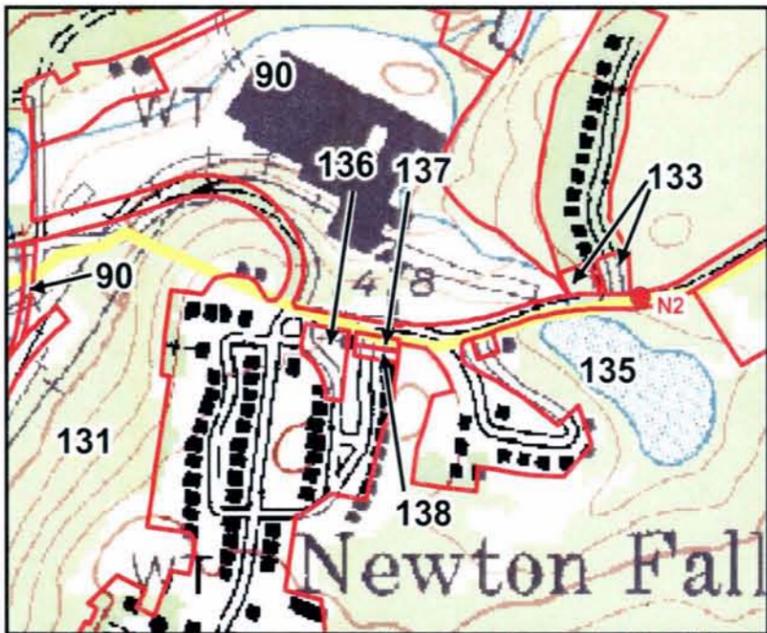
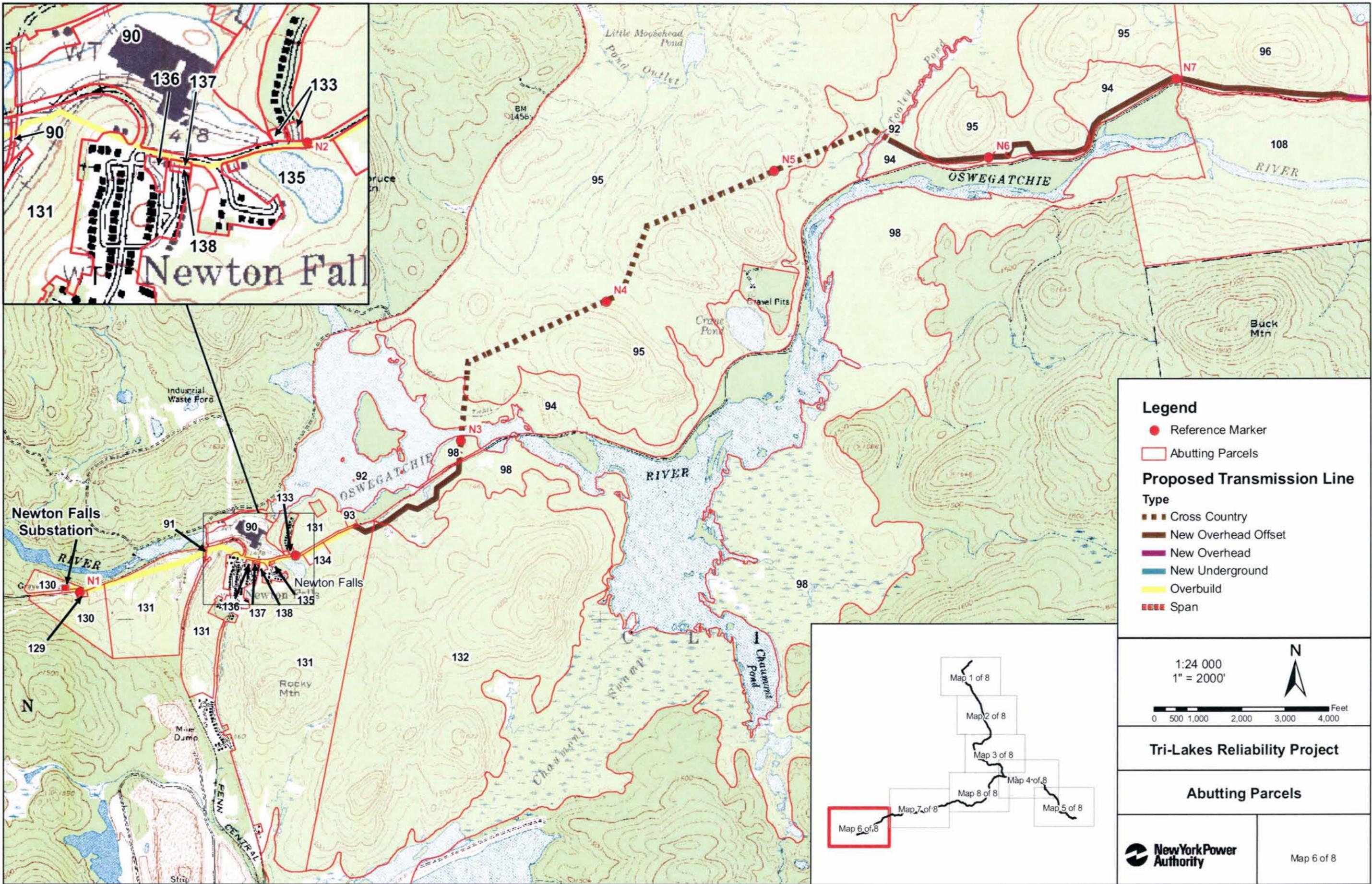
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

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Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

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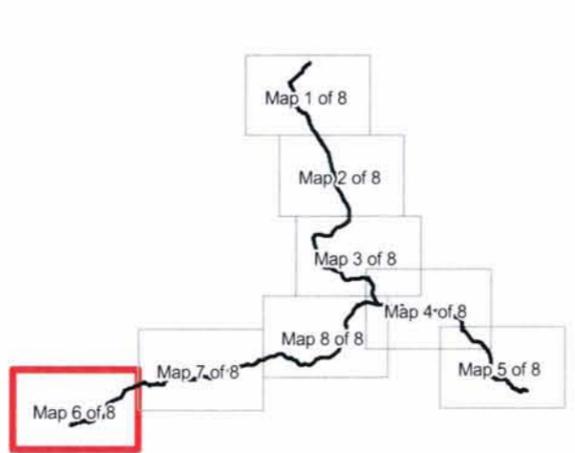
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- ▬ New Underground
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- ▬ Span

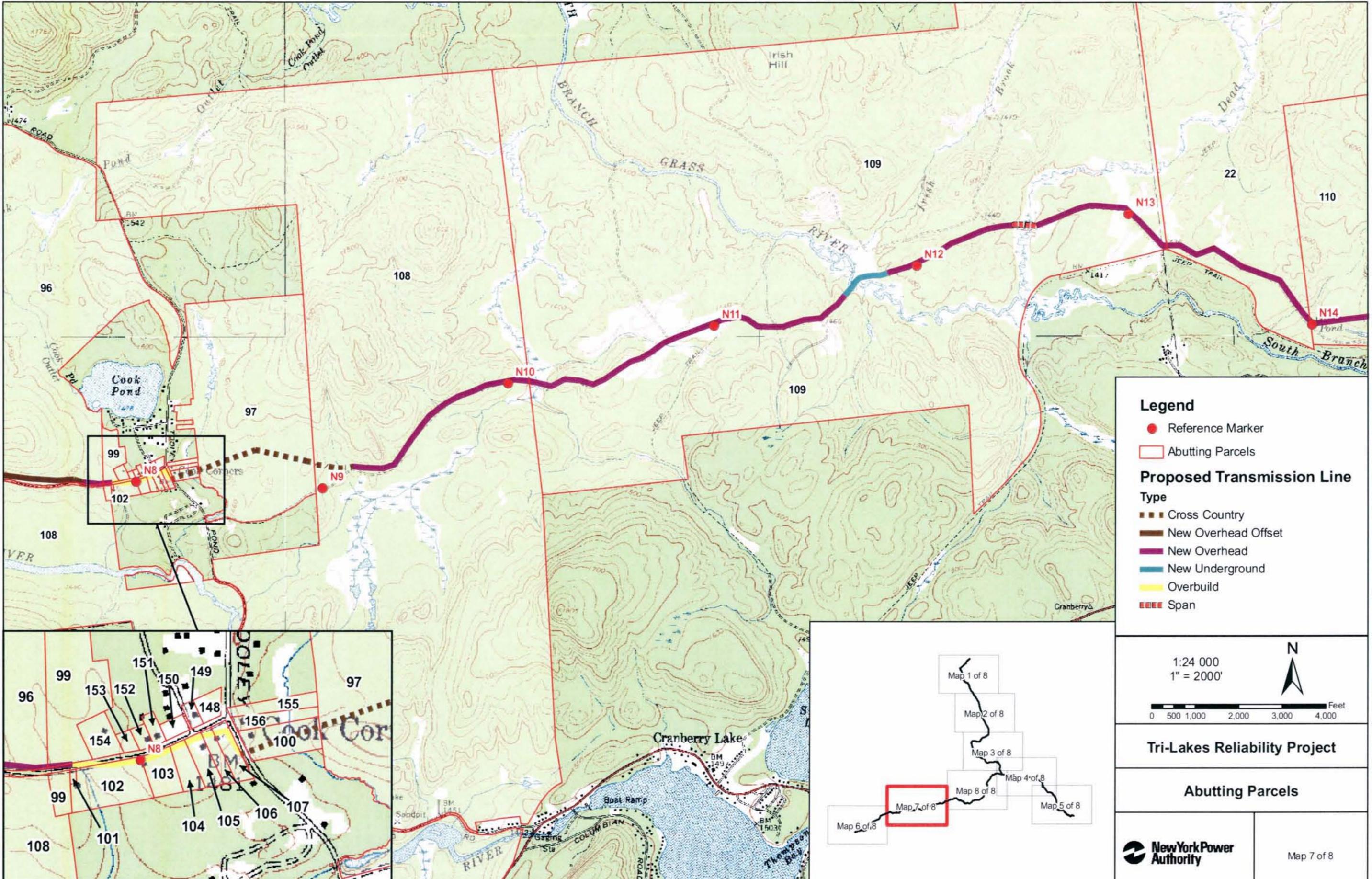
1:24 000
1" = 2000'

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Abutting Parcels





Legend

● Reference Marker

□ Abutting Parcels

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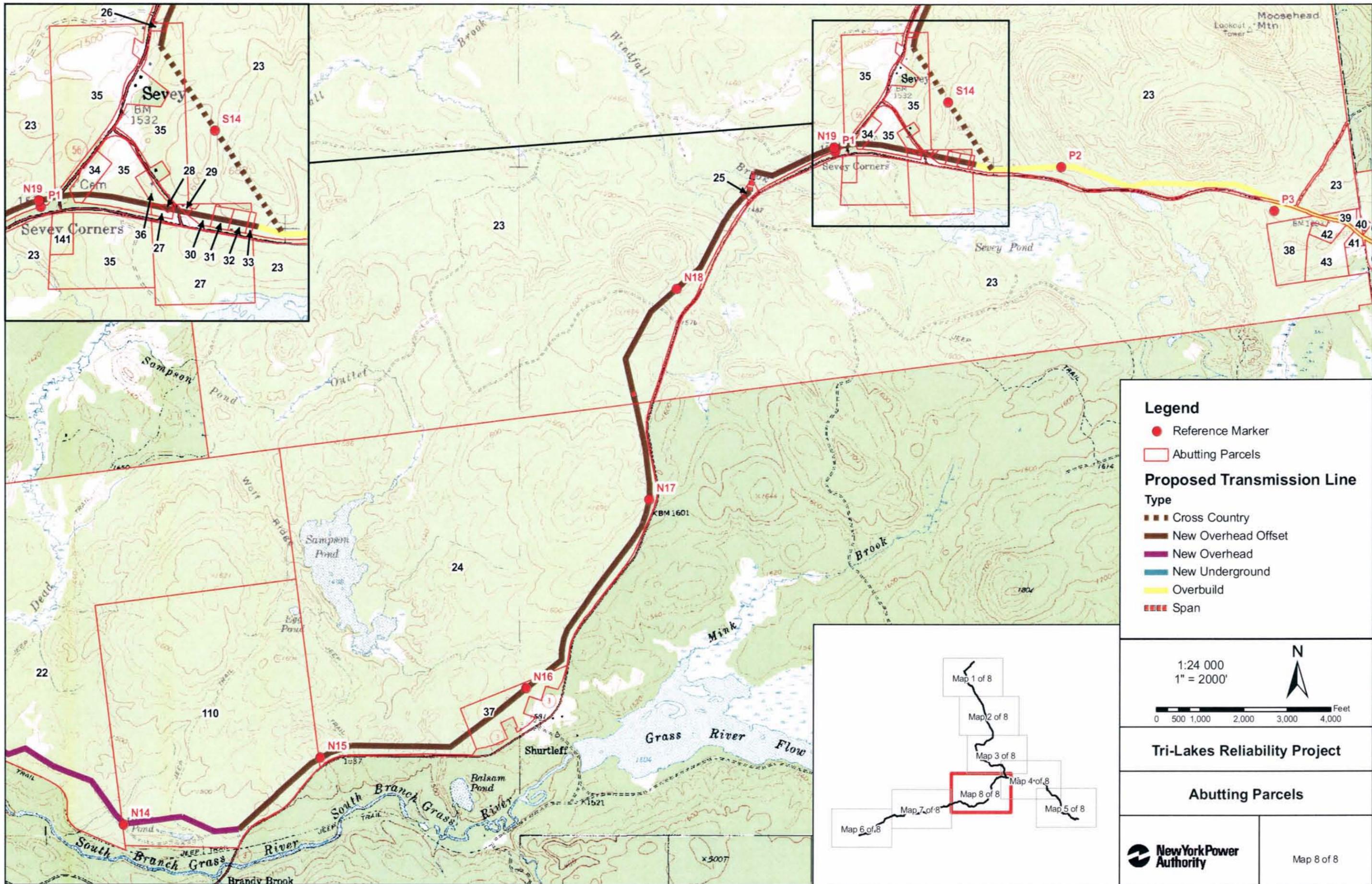
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1" = 2000'

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Abutting Parcels





Legend

- Reference Marker
- Abutting Parcels

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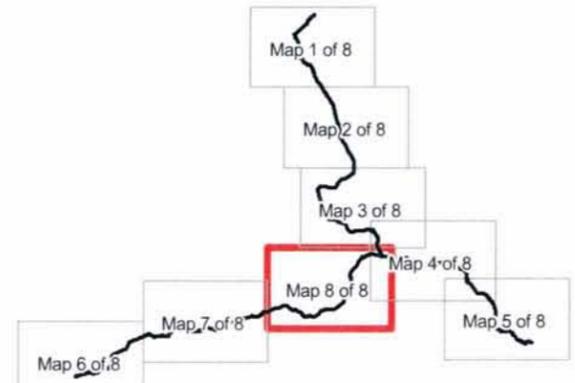
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Abutting Parcels



Map 8 of 8



Green slipsheet

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
SPECIAL INFORMATION REQUEST
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction

This special information request is for use in seeking an Adirondack Park Agency permit to construct and/or operate a public or quasi-public facility intended to serve specific community needs. Facilities covered by this information request include roads, airports, landfills, waste disposal sites, towers, electric utilities, municipal water and sewer systems and the like.

Please read this entire information request before answering any question. Complete this form by answering all questions in the appropriate spaces and by providing the requested information and materials at the level of detail specified. If you are unsure how to answer particular questions, please call the Agency and staff will assist you or arrange a meeting to review the application. If a question is not applicable, please mark it N/A.

The applicant should provide the sources of all information in the completed forms. In addition the methods used in conducting specific analyses should be detailed.

Submit this form and all required material together with a completed General Information Request (if not previously submitted) to:

Director of Operations
Adirondack Park Agency
P.O. Box 99
Ray Brook, N.Y. 12977
Telephone: (518) 891-4050

SPECIAL INFORMATION REQUEST

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Special Information Requests for Community Infrastructure proposals contain standard categories of information. Please contact the Agency to obtain any of the following sections which inadvertently may have been omitted from this request.

-- CONTENTS --

- Project Identification
- Planning Schedule
- Development Schedule
- Operating Profile
- Public Use Characteristics
- Construction Details
- Development Costs
- Estimated Property Value
- Project Employment
- Maps, Plans, Design Specifications
- Site/Route Justifications
- Character of Neighborhood
- Character of Linear Route
- Design Justification
- Impact Mitigation
- Future Expansion

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. Applicant

Name New York Power Authority
Address Licensing Division
123 Main Street, White Plains, NY 10601-3170
Telephone No. (914) 287-3971
Attn: John Suloway

2. Project Location

Town Colton, Clifton, Piercefield, Parishvill.
County St. Lawrence
Road/
Highway Route 3, Route 56

3. Technical Advisors (Complete as many as apply)

• Planning

Name Tetra Tech FW, Inc.
Address 133 Federal Street
Boston, MA 02110
Phone (617) 457-8263
Attn: Walter Bakowski

• Financing

Name NYP&M and Niagara Mohawk
Address _____
Phone _____

• Engineering/Surveying

Name Vanderweil Engineers
Address 274 Summer Street
Boston, MA 02110-1123
Phone (617) 574-8151
Attn: Paul Burgess

• Environmental Analysis

Name The LA Group, P.C.
Address 40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
Phone (518) 587-8100
Attn: Dean Long

• Legal

Name New York Power Authority
Address LAW Department
123 Main Street, White Plains, NY 10601-3170
Phone (914) 390-8026
Attn: David Blahay, Esq., Ex. VP, Sec. Gen. Council
Mark Malone, Esq.
123 Main Street, White Plains, NY 10601

• ROW

Name Sean Dowle NYP&M, Real Estate Adm.
Address St. Lawrence/FDR Power
Robert Moses Power Dam, 830 Barnhart Is.
Massena, NY 13662
Phone _____
Attn: Frank Sartino

• Market Research

Name NYP&M and Niagara Mohawk
Address _____
Phone _____

• Real Property

Name Frank Sartino
Address Niagara Mohawk
300 Erie Boulevard West, Syracuse, NY 13202-4250
Phone (315) 428-5627

Co-applicant

• Others (Please Specify)

Name Niagara Mohawk
Address 300 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, NY 13202-4250
Phone (315) 428-5627
Attn: Michael King
Frank Sartino, Real Estate
Scott Shupe, Environmental Analysis

PLANNING SCHEDULE
(Community Infrastructure)

Indicate the date each was or will be completed, if contemplated; circle all items submitted with the application.

Item	Completion Date	Not Contemplated
<u>Analyses:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community Need/Demand Analysis ● Financial Analysis ● Corridor/Area Selection Analysis ● Route/Site Alternatives Analysis ● Route/Site Feasibility Analysis ● Right-of-way Alignment/Site Survey Construction Plans, May 2006 	Niagara Mohawk Data	
	NA	
	April 2005	
	October 2005	
	October 2005	
	August 2005, May 2006	
<u>Planning Documents:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Financing Proposals ● Conceptual Design ● Schematic Design ● Final Design ● Construction Phasing Plan ● Construction Drawings and Specifications ● Other (Specify) 	NA	
	December 2005	
	September 2006	
	November 2006	
	November 2006	
	November 2006	
<u>Legal Documents:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land Acquisition Papers (Deed, lease, sale contract, etc.) ● Articles of Incorporation ● Transportation Corporation ● Offering Statements ● Proposed Property Owners Association ● Resale Deed Restrictions/Covenants ● Other (Specify) 	Summer 2006	
	NA	

**DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE
(Community Infrastructure)**

Development Schedule is the same for the Preferred or Alternate Route

Component/Section(*)	Dimensions	Capacity	Construction Start Date	Operation Start Date
1. 46 kV Line	26 miles	46 kV	November 2006	September 2008
2. Substation	19,800 SF	115 kV/46 kV	May 2007	September 2008
3. Regulator Station	12,960 SF	46 kV	May 2007	July 2008
4.				
5.				
6.				

(*) A project component/section is defined as a single type of structure, system element or portion of the overall development proposal. If similar structures or elements are to be developed, but at different times, please show each as a separate component. Basic system elements are set forth in the Construction Details section.

Alternate Route 28 miles. All other components are the same.

OPERATING PROFILE
 (Community Infrastructure)

1. Operating Entity if Other Than Developer

Niagara Mohawk will operate the transmission system.

If applicable, when and how will operating responsibility be assumed?

Ownership will be transferred from NYPA to Niagara Mohawk in 2012.

2. Anticipated Source(s) of Operating Revenue

System-wide rate payers.

3. Anticipated Start Date September 2008

4. Anticipated Date of Full Operation September 2008

5. Anticipated Testing Date June-August 2008

6. Anticipated Useful Life Span 50 years

7. Operating Periods and Staffing System will operate continuously except for emergency interruption. No new operational staff will be required.

Day	Hours of Operation				Staff on Duty			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Monday								
Tuesday								
Wednesday								
Thursday								
Friday								
Saturday								
Sunday								

8. Planned Level of Activity at Full Operation

NA

Customers/Users	Season			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
• Maximum Number				
• Average Daily Total				
• Average Daily Peak				
• Annual Total				

9. Anticipated Timing of Peak Use

Winter peak of 28mw by 2009 is expected.

Peak Hours of Operation	Season			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Monday to Friday				
Saturday to Sunday				

10. Operating Equipment and Machinery (Stationary and Mobile)

Machinery	Mfg/Model	Power Type and Ratings	Decibels at Sources dB(a)	Operating Location(s)
Transformer		115 kV/46 kV	73 dBA at 50 MVA*	Substation
Switch		46 kV	N/A	Substation
Switch Regulator		46 kV	N/A	Regulator Station
Breaker		46 kV	N/A	Substation, Regulator

*Operating Load

11. Maintenance Annual Inspection

Maintenance Activity(*)	Equipment/Materials Used	Frequency	Waste Products and Emissions
Annual Aerial Inspection	Helicopter	Annual	Fuel exhaust
Walkover Inspection	ATV	Annual	Fuel exhaust
Vegetation Clearing	Brush mower, brush cutter	5+ years	Exhaust-wood

(*) Include all routine and special maintenance procedures which involve system modifications, use of chemicals, disposal of wastes or disturbance of water and/or vegetation.

12. Waste Collection/Treatment/Disposal

Please provide information on all wastes anticipated at full operation.

Waste Product	Daily Quantity		Physical/Chemical Component	Percent or Fraction	Peak Storage On-site	Planned Storage Facility (*)	Planned Treatment Facility	Planned Discharge Disposal Facility
	Average	Peak						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid NA 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid NA 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric NA 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoke NA 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream NA 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust NA 								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 								

(*) This could include a yard, tank, dumpster, tractor trailer, barrel, shed or other containment facility or location.

PUBLIC USE CHARACTERISTICS

Please describe the following planned operating features of the project.

- Public Access The Right-of-Way (ROW) is an easement on private property for the purpose of operating a 46 kV line. Niagara Mohawk cannot grant access to this land since it will not be under their ownership. Allowing public access to the ROW for multiple use purposes is not compatible with the 46 kV line or the preference of the property owners.

- Security Niagara Mohawk personnel will be near or working within the 46 kV corridor on a daily basis. Annual inspection by helicopter and on the ground surveys are complete. Ground survey includes detection of "danger trees" (those that could disrupt service by falling on the line) and vegetation monitoring.

- Off-Site Amenities None.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
(Community Infrastructure)

COMPONENT/SECTION: _____
(From Development Schedule)

NOTE: Please complete this section for each component of the project. If your project involves the development of interim Service systems, please provide separate details for both the initial service systems and the ultimate service systems. Additional copies of this section are available from the Agency.

System Elements	No.	Dimensions	Height Above Ground	Material
• <u>Drainage Controls</u>				
Culverts		See EWP Sections	4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.3, and 5.0	
Sediment Basins				
Sediment Screens				
Diversions				
• <u>Conduits</u> NA				
Sewer				
Water				
• <u>Cables</u>		26.8 miles	40-60 ft.	Non-specular Aluminum Cable
Electric				
Telephone				
Television				
• <u>Storage Structures</u> NA				
Impoundments				
Surge Tanks				
• <u>Yarding/Transfer Sites</u> (For equipment & materials storage dispatching, etc.)				
	3	2-5 acres	NA	Utility poles hardware office trailer

See attachment Construction Details and aerial photos in "Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands."

(OVER)

**Application for Community Infrastructure
Special Information Request
“Construction Details” Section**

The following sites have been identified as potential locations for marshalling yards.

One or more of these locations may be used to store materials, dispatch trucks and workers on a daily basis and be the centralized operation areas. One or more office trailers will be set up at the primary marshalling yard. The secondary marshalling yard will be the location for storage of materials and truck parking.

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Owners</u>
State Route 3 East of Gale Town of Piercefield St. Lawrence Co.	Town of Tupper Lake 120th Demars Boulevard Tupper Lake, NY
River Road Town of Clifton St. Lawrence Co.	Newstech NY, Inc. Anderson Avenue Deferiet, NY
State Route 56 Town of Clifton St. Lawrence Co.	Kayem Partners 1040 5 th Avenue New York, NY 10028

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
(Community Infrastructure)

System Elements	No.	Dimensions	Height Above Ground	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Switching/Processing Structures</u> 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pumping Stations NA Maintenance Bldg. Electric Substation Stark Falls Newton Falls (Alternate) Piercefield Regulator 	1	180 x 110 ft. 19,800 SF	40-60 ft DEIS Figure 1.1-16	Steel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newton Falls (Alternate) 		19,800 SF	DEIS Figure 1.1-20	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piercefield Regulator 	1	12,960 SF	DEIS Figure 1.1-18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Tower/Stanchions</u> 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Tower NA Communications Tower NA Support Poles 	400-500	55-75 ft *	45-65 feet	Wood
		DEIS Figure 1.1-3, 1.1-4, 1.1-5, 1.1-6, 1.1-7, 1.1-8 ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Surface Treatments</u> See attached Summary 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads 		12-16 ft.	0	Gravel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking 		NA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runways 		NA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Disposal Sites/Methods</u> (construction wastes, operating wastes; etc.) 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lawrence County Utility Pole will be disposed of outside of the Park 	20	40 cy	NA	(C&D)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utility Poles 	Will be disposed outside of the Adirondack Park in approved landfill.			

*Total length of the wood utility poles.

** Height above grade.

*** Wood pole vertical configuration is the preferred pole type.

**Application for Community Infrastructure
 Special Information Request
 “Construction Details”
 Surface Treatment Summary**

The table below summarizes the existing and new work trails for the development and operation of the 46 kV transmission line.

	Feet	Miles	Clearing Area (Acres)
Existing Work Trail			
Newton to Seveys Route	50,002	9.5	6.9
Stark Route	13,408	2.5	1.8
Piercefield Route	3,080	0.6	0.4
Total	66,490	12.6	9.1
New Work Trail			
Newton to Seveys Route	13,770	2.6	5.1
Stark Route	253	0.05	0.1
Piercefield Route	800	0.2	0.3
Total	14,823	2.85	5.5

The “Existing Work Trail” symbol (open circles on the EWP Maps) indicates locations where trails exist. The existing work trails include existing woods roads and snowmobile trails. In most areas wetland or stream crossings already exist and may require minor improvements depending on the season when the work is executed. New impacts to resources are not anticipated. For the purposes of calculating a clearing area, we are assuming that the trails are drivable, but may need to be widened. Therefore, it is assumed that 6 feet of clearing (3 feet on either side of an existing trail) will be required along the total length of existing trails. This creates a “worst case scenario” for clearing impacts related to existing work trails.

The “New Work Trail” symbol indicates locations where no trail exists. These new work trails are short segments used to avoid stream and wetland impacts. The clearing area calculated in the table above assumes that the work trail must be 16 feet wide.

DEVELOPMENT COSTS

NOTE: If determined to be necessary, information on "soft" development costs (engineering fees, construction financing, interest, permit fees, etc.) will be requested. If necessary, a proforma financial analysis will be required.

See attached.

**Application for State Agency Projects
Special Information Request
“Community Infrastructure”
Development Costs**

Development Cost Estimates

Description	Preferred Route	Alternate Route
Licensing	\$3,424,000	\$3,424,000
Detailed Engineering	\$1,232,000	\$1,232,000
Right of Way Acquisition	\$902,000	\$902,000
Access Construction	\$2,328,000	\$3,493,000
Line Construction	\$8,696,000	\$11,207,000
Substation/Regulator Station Construction	\$3,810,000	\$3,810,000
Distribution Transfers	\$1,448,000	\$126,000
Phone Transfers	\$200,000	\$180,000
Project Management/NYPA Oversight/Commercial	\$640,000	\$640,000
Tupper Lake Substation	\$500,000	\$500,000
TOTAL	\$23,180,000	\$25,514,000

G:\Proj-05\05022_Tri Lakes\APA Forms and Attachments\5022APASIR_Costs.doc

ESTIMATED PROPERTY VALUE

In order to estimate the potential real property assessments and tax revenue which could be realized through development of this project, please provide the following information.

Project Component	Estimated Full Value Assessment	Current Equalization Rate	Tax Abatement Proposed	
			Yes	No
ROW	\$125,537 - \$502,000			X
Substation - Stark	\$500 - \$2,000			X*
Regulator Station - Piercefield	\$500 - \$2,000			X*
Newton Falls (Alternate)	\$500 - \$2,000			X*

* Substation and regulator station consist of portable equipment that is not subject to real property tax.

PROJECT EMPLOYMENT

See Development Cost Sheet (previous section)
 See Attachment for Temporary Construction Jobs Breakdown

Type/Number/Payroll	Year					Later
	1	2	3	4	5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Construction</u> 						
Year-round						
Number						
Total Payroll						
Seasonal	150					
Number						
Total Payroll						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Operation (full-time)</u> 						
Year-round						
Number	No changes in operational payroll.					
Total Payroll						
Seasonal						
Number						
Total Payroll						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Operation (part-time)</u> 						
Year-round						
Number	No changes in operational payroll.					
Total Payroll						
Seasonal						
Number						
Total Payroll						

**Application for Community Infrastructure
Special Information Request
Project Employment**

Seasonal Employment During Construction

- Two clearing crews: up to 24 workers
- One road construction crew: 8 to 9 workers
- Two crews pole hole excavation: 8 workers
- Four Pole setting crews: up to 48 workers
- Two line stringing crews: 16 workers
- Two substation construction crews: up to 45 workers

Number and Type of Construction Vehicles

- Clearing (two crews)
 - 3-4 Log Trucks
 - 2 Skidders
 - 1 Shear
 - 1 Chipper
- Road construction (one crew)
 - 3 Dump Trucks
 - 1 Bull Dozer
 - 2 Track Hoe
- Pole hole excavation (two crews)
 - 1 Auger Truck
 - 1 Bedrock Drill Truck
- Pole setting (4 crews)
 - 4 Bucket Trucks
 - 4 Pickup Trucks
- Line stringing (2 crews)
 - 2 Bucket Trucks
 - 2 Pickup Trucks
 - 2 Pullers
- Substation Construction
 - 2 Bucket Trucks
 - 1 Crane
 - 1 Equipment Truck
 - 1 Flat Bed
 - 2 Pickup Trucks

Maps, Plans and Design Specifications

Please submit maps and plans as specified below for each site to be developed. Technical considerations such as map scale, area coverage and reproduction capability should be discussed with Agency staff prior to preparing these materials. Additional mapped information and detailed development plans, construction drawings and specifications may be required during the course of the Agency's review.

Each required map, plan or drawing must clearly show the following:

- Scale
- North arrow
- Name of map maker
- Date map prepared
- Maker, date and description of revisions to original map
- Professional certification, if applicable or required by the Adirondack Park Agency
- Data base and methodology used to design facilities and to prepare map or plan

PART I

Landform Base, Resource Overlays and Generalized Development Maps

These maps are to show the existing, natural and man-made features of the total area in which land use or development will occur, as well as all areas within 500 feet of the development site even if outside the total contiguous property boundary.

These maps should be drawn to a scale of at least 1 inch equals 200 feet. A smaller scale (e.g., 1 inch equals 500 feet) may be acceptable for large properties, but clearance to use such scale should first be obtained from Agency staff. Additional, smaller scale maps may also be required when the development site comprises only a portion of a large land holding.

1. The Base Map should contain the following information:
 - a. Property boundary lines, lease lines and the boundaries of the development site(s) if not identical with the property boundaries. **[See separate Figures 1 through 8 "Abutting Parcels" and spreadsheet].**
 - b. Existing buildings, roads (including log roads), water supply, sewage facilities, electric facilities and public or common-use areas. **[See EWP-Those areas to be utilized are identified].**

- c. Existing topography at a five foot contour interval, except where a smaller scale map is required for a large land holding use a 20-foot contour interval. **[Project involves large land holdings and limited development. As shown on 1"=200' scale, 2003 Aerial Photography Base Maps used as base for EWP].**
- d. All surface water bodies, including permanent and intermittent streams. **[EWP plans and spreadsheets (Tables 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, and 2-5) show regulated streams, and identify all watercourses found during site analysis].**

2. Existing Resource Overlays

A separate overlay should be prepared for each of the following:

- a. Surface drainage overlay showing existing surface drainage areas and surface drainage patterns. **[No change in surface drainage]. N/A.**
- b. Vegetation overlay showing existing forested areas, shrub/brush areas and open areas. The overlay shall also delineate the major cover types in the forested areas (coniferous, deciduous, mixed). **[As shown on 1"-200' scale, 2003 Aerial Photography].**

- c. Special Site Features Overlay showing:

Other existing resource features, including but not limited to:

- (1) wetlands*, **[EWP, and spreadsheets (Tables 2-4 and 2-5)].**
- (2) areas susceptible to flooding, **[N/A] [No flood prone structures].**
- (3) rare, endangered, or threatened fish, wildlife, or plant ecosystems **, **[See DEIS 3.7].**
- (4) key fish and wildlife habitats, **[See DEIS 3.6].**
- (5) historically or culturally significant areas and structures ***, and **[Restricted information. The Phase 1A Cultural Resources Investigation is on file with the State Historic Preservation Office].**
- (6) unique geological features.

- d. Slope Overlay showing: **[See Figure 3.1-2, "Soils" of the DEIS].**

Existing slope categories of 0-8%, 8-15%, 15-25% and over 25%.

- e. Soils Overlay showing: **[See Figure 3.1-2, "Soils" of the DEIS].**

Soil test pits (or borings) and existing soil types (to a 5-acre accuracy) for the development site, and the best available information for the area within 500 feet of the development site.

NOTE: Line of site analyses and overlay maps will be required when (after preliminary consultations and site visits) the Agency determines that site features, the nature of the development proposal, and the distance to publicly used areas warrants such analysis.

- * For guidance and definite determination regarding the presence of wetlands, the applicant must consult with the Adirondack Park Agency
- ** For guidance and definite determination regarding the presence of rare, endangered or threatened ecosystems, the applicant must consult with the Department of Environmental Conservation.
- *** For guidance and definite determination regarding the presence of historically or culturally significant areas and structures, the applicant must consult with the Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation.

3. General Development Map [**EWP set and Sketch Sub-Station Plans**].

The area outlining the overall development concept should be mapped at the same scale as the Landform Base Map described in Item 1.A. It should show the following information:

- a. The boundaries or location of each project component (single type of land use or structure), including but not limited to:
 - buildings (identify intended use of each) [**Sub-Station only**].
 - subdivision/lease lot lines [N/A].
 - recreation areas and facilities [N/A].
 - waste disposal areas [N/A].
 - sand and gravel extraction areas [N/A].
 - designated common areas [N/A].
 - common water supply and sewage treatment facilities [N/A].
 - access roads [**EWP Maps**].
 - Parking [**Marshalling Yard Plans**].
 - storm water drainage and control facilities (dams, dikes, settling basins) [**EWP detail sheets**].
 - shoreline disturbance [**EWP**].
 - other structures and land uses or alterations [N/A].

PART II
DETAILED SITE PLANS

Each project area (component) for which a permit is requested should be mapped at a scale of one inch equal to 50 feet and a contour interval of two feet. A smaller scale map (e.g., 1 inch equals 100 feet) may be acceptable for large sites, but clearance to use such a scale should first be obtained from Agency staff.

1. Site Base Map (on reproducible film) showing the following:
 - a. Property boundary lines (if near development area and the boundaries of the development site) [**See Figures 1 through 8 “Abutting Parcels”**].
 - b. Existing buildings, roads, water supply, sewage facilities, electric facilities and public or common-use areas [EWP].
 - c. Existing topography [**EWP 20’ interval. Note: Special resource areas are 2’ topography and 1”=50’**].
 - d. All permanent and intermittent streams, bodies of water and wetlands [EWP Maps].

2. Site Development Map showing all proposed site alterations including but not limited to the following: [46 kV line development is shown on EWP Maps and described in EWP text].
 - a. Proposed buildings and structures locations, sizes and intended use (show number of units for residential structures)
 - b. Final grading
 - c. Roads, driveways, parking or other transportation facility
 - d. Subdivision lot numbers and boundary lines, building sites and individual on-site water supply and sewage treatment facilities
 - e. Common water supply, treatment, distribution and test wells
 - f. Common sewage collection and treatment facilities [N/A].
 - g. Electric facilities [EWP 4.0].
 - h. Recreational areas and facilities [N/A **Regional trails noted**].
 - i. Storm water control facilities (dams, dikes, ditches, settling basins, culverts, etc.) [EWP Detail Sheets].
 - j. Common open or undeveloped areas [N/A].
 - k. Vegetative cutting and planting locations [EWP 4.1.1 and EWP Maps].
 - l. Shoreline modifications [EWP 4.1.1 and EWP Maps].

3. Engineering Grading Plans (including cut and fill calculations) showing:
 - a. Existing and final contours at two-foot contour intervals [N/A].
 - b. Typical longitudinal and latitudinal cross sections through the center of the project site [N/A].

- c. Extent of drainage area(s) and proposed direction(s) of flow [N/A].
 - d. Location, type, materials, anticipated loading and capacity of drains, culverts and catch basins [EWP 4.1.2].
 - e. Location and method of return to natural water system [EWP 5.0].
 - f. Temporary and permanent erosion control measures [EWP 4.1.2, 4.3.2, 5.0].
4. Engineering/Construction Plans and Details for each of the following:
- a. Roads and parking areas, or other transportation system, including centerline profiles and cross sections [N/A].
 - b. Water supply system [N/A].
 - c. Sewage disposal system(s) [N/A].
 - d. Pollution control and abatement devices for solid, liquid and atmospheric wastes [N/A].
 - e. Electric facilities (transmission and distribution lines and substation or switching facilities) [EWP Maps and DEIS Sub-Station Layout Plans (Figures 1.1-16, 1.1-18, and 1.1-20)].
 - f. Construction debris, waste disposal site(s), (including types and quantities of waste and site reclamation plans) [EWP 4.3.1].
5. Building Construction Drawings and Specifications showing: [N/A].
- a. The floor plan of each of the proposed components. This plan should indicate the location of major pieces of machinery and the location of all areas where products, by-products and waste materials will be stored.
 - b. The elevation of each building to be constructed or expanded.
6. Parking Plans and Specifications showing: [See **Marshalling Yard Figures**].
- a. Location and number of spaces for cars, trucks and buses.
 - b. Traffic routes for entering, exiting and trucking through the project site.
 - c. Pedestrian unloading and access areas.
 - d. Surface treatment of parking area(s).
7. Exterior Lighting Plans and Specifications showing: [N/A/**Sub-Station exterior lighting activated at station for emergency use**].
- a. Location and number of exterior lights.
 - b. Bulb types and wattages.
 - c. Surface area lit by each light.
 - d. Shields, reflectors or other devices to mark or screen features.

8. Exterior Signing Plans and Specifications showing: [Sub-station Ownership Sign].
 - a. Location, number and orientation of all exterior signs
 - b. Size of each sign
 - total, including support structure
 - descriptive area
 - height (from ground to top)
 - c. Design of sign (copy, color, layout) [**Only signage will be at a substation to identify the owner and emergency contacts.**]

9. Landscaping Plans and Specifications showing: [N/A].
 - a. Location, height, width of species of retained or planted vegetation designed to screen or enhance aspects of the project and site.
 - b. Materials, quantities, methods and timing for treating all disturbed or bare soil areas.
 - c. Materials, quantities, methods and timing for herbicide use, if contemplated.

10. Shoreline Disturbance Plans showing: [See DEIS Section 3.11 and EWP 4.0]
 - a. Size and use level
 - b. Vegetation cutting within 35 feet of shore (including species removed)
 - c. Fill within 35 feet of the shoreline [N/A]
 - d. Sanitary facilities (privy, sewer, other) within 100 feet of the shoreline [N/A].

11. Reclamation Plans showing: [EWP 4.3 and 5.0].
 - a. Revegetation/reclamation strategy, listing species and substrate materials, time and technique of application for mine and tailing areas.
 - b. The grades and condition of mine faces and tailings prior to reclamation.
 - c. Future plans for use of the reclaimed area.

SITE/ROUTE JUSTIFICATION
(Community Infrastructure)

If the proposed infrastructure is a sited facility (e.g., a sanitary landfill), please explain why the proposed site was selected. If the proposed infrastructure is linear (e.g., an electric transmission facility), please explain why the proposed route and each site for major components (e.g., substations) were selected.

Please indicate all criteria used in making the selections(s). List all alternative sites, corridors or routes considered and the basis for their rejection.

See "Route Selection Study," Appendix A. DEIS

1. Selection Criteria

2. Alternatives

• Site/Corridor/Route

Star Lake to Cranberry Lake
Brown Falls Tap Point
Northeast Source
Southern source

• Basis for Rejection

Length, visibility, Forest Preserve (FP)
Length
Multiple utilities end length, Malone source
FP issues, length

FP = Forest Preserve

3. Basis for Selection Length of ROW, ease of construction - fewer wetland impacts, fewer recreational or scenic river issues, ease of access to corridor, greater length of corridor within existing ROW. Reference App. A.

See Attached Section

**Application for Community Infrastructure
Special Information Request
“Design Justification” Section
Question #3**

With certain exceptions, the major infrastructure that supplies electricity to the Tri-Lakes Region has not been upgraded or expanded since the period immediately prior to the 1980 Winter Olympics when a 115 kV line was extended from Lake Colby to Lake Placid. The existing electric transmission lines and associated facilities in the current configuration have reached their limit to reliably serve the load in the Region, while the total load of the Tupper Lake and Lake Placid municipal electric systems continues to grow. Additionally, the Malone-Lake Colby 115 kV transmission line from the north delivers most of the electricity to homes and businesses in the Tri-Lakes Region. If service is interrupted on the Malone-Lake Colby transmission line or the subtransmission and distribution lines it feeds, an area-wide outage results.

Peak demand for electricity on the transmission and subtransmission systems in the Tri-Lakes Region occurs in the winter months, during severely cold weather, when outages can cause the loss of heat, light and water in residences, schools and businesses. These events can create significant concerns for public health and safety. In particular, Tupper Lake has been the location of many of the problems with the system. The Electric Superintendent of Tupper Lake has logged a total of sixty-seven outages of electricity in the village since November of 1988 totaling over 350 hours (Bouck, 2004). Between January 1, 2000 and April 30, 2005 the Village of Tupper Lake experienced seven momentary outages (outages lasting less than 5 minutes) and five outages of longer duration that lasted a combined total of just over 20 hours.

Residential consumers are the dominant customer type for both Lake Placid and Tupper Lake, accounting for 45 percent and 61 percent, respectively, of annual electric sales. Sales to commercial customers, including hospitality facilities, account for 34 percent of Lake Placid's 2004 annual sales, while government and institutional customers, including the Olympic Redevelopment Authority, account for 20 percent of sales. Tupper Lake's commercial customers account for 7 percent of its annual sales, with industrial customers using an additional 26 percent.

Within the residential sector, space heating energy use accounts for approximately 61 percent of a typical household's annual energy use, followed by water heating (17 percent), and lighting and appliances (20 percent). Lake Placid utility managers estimate that the electric heat penetration is approximately 65 percent.

Average residential consumption of energy is somewhat lower in New York State than in the US as a whole. In 2003, monthly average residential consumption of electricity was 571-kilowatt hours (Kwh) in New York State, versus an average of 906 Kwh for the country.

In addition to the public health and safety issues, the lack of reliable electricity also has significant repercussions on area businesses. Local businesses can incur large financial losses when outages and voltage problems shut down basic business, computer and communication systems. For example, Altrista/Unimerk, a plastic extrusion facility located in Tupper Lake, estimates that outages cost the company about \$1500 per hour in lost sales and about \$250/hour in lost wages (the company employs an average of about 100 people in a three-shift/day operation). After about three hours of outage, employees are sent home without pay. After a one-hour outage it takes the company three hours to restart production. Thus, the loss for a one-hour outage is really equivalent to about four hours of lost production. Similarly, Tupper Lake Hardwood, a sawmill also located in Tupper Lake, estimates losses of sales and wages in the

order of \$850 per hour for each loss, with an additional one hour loss of production due to restart time requirements (Bouck, 2005).

In 1974, power demand at Lake Placid and Tupper Lake was 4.4 MW and 4.6 MW, respectively, and the system was served by 46 kV facilities. Today, power demand in Lake Placid and Tupper Lake is 50 MW and 24 MW, respectively, and over the same period of time, population has grown 10 to 15 percent. Using industry forecasting methods, its own customer forecasts and NYPA customer forecasts, Niagara Mohawk estimates the new line and voltage support actions (two SVCs) will provide reliable service for about 25 to 30 years.¹

Load growth in the Villages of Lake Placid and Tupper Lake is projected to increase by about 9 percent and 27 percent respectively, between 2004 and 2014 (Brown, 2005). Anticipated additions to load in Tupper Lake include the Natural History Museum, the Adirondack Club and Resort, and the Wood Product Industrial Park, which would create the additional demand for about 4.0 MW of electricity. Without the addition of the proposed 46 kV line to support the existing 46 kV system, the anticipated growth is likely to create an untenable situation with regular outages and frequent rolling brownouts. (See Section 3.14 for additional information on population projections and anticipated building construction in the Region that will benefit from this Project.) Table 1.1-2 summarizes actual and projected winter load forecast for the Tri-Lakes Region.

Analyses performed by Niagara Mohawk show that the SVCs installed at Tupper Lake will provide an extra margin of 10 MW to the existing 46 kV system by taking advantage of the power correction capabilities of the SVCs. In a similar manner, by introducing the 115 kV SVC at Lake Colby, the Tri-Lakes region benefits from an additional 15 MW capacity. While this is a clear benefit to the Tri-Lakes region, it must be equally understood that Tupper Lake remains vulnerable because the village is served by the # 38 line that originates at Lake Colby and essentially follows Routes 3 and 30 some 26 miles into Tupper Lake. If any part of this line is removed from service (e.g., tree branch falls onto the line, car hits a pole, lightning strike, etc.) the SVC becomes inoperable and Tupper Lake has no power.

Table 1.1-2: Winter Non-coincident Load Forecast/Actual (MW)

	2001-2002 ²	2002-2003 ¹	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Tupper Lake ³	20.09	24.88	24.82	26.20	26.75	27.66	28.07	28.49
Lake Placid ⁴	34.68	46.66	50.00	50.50	50.50	51.00	51.00	52.00
Niagara Mohawk ⁵	48.47	56.09	57.00	57.99	58.86	59.82	60.79	61.77
Total	103.24	127.56	131.82	134.63	136.11	138.47	139.86	142.26

¹ Assumes there are no new large electric users, which could shorten the forecast, or other future improvements to the electric system (i.e., use of more local generation, load transfers, demand side management, etc.), which could lengthen the forecast.

² Actual loads

³ Tupper Lake load data supplied by Niagara Mohawk in the March 14, 2003 forecast.

⁴ Lake Placid load data supplied by Lake Placid on July 11, 2003.

⁵ Niagara Mohawk load is Malone network, Lake Colby, and Raybrook loads. Niagara Mohawk load forecast at area 10-year historical rate of 1.162 percent from 1993-2002 winter peak loads, beginning with the 2002 peak load. Non-coincident peak (1,000 volt amps) loads were converted to MW utilizing a 98 percent power factor.

Conversations with the director of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce indicate that Lake Placid has seen an increase of approximately 210 hotel rooms in the past five years, which includes the completion of the White Face Lodge. Approximately 90 to 95 rooms will be added when the Marriott Courtyard opens in 2006. Many smaller motels and motor lodges have been transformed and upgraded, but overall the growth in the area has been in the form of second homes and condominiums, which the Chamber does not track. In addition to the growth of tourist housing, the Governor has called for the remodeling of the Conference Center in Lake Placid and the Plattsburgh Airport is becoming an International airport, both of which could further increased tourist visitation to the area (M. Smith, Telephone Notes, 10/05).

It is estimated that well over \$2.0 million has been spent on proactive conservation and demand side management programs that have been implemented in the Villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid over the past 20 years to reduce demand and thus relieve system constraints. Representative programs are described in Table 1.1-3. Recent, more extensive measures include a moratorium on the installation of new electric boilers in Lake Placid and on the installation of electric heat in new homes in Tupper Lake Village. Helping to reduce the potential for outages are: voltage reductions and rolling blackouts during periods of peak demand; a system of public appeals to residents and businesses from the local electric utilities; and the villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid requesting reduced use is instituted when the forecast calls for extremely cold temperatures. In addition to energy conservation programs, Niagara Mohawk has also conducted a number of studies and develops regular (monthly during peak demand periods) plans for load shedding and peak shaving as part of its overall load management planning.

Table 1.1-3: Demand-Side Management and Alternative Power Source Initiatives Implemented in the Villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid, NY

Action	When implemented
Village of Tupper Lake	
NYPA's WattBuster program for residential customers – had a 37% participation rate with a load reduction in excess of one megawatt	Late 1980s and early 1990s
Small Cities Rehabilitation Program – over 300 residential housing units rehabilitated in Tupper Lake with energy conservation components	1975 through present
Replacement of street lighting with high efficiency fixtures for electricity savings of at least 50%	1988-1992
Creation of a time-of-day rate for industrial class customers	
Installation of standby / distributed generation for specific municipal facilities and medical facilities in Tupper Lake	
Village of Lake Placid	
Load Management System on hot water heaters	1979
WattBuster Program to insulate older homes	1985
Installation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System to reduce voltage 5% at peak times	1996
Independent Energy Efficiency Program for lighting programs for municipal buildings, schools, and street lighting upgrades	2000
Purchase of an Infra-red Scanner to detect loose connections in the system to reduce system losses.	2001

From 1989 through 1994 Niagara Mohawk offered its customers an extensive Demand-Side Management program. The program, offered to residential, commercial and industrial customers,

covered a wide range of technologies and rebate offerings. Niagara Mohawk spent between \$30-\$50 million annually on rebates and programs to increase customer efficiency. A partial listing of program offerings included energy audits, lighting, high efficiency motors, variable speed drives, refrigerator round-up, water heating wraps, custom measures, HVAC, farm efficiency and load management. A significant reduction in megawatt-hours resulted from the programs, with significant participation from all customer classes.

During the past few winters, the combination of public appeals and the addition of diesel generators, changes to the configuration of the electric system, and new equipment to help boost voltage levels have helped to maximize the capability of the local electric system during periods of extreme cold and have helped postpone the need for rolling blackouts. However, these temporary measures provide only interim relief and are inadequate to meet the region's electric needs over the longer term.

Also, temporary measures have been implemented to prevent outages and/or significant voltage decline during winter months including transfer of load to New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG), and the installation and operation of diesel generators at the Tupper Lake Substation, and at Raybrook/Federal detention centers. Under extreme winter loading conditions, Niagara Mohawk and the municipal utilities (Lake Placid and Tupper Lake) may institute load shedding and rotating outages to prevent loss of power to the Region. Even with the new 46 kV line in place, energy conservation will still be an important factor in meeting future load requirements and there may be situations where load shedding is still necessary.

The size of the line was selected due to the electrical conditions of the electric system in the area. A 46 (kilovolt) kV line was selected as it fits into the area's current electrical system and would be sufficient to carry the forecasted load with smaller right-of-way requirements. A larger line, such as a 115 kV, the next size up compatible with the area's current electric system, would carry more load but would require a significantly wider right of way, taller and larger poles, and possible steel support structures all resulting in higher costs.

CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOOD

See DEIS 3.11.1, 3.14.1, EWP 2.1, 2.2.

1. Do commercial/industrial activities take place within 1/4 mile of the site? [X] []
Yes No

If yes:

- How many facilities? _____
- What is the primary type? _____
(e.g., stores, sawmills, warehouses, etc.)

2. Are residences located within 1/4 mile of the site? DEIS 3.11.1, EWP 2.1, 2.2. [X] []
Yes No

If yes:

- How many residential units? 125
- Are these residential units predominantly:
 - year round dwelling? [X]
 - seasonal dwellings? []

- How close is the nearest residential unit to the site (in feet)? 100 ft

3. What public services and facilities are within 10 miles of the site? EWP
See Attachment for a complete list and attached Figure 2-1.

Name	Distance From Site
Hospitals	
Saranac Lake	Varies
Rescue/Ambulance	
Tupper Lake	Varies
Fire Departments	
Piercefield, Newton Falls	Varies
Police Departments	
NYS State Police	Tupper Lake
Schools	
N/A	N/A
Sanitary Landfills	
Star Lake, St. Lawrence	Varies
Municipal Water System	
N/A	N/A
Municipal Sewerage System	
N/A	N/A
Other (Specify)	
N/A	N/A

**Application for Community Infrastructure
Special Information Request
"Character of Neighborhood" Section
Question #3.**

As more fully described in DEIS Section 3.16, the new 46 kV line will be located within the Towns of Fine, Clifton, Colton, Parishville, and Piercefield. Public services and facilities within ten miles of the Project include the following:

Preferred Route

Colton

Colton Pierrepont Central School, 4921 SH 56, Colton NY
Colton Fire Department, 48 Riverside Drive, Colton
Colton Town Hall, Wildwood Road, Colton
Colton Museum and Historical Society, Waller Street, Colton
Town of Colton Highway Garage, Route 56, South Colton
Town of Colton Transfer Station, Lenny Road, Colton

Piercefield

Piercefield Town Hall, 48 Waller, Piercefield
Piercefield Highway Garage, 48 Waller, Piercefield
Piercefield Transfer Station, Route 3, Piercefield

Tupper Lake

Tupper Lake Central School, 294 Holsey Ave, Tupper Lake

Alternate Route

Clifton

Clifton-Fine Central School, 11 Hall Ave, Star Lake
Clifton-Fine Health Care Corp., 1014 Oswegatchie Trail, Star Lake
Clifton-Fine Arena, Route 3, Star Lake
Clifton-Fine Municipal Driving Range, Route 3, Star Lake

Cranberry Lake

Cranberry Lake Volunteer Fire Department, Route 3, Cranberry Lake
Cranberry Lake Community Center, Main Street, Cranberry Lake
Cranberry Lake State Park, 343 Lone Pine Road

Fine

Fine Fire Department, PO Box 4, Fine
Fine Town Hall, Star Lake
Town of Fine Highway Department, Star Lake

Newton Falls

Newton Falls Volunteer Fire Department, County Route 60, Newton Falls
Newton Falls Town Office, Newton Falls Road, Newton Falls

Star Lake

Star Lake Transfer Station, Star Lake
Star Lake Volunteer Fire Department, Route 3, Star Lake

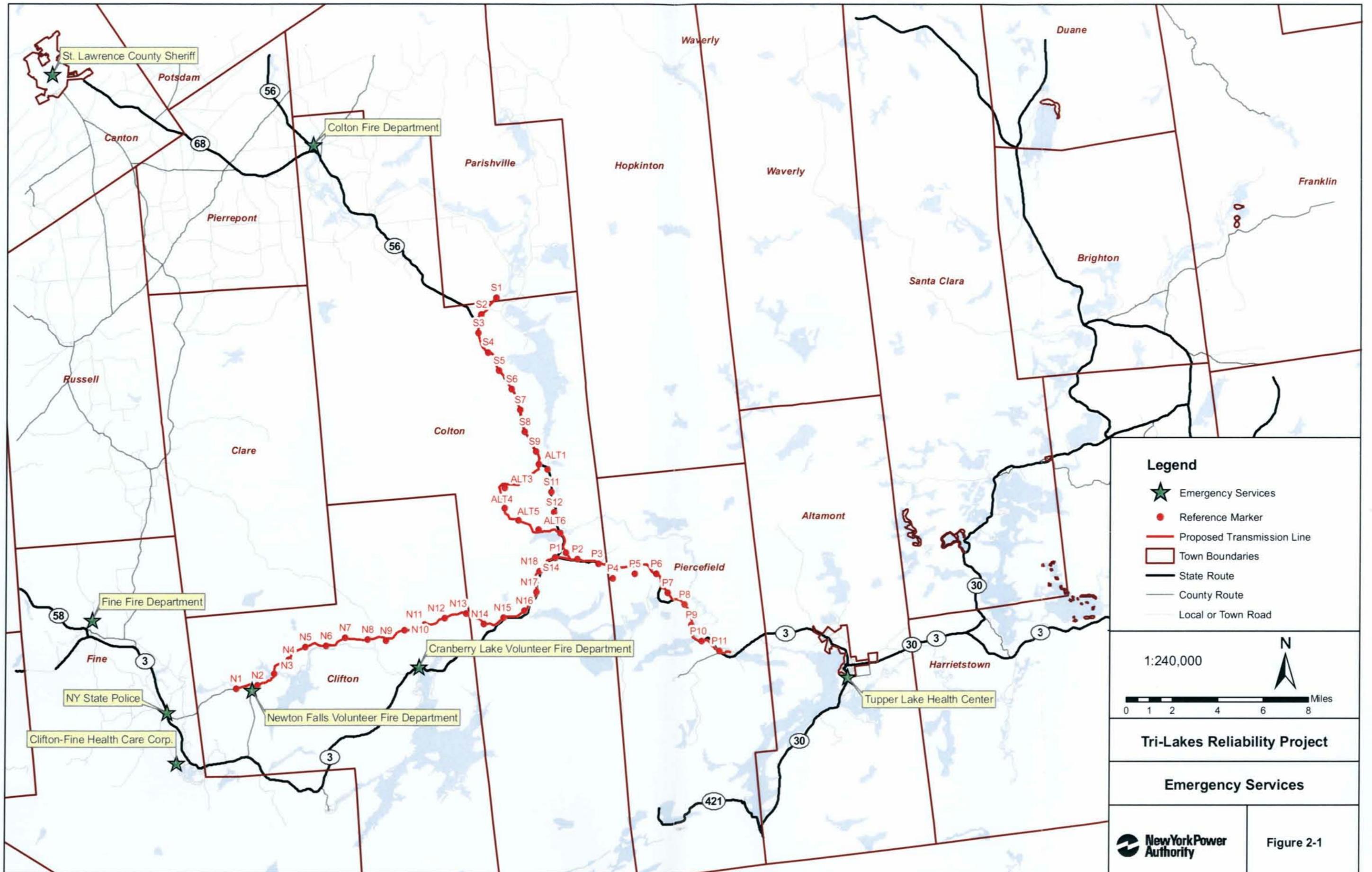
Wanakena

New York State Ranger School, 257 Ranger School Road, Wanakena

Other regional facilities include:

Franklin County Sheriff, 45 Bare Hill Road, Malone
St. Lawrence County Sheriff, 48 Court Street, Canton
Adirondack Medical Center, 2233 State Route 86, PO Box 471, Saranac Lake
Tupper Lake Health Center, 55 Church Street, Tupper Lake

Emergency services locations are shown in **Figure 2-1, “Emergency Services”**.



St. Lawrence County Sheriff

Colton Fire Department

Fine Fire Department

NY State Police

Clifton-Fine Health Care Corp.

Newton Falls Volunteer Fire Department

Cranberry Lake Volunteer Fire Department

Tupper Lake Health Center

Canton

Potsdam

Pierrepont

Russell

Clare

Colton

Parishville

Hopkinton

Waverly

Waverly

Altamont

421

Duane

Santa Clara

Brighton

Franklin

Piercefield

Harrietstown

Clifton

Fine

Parishville

Hopkinton

Waverly

Santa Clara

Brighton

Franklin

Piercefield

Harrietstown

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Franklin

Piercefield

Harrietstown

Clifton

Fine

CHARACTER OF LINEAR ROUTE
(Community Infrastructure)

PREFERRED ROUTE ONLY

(No Work Trail)

Specify the distance and proportion of each component or section traversing predominant landforms, and/or particular site conditions (note that categories are not mutually exclusive).

Component/ Section	Total Length	Length						Across			State DOT ROW **	
		Devlp. Lands	Open Fields	Brush Lands	Wood Lands	Water Bodies	Slopes 15-35%	Wet- Lands	Severe Soils(*)			
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.	26.8 mi.	3.0 mi.	0.6 mi.	20.3 mi.	207 ft.	1.7 mi.	3.0 mi.	0.98 mi.	13.82 mi.			
6.												

(*) Unstable or shallow soils or bedrock conditions

** Length of overbuild where it exists along State Routes. However, the exact State ROW boundary width is not known.

CHARACTER OF LINEAR ROUTE
(Community Infrastructure)

ALTERNATE ROUTE ONLY

(No Work Trail)

Specify the distance and proportion of each component or section traversing predominant landforms, and/or particular site conditions (note that categories are not mutually exclusive).

Component/ Section	Total Length	Length						Across			Wet- Lands	Severe Soils ^(*)	State DOT RM ^{**}	
		Devlp. Lands	Open Fields	Brush Lands	Wood Lands	Water Bodies	Slopes 15-35%	Water Bodies	Wood Lands	Severe Soils ^(*)				
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.	28.2 mi.	4.2 mi.	0	20.8 mi.	585 ft.	4.58 mi.	3.1 mi.	1.09 mi.	8.36 mi.					
6.														

(*) Unstable or shallow soils or bedrock conditions

** Length of overbuild where it exists along State Routes. However, the exact State ROW boundary width is not known.

DESIGN JUSTIFICATION
(Community Infrastructure)

Not Applicable

1. Existing and Projected User Base NA

System Component/ Section	User Base				Year Pro- jected			
	Residential Units		Other Structures & Facilities			Total Population		
	Existing	Projected	Existing	Projected		Existing	Projected	

2. Provide each component or section a written analysis and documentation of why the projected user base will be attained in the year indicated (attach analysis and documentation to this section).

3. Projected User Base and Design Influences by Origin of Demand

Origin of demand is to improve reliability of the system.

See Attached

Origin of Demand (Facility/User Group)	Customers/Users		Design Demand Rate	Design Influence (*)
	Avg. Daily Total	Avg. Daily Peak		
Utility customers	24 MW	27 MW	35 MW	winterload

(*) Identify special user requirements or other facility design influences such as variations in demand, types of materials wasted and qualitative considerations related to each user group.

Largest demand is during the winter months. The proposed plan is to provide stable power supply during the winter months.

4. Existing and Proposed Design Capacities

System Component/ Section	Existing Design Capacity	Existing Excess Capacity or Shortfall Serving Current User Base	Proposed Design Capacity
46 kV	46 kV / 24 MW	0 Existing Excess Capacity	35 MW
		Current shortfall=3+ MW	

**Application for Community Infrastructure
Special Information Request
“Design Justification” Section
Question #3.**

The region’s transmission and local distribution system extends from an area east of Lake Placid to Sevey Corners on the west. This area has had significant load growth since 1974. Load growth in Lake Placid has increased by 45.6 MW, and in Tupper Lake over the same period of time, the demand has increased by 19.4 MW. The Lake Placid area is served by a 115 kV line that is capable of delivering adequate levels of power to Lake Placid.

The Village of Tupper Lake is served by a 46 kV transmission line that delivers 24 MW to the Village. As remedial measures over the last three winters, back-up generators have been in place at Tupper Lake.

Loads on the regional system create inability to respond to demands at Tupper Lake during periods of low temperature. The load shedding from the NMPC system to NYSEG system that occurs in the fall is a total of 5 MW. An additional 9 MW of load can be shed for short periods to provide operational flexibility at Tupper Lake. A total of 14 MW of load shedding can be accomplished which allows the Tupper Lake system to be operated during cold weather periods. This 14 MW of load shedding is the regional shortfall that allows for 2-4 MW of additional power delivery to Tupper Lake. The Tupper Lake shortfall is 2-4 MW plus the benefit that is derived by the future Static Var Compensator (SVC). The SVC will manage delivery of power both coming into the substation and going out to the local distribution system. This will not be new power, but a more balanced use of 3 MW. The need to improve management of the power is also an indication of the existing shortfall, therefore, the Tupper Lake system could be underserved by 5-7 MW plus the 0.2 MW of on-site power generation by the back-up generators.

Under current loading conditions, the line from Malone can only support 103 megawatts (MW), of which 24 is used to support Tupper Lake loads. In contrast, with the new 46 kV line and two Static Var Compensators (SVCs)¹, installed under worst case loading conditions, the existing line from Malone will have the capability to support 150 MW of load and the new line, about 35 MW. When the new 46 kV line and SVCs are complete, Tupper Lake’s load will be removed from the Malone line, so Tupper Lake’s peak load of 27 MW will be served by the 35 MW from the new line, making an additional eight MW available to Tupper Lake. The Malone line will then have 47 MW available to Lake Placid and the Niagara Mohawk native load.

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¹ As part of a response to address the issue of outages, Niagara Mohawk is licensing and installing two static var compensators (SVCs). A new 115 kV SVC at the Lake Colby Substation and a new 46 kV SVC at the Tupper Lake Substation will be installed to help manage voltage swings that occur in the Tri-Lakes Region electrical system and diminish the capacity of the system to carry electricity. The SVCs adjust for voltage swings to restore the voltage level to the transmission line and the power distribution system. This SVC project is independent of the proposed NYPA 46 kV line, but both actions help to improve electrical reliability in the Tri-Lakes Region.

IMPACT MITIGATION

Please identify and discuss how equipment, design, site plan and operational characteristics of the project will mitigate potential ADVERSE IMPACTS. Provide a separate response for each of the factors listed below, as well as any other identifiable ADVERSE IMPACTS. Brevity will be appreciated (attach responses to this section).

Public Service Impacts

- Sewage Treatment NA
- Water Supply NA
- Solid Waste Disposal NA
- Police Protection NA
- Fire Protection NA
- Health Care NA
- School NA
- Local Parks NA
- Public Administration/
Finance NA

Ecological Impacts

DEIS Sections

- Air Quality NA
- Water Quality 3.5, 4.4, 5.4, 9.4
- Wetlands 3.8, 4.6, 5.6, 9.6
- Wildlife 3.6, 4.5, 5.5
- Fish 3.6, 4.5, 5.5
- Flora 3.7, 3.9, 4.7, 4.8, 5.7, 5.8
- Soil 3.1, 4.1, 5.1

Nearby Landowner Impacts

DEIS Sections

- Traffic 3.15
- Noise 3.4, 4.3, and 5.3
- Visual 3.12 and Appendix D
- Safety EWP
- Dust NA
- Vibration NA
- Property Values NA

Regional Impacts

DEIS Sections

- Public Health NA
- Forest Preserve
- Vistas 3.12
- Historic/Cultural
Resources 3.10
- Shoreline 3.11.3
- Designated Rivers 3.11.3, 4.10, 5.10, 9.10
- Roadside Character 3.12, 3.15, 4.11, 4.15,
5.11, 5.14, 9.11, 9.14
- Regional Economy

FUTURE EXPANSION

1. Briefly describe your plans for possible future expansion.

There are currently no plans for possible future expansion of the 46 kV line.

2. When do you anticipate expansion will occur?

Fall / 2006 or 2007
Season / Year

SUBMIT THIS SPECIAL INFORMATION REQUEST AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETED GENERAL INFORMATION REQUEST, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED. PLEASE NOTE THAT UNLESS OTHER PROCESSING ARRANGEMENTS ARE AGREED TO BY THE AGENCY IN ADVANCE OF SUBMISSION, ALL INFORMATION SUBMITTED WILL BE TREATED AS A SINGLE APPLICATION.

Green slipsheet



P.O. Box 99 • Ray Brook, New York 12977 •
(518) 891-4050

Division of Regulatory Programs

**APPLICATION FOR STATE
AGENCY PROJECTS for
CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS/
TRAILS INVOLVING WETLANDS**

Supplemental Information Request

Applicability: This application is for State agencies proposing to construct roads and/or trails involving wetlands.

Instructions: Please answer all of the applicable questions in each numbered section and complete all required Attachments. Type or print clearly in ink. If you need assistance answering the questions, please call the Agency at the above telephone number. **Mail two (2) copies of your application and required attachments to the Agency at the above address.** A site visit by Agency staff will be required. The Adirondack Park Agency Act provides that the time period for the review of this project will not begin to run until the Agency determines that the application is complete. The proposed project may not be undertaken until a permit has been issued by the Agency.

1. Project Sponsor: (as shown on the General Information Request)

State Agency:	New York Power Authority 123 Main Street White Plains, NY 10601-3170 (914) 287-3971
Authorized Representative:	John Suloway Exec. Dir. Licensing

2. Technical Advisors or Consultants

Firm Name: Tetra Tech	Firm Name: The LA Group, P.C.
Authorized Rep: Walter Bakowski	Authorized Rep: Dean R. Long
Mailing Address: 133 Federal Street 6th Floor Boston, MA 02110	Mailing Address: 40 Long Alley Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
Telephone Number (daytime): (617) 457-8200	Telephone Number (daytime): (518) 587-8100
FAX: (617) 457-8498	FAX: (518) 587-0180

Vanderweil Engineers
Paul Burgess
274 Summer St.
Boston, MA 02110
Phone: (617) 574-8151
Fax: (617) 350-7186

3. Detailed Project Description

- a) Provide a detailed description as to purpose of and need for the project, including the manner in which the project, where possible, avoids and otherwise minimizes, mitigates and compensates for wetland impacts.:

See DEIS Sections 1.1.1 , attached.

The Project will be the construction and operation of a 46 kV transmission line on a selected route. The corridor avoids wetland impacts by utilization of existing woodland work trails, road systems, and winter clearing operations. Critical to reliability will be development of the necessary wetland crossings as identified in the plan set. See EWP Maps.

- b) Provide detailed written description of the major site development elements of the project:

Utility ROW for 46 kV transmission line in at 75 ft. clearing.

Substation either at Stark or Newton Falls and a regulating station at Piercefield.

See DEIS Section 1.1.1, attached.

- c) Provide detailed written description of the need for the selected project design and describe what, if any, alternatives were considered and the reasons for rejection:

Alternative Routes - See DEIS Appendix A.

See also attached.

4. Survey or Deed Plot (Not needed for Forest Preserve Lands)

Provide a survey or deed plot of the entire project site prepared by a surveyor, engineer, architect or landscape architect licensed in the State of New York showing at a minimum the property boundary lines in relationship to existing roads and water features (i.e., lakes, ponds, rivers and streams).

See EWP Maps, "Abutting Parcels," Maps 1 through 8, and Abutters List in General Information Request Application. Page 2 of 13

**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request
Question #3 a, & b (Sections 1.1.1 and 1.1.2)**

1.1.1 General Project Description

In response to initiatives of elected and municipal officials and interested citizens in the Tri-Lakes Region, an Agreement (“Agreement”) was executed in September 2004 by and among the villages of Lake Placid and Tupper Lake, Niagara Mohawk, now also known as National Grid (“Niagara Mohawk”), and the New York Power Authority (“NYPA”) to help alleviate longstanding power problems in the region through short-term and long-term solutions. One of the long-term solutions identified by Niagara Mohawk and NYPA as required for this area, and included in the agreement, is to upgrade and expand the existing Tri-Lakes Region electricity delivery facilities by installing a new 46,000-volt/46 kilovolt (kV) line within the Adirondack Park in St. Lawrence County (see Figure 1.1-1, Project Location Map). The purpose of the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project (“Project”) is to increase the reliability of the electric system in the region through improvements to capacity and delivery.

For the purposes of this Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the term “Project” refers to all proposed components of the Project including wood pole structures, conductors, hardware, and regulator and substation facilities, as well as the Project rights-of-way (ROW) and access roads. The term “Project Area” is the geographical area encompassing the Project, including alternate routes considered (see Section 2.0).

The proposed Project consists of a combination of existing electric distribution lines and new 46 kV line sharing wood pole structures and ROW in some locations and only new 46 kV lines on wood poles within new ROW in others. The Preferred Route is approximately 26 miles long and begins in the Town of Parishville, NY, at a new 115/46 kV substation that interconnects with the existing 115 kV system, and ends in Piercefield at the existing Piercefield Substation (new regulator station). The Alternate Route is approximately 28 miles long and begins in Clifton, NY at a new 115/46 kV Newton Falls Substation and also ends at the Piercefield Substation.

Operating voltage defines line designation. The Niagara Mohawk subtransmission system operates in the range of 22 kV to 69 kV. For voltages above 69 kV the systems are identified as being part of the transmission system. The distribution system includes lines and electric systems below 22 kV. The choice of operating voltage is made using engineering planning criteria to analyze the electrical load to be served, the distance between the generation and the load, the performance of the system, and economics. The size of the proposed line was selected due to the electrical conditions of the electric system in the area. A 46 kV line was selected as it fits into the area’s current electrical system and would be sufficient to carry the forecasted load with smaller ROW requirements than a larger one. The next larger sized line compatible with the area’s current electric system, 115 kV, could carry more load but would be more expensive and require a significantly wider ROW.

An analogy to help explain why the 46 kV line size was chosen would be to consider the need to build a new four-lane highway into the region versus a new two-lane highway. While the four-lane highway would greatly serve the traffic needs, it would be very disruptive, costly, and not appropriate to build considering all of the Park concerns for development. In much the same way, the two-lane electrical highway is being built that serves the needs of the residents of the Adirondack Park with minimal disruption to the Park.

Under current loading conditions, the line from Malone can only support 103 megawatts (MW), of which 24 is used to support Tupper Lake loads. In contrast, with the new 46 kV line and two Static Var Compensators (SVCs),¹ installed under worst case loading conditions, the existing line from Malone will have the capability to support 150 MW of load and the new line, about 35 MW. When the new 46 kV line and SVCs are complete, Tupper Lake's load will be removed from the Malone line, so Tupper Lake's peak load of 27 MW will be served by the 35 MW from the new line, making an additional eight MW available to Tupper Lake. The Malone line will then have 47 MW available to Lake Placid and the Niagara Mohawk native load.

The Tri-Lakes Reliability Project is being developed in compliance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations including review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) Act. Table 1.1-1 identifies the state and federal agencies that are involved in the review of this Project.

**Table 1.1-1: State and Federal Agencies
Reviewing the Tri-Lakes Project**

Adirondack Park Agency	Involved agency for review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Issues Adirondack Park Agency Act, Section 814 Order for construction of new facilities in the Adirondack Park by a state agency. Issues Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System Act Permit. Issues Article 24 Wetland Permit.
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation	Involved agency for review of DEIS. Consults and comments on potential impacts to rare, threatened and endangered species. Issues Section 401 Water Quality Certificate. Issues State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit for construction stormwater.
NYS Dept of Transportation	Involved agency for review of DEIS. Issues Highway Work Permit for any work in state roads.
NY Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	Consults with Project regarding potential impacts to historic properties and archeological sites.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Issues Section 404 (Clean Water Act) permit for work in wetlands. Issues Section 10 (Rivers and Harbors Act) Navigable Water Crossing permit.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Consults with Project concerning potential impacts to federally listed threatened and endangered species.

1.1.2 Project Need

With certain exceptions, the major infrastructure that supplies electricity to the Tri-Lakes Region has not been upgraded or expanded since the period immediately prior to the 1980 Winter Olympics when a 115 kV line was extended from Lake Colby to Lake Placid. The existing

¹ As part of a response to address the issue of outages, Niagara Mohawk is licensing and installing two static var compensators (SVCs). A new 115 kV SVC at the Lake Colby Substation and a new 46 kV SVC at the Tupper Lake Substation will be installed to help manage voltage swings that occur in the Tri-Lakes Region electrical system and diminish the capacity of the system to carry electricity. The SVCs adjust for voltage swings to restore the voltage level to the transmission line and the power distribution system. This SVC project is independent of the proposed NYPA 46 kV line, but both actions help to improve electrical reliability in the Tri-Lakes Region.

electric transmission lines and associated facilities in the current configuration have reached their limit to reliably serve the load in the region, while the total load of the Tupper Lake and Lake Placid municipal electric systems continues to grow. Additionally, the Malone-Lake Colby 115 kV transmission line from the north delivers most of the electricity to homes and businesses in the Tri-Lakes Region. If service is interrupted on the Malone-Lake Colby transmission line or the subtransmission and distribution lines it feeds, an area-wide outage results.

Peak demand for electricity on the transmission and subtransmission systems in the Tri-Lakes Region occurs in the winter months, during severely cold weather, when outages can cause the loss of heat, light and water in residences, schools and businesses. These events can create significant concerns for public health and safety. In particular, Tupper Lake has been the location of many of the problems with the system. The Electric Superintendent of Tupper Lake has logged a total of sixty-seven outages of electricity in the village since November of 1988 totaling over 350 hours (Bouck, 2004). Between January 1, 2000 and April 30, 2005 the Village of Tupper Lake experienced seven momentary outages (outages lasting less than 5 minutes) and five outages of longer duration that lasted a combined total of just over 20 hours.

Residential consumers are the dominant customer type for both Lake Placid and Tupper Lake, accounting for 45 percent and 61 percent, respectively, of annual electric sales. Sales to commercial customers, including hospitality facilities, account for 34 percent of Lake Placid's 2004 annual sales, while government and institutional customers, including the Olympic Redevelopment Authority, account for 20 percent of sales. Tupper Lake's commercial customers account for 7 percent of its annual sales, with industrial customers using an additional 26 percent.

Within the residential sector, space heating energy use accounts for approximately 61 percent of a typical household's annual energy use, followed by water heating (17 percent), and lighting and appliances (20 percent). Lake Placid utility managers estimate that the electric heat penetration is approximately 65 percent.

Average residential consumption of energy is somewhat lower in New York State than in the US as a whole. In 2003, monthly average residential consumption of electricity was 571-kilowatt hours (Kwh) in New York State, versus an average of 906 Kwh for the country.

In addition to the public health and safety issues, the lack of reliable electricity also has significant repercussions on area businesses. Local businesses can incur large financial losses when outages and voltage problems shut down basic business, computer and communication systems. For example, Altrista/Unimerk, a plastic extrusion facility located in Tupper Lake, estimates that outages cost the company about \$1500 per hour in lost sales and about \$250/hour in lost wages (the company employs an average of about 100 people in a three-shift/day operation). After about three hours of outage, employees are sent home without pay. After a one-hour outage it takes the company three hours to restart production. Thus, the loss for a one-hour outage is really equivalent to about four hours of lost production. Similarly, Tupper Lake Hardwood, a sawmill also located in Tupper Lake, estimates losses of sales and wages in the order of \$850 per hour for each loss, with an additional one hour loss of production due to restart time requirements (Bouck, 2005).

In 1974, power demand at Lake Placid and Tupper Lake was 4.4 MW and 4.6 MW, respectively, and the system was served by 46 kV facilities. Today, power demand in Lake Placid and Tupper Lake is 50 MW and 24 MW, respectively, and over the same period of time, population has grown 10 to 15 percent. Using industry forecasting methods, its own customer forecasts and

NYPA customer forecasts, Niagara Mohawk estimates the new line and voltage support actions (two SVCs) will provide reliable service for about 25 to 30 years.²

Load growth in the Villages of Lake Placid and Tupper Lake is projected to increase by about 9 percent and 27 percent respectively, between 2004 and 2014 (Brown, 2005). Anticipated additions to load in Tupper Lake include the Natural History Museum, the Adirondack Club and Resort, and the Wood Product Industrial Park, which would create the additional demand for about 4.0 MW of electricity. Without the addition of the proposed 46 kV line to support the existing 46 kV system, the anticipated growth is likely to create an untenable situation with regular outages and frequent rolling brownouts. (See Section 3.14 for additional information on population projections and anticipated building construction in the region that will benefit from this Project.) Table 1.1-2 summarizes actual and projected winter load forecast for the Tri-Lakes Region.

Analyses performed by Niagara Mohawk show that the SVCs installed at Tupper Lake will provide an extra margin of 10 MW to the existing 46 kV system by taking advantage of the power correction capabilities of the SVCs. In a similar manner, by introducing the 115 kV SVC at Lake Colby, the Tri-Lakes Region benefits from an additional 15 MW capacity. While this is a clear benefit to the Tri-Lakes Region, it must be equally understood that Tupper Lake remains vulnerable because the village is served by the #38 line that originates at Lake Colby and essentially follows Routes 3 and 30 some 26 miles into Tupper Lake. If any part of this line is removed from service (e.g., tree branch falls onto the line, car hits a pole, lightning strike, etc.) the SVC becomes inoperable and Tupper Lake has no power.

Table 1.1-2: Winter Non-coincident Load Forecast/Actual (MW)

	2001-2002 ³	2002-2003 ¹	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Tupper Lake ⁴	20.09	24.88	24.82	26.20	26.75	27.66	28.07	28.49
Lake Placid ⁵	34.68	46.66	50.00	50.50	50.50	51.00	51.00	52.00
Niagara Mohawk ⁶	48.47	56.09	57.00	57.99	58.86	59.82	60.79	61.77
Total	103.24	127.56	131.82	134.63	136.11	138.47	139.86	142.26

Conversations with the director of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce indicate that Lake Placid has seen an increase of approximately 210 hotel rooms in the past five years, which includes the completion of the White Face Lodge. Approximately 90 to 95 rooms will be added when the Marriott Courtyard opens in 2006. Many smaller motels and motor lodges have been transformed and upgraded, but overall the growth in the area has been in the form of second homes and condominiums, which the Chamber does not track. In addition to the growth of tourist housing, the Governor has called for the remodeling of the Conference Center in Lake Placid and

² Assumes there are no new large electric users which could shorten the forecast, or other future improvements to the electric system (i.e., use of more local generation, load transfers, demand side management, etc.) which could lengthen the forecast.

³ Actual loads.

⁴ Tupper Lake load data supplied by Niagara Mohawk in the March 14, 2003 forecast.

⁵ Lake Placid load data supplied by Lake Placid on July 11, 2003.

⁶ Niagara Mohawk load is Malone network, Lake Colby, and Raybrook loads. Niagara Mohawk load forecast at area 10-year historical rate of 1.162 percent from 1993-2002 winter peak loads, beginning with the 2002 peak load. Non-coincident peak (1,000 volt amps) loads were converted to MW utilizing a 98 percent power factor.

the Plattsburgh Airport is becoming an International airport, both of which could further increased tourist visitation to the area (M. Smith, Telephone Notes, 10/05).

It is estimated that well over \$2.0 million has been spent on proactive conservation and demand side management programs that have been implemented in the Villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid over the past 20 years to reduce demand and thus relieve system constraints. Representative programs are described in Table 1.1-3. Recent, more extensive measures include a moratorium on the installation of new electric boilers in Lake Placid and on the installation of electric heat in new homes in Tupper Lake Village. Helping to reduce the potential for outages are: voltage reductions and rolling blackouts during periods of peak demand; a system of public appeals to residents and businesses from the local electric utilities; and the villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid requesting reduced use is instituted when the forecast calls for extremely cold temperatures. In addition to energy conservation programs, Niagara Mohawk has also conducted a number of studies and develops regular (monthly during peak demand periods) plans for load shedding and peak shaving as part of its overall load management planning.

Table 1.1-3: Demand-Side Management and Alternative Power Source Initiatives Implemented in the Villages of Tupper Lake and Lake Placid, NY

Action	When implemented
Village of Tupper Lake	
NYPA's WattBuster program for residential customers – had a 37% participation rate with a load reduction in excess of one megawatt	Late 1980s and early 1990s
Small Cities Rehabilitation Program – over 300 residential housing units rehabilitated in Tupper Lake with energy conservation components	1975 through present
Replacement of street lighting with high efficiency fixtures for electricity savings of at least 50%	1988-1992
Creation of a time-of-day rate for industrial class customers	
Installation of standby / distributed generation for specific municipal facilities and medical facilities in Tupper Lake	
Village of Lake Placid	
Load Management System on hot water heaters	1979
WattBuster Program to insulate older homes	1985
Installation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System to reduce voltage 5% at peak times	1996
Independent Energy Efficiency Program for lighting programs for municipal buildings, schools, and street lighting upgrades	2000
Purchase of an Infra-red Scanner to detect loose connections in the system to reduce system losses.	2001

From 1989 through 1994 Niagara Mohawk offered its customers an extensive Demand-Side Management program. The program, offered to residential, commercial and industrial customers, covered a wide range of technologies and rebate offerings. Niagara Mohawk spent between \$30-\$50 million annually on rebates and programs to increase customer efficiency. A partial listing of program offerings included energy audits, lighting, high efficiency motors, variable speed drives, refrigerator round-up, water heating wraps, custom measures, HVAC, farm efficiency and load management. A significant reduction in megawatt-hours resulted from the programs, with significant participation from all customer classes.

During the past few winters, the combination of public appeals and the addition of diesel generators, changes to the configuration of the electric system, and new equipment to help boost

voltage levels have helped to maximize the capability of the local electric system during periods of extreme cold and have helped postpone the need for rolling blackouts. However, these temporary measures provide only interim relief and are inadequate to meet the region's electric needs over the longer term.

Also, temporary measures have been implemented to prevent outages and/or significant voltage decline during winter months including transfer of load to New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG), and the installation and operation of diesel generators at the Tupper Lake Substation, and at Raybrook/Federal detention centers. Under extreme winter loading conditions, Niagara Mohawk and the municipal utilities (Lake Placid and Tupper Lake) may institute load shedding and rotating outages to prevent loss of power to the region. Even with the new 46 kV line in place, energy conservation will still be an important factor in meeting future load requirements and there may be situations where load shedding is still necessary.

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**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request
Questions #3a**

The Preferred Route involves 26.8 miles of ROW with approximately 119 acres of land. The Preferred Route has 15.6 miles of overbuild, which is 60% of the length, and is generally along the developed state or municipal roadways. Building in the road ROW, the overbuild type construction, avoids impacts by replacing local distribution structures with new overbuilt combined structures that carry both the distribution lines and the new 46 kV transmission. This consolidation of physical impacts has been estimated by assuming wetlands within 30 feet of the road centerline have already been altered by road construction. The area of modified wetlands is 0.75 acres within the NYSDOT ROW. The non-forested wetland areas along the Preferred Route are estimated as 2.9 acres. The new impacts are the 2.9 acres minus pre-existing impact of 0.75 acres. The new impact is 2.15 acres. The Alternate Route is 28.2 miles and has 9.5 miles of overbuild and correspondingly longer mileage of new ROW (18.4 miles).

By utilizing the existing road network, the need to construct work trails along the existing road ROW's has also been avoided. Historically, continuous work trails along utility ROW's were the preferred means of assuring continuous access to the pole structures. If this type of work trail system were implemented, a total of 17 wetlands on the Preferred Route and 32 wetlands on the Alternate Route would have been impacted. Due to the evolution of wetland rules and other regulatory requirements, continuous work trails may not be feasible, but access is still necessary for reliability of the power line. Rapid repairs are a requirement of a reliable transmission corridor and efficient access is necessary in order to detect the source of the failure. Detection requires visual inspection and visual observation requires access. To speed detection, it is necessary to have as many line crews as possible able to observe the line. The maximum number of observers or inspectors can be obtained by having the transmission line ROW accessible in all areas by conventional road equipment, including standard trucks and all wheel drive trucks. To meet the reliability objectives of this project, work trails have to be capable of supporting conventional wheel trucks.

Relying upon specialized equipment (snow cat, low ground pressure equipment, or other types of ATV) for access to the ROW will delay inspections by hours due to mobilization issues. Further, as discovered during the regional outages, the use of ATV type equipment is needed to respond to repair sites that are nearly inaccessible due to past siting practices or changes in the environment. Mobilization of all terrain equipment from outside the region may take 4-6 hours, or more, delaying detection and subsequent repairs. It is for the above reason that good, stable access work trails are necessary.

Avoidance

The selected routes have made extensive use of existing public road networks to limit the wetland impacts and reduce clearing impacts. The top course, or carriageway, of the work trail will be roughly 12 feet wide and the base width will be up to 16 feet wide.

Both the Preferred and Alternate Routes utilize the existing networks of private woods roads to access the ROW cross-country segments. The Preferred Route will require 1,053 feet of new work trail and will utilize 16,488 feet of existing woods roads. The Alternate Route will require 14,570 feet of new work trail and will use 53,082 feet of existing access roads.

In order to gain access to all pole sites and allow nearly complete linear access, the Preferred Route will require 495 linear feet of wetland fills for work trail construction at two wetland locations. The total required fills are 7,930 square feet. These fills will either be corduroy with geo-fabric and gravel tops, or TerraCell with gravel fill. The TerraCell materials comes in eight-foot wide panels, resulting in a 16-foot wide road base.

The Alternate Route will require 874 linear feet of fill to stabilize the existing network of woods roads to access the work trails, predominantly in the area between Reference Markers N3 and N9. To be conservative, a 16 foot wide fill base will be utilized. The total area for wetland fill for access to the Alternate Route is 13,995 square feet.

Use of the existing woods roads avoids new impacts by predominately combining disturbances into areas that have already been modified by past woods road impacts. This avoids new impacts to wetlands.

Minimization

The work trails are designed for one-way traffic which reduces the overall fill width. To confine fills, geofabric, geogrids and confinement cells (TerraCells) will be utilized. Given the techniques required for the materials listed above, it will be feasible to minimize the base of fills to 16 feet or less in width and build a work trail that is accessible in all seasons. In an area of weak soils the geogrid and confinement cells can be used to create a fill lift that is 0.5-0.75 feet without requiring a tapered slope. If the above materials were not utilized, base fill width would have to be greater to accommodate the slope taper.

In crossing areas where surface water exists, small drainage culverts will be placed to pass water across the fill to minimize hydrology impacts. The fills supported by geogrids will pass water in a diffused manner which will aid in the preservation of wetland hydrology.

**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request
Questions #3c.**

Route selection focuses on avoiding and minimizing wetland impact as a major criteria for the evaluation of the various alternative routes. Route selection considered at least four major alignments and eight or more in-route alternatives. A DEIS was prepared to evaluate the Preferred and Alternate Routes.

A review of options to improve electric service to the area identified the proposed 46 kV line from the west or north to the existing Piercefield Substation as the most effective way to enhance reliability. The routing analysis conducted for this Project considered environmental, social, engineering and economic factors, while meeting the specific needs of the area and the intent of the Agreement among NYPA, Niagara Mohawk and the Villages of Lake Placid and Tupper Lake. Routing alternatives were considered to avoid potentially significant environmental resources, take advantage of existing utility and transportation corridors and the use of site-specific engineering solutions (e.g., different structure configurations and materials, underground segments, long spans) in environmentally sensitive locations where routing options were limited. The process was conducted with input from representatives of the APA, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), local municipalities, non governmental organizations, local residents, special interest groups, and the general public to ensure that local concerns were addressed in the siting and design process. Section 2 of the DEIS provides information on the routing, design and system alternatives that were considered as part of this review and the rationale for their rejection. Appendix A of the DEIS, Alternate Routing Studies Report, summarizes the process used to select the Preferred and Alternate Routes.

To avoid wetland impacts, the selected corridor had to be accessible from pre-existing roads and preferably the new powerline should be serviceable from paved roads. The corridor with the greatest amount of corridor accessible from local roads or State highway will have the lower overall impact. Wetlands in the State road ROW have been converted from their original character which historically was forested or potentially emergent marsh in some limited circumstances.

This long-term conversion of wetland has resulted in the road ROW wetland to exist as a fringe of shrub or marsh cover types. Additional wetlands will be converted from forest or emergent marsh to a mixed shrub community and marsh.

By locating in or near a developed corridor, the conversion of forested wetland has been avoided. Generally, locating in or adjacent to the road ROW reduces wetland impacts associated with cover type conversion by as much as 50%. The proposed utility ROW is to be 75 feet with vegetation in this entire ROW being managed to prevent interruption of service due to falling vegetation.

In an existing road ROW, at least half of the utility corridor is occupied by the road ROW, which in most locations will not have to be cleared of large vegetation. Clearing on the woodland side of the utility corridor will cause new impacts to the existing wetlands but wetland conversion to a compatible cover type will be aided by the wetlands in the road ROW. The previously converted road ROW will be an active seed and rhizome bank for the newly converted wetland.

The Preferred Route has less overall clearing impacts. The Preferred Route will involve 13.7 acres of clearing, while the Alternate Route has 20.2 acres. These impacts are driven in part by the amount of new ROW to be developed for the respective routes. The length of the corridor to be constructed as overbuild is an indication that new impacts to wetland resources have been avoided. Wetland overbuild occurs in locations where utilities already exist and the 46 kV transmission line will be built on taller poles with the transmission line at the top of the pole and local distribution underneath. The Preferred Route has 15.6 miles of overbuild while the Alternate Route has 9.5 miles. Sixty percent of the Preferred Route is along existing ROW.

Constructing the 46 kV transmission line adjacent to the State or local road minimizes the fills required to insure accessibility to the utility poles. To meet reliability criteria, the poles must be easily accessible to facilitate repairs. Installing the utility corridor within approximately 40 feet of the road shoulder and carriageway allows access to the pole without leaving the highway. In some locations, it is necessary to have a gravel pad adjacent to the road to facilitate access to the pole. These pads can be located outside of the wetland since the poles have been sited outside of wetlands or are near the paved road, and the pole can be serviced by equipment staged on the road.

Selection of the final route will entirely rely upon the total acreage of wetland impacts. The selected route will be chosen based on the overall impacts to resources including streams, wetlands, forest quality, visual, and overall compatibility with the underlying land use.

If the Alternate Route is selected, the combined upland/wetland clearing impacts will be 173.5 acres, wetland clearing will be 20.2 acres, and filling for access work trails will occupy 13,995 SF.

If the Preferred Route is selected, the combined upland/wetland clearing impacts will be 119.4 acres, wetland clearing will be 13.7 acres, and filling for access work trails will occupy 7,930 SF.

Table 1.1-4: Preferred and Alternate Route Comparison

Description	Route			
		Stark Falls Piercefield		Newton Falls Piercefield
Total Length	+	26.8 mi.	-	28.2 mi.
Configuration				
Overbuild	+	15.6 mi.	-	9.5 mi.
New ROW miles ¹	+	11.2 mi.	-	18.4 mi.
Underground	+	0.0 mi.	-	0.4 mi.
Adjacent to Existing Roads	+	16.2 mi.	-	9.5 mi.
Land Use				
Hamlet	-	0.7 mi.	+	1.3 mi.
Moderate Intensity	-	2.3 mi.	+	2.9 mi.
Low Intensity	+	0.5 mi.	+	0.5 mi.
Rural	-	12.0 mi.	+	3.9 mi.
Resource Management	+	9.9 mi.	-	19.4 mi.
New Utility Corridor	+	10.7 mi.	-	18.4 mi.
Consolidation of Utility Corridors	+	15.6 mi.	-	9.5 mi.
Ecological				
Wetland – Temporary Impact	+	3.0 mi.	-	3.1 mi.
Clearing	+	13.7 acres	-	20.2 acres
Cover Type Forested ²	+	10.7 acres, 2.1 mi.	-	12.8 acres, 1.8 mi.
Cover Type Non-forested ³	+	2.9 acres, 0.9 mi.	-	7.5 acres, 1.3 mi.
Wetland – Permanent Fill	+	7,930 square feet	-	13,995 square feet
Total Acres Cleared/Upland and Wetland		119.4 acres		173.5 acres
Stream Crossings < 5 feet	+	22	-	31
Stream Crossings > 5 feet	+	9	-	10
High Quality Stream Crossings ⁴	+	13	-	30
T&E Species	+	2	-	3
Rare/Special Concern Species	-	2	+	1
Exploitably Vulnerable Species ⁵	-	15	+	10
Visual				
Overbuild	+	15.0 mi.	-	9.5 mi.
New ROW ⁶	+	11.2 mi.	-	17.7 mi.
Cross Country only	+	5.6 mi.	-	12.2 mi.
Sensitive Crossings	+	0.0 mi.	-	3 mi. ⁷
Cultural				
Surface Sites	+	21	-	26
No Recommended Testing	+	16.0 mi.	-	13.2 mi.
Phase IB Testing or Avoid	+	5.2 mi.	-	6.7 mi.
Direct Cost⁸	+	\$8,900,000	-	\$11,500,000

Notes:

¹ Includes new overhead, cross-country, and offset.

² Includes any wetland that contains a palustrine forested wetland (PFO) component.

³ Includes any wetland that contains no PFO component.

⁴ Based on stream classifications according to best usage under 6 NYCRR Part 701 as follows:

Class A: waters are suitable for drinking, primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing.

Class B: waters are suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing, and for the survival and propagation of fish.

Class C: waters are suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of fish.

(Does not include Class D streams)

⁵ Total number of exploitably vulnerable species observed during field efforts, not the number of occurrences of each species.

Exploitably Vulnerable listed species are native plants that are not necessarily rare or uncommon, but may be desirable for commercial use and could become rare, threatened, or endangered if subjected to unchecked commercial exploitation.

⁶ Includes offset, new overhead and cross-country.

⁷ Grasse River crossing underground and substantially invisible.

⁸ Does not include costs for Licensing/Permitting support, right-of-way-acquisitions or easements, or Detailed Engineering and Design.

(+) Favors selection of route.

(-) Does not favor selection of route

**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request
Question #3C Continued.**

Table 2-3, "APA Navigable Waters", identifies the navigable waters that will be crossed by the utility right of way. Clearing of the right of way will not exceed the clearing limits found in the APA shoreline rules, except at stream channel N8-16-ST near Cook Corners. A variance will be required to construct this crossing. A variance will be based on the regional need for the powerline, the selection of the ROW route based on an extensive alternatives study, and overall low level of impact on the tributary.

Table 2-3. APA Navigable Waters.

Stream Identification Number	Channel Identifier	Waterbody Name	Stream Width (feet)	Bank Height (inches)	Notes
A15P910-610	P9-2B-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	5-6	6-12	Crossing in NYSDOT ROW already cleared
A15P910-610	P9-2E-ST	Dead Creek	30	36	Crossing in NYSDOT ROW
A15P910-488	S3-3K-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	6-10	12-24	Clerical Medical Forest (1,455 ac) 650' frontage
A15P910-572	S9-2G/H-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	10-15	36	Lassiter Properties, Inc. (446.5 ac) North Crossing-470' frontage South Crossing-600' frontage
A15P910-582	S11-1E/F-ST	Trib. Raquette River	5	5	No crossing-out of study
A15P910-1091	N2-1G/H-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	5	6-12	Newstech NY, Inc. (1,515 ac) ±1,200 ft. frontage
A15P910-1091	N3-3A-ST	Oswegatchie River	300	?	Orion Power New York GP II, Inc. (667.3 ac) >250' frontage
A15P910-1582	N5-2E/F-ST	Trib. Tooley Pond Outlet	5-20	6	Orion Power New York GP II, Inc. (667.3 ac) >250' frontage
A15P910-1585	N8-1G-ST	Trib. Tooley Pond Outlet	60	3	Marc A. Thibert (1.5 ac) 115' frontage ±50' to be cleared = 43% Bruce Thompson (1.6 ac) 117' frontage 26' to be cleared = 22%
A15P910-1034	N11-2J/K-ST	South Branch Grasse River	40	5	Clerical Medical Forest (3,278.3 ac)
A15P910-1049	N12-3A-ST	Dead Creek	15	3	>250' frontage at both crossings

**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request**

Question 3.c.

Explanation of NYS Route 56 Maps
1864 Beers Atlas Maps
1882 NYS Comptroller's Office Deed-Macomb's Purchase
1896 Map Fragment
1925 Conservation Commission Survey Map
 Lots 0-6 Township of Colton, St. Lawrence County
1928 NYS Department of Public Works
 Key Maps and Tables of Property Acquisitions
 Sevey's Corner to Colton SH8319
1986 NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Survey Map
 No. 10,549. St. Lawrence County.
APA Amended Permit 86-1036a
NYS Department of Transportation Permit 7-97-0042
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Permit 6-4099-00017

Route 56 Map References

1864 – Beers Atlas map of St. Lawrence County shows a highway along route of present day Route 56. See BeersAtlas 1864.PDF

1881 – NYS Comptroller conveys several parcels of land in Macomb's Purchase, including the area surrounding the in-holding (Ferry property commonly referred to as Hamm's Inn) on NYS Route 56, to the People of the State of NY. See July 51882 Deed.PDF

1896 – Map fragment dated 1896 shows a highway along route of present day Route 56. See 1896_Map.PDF

1925 – NYS Conservation Department survey map of the parcel acquired in 1881 (see above) shows highway along route of present-day NYS Route 56. See 1925_Map.PDF

1928 – Conservation Department transfers jurisdiction of land to the NYS Department of Public Works effectively widening the highway ROW of the road now known as NYS Route 56 to approximately 100 feet or more to facilitate the widening and straightening of the highway. Unlike modern transfers of jurisdiction, there is no formal sign-off by the Conservation Department on the map acquiescing in the transfer. The highway was subsequently widened and straightened, and the ROW was taken over by NYSDPW (now NYSDOT). See 1928 NYSDPW_Transfer.PDF for an index map of the parcels involved in this transaction and two examples of the actual parcel maps accompanying the 1928 transfers.

1986 – Formal, current format transfers of jurisdiction were executed from NYSDEC to NYSDOT for some small additional parcels of ROW along NYS Route 56 (DOT no. SH8319) beyond the ROW allocated or transferred in 1928. See DEC-DOT_1986 Transfer.PDF for an example of one of these transfers of jurisdiction.

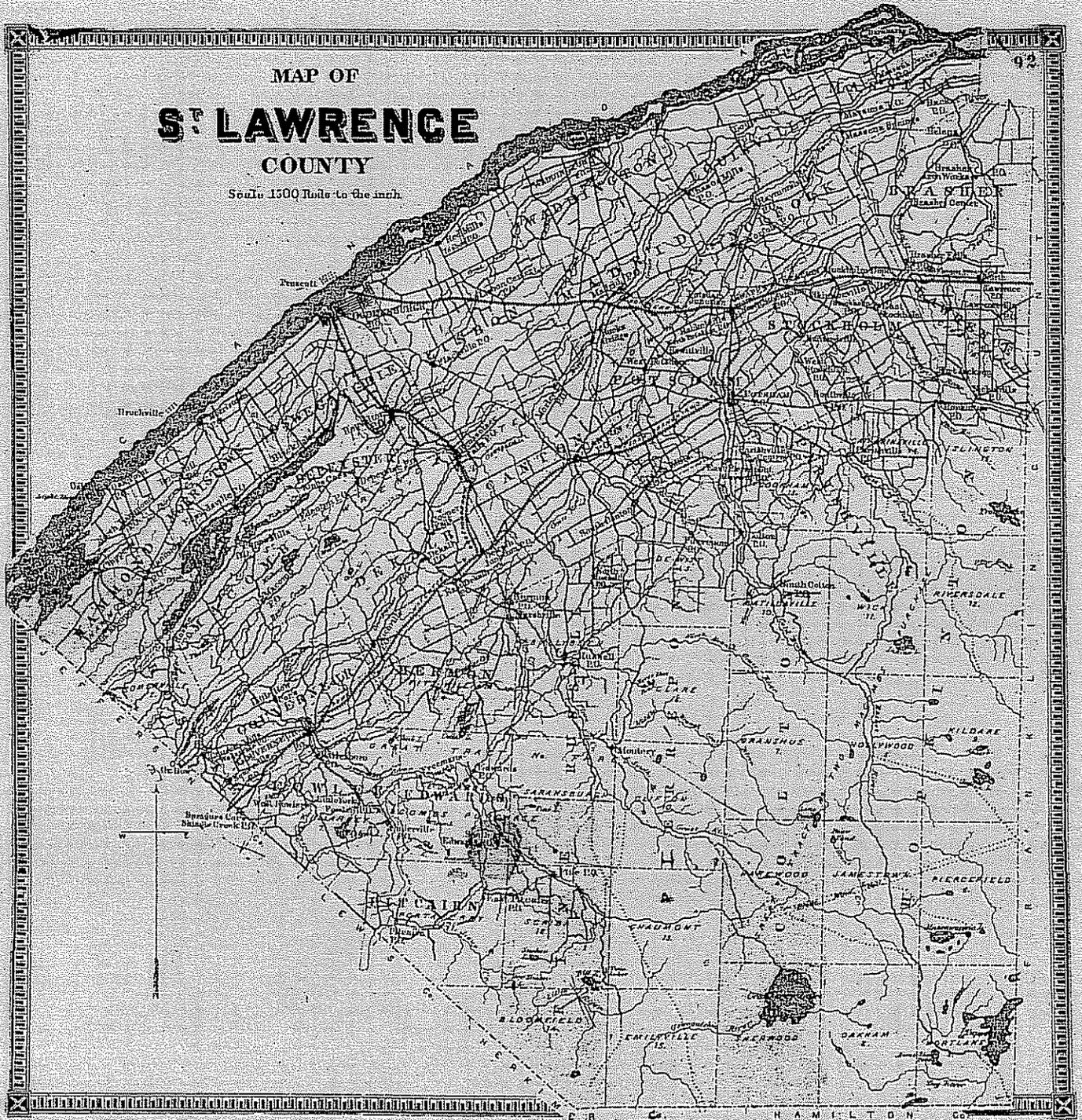
1864

Beers Atlas Maps

1

MAP OF
S^T LAWRENCE
COUNTY

Scale 1300 Feet to the inch.



1882

NYS Comptroller's Office Dead
Macomb's Purchase

State of New York }
Comptroller's Office }

I Certify that it appears to my satisfaction that on the 14th day of October 1881, The People of the State of New York, caused such a notice as is required by Article 3 Title 3 Chapter 13 Part 1 of the Revised Statutes, to be duly served on David Magone and Paul Tin as the occupants of land described as follows, viz:-

St Lawrence County, Ogdensburg City
Van Sollinger Tract, Blocks 25 thence, Containing Eighty five acres more or less, which was sold for Taxes, by the Comptroller in the year 1877, and conveyed by deed to the said The People of the State of New York on the tenth day of August 1881,

That the said The People of the State of New York caused a copy of said Notice together with an affidavit of the service thereof duly certified, to be filed in this office on the tenth day of November 1881,

And I further Certify that the moneys required to redeem the said lands, have not been paid into the State Treasury for that purpose,

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office this second day of June, in the year 1882,

Henry Tallien
Chf. Comptroller

Recorded July 5th 1882 at 9 AM.

A. H. Matteson
Clerk

This Indenture Made the Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one between James W. Madswalk, the Comptroller of the State of New York, for the People of the said State) of the first part and The People of the State of New York of the second part, Witness

more or less, or were wholly by the Center of the State Road from Croton Falls to Westcott Village & by the Center of River Street and Medbury by the Croton River

May following the year in which the same were assessed the Comptroller shall proceed to a public and sell such lands pursuant to said Act. And Whereas default was made in the payment of taxes levied prior to the year 1811, so as aforesaid duly charged on sundry parcels of land within this State and duly returned to the Comptroller, with the interest thereon and the said taxes had remained unpaid for two years from the first day of May following the year in which they were assessed And Whereas the Comptroller of the State of New York for the time being, in virtue of the Power in him vested, and after due notice for that purpose published and given according to law and after an compliance with all the provisions of law by him to be performed, did sell at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany in the Month of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven so much of each of the parcels of land so as aforesaid charged and remaining unpaid, as was necessary to satisfy and discharge the said Taxes, and the interest and Charges due thereon, respectively, at the time of the sale, And Whereas the said part of the second part became entitled by purchase at said sale, to the following tracts pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of St Lawrence viz;

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

McComb's Purchase Great Tract Two (2) Townships One (1) "Shorewood" North East One Quarter (1/4), Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Seven (4777) acrs, flowed lands, in the South West part thereof,

207.00

North West One Quarter (1/4) Two Thousand Seven Hundred and thirty three One and half (5,733 1/2) acrs, more or less, being all that remains unpaid, North West one quarter (1/4) after accepting therefrom Two thousand Seven Hundred and thirty three and one half (2,733 1/2) acrs North part of the East one half (1/2) thereof

158.45

one quarter (1/4) after excepting therefrom, One thousand five hundred (1500) acres undivided, paid by H A Redway & Isaac Ellis. Two Thousand (2,000) acres undivided, paid by George B Bwinham &c. Three Thousand One Hundred and Eighty five (3185) acres undivided, paid by David Rice.

Township Four (4) "Hancock"

19624

All that remains of the South East one quarter (1/4) of the Township after excepting therefrom Five thousand two hundred and fifty (5250) acres North part thereof, and One thousand Nine hundred and fifty five (1955) acres more or less, being so much of Two Thousand Three hundred and fifty five (2355) acres in the South east corner of the township as is not contained in Three hundred and Ninety and six tenths (396.6) acres thereof covered by Cranberry Lake and the flooded lands around the same, as per map filed on file in the Comptrollers Office, One Eighty and one half (180.5) acres more or less, bounded. Beginning at the junction of the West line of the South East one quarter (1/4) of the township with the North bank of the Cwegatchie River, thence North Two (2) degrees and Forty five (45) minutes along said West line Twenty five (25) chains and Forty nine (49) links; thence South Eighty Eight (88) degrees East Ninety (9) chains and seventy two (72) links, thence South Two (2) degrees West Forty (40) chains, thence North Eighty nine (89) degrees West Twenty (20) chains and thirty five (35) links to the West line of the South East one quarter (1/4) of the Township and thence North Two (2) degrees Forty five (45) minutes East along said line fourteen (14) chains and Eighty five (85) links to the place of beginning there being hereby conveyed One Thousand One hundred and fifteen One fourth (115 1/4) acres more or less,

Township Two (5) "Jamestown"

Six Hundred and Forty (640) acres One (1) mile square in the North East corner of the Township.

See Interlocutory Judgment
OSTPender vs Ostrander
Entered June 7-1930
May 15 1884

117,68

113,90

Lot Four (14), containing Six hundred and forty (640) acres being One (1) mile square, on the East line of the Township One (1) mile South from the North East corner thereof.

113,94
 success in
 20 E No 5
 200 acre pt
 18th Sept
 03rd Comm
 11th 8th 1931
 15 334
 27,55
 4th Pomeroy
 Hill

Lot Five (15) containing Six hundred and Forty (640) acres being One (1) mile square, One (1) mile West from the East line, One (1) mile South from the North line of the Township.

Lot Six (16), containing Six hundred and forty (640) acres being One (1) mile square, Two (2) miles West from the East line, One (1) mile South from the North line of the Township.

Township Seven (1) "Grandview"

152,94

One thousand three hundred and Seventy two (1372) acres, more or less, being all that remains of the Township after excepting Steepont Spine thousand and Ninety two (9092) acres South part thereof, All Nineteen Thousand One hundred and seventy eight (19178) acres, more or less, covered by lots One (1) Two (2) Three (3) Four (4) Five (5) and six (6) in the North part of the remainder of the Township.

310,64

Spine Thousand and Ninety two (9092) acres South part thereof.

Township Eight (8) "Hollywood"

119,12

Lot Thirty (30) containing Five hundred and forty four (544) acres, more or less.

124,11

Lot thirty four (34), containing Five hundred and Eighty two (582) acres, more or less.

143,31

Lot thirty five (35) containing Six hundred and Forty one (641) acres more or less.

147,02

Lot thirty six (36) containing Six hundred and Seventy nine (679) acres more or less.

Township Nine (9) "Kildare"

106,39

Lot Six (6) containing Six hundred and Ten (610) acres more or less.

107,81

Lot Seven (7) containing Six hundred and ten (610) acres more or less.

14,50

Lot Nine (9) One hundred and one and two thirds (101²/₃) acres, more or less, being ten undivided one sixths (1/6) being on which taxes were formerly paid by J^d E^d Wood.

106,39

Lot Twelve (12) containing Six hundred and ten (610) acres more or less.

10781 Lot Twenty Four (24) Containing Six hundred and ten (610) acres more or less

10786 Lot Thirty eight (38) Containing Four hundred and thirty six (436) acres more or less

10781 Lot Forty (40) Containing Six hundred and ten (610) acres more or less

10781 Lot Forty seven (47) Containing Six hundred and ten (610) acres more or less

Township Eleven (11) "Wick"

3681 Lot Four (4) One hundred and Sixty (160) acres, East part being

3702 Lot Five (5) Two hundred and Sixty seven (267) acres West part being

3892 Lot Eleven (11) Two hundred and Sixty five (265) acres West part being

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Township Eleven (11) Prairie Tract

10072 Lot One hundred and thirty nine (139) Containing one hundred and forty eight acres, more or less

Township Fifteen (15)

101635 One hundred and Twenty ⁽⁴²⁰⁾ acres more or less, being all that

Windsburg City, Ford Mansion Property.

South of Main Street Blocks Eleven (11)

6,16

Lot Eleven (11)

Block Twenty Two (22)

3,76

Lot One (1)

3,76

Lot Two (2)

3,76

Lot Three (3)

3,76

Lot Four (4)

6,25

Lot Seven (7)

6,25

Lot Eight (8)

6,25

Lot Nine (9)

6,25

Lot Ten (10)

3,75

Lot Eleven (11)

3,75

Lot Twelve (12)

6,17

Lot Fifteen (15)

Block Twenty Four (24)

3,72

Lot Ten (10)

* * * * *

Van Sollinger Tract.

120,11

Block seven (7) and Eight (8) thereof, being in Great Lot Eleven (11) and

82,52

Block Twenty five (25) thereof containing Eighty five (85) acres more or less,

5961,67

Which said pieces or parcels of lands, above described were sold by the said Comptroller at the said sale under and by virtue of the said act; And Whereas, the said pieces or parcels of lands as aforesaid sold, and hereby intended, to be conveyed, have not been redeemed within the time prescribed by law for the redemption thereof. Now Therefore this Indebtedness witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, by virtue of the authority vested in him by law for and in consideration of the premises and of the Sum of Five thousand Three hundred and Sixty one Dollars & Sixty seven cents (\$5,761⁶⁷.) paid into the Treasury of this State by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and released, and by these presents doth

to the same belonging, to be located and laid out however
by and at the expense of the party of the second part
To have and to hold the same to the said party of the
second part, their grantee & assigns forever, subject to all
claims of every name and nature which the people of
the State of New York have thereon.

J.S.

In Witness Whereof the Comptroller of the State
of New York, for the party of the first part in
pursuance of the authority vested in him by law
has hereunto set his hands and affixed the
seal of his Office the day and Year first above
written

Signed Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of, }
Henry Sullivan

J. W. Madraworth
Comptroller

Recorded July 5th 1882 at 9 A.M.

A. A. Mattison
Clerk

This Indenture, made this 13th day of December
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Seven
ninety between Silas J. Hall of Rowood in the town of Polsdam
County of St Lawrence and State of New York of the first part and
Karl McHenry of the town of Madrid in County and State
aforesaid of the second part, Witnesseth, That the said party of the
first part in consideration of the Sum of Two hundred and
fifty nine & 40/100 Dollars to him duly paid hath sold and by
this present doth ^{grant &} convey to the said party of the second part
his heirs and assigns, All that tract or parcels of land situate
in the town of Madrid in County & State aforesaid on Miles
square 64 & 65, of said town as expressed and is a part of

203
L 116C

S.S.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office this second day of June in the year 1882.

Henry Gallien
Deputy Comptroller.

State of New York }
Comptroller's Office. }

I Certify that it appears to my satisfaction that on the 14th day of October 1881, The People of the State of New York caused a notice as is required by Article 3, Title 3, Chapter 13, Part 1 of the Revised Statutes to be duly served on Orville W. Ferry and James Cardberry as the occupants of lands described as follows, viz: -

St Lawrence County Macgubs Purchase
Great Tract 2, Townships 5, "Jamestown" Lots 2 and 3, known as the Pratt Lot, containing One Thousand Two hundred and Eighty acres, being one mile wide, North and South and two miles long East & West on the North line of the Township, Two miles west from the North east corner thereof, which was sold for Taxes by the Comptroller in the year 1877 and conveyed by deed to the said The People of the State of New York on the tenth day of August 1881.

That the said The People of the State of New York caused a copy of said Notice, together with an affidavit of the service thereof duly verified, to be filed in this office on the tenth day of November 1881.

And I further Certify that the moneys required to redeem the said lands have not been paid into the State Treasury for that purpose.

S.S.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office this second day of June in the year 1882.

Henry Gallien
Deputy Comptroller.

State of New York }

1896

Map Fragment



HOLLYWOOD
8

TERRACE

TRACT

H. Hepburn
& Ames Spears

Clark & Sumner
2040 A. Tract

Shaw Brothers
1896

JAMESTOWN

DIST. No. 11
SEELY PO
Windmill House
1895

GREAT 5
WINDMILL

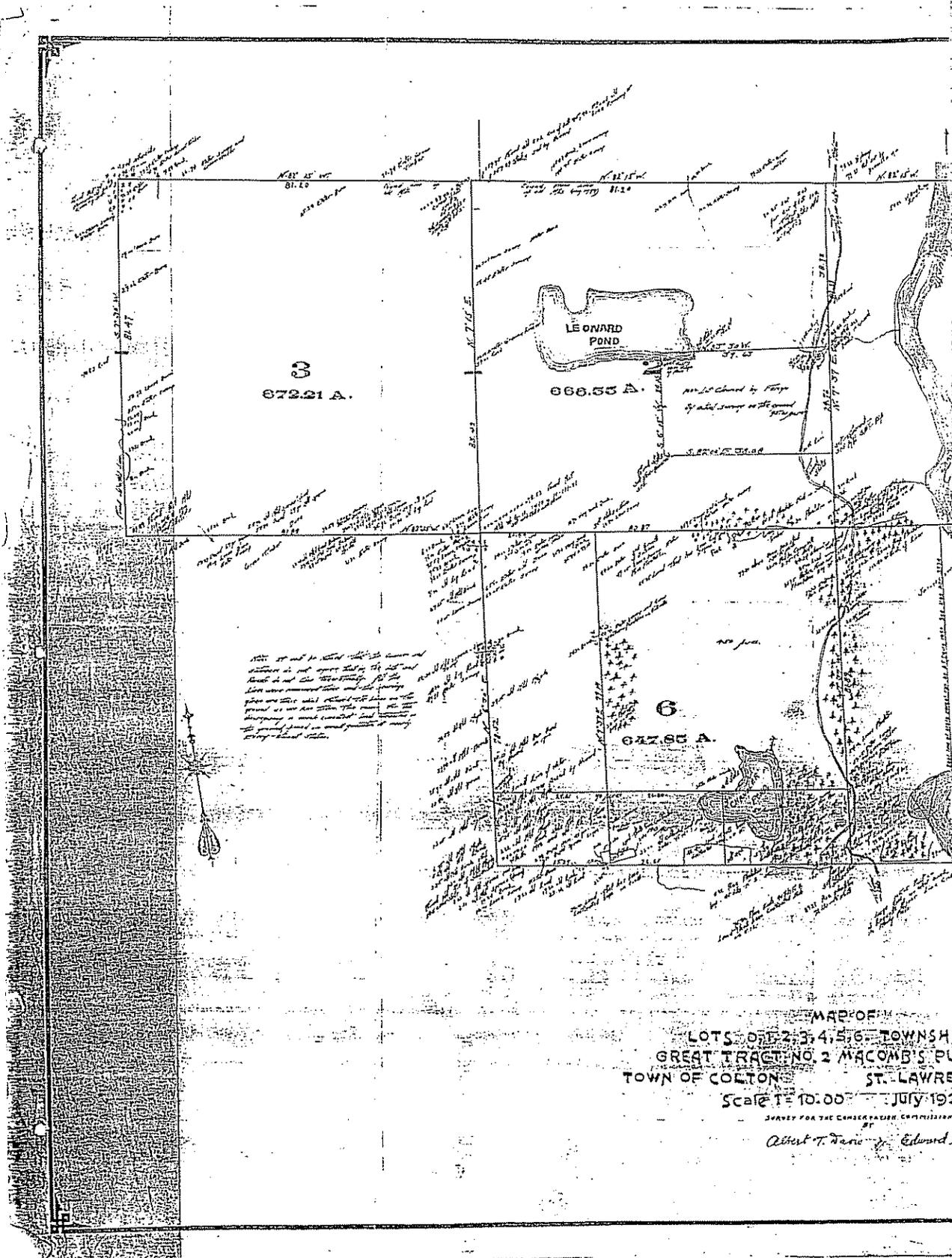
C.L. Co.
Saxe Est.
C.L. Co.
Saxe Est.

Jack's Pond House
1895

ST. DENIS

1925

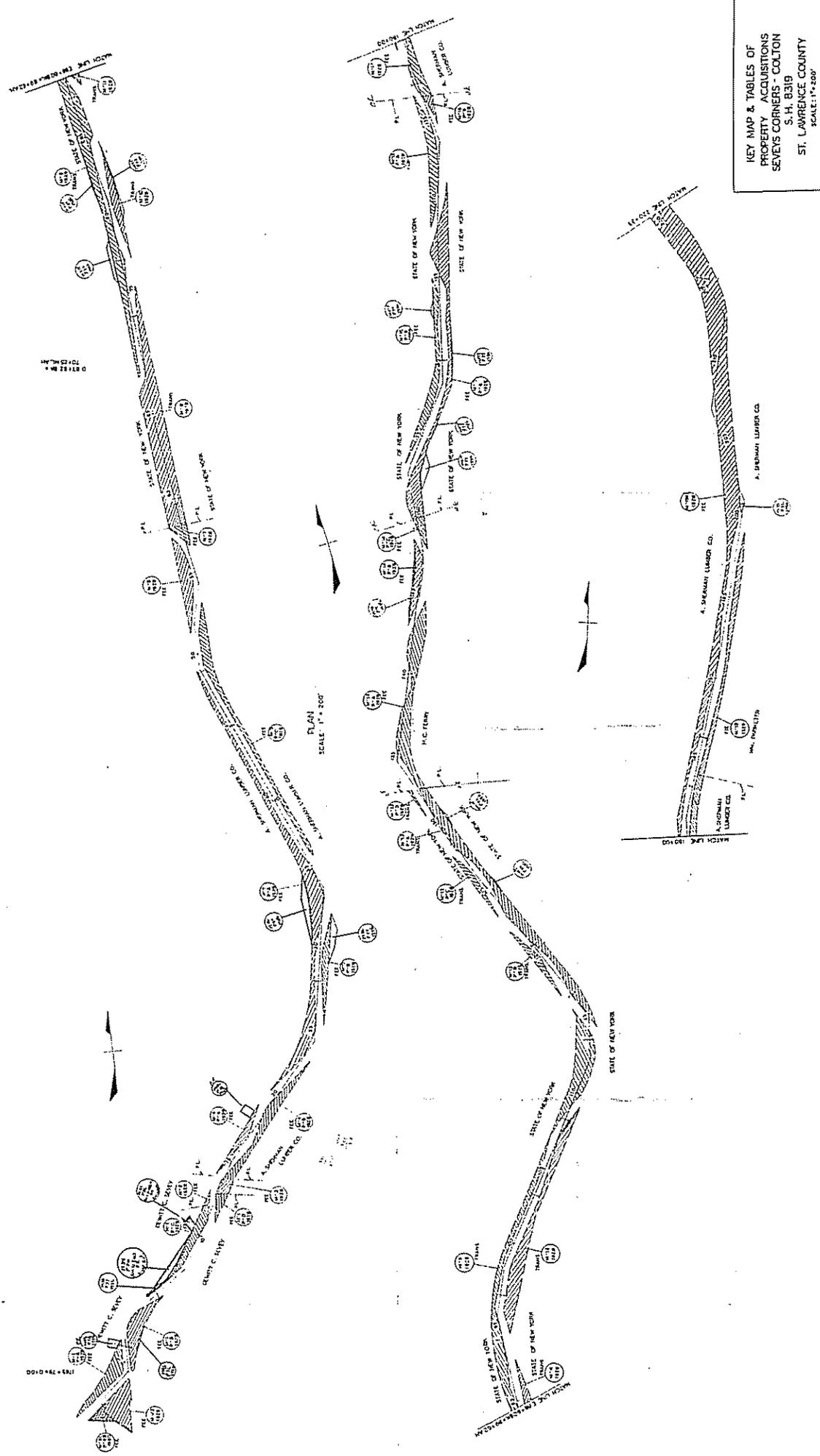
Conservation Commission Survey Map
Lots 0-6 Township of Colton,
St. Lawrence County



MAP OF
 TOWNSHIP 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
 GREAT TRACT NO. 2 MACOMB'S PURCHASE,
 TOWN OF COLTON, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N.Y.
 Scale 1" = 100' July 1921
 SURVEY FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND SURVEYS
 BY
 Albert T. Davis, Edward

1928

NYS Department of Public Works
Key Maps and Tables of Property Acquisitions
Sevey's Corner to Colton SH8319



KEY MAP & TABLES OF
 PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS
 SEVEYS CORNERS - COLTON
 S. H. 8319
 ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
 SCALE: 1" = 200'

PLAN
 SCALE: 1" = 200'

0 8319 S. H. A.
 721212

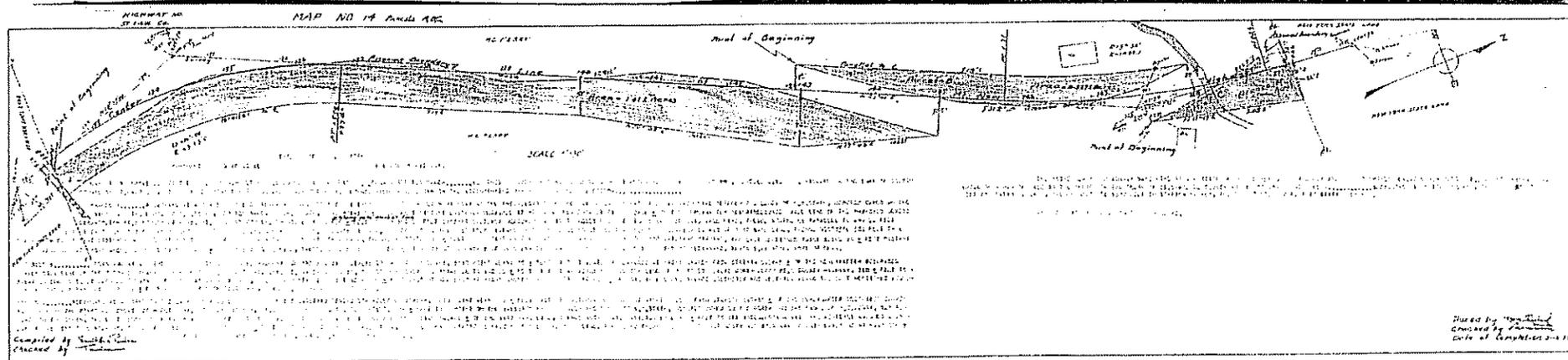
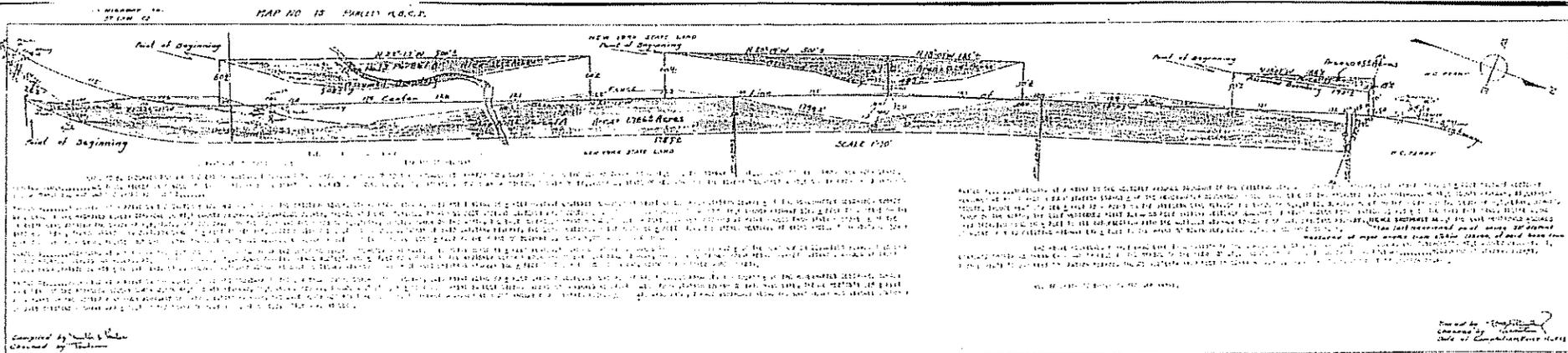
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COUNTY C. SIXTY

A. SHERMAN LUMBER CO.
 A. SHERMAN LUMBER CO.

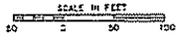
STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE OF NEW YORK
 STATE OF NEW YORK



1986

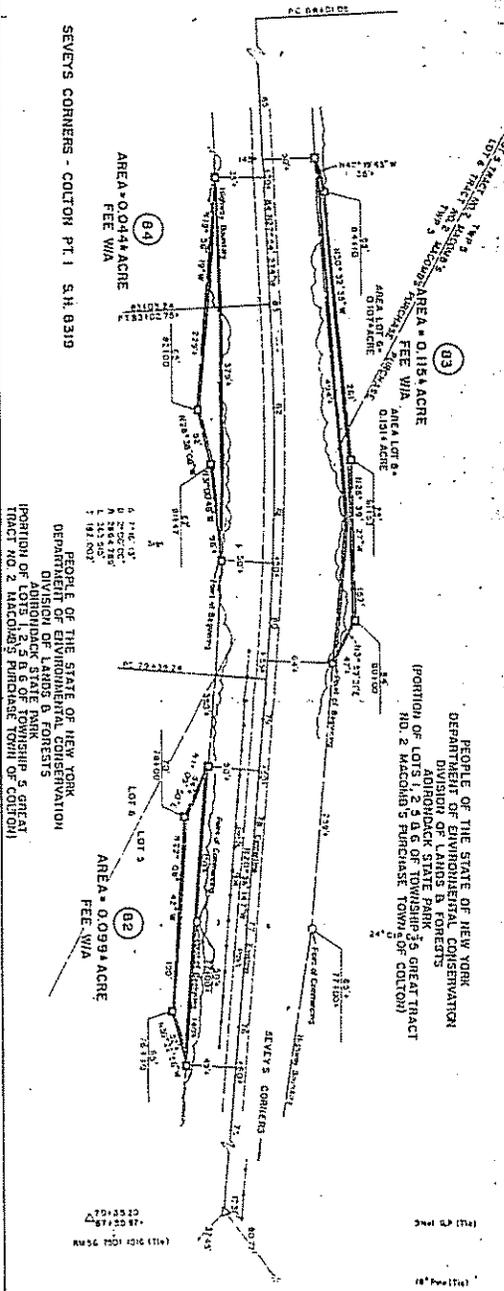
NYSDEC Survey Map No. 10,549.
St. Lawrence County



D.E.C. REFERENCE MAP NO. 1274



SEVEYS CORNERS - COLTON PT. 1 S.H. 8319



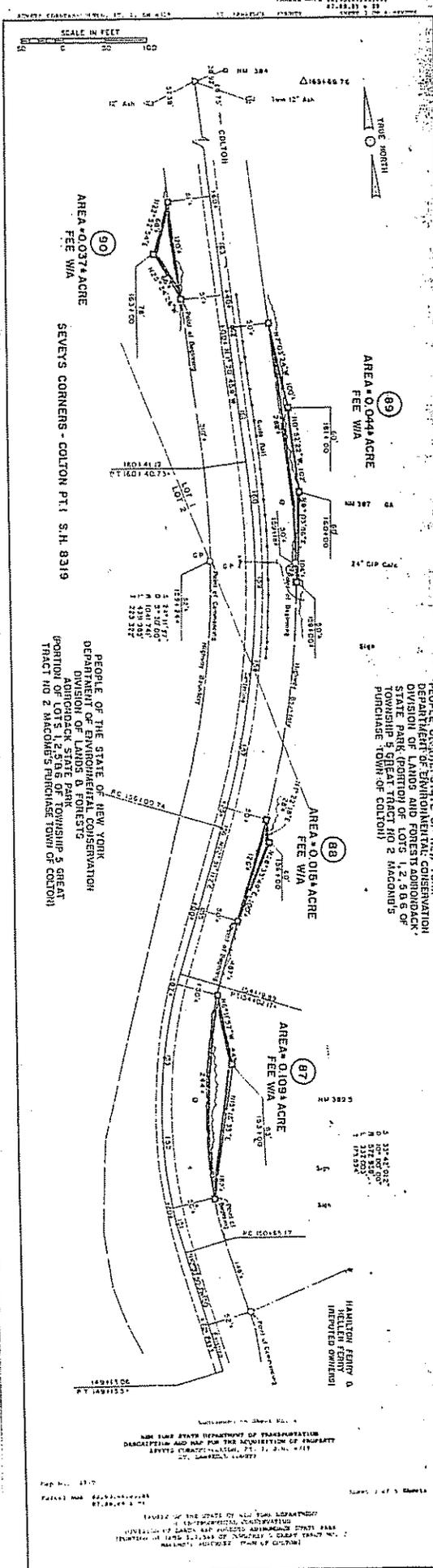
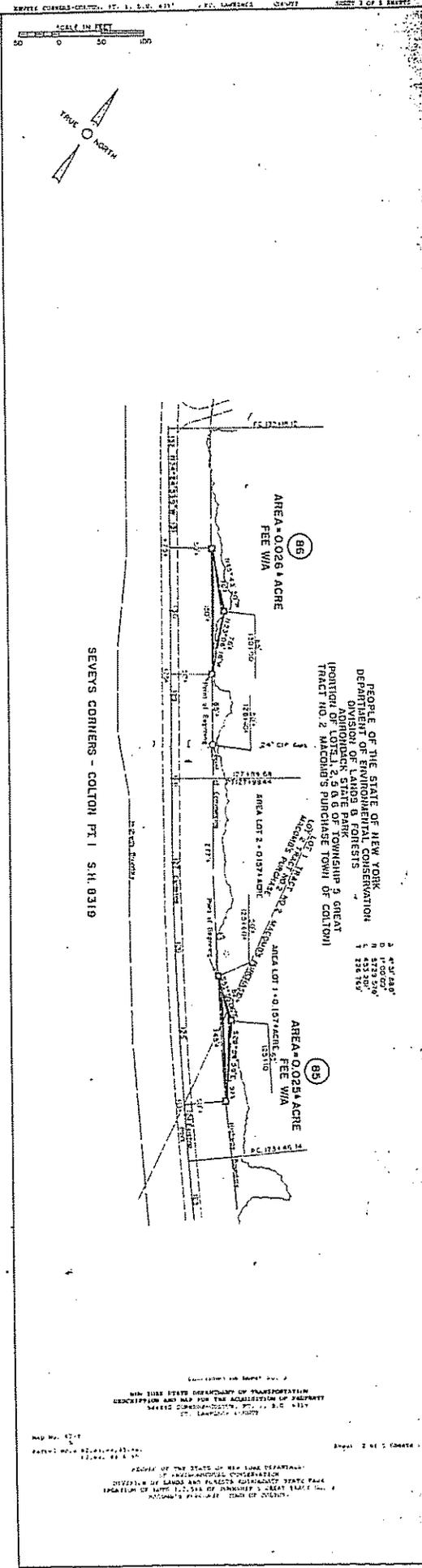
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
 DIVISION OF LANDS & FORESTS
 ADIRONDACK STATE PARK
 35 GREAT TRACT
 NO. 2 MACDONALD'S PURCHASE TOWNSHIP OF COLTON

0.118 AC.
 0.0444 AC.
 0.0994 AC.

79+25.20
 77+25.87
 75+56.55

Continued on Sheet No. 2
 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 LOCATION AND MAP FOR THE ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY
 (STATE CONTRACT NO. 111, P.D. 811)
 ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

FIGURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
 DIVISION OF LANDS & FORESTS
 ADIRONDACK STATE PARK
 35 GREAT TRACT
 NO. 2 MACDONALD'S PURCHASE TOWNSHIP OF COLTON



APA Amended Permit

86-1036a

THIS PERMIT AMENDS AND SUPPLEMENTS PERMIT NUMBER 86-1036 ISSUED
March 20, 1987

State of New York
Adirondack Park Agency
P.O. Box 99
Ray Brook, NY 12977
Telephone (518) 891-4050

In the Matter of the Application of
New York State Department of Transportation
For a Permit Pursuant to 9 NYCRR Part 578

Project & Permit
No. 86-1036A

SUMMARY

The New York State Department of Transportation seeks an amendment to a permit issued pursuant to Agency regulations implementing the Freshwater Wetlands Act to reconstruct and repave approximately 10 miles of NYS Route 56 in the Town of Colton, St. Lawrence County.

AUTHORIZATION

This permit authorizes the project as described in the Findings of Fact and subject to the Conditions contained herein. Failure to undertake the project in accordance with the Findings of Fact and Conditions voids the permit.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Upon the application and all materials related thereto contained in the project application file, and due deliberation having been had thereupon, the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are hereby made and adopted:

1. A request was made on March 30, 1987, by the project sponsor for approval of, and issuance of an Amendment to an Adirondack Park Agency permit issued on March 20, 1987, which authorized filling 0.67± acres of wetland in order to realign NYS Route 56 to reduce existing unsafe horizontal and vertical curves.

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2. On March 30, 1987, the Agency received a request from James Tinney, on behalf of the project sponsor, to amend Permit No. 86-1036 with regard to the construction of geotextile erosion control barriers at the toe of fill slopes wherever construction occurs within 50 feet of a wetland area (conditions 3 & 4). Specifically, the amendment request asked that: "Any slopes less than 8 feet high or graded at a lesser slope than 1 or 2 be excluded from this requirement in that the road reconstruction plans require the use of hay bales stacked in place, at the toe of slope of regraded area to act as an erosion control barrier. The request is also predicted on the premise that grades at a steeper slope than 1:2 or fills that are 8' or more in height have a greater potential for failure.
3. Permit conditions 3 and 4 of Permit No. 86-1036 address the issue of temporary erosion control measures to be undertaken during construction thereby protecting wetland areas during the construction phase of the project. Proper sloping and revegetating disturbed areas are permanent erosion control measures. The wetland areas to be disturbed during the reconstruction of NYS Route 56 are diversified relative to wildlife use, vegetative types and wetland value ratings. It is, therefore, advisable to protect the wetland areas from further loss. During the review of the project, it was determined that the project would minimally impact the wetlands provided not more than 0.67± acres of wetlands are disturbed. If additional wetland areas are disturbed as a result of the project, there will be a corresponding negative impact on the remaining wetland areas. Further, the "wetland edge", i.e., the transition area between wetlands and uplands are important to wildlife habitat and should also be protected.
4. Geotextile filter fabrics used as erosion control barriers is imbedded approximately six inches deep into the soil and is supported on stakes located approximately every 7.7 feet. Water moves through the fabric and only sediments are trapped upslope of the barrier, i.e., there is no surface water ponding and no undercutting of the barrier. Hay bales used as erosion control barriers are butted together and are staked to secure them in place but are not imbedded into the ground. Water does not transpire through them rapidly thus surface water ponding can occur upslope of the barrier as well as undercutting of the barrier. Both systems must be maintained to assure continual proper function.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS (Continued)

3. The enclosed stamped and addressed post card(s) is/are to be returned to the Agency upon recording this permit with the appropriate County Clerk's Office and upon completing any Special Condition(s) noted on the post card(s).

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No. 86-1036A

- 4. In all instances where road reconstruction will occur in or within 25 feet of a wetland, the contractor shall install a geotextile fabric erosion control barrier consisting of Micafe 100x or equivalent at the toe of slope of the reconstructed area.
- 5. In all instances here road reconstruction will occur at least 25 feet but not more than 50 feet, from a wetland, contractor shall install a getextile fabric erosion control barrier consisting of micafe 100x or equivalent if the slope between the wetland boundary and the toe of slope of the regraded area is 5% or greater.
- 6. In all instances where geotextile erosion control barriers are required, hay bales may not be used as substitutes. All erosion control barriers shall be placed within approximately 5 feet of the grading line limits. Additionally, upon successfully stabilizing and revegetating the disturbed area, the contractor shall remove the erosion control barrier and shall remove any sediments that may have been trapped by the barrier and shall revegetate the area.

PERMIT issued this 21 day
of April, 1997,

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

BY: William J. Curran
William J. Curran
Director of Operations

STATE OF NEW YORK)
 : ss:
COUNTY OF ESSEX)

On this 21 day of April, 1997, before me, the
subscribed personally appeared, William J. Curran, to me
personally known and known to me to be the same person described
in and who executed the within instrument, and he acknowledged to
me that he executed the same.

Notary Public

TRACY A. DUPREY
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Franklin County
Commission Expires July 21, 1998

State of New York
Adirondack Park Agency
P.O. Box 99
Ray Brook, NY 12977
Telephone (518) 891-4050

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In the Matter of the Application of

New York State Department of
Transportation

Project & Permit
No. 86-1036

For a Permit Pursuant to 9 NYCRR Part 578

SUMMARY

The New York State Department of Transportation seeks a permit pursuant to Agency regulations implementing the Freshwater Wetlands Act to reconstruct and repave approximately 10 miles of NYS Route 56 in the Town of Colton, St. Lawrence County beginning at the intersection of NYS Routes 3 and 56. The proposed reconstruction will require filling approximately 0.67 acres of wetland in order to realign the highway to reduce unsafe horizontal and vertical curves.

AUTHORIZATION

This permit authorizes the project as described in the Findings of Fact and subject to the Conditions contained herein. Failure to undertake the project in accordance with the Findings of Fact and Conditions voids the permit.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The project sponsor proposes to reconstruct and repave NYS Route 56 so as to eliminate various existing substandard conditions thereby making the highway safer. As proposed, five substandard vertical alignments (grades), and six substandard crest vertical curves will be improved. Additionally, six substandard crest vertical curves and two substandard horizontal curves will be reconstructed to comply with the recommended design criteria for highways with a design speed of 55 miles per hour. The road driving surface (pavement) will be increased from 20 ft. to 22 ft. and the paved road shoulders will be increased from 2 feet to 6 feet in width. The existing substandard features of the highway that will be improved will involve (i) disturbing approximately 0.673 acres of wetland, (ii) taking 0.099± acres of land out of the Forest Preserve Land Bank, (iii) acquiring 0.181± acres of additional right-of-way either by easement or acquisition and (iv) relocating a portion of an existing stream. During construction, temporary erosion control measures, as stated in Section 209 of a publication entitled

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- "NYS DOT Standard Specifications," are proposed to be implemented as necessary. Permanent erosion control measures will consist of revegetating disturbed areas in accordance with the appropriate sections of the above referenced "Standard Specifications" publication. The stream bed to be relocated will be lined with clean stone to prevent sedimentation and erosion. The proposed project will be undertaken as described in the Design Report and as shown on plans for "PIN 7052.12 - Cranberry Lake to Sevey's Corners, SH8220; Sevey's Corners to Colton, Pt. 1, SH8319, St. Lawrence County.
2. An extensive amount of wetland areas exist throughout the southern one-half of the proposed project. These wetlands vary in type, size and value rating, pursuant to Section 578.5 of the Agency's Rules and Regulations, with values ranging from "1" to "4". A total of 0.673± acres of wetland will be disturbed with the greatest amount of disturbance being in two separate bog wetlands that are 0.110± acres and 0.083± acres in size. There are numerous streams located throughout the project site. At approximately station 118+50, 200± ft. of stream with an associated deciduous/coniferous forested wetland will be relocated to the west of the existing stream so as to allow New York State Department of Transportation to extend the tow of slope of the roadway within the existing road right-of-way. As proposed, the hydrological, biological and vegetative characteristic of the wetlands will be unchanged.
 3. The New York State Department of Transportation investigated various alternatives to the project as proposed. In order to reconstruct the entire project to the design standards of a 55 mile per hour highway, approximately 6 to 8 acres of wetlands would have been disturbed. Additionally, the reconstruction of the entire 10 miles of highway to the present standards for highways with a design speed of 55 miles per hour would (i) require that DOT acquire a substantial amount of new right-of-way (The acquisition would involve taking a substantial amount of land from the New York Forest Preserve Land Bank), and (ii) escalate the cost of the project from approximately \$5,500,000 to approximately \$8,000,000. The proposed project will result in a minimal amount of wetland disturbance while still allowing for the reconstruction of those areas of the highway that have had a high incidence of accidents and/or which exhibit severe pavement distress due to frost heaves. The third alternative, to reconstruct and pave the road on its present alignment, would result in retaining all of the existing substandard features of the highway.

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4. New York State Route 56 serves as the main connecting link between the central portions of the Adirondack Mountains and the St. Lawrence Valley, particularly the larger population centers such as Ogdensburg, Massena, Potsdam and Canton. In 1985, the annual average daily traffic (AADT) for the highway was 660 vehicles. It is anticipated that the AADT will increase in 20 years to 800 vehicles. Commercial truck traffic currently accounts for approximately 5% of the traffic volume and is expected to remain at 5% in the future.
5. The terrain and vegetative characteristics of the highway vary with streams, wetlands and a mixture of coniferous and deciduous forests throughout the site. These characteristics combine to create diversified wildlife habitats and an aesthetically pleasing setting. Development through the site is sparse. The reconstruction of the highway will result in a safer highway and an aesthetically more pleasing highway. Vegetative cuts along the right-of-way will meander rather than being cut in straight lines throughout thus offering the traveler a more pleasing experience.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

HAVING DULY CONSIDERED the above findings of fact, the following conclusions of law are hereby made and adopted:

1. The project would be consistent with the Plan, and compatible with the character description and purposes, policies and objectives of the land use area involved.
2. The project would be consistent with the overall intensity guidelines for the land use area in which it is located.
3. The project would comply with the applicable shoreline restrictions of Section 806 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act.
4. The project would not have an undue adverse impact pursuant to Section 809(10)(e) of the Adirondack Park Agency Act provided adequate measures are undertaken to protect (i) the existing surface water quality of the project site, and (ii) the existing wetlands on and adjacent to the project site.
5. The proposed activity is the only alternative which reasonably can accomplish the applicant's objectives. Also, a significant social benefit will be derived from the proposed project in that a safer highway will be created while minimally impacting wetlands throughout the site.

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No. 86-1036

CONDITIONS

1. All proposed wetland and stream disturbances shall be undertaken during the period of normal low water flow (June 1 through September 1).
2. The proposed stream relocation, located between stations 118+50 and 120+50, shall be constructed as shown on the plans referred to in Finding of Fact No. 1 above. Additionally, the stream relocation shall follow the following sequence:
 - a. Prior to the start of construction, the contractor shall install an erosion control check dam constructed of geotextile fabric, e.g., Mirafi 100X or equivalent, immediately downstream of the area to be reconstructed. Said erosion control barrier shall be imbedded at least six inches into the stream bed to prevent under-cutting.
 - b. The new stream channel shall be reconstructed starting at the downstream end and progressing upstream.
 - c. Prior to placing stone fill on the banks of the relocated stream, the contractor shall place a geotextile fabric consisting of Mirafi 700X or equivalent on the area to be treated with stone fill.
 - d. Prior to filling the original stream bed, the contractor shall install an erosion control barrier consisting of geotextile fabric, e.g., Mirafi 100X or equivalent, at the top of the newly constructed east bank of the stream.
3. In all instances where road reconstruction will occur in or within 50 feet of a wetland, the contractor shall install a geotextile erosion control barrier consisting of Marafi 100X or equivalent at the toe of slope of the reconstructed area.
4. In all instances where road reconstruction will occur within 100 feet of a wetland, the contractor shall install an erosion control barrier consisting of hay bales which are butted together and staked in place.
5. All roadside drainage ditches to be constructed so as to outlet into a stream or wetland shall have geotextile fabric erosion control barriers consisting of Mirafi 100X or equivalent placed prior to the construction at the downslope terminus of the ditch and at intervals of 50 and 100 feet upslope.
6. All erosion control barriers required to be constructed shall be inspected and maintained weekly. Any barrier that is found to be failing at any time shall be replaced immediately. Additionally, all barriers shall be left in place until such time as the NYS DOT Engineer-in-Charge has determined that the work area has been successfully stabilized and revegetated.

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7. The project sponsor shall prepare and submit to the Agency a construction report detailing the amount of work done in and adjacent to wetland areas. Said report shall be submitted to the Agency on a bi-weekly basis.
8. The applicant shall notify any and all contractors of the possible need to secure prior approval from the Agency for the disposal of materials removed from the reconstruction of the highway and not used as backfill in the highway reconstruction.
9. Nothing contained in this permit shall be construed to satisfy any legal obligations of the applicants to obtain any governmental approval or permit from any entity other than the Adirondack Park Agency, whether federal, state, regional or local.
10. If the project is not in existence within two years of the date of recordation of this permit, it may not be undertaken or continued unless a new permit is granted by the Adirondack Park Agency.
11. The Adirondack Park Agency may conduct such on-site investigations, examinations, tests and evaluations from time-to-time as it deems necessary to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
12. At the request of the Adirondack Park Agency, the applicants shall report in writing the status of the project including details of compliance with any terms and conditions of this permit.

THIS PERMIT SHALL EXPIRE WITHIN SIXTY DAYS OF THE DATE OF ISSUANCE UNLESS IT IS DULY RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY WHEREIN THE PROJECT IS TO BE LOCATED. THE APPLICANT MUST PAY THE FOLLOWING FEES AT THE TIME OF RECORDING: FIVE DOLLARS AND, IN ADDITION THERETO, THREE DOLLARS FOR EACH PAGE OR PORTION THEREOF. THE ORIGINAL OF THE PERMIT WILL BE RETURNED TO THE APPLICANT BY THE COUNTY CLERK.

NYSDOT Permit

7-97-0042

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. ROAD DEPT.
100 WEST STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038

Chargeable to Bond No.:
or Undertaking on File:

Billing Address: (Complete if different from above)

Return of Deposit Made Payable to: (Complete if different from Permittee)

Under the provisions of the Highway Law or Vehicle & Traffic Law, permission is hereby granted to the permittee to:

Install for and bury approx. 25,000 ft. of fiber optic cable along Rte. 55 from just S. of Herk's Inn to S. of
Rte. 108 along Rte. 108 to Strawberry Lake along Rte. 108 from NY 1028 to 1046. Cross subjects in steel conduit
conduit handholes. Bury extra coiled cable. ALL WORK TO BE PERFORMED ACCORDING TO THE APPROVED PLANS. BE RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE UTILITY INSTALLATIONS WITHIN THE STATE HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY.

THE PERMITTEE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC. ANYONE WORKING IN THE STATE
HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY IS REQUIRED TO WEAR HIGH VISIBILITY APPAREL (ORANGE/YELLOW) AND HARD HAT.

County - Municipality - Route # -

as set forth and represented in the attached application at the particular location or area, or over the routes as stated therein, if required; and
pursuant to the conditions and regulations general or special, and methods of performing work, if any; all of which are set forth in the
application and form of this permit.

Dated at: _____
Date Signed: _____

Commissioner of Transportation

IMPORTANT

THIS PERMIT, WITH APPLICATION AND DRAWING (OR COPIES THEREOF) ATTACHED SHALL BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE CONTRACTOR
BEFORE ANY WORK BEGINS. THE HIGHWAY WORK PERMIT SHALL BE AVAILABLE AT THE SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION.

BEFORE WORK IS STARTED AND UPON ITS COMPLETION, THE PERMITTEE ABSOLUTELY MUST NOTIFY THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,

UPON COMPLETION OF WORK AUTHORIZED, THE FOLLOWING WILL BE COMPLETED, SIGNED BY THE PERMITTEE AND DELIVERED TO THE
RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Work authorized by this permit has been completed. Refund of deposit or return/release of bond is requested.

DATE PERMITTEE AUTHORIZED AGENT (if Any)

Work authorized by this permit has been satisfactorily completed and is accepted. Reverse side of this form must be completed.

- Refund of Deposit is authorized
- Return of Bond is authorized
- Amount charged against Bond may be released
- Retain Bond for future permits
- Other

DATE RESIDENT ENGINEER

The Regional Office will forward this form to the Main Office with the appropriate box checked.

- Permit closed
- Bond returned/released
- Refund of Guarantee Deposit on this permit is authorized
- Other

DATE REGIONAL TRAFFIC ENGINEER

The issuing authority reserves the right to suspend or revoke this permit, at its discretion without a hearing or the necessity of showing cause,
either before or during the operations authorized.

The Permittee will cause an approved copy of the application to be and remain attached hereto until all work under the permit is satisfactorily
completed, in accordance with the terms of the attached application. All damaged or disturbed areas resulting from work performed pursuant to
this permit will be repaired to the satisfaction of the Department of Transportation.

* Upon completion of the work within the state highway right-of-way, authorized by the work permit, the person, firm, corporate
municipality, or state department or agency, and his or its successors in interest, shall be responsible for the maintenance
repair of such work or portion of such work as set forth within the terms and conditions of the work permit.

INSPECTION REPORT

For each Highway Work Permit issued, inspections will be performed. The following report must be completed for each site visit, indicating the date, Inspector and hours spent on inspection. If the total inspection time exceeds 1 hour, then a FIN 12 (PERMIT INSPECTION COST RECORD FOR DEPARTMENT SERVICES) IS REQUIRED.

INSPECTION REPORT

		HOURS WORKED BY DATE										HOURS	
Name	Date											Regular	Overtime
	R												
	O												
Name	Date											Regular	Overtime
	R												
	O												
Name	Date											Regular	Overtime
	R												
	O												
R = Regular Time, O = Overtime													

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. NAME: Name of inspector.
2. DATE: Day inspected.
3. R: The number of Regular hours spent on inspection for that day.
4. O: The number of Overtime hours spent on inspection for that day.
5. HOURS: Add across for R and O.
6. TOTAL HOURS: Add the columns for R and O.

COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

**METHOD OF PERFORMING WORK
WITHIN THE STATE HIGHWAY RIGHT OF WAY**

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS

These conditions and regulations apply to Highway Work Permits authorizing work within the State highway right-of-way for water mains, gas mains, sewer lines and miscellaneous structures. General conditions apply to telephone and telegraph installations as well as specific conditions on the setting and resetting of poles. These conditions, and any special conditions which are added to this form, are enforceable by the Department of Transportation.

A. TIME

1. Work under the permit shall be commenced within thirty (30) days from the date of permit issuance unless a later starting date is approved by the Regional Traffic Engineer.

B. REQUIREMENTS

All the current requirements of the following shall apply: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Federal Department of Labor, Safety and Health Standards (29 CFR 1926/1910); Part 121, Title 17, New York Code of Rules and Regulations, Accommodation of Utilities Within State Right-of-Way; New York State Department of Labor, Industrial Code Rule 23, Protection of Persons Employed in Construction and Demolition Work; Industrial Code Rule 53, Construction, Excavation and Demolition Operations At Or Near Underground Facilities.

Temporary soil erosion and water pollution controls shall be used as required. The final decision on the method of underground installation will be made by the Regional Director or his representatives.

1. Work Within Pavement and Shoulder Areas

- a. Installations that cross the pavement and shoulder area. Whenever practical, all underground installations shall be placed beneath the pavement and shoulder areas without disturbance to these paved surfaces.

1) Boring, Jacking, and Tunneling Methods**DESIGN**

- a) The location of all excavations (jacking pits, etc.) shall be shown in plan and profile.
- b) The soil profile and groundwater conditions shall be determined by adequate subsurface exploration.
- c) The location of all other existing utilities shall be shown.
- d) The construction equipment and procedures to be used shall be described in the permit application.
- e) The design of all excavations, including ground and surface water control where necessary, shall be made available for review by the Department.
- f) The underground installation shall be described in detail, i.e. size, length, depth, material, provisions for grouting, etc.
- g) Pipes shall generally be enclosed in sleeves or larger pipes. Small diameter services (2 inch I.D. or smaller) may be placed without sleeving at the discretion of N.Y.S.D.T.
- h) The limits of an open excavation shall not be closer than 10 feet to the edge of the pavement unless approved by the Department. Open excavations shall be protected with the required controls for safety and for the maintenance and protection of traffic in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

CONSTRUCTION

- a) Grouting operations may be required if surface settlement, loss of soil or voids around the pipe develop. When grout is required, it shall consist of 1 part cement to 2 parts sand, by volume, and sufficient water to produce a consistency suitable for placing the grout.
- b) Backfill of open excavations shall be as required under 2.1) Open Excavation Method.

2) Open Excavation Method**DESIGN**

- a) The location of all pavement crossing by the open excavation method shall be shown in plan and profile.
- b) The soil profile and groundwater conditions shall be determined by adequate subsurface exploration.
- c) The location of all other existing utilities shall be shown.
- d) The design of all excavations, including ground and surface water control where necessary, shall be made available for review by the Department.
- e) When requested, the construction equipment and procedures to be used shall be described in the permit application.
- f) Pipe installations shall be done according to the requirements of the appropriate New York State Department of Transportation's Standard Sheets. The required granular material shall meet the material requirements for Select Granular Fill in the current New York State Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications including addenda. Exceptions will only be allowed if prior approval is granted by the Regional Soils Engineer.
- g) Pavement shall be saw cut at termination points of pavement replacement.

CONSTRUCTION

- a) Pavement and shoulder removal shall be done in a manner that provides for proper restoration of the replacement section. Straight, vertical cuts of the pavement will be required. Pavement surfaces that become undermined shall be cut back and removed. Alternative repair methods may be used if prior approval is granted.
- b) The backfill material shall be placed and compacted according to the requirements for backfilling structures, culverts, pipes, conduits and direct burial cable described in Section 200, Earthwork, New York State Department of Transportation's Specifications, including addenda.
- c) Generally, cuts shall be filed at the end of each working day. With prior approval, steel cover plates may be used. Replacing of these plates may be required.
- d) Temporary pavements and shoulders shall be placed as soon as a crossover installation is completed.

- b. Installations that are longitudinal to the pavement.

1) Open Excavation Method**DESIGN**

- a) The location of all open excavations shall be shown in plan and profile.
- b) The soil profile and groundwater conditions shall be determined by adequate subsurface exploration.
- c) The design of all excavations, including ground and surface water control where necessary, shall be made available for review by the Department.
- d) The location of all other existing utilities shall be shown.
- e) Pipe installations shall be done according to the requirements of the appropriate New York State Department of Transportation's Standard Sheets. The required granular material shall meet the material requirements for Select Granular Fill in the current New York State Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications, including addenda. Exceptions will only be allowed if prior approval is granted by the Regional Soils Engineer.

CONSTRUCTION

- a) Pavement and shoulder removal shall be done in a manner that provides for proper restoration of the replacement section. Straight, vertical cuts of the pavement will be required. Pavement surfaces that become undermined shall be cut back and removed. Alternative repair methods may be used if prior approval is granted.
- b) The backfill material shall be placed and compacted according to the requirements for backfilling structures, culverts, pipes, conduits and direct burial cable described in Section 200, Earthwork, New York State Department of Transportation's Specifications, including addenda.
- c) Generally, cuts shall be filed at the end of each working day. With prior approval, steel cover plates may be used. Replacing of these plates may be required.
- d) Permanent or temporary pavement shall be placed immediately as sections of the total installation are completed to subgrade elevation. Gravel surfaces in shoulder areas may be used if prior approval is granted.

2) Boring, Jacking, and Tunneling Methods**DESIGN**

- a) All the requirements of B.1. a. 1) DESIGN a) through g) shall apply.

CONSTRUCTION

- a) All the requirements of B.1. a. 1) CONSTRUCTION a) and b) shall apply.
- b) Open excavations shall be protected with the required controls for safety and for the maintenance and protection of traffic in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
- c) The requirements of B.1. b. 1) CONSTRUCTION d) shall apply.

2. Work Outside the Pavement and Shoulder Areas**a. Open Excavation Method****DESIGN**

- a) All the requirements of B.1. b. 1) DESIGN shall apply.
- b) Open excavations shall be protected with the required controls for safety and for the maintenance and protection of traffic in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

CONSTRUCTION

- a) The backfill material shall be placed and compacted according to the requirements for backfilling structures, culverts, pipes, conduits and direct burial cable described in Section 200, Earthwork, New York State Department of Transportation's Specifications, including addenda.

b. Boring, Jacking, and Tunneling Methods

- a) All the requirements of B. 1. a. 1) DESIGN a) through h) shall apply.
- b) Open excavations shall be protected with the required curbs for safety and for the maintenance and protection of traffic in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

CONSTRUCTION

- a) All the requirements of B. 1. a. 1) CONSTRUCTION shall apply.

C. SUBBASE, PAVEMENT AND SHOULDER REQUIREMENTS (including manholes)

1. Subbase

- a. The subbase course shall be a minimum of 12 inches thick unless otherwise approved. The material shall meet the requirements of current Department of Transportation subbase course item as specified by the Regional Soils Engineer.
- b. Under the permit, construction which adversely affects the subsurface drainage of the pavement structure shall be corrected by the addition of surface or subsurface drains, as required.

2. Pavement and Shoulders

a. Permanent

The replaced pavement shall be similar to the existing pavement in composition and texture. The selection of the material type and composition shall be subject to the approval of the Regional Director or his representative. The limit of pavement replacement shall be such that the replaced pavement is supported by thoroughly compacted subbase material and the pavement is restored to the proper grade, cross-slope and smoothness.

When bituminous concrete mixtures are required for the pavement replacement, the layers shall consist of one or a combination of mixtures types contained in Table 401-1, Composition of Bituminous Plant Mixtures in Section 401 of the New York State Department of Transportation's Specifications, including addenda. The mixture shall be placed at the proper temperature, without segregation, and compacted thoroughly.

When portland cement concrete mixtures are required for pavement replacement, the mixtures shall consist of either Class C or Class F as contained in Table 501-3, Concrete Mixtures in Section 501 of the New York State Department of Transportation's Specifications, including addenda. Class F is a high early strength mixture and should be used when early opening to traffic is desired.

The concrete mixtures shall be placed without segregation, then consolidated, finished to the proper elevation, and textured. Curing the concrete pavement shall be in accordance with one of the methods permitted in Section 502 pertaining to curing.

Pavement shoulders, curbs, gutters and other incidental features shall be replaced in kind unless otherwise approved by the Regional Director or his representative.

b. Temporary

Pavement that is replaced temporarily may be paved with either a hot bituminous concrete mixture mentioned above or a cold bituminous patching mixture. When a cold patching mixture is used it shall consist of aggregate and bituminous material proportioned and mixed in a bituminous mixing plant or rotating paddle shaft pugmill. Regardless which patching mixture is used it shall be laid on a prepared foundation and thoroughly compacted. Since cold bituminous patching mixtures are subject to deterioration by traffic, the temporary patch shall be maintained to provide a smooth surface until the pavement is permanently replaced.

3. Manholes

Manhole frames and covers shall have sufficient structural adequacy to support the roadway traffic. The type of manhole frame and cover shall be approved by the Regional Director or his representative. The manhole frame shall be set flush with the surface of the roadway unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Director or his representative.

D. MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC

- 1. Traffic is to be maintained at all times during the progress of this work and adequate signs, barricades and lights shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Sub chapter H of the N.Y.S. Department of Transportation's Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices. A maintenance and protection of traffic plan may be required. No lanes shall be closed without prior approval.
- 2. The applicant shall erect and maintain suitable barricades around all trenches while work is in progress for the protection of the public, and they shall be suitably lighted by yellow lights at night. The work shall be carried on in such manner that not more than 100 feet of trench in earth remains open at end of day's work.
- 3. No pavement cuts are to be left unfinished over night, except in emergencies, and in such cases, adequate precautions must be exercised to protect traffic. Prior approval must be obtained to use steel plating.
- 4. No construction materials or equipment shall be left on the shoulders or pavement after working hours, nor shall any construction equipment or material be placed in any manner or location that will obstruct highway or railroad warning signs.
- 5. All open trench in the highway right-of-way shall be barricaded. There shall be conspicuously displayed bright red flags no less than 24" x 24" attached to such barricades and illuminated at night with flashing yellow lights. If in the judgment of the representative of the Commissioner of Transportation, flagmen are necessary, they shall be employed by the permittee and on duty at all times during the progress of the work so as to direct traffic and maintain yellow flashing lights, etc.
- 6. Self shoulder signs of adequate size, not less than 24" square, shall be erected and maintained on all backfill trenches within the shoulder area and the backfill is thoroughly settled. These signs shall be located at the beginning of each section of work at intersections and at a distance not greater than 1000 feet apart.
- 7. During winter conditions highway shoulders shall be maintained free of obstructions which would interfere with snow removal and ice control.
- 8. The permittee shall keep the traveled way free of foreign objects such as rocks, timbers and other items that may fall from transporting vehicles. Spillage of material carried by or dropped from the under-carriage of any carrying vehicle resulting from the permittee's hauling operations along or across any public traveled way shall be removed immediately and such traveled way, both within and outside of the work limits, shall be kept free of such spillage by the permittee.

E. COMPLETION OF WORK

- 1. All work is to be performed in a manner approved by the Resident Engineer of the State Department of Transportation.
- 2. All disturbed areas shall be returned to their original condition in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioner of Transportation or his representative.
- 3. The permittee shall be required to restore shoulders and ditches and clean up the highway as his work progresses. All driveways shall be restored with material in kind and to their original conditions.
- 4. All surplus earth and rubbish shall be cleaned up and removed from the highway right-of-way upon completion of the work, and the highway left in a neat and orderly condition.
- 5. As best plans showing final grade of new installation and existing underground facilities encountered shall be provided to N.Y.S.D.O.T. if variation from approved design plans occurred during construction.

F. NECESSITATED FUTURE WORK

- 1. The applicant agrees that any present or future injury to or disturbance of the highway, its slopes or gutters, caused by placing mains and service pipes shall be repaired by the applicant at his own expense and in accordance with the requirements of the State Department of Transportation.
- 2. If necessity arises in the future because of the work on the State Highway system under its structures, requiring the removal, relocation or replacement of the installation authorized by the permit, said work shall be done as directed by the Commissioner or his representative, and all cost and expense so incurred shall be the obligation of the said permittee or his successor in interest.

II. TELEPHONE - TELEGRAPH INSTALLATIONS

A. SETTING OF POLES

- 1. All poles shall be set outside the ditch lines so that the proper drainage of the highway will not be interfered with. In case it is impracticable to set poles so as not to interfere with the flow of water in the ditches, the shoulder, ditch and space around the poles shall be paved by the applicant to protect against wash.
- 2. There shall be no obstruction to private driveways, connecting highways or roads, paths or sidewalks.
- 3. In case it is found necessary to trim trees within the boundaries of the highway, the least possible amount shall be done, and in all cases the consent of the abutting property owner must be secured before the poles are set and trees trimmed.
- 4. Poles shall be of sufficient length to provide a clearance of not less than eight feet between the wire and the crown of the highway, under the worst conditions of temperature and loading. They shall be set in line and properly plumb. They shall be well guyed. No guying to trees, unless by special permission of engineer. Special precautions shall be taken on curves and where lines cross from one side of highway to the other. Poles shall be straight, sound, and the fittings shall be of sufficient strength to carry wires under the worst conditions of loading, ice, wind, etc.
- 5. Where telegraph and telephone wires cross high tension power lines, electric light or trolley wires, special precaution shall be taken to maintain proper clearance under the worst condition of temperature and loading.

B. RESETTling POLES

- 1. If necessity arises in future, because of work on the highway, to relocate, replace or re-set poles, cables or conductors, said work shall be done at the expense of the applicant.

III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- A. In addition to the aforementioned conditions, if it is found necessary by this Department to add to or otherwise modify the same, it is to be understood such change shall form a part of the permit and be complied with immediately upon notice.

IV. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND SKETCHES - See Attached Sheet.

(include telephone number) 312 107-1011
 RETURN PERMIT TO: or DEFERENT FROM ABOVE:
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

RETURN OF DEPOSIT/BOND TO: (COMPLETE ONLY IF DIFFERENT FROM PERMITTEE)
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

- Estimated cost of work being performed in state highway right-of-way \$ _____
- Anticipated duration of work: From 7-1 19 97 thru 6-30 1998, to apply to the operation(s) checked below
- Protective Liability Insurance covered by Policy No SI 997; expires on _____ 19 _____
- A \$20.00 fee will be charged for checks returned by bank

CHECK TYPE OF OPERATION	Base Fee	PERMIT FEE			TOTAL	INSURANCE Show PERM 17 or Undertaking on file	Indicate Account Number if Permit Fee Charged	Guarantee Deposit Check/Bond Amount	Check or Bond Number
		Indicate No Feet/Poles	Times Unit Rate	Sub-Total					
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original installation									
a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underground	\$ 32	65416	\$ 32.8	20933.28	20965.28	Under-Parking on file	X	Waived	
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extending tunneling, boring, installing, etc.									
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service sub surface connection	32		32.8	12					
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service sub surface connection	32		32.8						
b <input type="checkbox"/> Overhead			250.00						
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Erecting poles, towers, etc.	63								
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Running new lines	63								
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service connections	19								
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service connection	19								
c <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Bridges and Culverts									
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular installation	63								
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Requiring structural changes	625								
d <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Booths									
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Along Interstate Highways	63								
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Along State Highways	63								
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance									
a <input type="checkbox"/> Single job	32								
Repairing, making replacements, relocating, performing test-side work, etc. (includes loadings re poles. If enough no additional fee)									
b <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	2500								
Per Region	625								
Per County									
Includes free work and other work permitted as single job. (Requirements must be noted each time work is to be performed)									
c <input type="checkbox"/> Repair of water or sewer lines	32								
d <input type="checkbox"/> D.O.T. requested maintenance	N/C								
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Alter original construction									
a <input type="checkbox"/> Annual - includes overhead connections	2500								
Per Region	625								
Per County									
b <input type="checkbox"/> Retention - D.O.T. requested	N/C								
c <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service sub surface connection	32		32.8						
d <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial service overhead connection	19								
e <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service sub surface connection	32		32.8						
f <input type="checkbox"/> Residential service overhead connection	19								
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous	32								

PROPOSED WORK (BRIEF DESCRIPTION): New York Telephone proposes to place fiber optic cable from just south of Hamm's Inn on Rte 56 to Sevey Corners and east on Rte 3 to Cranberry Lake. We also propose to place buried cable on the "Plains" area of Rte 56 between markers 1146 + 1128. In all places where we will bury over culverts the cable will be placed in steel conduit and handholes placed next to the culvert with cable coils so the fiber could be moved if necessary.

ATTACHED: Plans _____ Specifications _____ Location _____ State Route _____
 between Reference Marker _____ and Reference Marker _____
 Town of: Colton and Clifton County of: St. Lawrence

SEQR REQUIREMENTS: (Check appropriate box)
 Exempt Minimalist Type II EIS or DEIS Lead Agency _____

If project is identified to be minimalist, or TYPE II, no further action is required
 If project is determined to be other than minimalist, exempt, or TYPE II, refer to M.A.P. 12 B, Appendix A SEQR REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHWAY WORK PERMITS

Acceptance of the required permit subjects the permittee to the restrictions, regulations and obligations stated on this application and on the permit

Applicant Signature: [Signature] Date: 6-4 19 97

Second Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____ 19 _____

Approval recommended 6/16 19 97 By Resident Engineer: [Signature] Permit No. 75

Approved 7/15 19 97 By Regional Traffic Engineer: [Signature] Permit No. 7

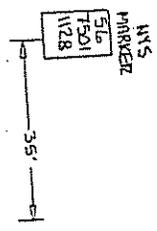
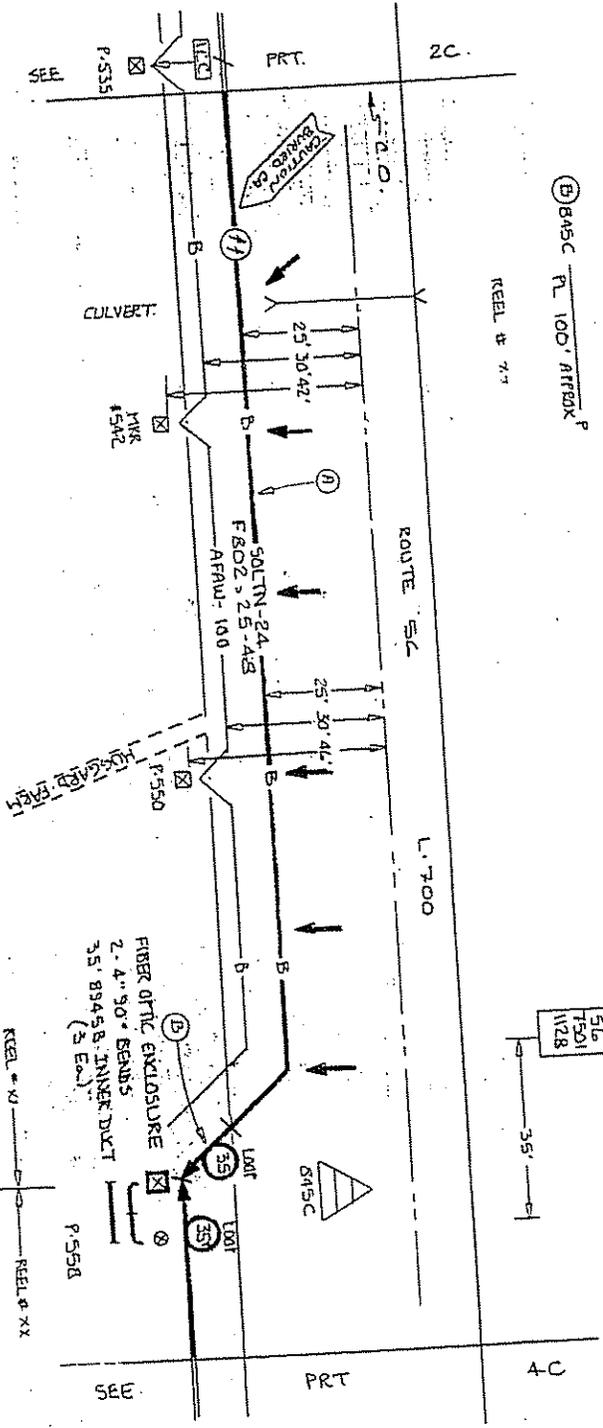
PERMIT IS ISSUED CONTINGENT UPON LOCAL REQUIREMENTS BEING SATISFIED 6-30-97 NAC 6-27-97 TR



"Mould Safety Into This Job"
 BURY CABLE 48" MIN. DEPTH

(A) B45C PL 3725' APPROX H
 (B) B45C PL 100' APPROX P

REEL # 77



103L	251'
1208	35'
1190	60'
343.4'c	
F.O. SOLIN-XL	3625'
FIBER OPTIC ENCLOSURE	1
4" 90° BEND	4
8345B INNER DUCT	105'

PARKER CA. EU

CAUTION 13.2 KV
 ENGINEER'S NOTE ONLY.
 9187'F (B13) 10,000 CL
 R.K.E.W.

NY5
 NY5 1144-1128-18-528 450
 ADD'T NY5
 PEUKATE PROJ.
 2.2% ERROR
 10,000
 87
 11
 10x

WORK LOCATION		DATE		M LINE NUMBERS		N P ROW WCP		JOB DESCRIPTION	
103L	1208	11/28	11/28	550	550	NY5	NY5	FIBER OPTIC ENCL.	
1190	343.4'								
3625'									
1									
4									
105'									

EL VOLTAGE	NON	HIGH	ROAD REQ'D
760-5KV			
100-5KV			
100-35KV			
100-35KV			

DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
317 WASHINGTON STREET
WATERTOWN, NY 13601

Joseph H. Boardman
Acting Commissioner

R. Carey Babyak
Regional Director

Attachment #1

Highway Work Permit
#07-97-0042

***** PERMIT CONDITIONS *****

All operations subject to NYS DOT publication, "Requirements for the Design and Construction of Underground Utility Installations within the State Highway Right-Of-Way".

All pertinent OSHA standards for construction shall apply.
Maintenance and Protection of Traffic shall conform to the NYS DOT Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices".

Permittee is responsible for contacting UPFO and for verifying the location of all existing utilities (public and private) in the work area, for maintaining the integrity of existing utilities, and for effecting the proper repair of any existing utility damaged by the permittee or his agents during the course of work operations authorized by this permit.

No open cutting will be allowed within ten ft. of the edge of shoulder. (Where available space permits. Exceptions must be approved by NYS DOT prior to excavation).

All necessary precaution shall be taken to prevent any potential undermining and/or collapse of the shoulder and/or proximity to the necessary, due to the depth of excavation and/or sheet piling will be required. Excavations which would result in soil materials attaining an angle of repose of 1 on 1 1/2, or steeper, will require prior NYS DOT approval. Prior NYS DOT approval will be required before such excavations are made.

Highway crossings will be accomplished by boring and jacking only.

For purposes of pipe placement beneath the highway by means of the boring and jacking method, the boring tool, or auger, shall be mechanically restrained from preceding the pipe in order to prevent unsupported excavation ahead of the pipe. Tests shall be conducted immediately subsequent to pipe placement to detect subsurface voids. Any and all detected voids must be promptly grouted according to NYS DOT specifications.

Track vehicles are prohibited from travel lanes and shoulders. Parking, storage, loading, or unloading of vehicles and equipment is prohibited on state highways unless sufficient work area is otherwise unavailable. Use of shoulders and travel lanes requires prior NYS DOT approval.

No excavated material to be stored or piled on the shoulder or travel lanes of the highway.

No more than 100 l.f. of open trench shall be left unattended. All unattended open trenches must be adequately fenced and delineated per NYS DOT specifications.

The contractor is required to consult with NYS DOT Landscape Architects. Some trees, shrubs, or miscellaneous plant life destroyed in the course of construction may be required to be replaced. The Landscape Architects will identify those plants, shrubs, or trees to be replaced, locations, and methods.

"Would Safety Into This Job"



TD CRAWBERRY LAKE

PL BURIED CABLE MARKERS EVERY 100' - 84572

(1) AT BALLOCATION:
PL 84572, H.
FIBER OPTIC SPLIT VAULT
PL 50701, BA-VAULT
84572, 1H - 2 OPERATIONS

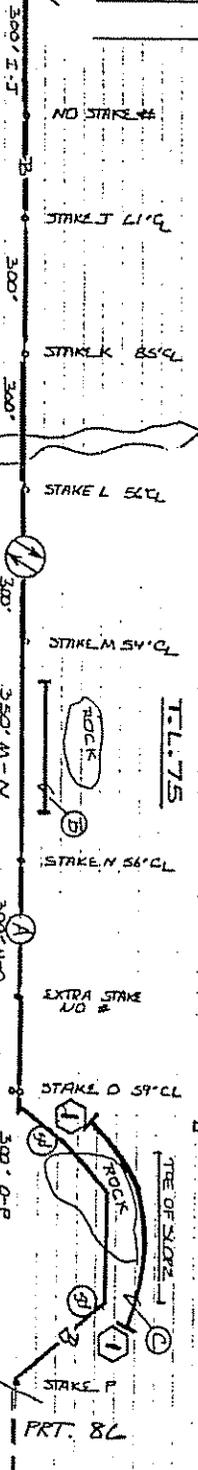
MARKER
3
7504
1352

TD SEVEY CORNERS

INTERLINE
SCAND-72 2-250
2" SPLIT STEEL 220'
FIBER SPLIT VAULT - 2
54301/5440
1 1/4" INVERT - 2050'

TD PRT. 88

STAKE I 43' CL



CONTRACT SUPERVISOR TO DETERMINE THE EXACT LENGTH OF SPLIT STEEL REQUIRED WHEN FIELD CONDITIONS ARE DETERMINED.

CAUTION! IN HERE NOT SHOWN OK TO PLAIN PER DEC. MARK

NO SCALE

- (B) PL 120' 2" SPLIT STEEL - 84572, H.
- (C) PL 100' 2" SPLIT STEEL - 84572, H. 40" DEEP - RESEED

- (A) SCAND-72, F719, H24 TRK-STUK ZU001, 1-12 D, 13-24 BASIC PL 2250, H PL 2250, H

PLAT NAME 447 DEED

JOB DESCRIPTION		TOSCOPT - 211701 - STRLAKE TRUCK	
NO	LINE NUMBER	ROW	NO
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
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100	100	100	100

CONTRACT SUPERVISOR TO HAVE COPY OF STORE PL TO BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES TO PROVIDE "AS BUILT" ON SITE PRINTS AS NECESSARY

IF ROCK IS ENCOUNTERED, CONTRACT SUPERVISOR MAY DEL TO KEY DRILL INTO ROCK AND PLACE FIBER SPLIT PICKUP



"Should Safety Into This Job"

1 R-845TC 'H' T.D. L29
PL AT EN. LOCATION SHOWN
LEAVE 35' COIL @ VULVT

2 B45TC 'H'
PL 20' OF 2"
SPLIT STEEL - RUSH SPLIT STEEL
PUSH CONDUIT
UNDER STREAM

IF NO EQUAL RAKE SPLIT STEEL
AND CUT
PL 20' OF 3" STEEL
PUSH

CONTROL TURBIDITY
PLACE MAINTAIN SILT
FENCE

N.Y.S. RT. 3

DEL PERMIT #6
46'4"

T. CLIFTON T.D. 629
T. COLTON T.D. 213

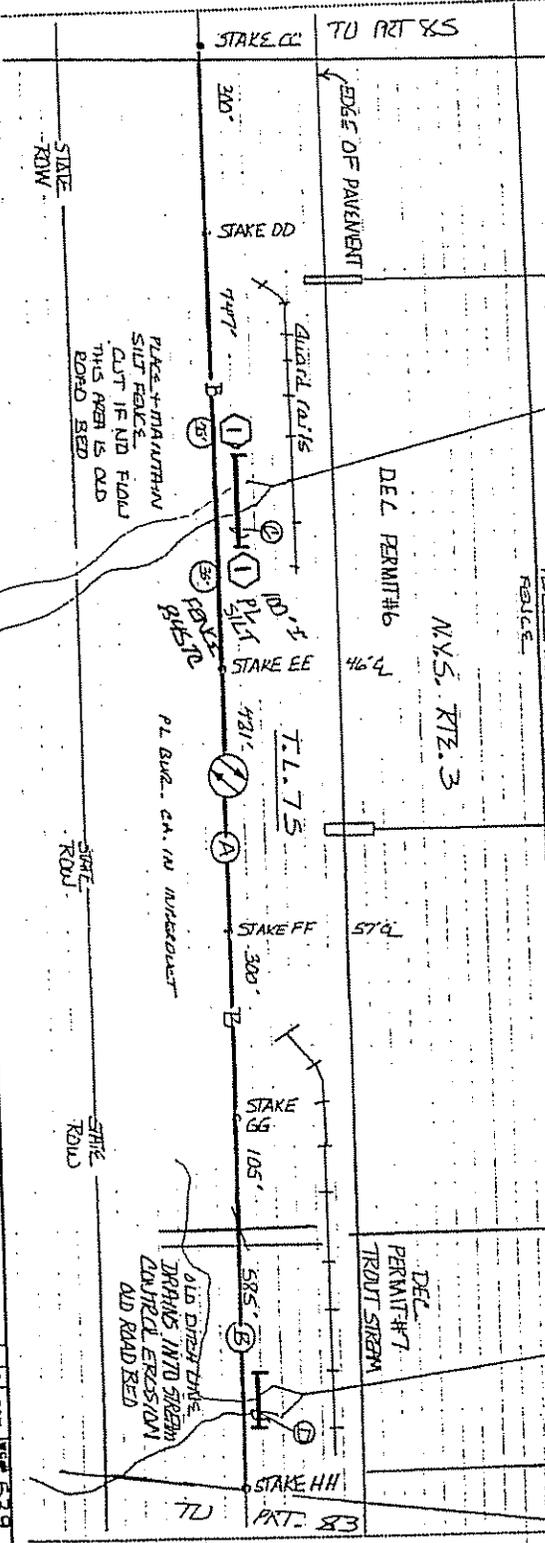
7504
3
MARKER
1362

MATERIAL

SOLAN-72 25 38'
5/200' 5/400' FIBER-SPLICE WIRE 2-
2" SPLIT STEEL - 40'
1 1/4" INWARD DUT - 2428'

CONTRACT INSPECTOR:
 • TO HAVE COPY OF STATE PLANS
 • TO BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES
 • TO PROVIDE "AS BUILT" ON
 STATE D.O.T. PRINTS AS
 NECESSARY

PURGE GABLE ON HIGHWAY SIDE
 OF OLD SINK DITCH LINE
 CONTROL TURBIDITY
 STRONG ROAD SIDE OF CATTAILS



- A) SOLAN-72
- B) F-915, 1-24 CON-SLK
- C) F-719, 1-24 TRK-SLK
- D) 13-24
- E) F-1953, H T.D. 629
- F) F-1953, H T.D. 629
- G) F-1953, H T.D. 629

NOTE

BETWEEN STAKES D & E
 LOOK ROUTE FIRST
 YOU CAN REMOVE STAKE
 BETWEEN TREES AND
 NOT HARM ANYTHING
 PL BURIED GABLE MARKER
 EVERY 1000' - 845TC

* WORK LOCATION		M LINE NUMBERS		N P ROW		JOB DESCRIPTION	
LINE NO.	LOC.	NO.	OPERATIONS	NO.	ROW	NO.	DESCRIPTION
1				1	ROW <td>1</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	1	STAKE STAK
2				2	ROW <td>2</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	2	STAKE STAK
3				3	ROW <td>3</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	3	STAKE STAK
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67				67	ROW <td>67</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	67	STAKE STAK
68				68	ROW <td>68</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	68	STAKE STAK
69				69	ROW <td>69</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	69	STAKE STAK
70				70	ROW <td>70</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	70	STAKE STAK
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98				98	ROW <td>98</td> <td>STAKE STAK</td>	98	STAKE STAK
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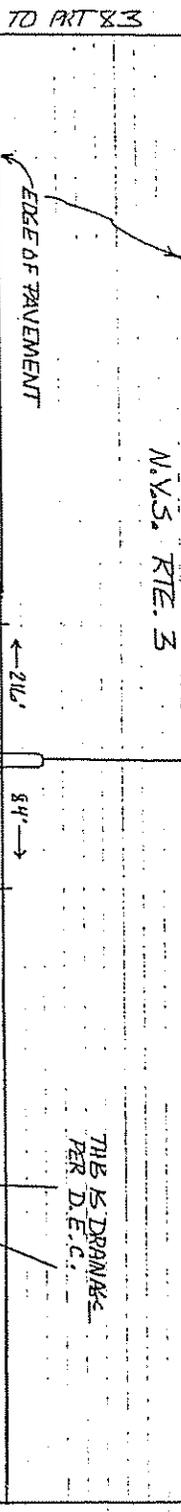


"Mould Safety into This Job"

MATERIAL

SCAN-TZ - 2180'
2" SPLIT STEEL 55'

1 1/4" TOWER DOG - 750'



THIS IS DRAINAGE PER D.E.C.

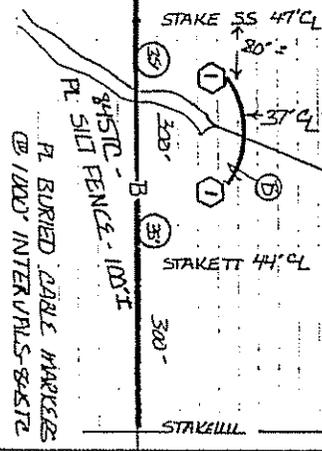
MARKER 7504
1370
MARK CORNER D.E.C. - 0270 ROAD
A.P.A. - 100' OVER TOP OF CURB

Ⓐ SOLAN-TZ
F719, 1-24 CLTN. STLK
F719, 1-24 TRK - STLK
Z1001, 1-1Z
D, 13-24

Ⓑ PLACE SPLIT STEEL OVER CURB
845TD / H
PL SPLIT HANDHOLE
PL 60' OG 2" SPLIT STEEL
COIL 35' EA. HANDHOLE

FL 2170' H
BASIS R 2170' H

Ⓘ PL 845TD 'H'
AT EA. LOCATION
PL 1ea. - 5430 / SHD FIBER STAKE VPULT



PL BURIED CABLE MARKERS @ 100' INTERVALS - 845TD

- CONTRACT INSPECTOR:
- ♦ TO HAVE COPY OF STATE PLANS
 - ♦ TO BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES
 - ♦ TO PROVIDE "AS BUILT" ON STATE D.O.T. PRINTS AS NECESSARY

* WORK LOCATION		M LINE NUMBERS		JOB DESCRIPTION	
DATE	NO.	START	END	DESCRIPTION	DATE
0-11-85	1	1370	1370	POSS DAN - DOLTA STAR LAKE TRUNK	4/19

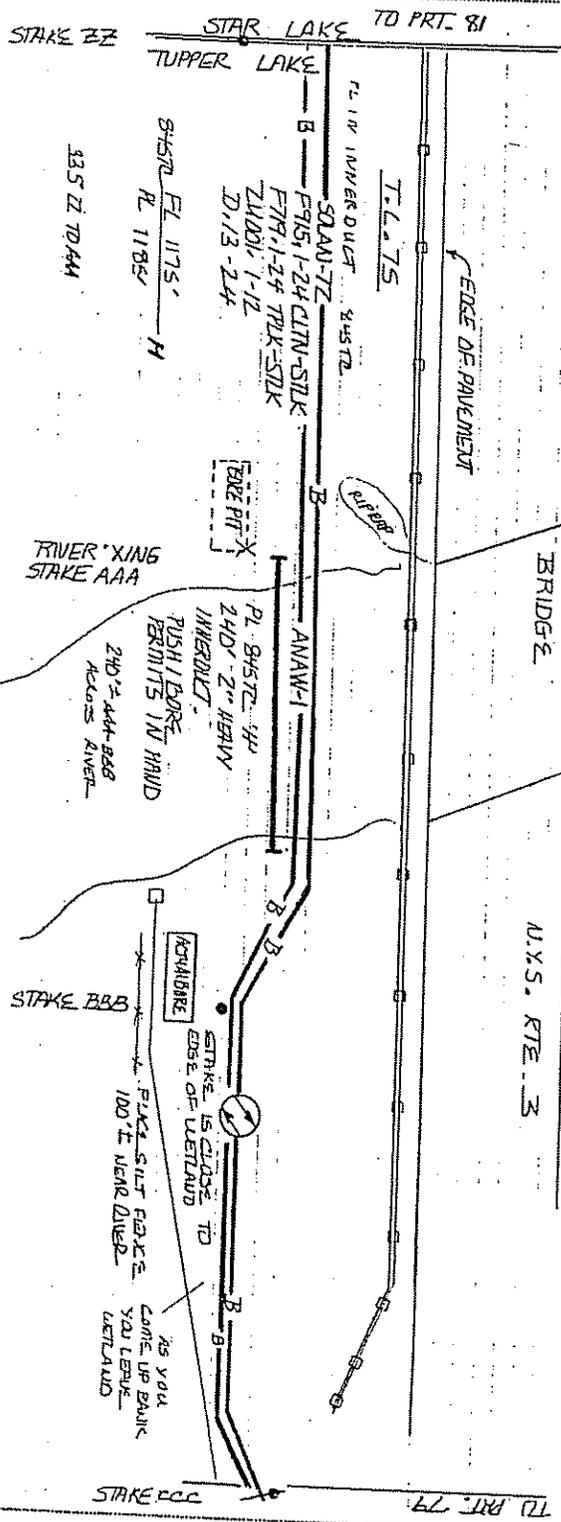
NO.	REV.	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	0			

NO.	REV.	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	0			



CP 06 15-88

"Would Safety Into This Job"



AAA.
THE AREA ADJACENT
TO THE TOE OF SLOPE
IS A WETLAND.
STATION ROADSIDE OF
THE STATE HIGHWAY
SILT PILE. STAKE 111
DEVELOPING SWAMP

PL BURIED 24" IN
EVERY 100' - EAST

DATE	NO	LINE NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION
11/19	1	1-11	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	2	12-24	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	3	25-37	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	4	38-50	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	5	51-63	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	6	64-76	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	7	77-89	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	8	90-102	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	9	103-115	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	10	116-128	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	11	129-141	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	12	142-154	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	13	155-167	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	14	168-180	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	15	181-193	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	16	194-206	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	17	207-219	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	18	220-232	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	19	233-245	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	20	246-258	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	21	259-271	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	22	272-284	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	23	285-297	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	24	298-310	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	25	311-323	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	26	324-336	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	27	337-349	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	28	350-362	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	29	363-375	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	30	376-388	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	31	389-401	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	32	402-414	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	33	415-427	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	34	428-440	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	35	441-453	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	36	454-466	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	37	467-479	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	38	480-492	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	39	493-505	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	40	506-518	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	41	519-531	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	42	532-544	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	43	545-557	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	44	558-570	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	45	571-583	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	46	584-596	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	47	597-609	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	48	610-622	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	49	623-635	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	50	636-648	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	51	649-661	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	52	662-674	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	53	675-687	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	54	688-700	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	55	701-713	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	56	714-726	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	57	727-739	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	58	740-752	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	59	753-765	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	60	766-778	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	61	779-791	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	62	792-804	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	63	805-817	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	64	818-830	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	65	831-843	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	66	844-856	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	67	857-869	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	68	870-882	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	69	883-895	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	70	896-908	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	71	909-921	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	72	922-934	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	73	935-947	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	74	948-960	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	75	961-973	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	76	974-986	STAR LAKE TRUNK
11/19	77	987-999	STAR LAKE TRUNK

- CONTRACT INSPECTOR:
- TO HAVE COPY OF STATE PLANS
 - TO BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES
 - TO PROVIDE "AS BUILT" ON
 - STATE D.O.T. PRINTS AS NECESSARY

M. REAR
 SOLAN-72 1185-
 2" DEWY E-MEROLER
 1" W. Inverdur - 940

NO SCALE

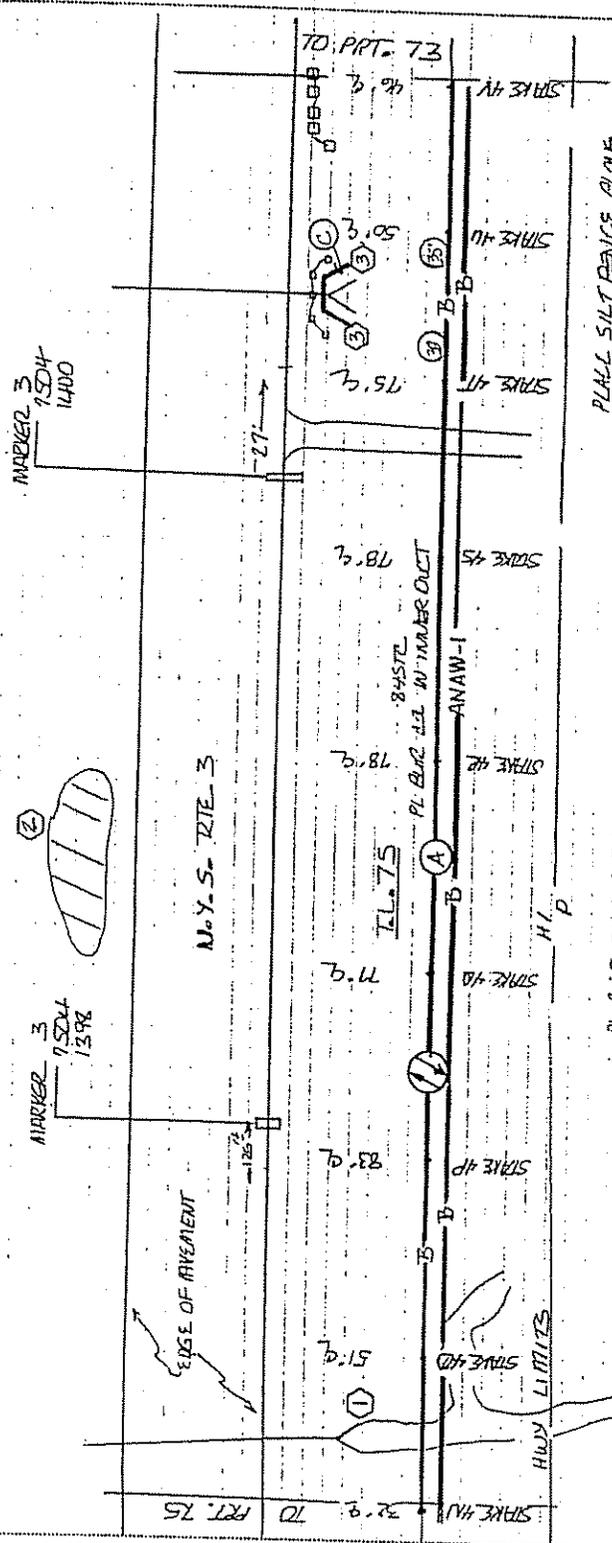


"Mould Safety Into This Job"

MATERIAL
 SOLAN-7Z 2470'
 3" SPLIT STEEL COND - 60'
 SEE NOTE 2: ADDL. MAY BE REQ.
 1 1/4" INNER DUCT - 2340'
 5430/5440 FIBER SPLIT VAULT-2

CONTRACT INSPECTOR
 TO HAVE COPY OF STATE PLANS
 TO BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES
 TO PROVIDE "AS BUILT" ON
 STATE D.O.T. PRINTS AS
 NECESSARY

NO SCALE



PLACE SILT DEVICE ALONG
 TOE OF SLOPE NEAR
 CULVERT THROUGH
 WETLAND
 BACKHOE REQUIRED

PL BURIED CABLE MARKERS
 100' INTERVALS - 8457

NOTE: VISIBLE RICK N. SIDE OF ROAD
 IF RICK IS ENCLINATED.
 PL 3" SPLIT STEEL AS REQUIRED

PL 8457Z 'H'
 60' OF 3" SPLIT STEEL COND.
 OVER TOP OF CULVERT
 PL 8' FROM GUARD RAILS

PL 8457Z 'H'
 1 EA. LOC. -
 5430/5440 FIBER SPLIT VAULT
 LEAVE 35' CON. EA. VAULT
 PL 40' EA. SIDE OF CULVERT

(A) SOLAN-7Z
 F915, 1-24 CLIN-STLK
 F719, 1-24 TPLK-STLK
 BUDDI, 1-12
 D, 13-24

8457Z PL 2470' H
 PL 2470'

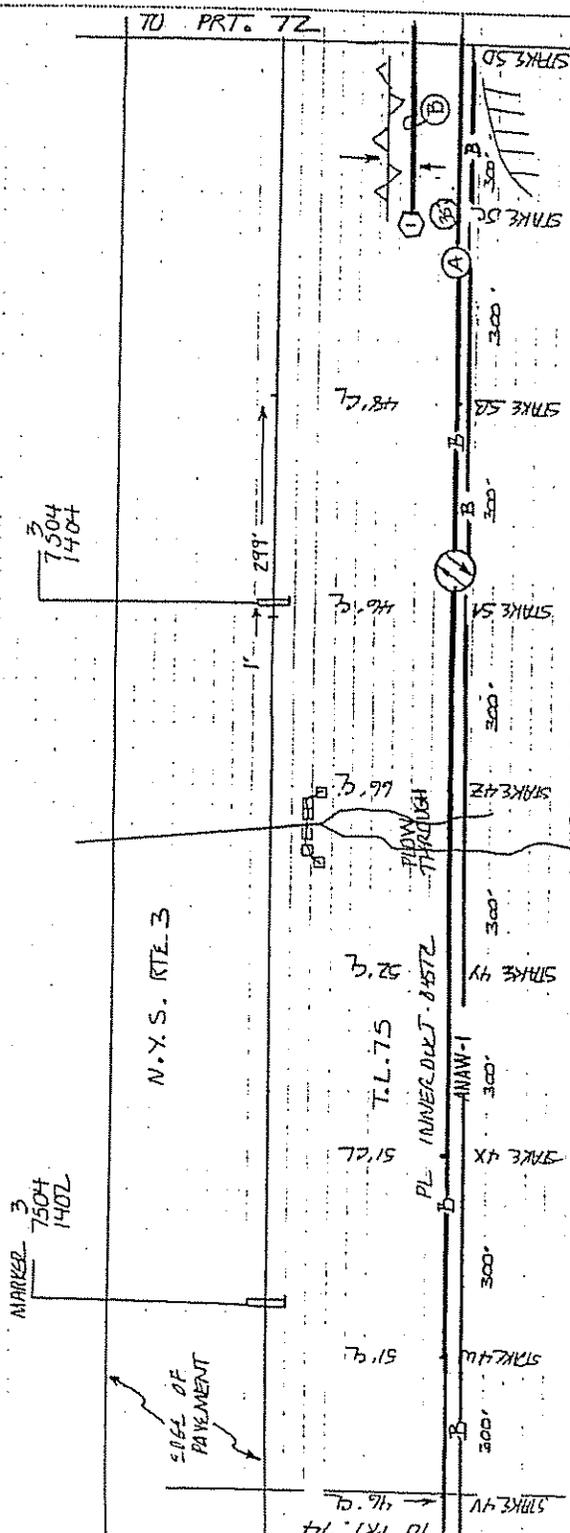
(1) CUT + FLOW THROUGH
 DRAINAGE AREA
 PLACE 4' WITHIN SILT FENCE

DATE	NO	REV	BY	CHK	APP	DESCRIPTION
12/13/19	1					STAR LAKE TRUNK
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12/13/19	3					STAR LAKE TRUNK
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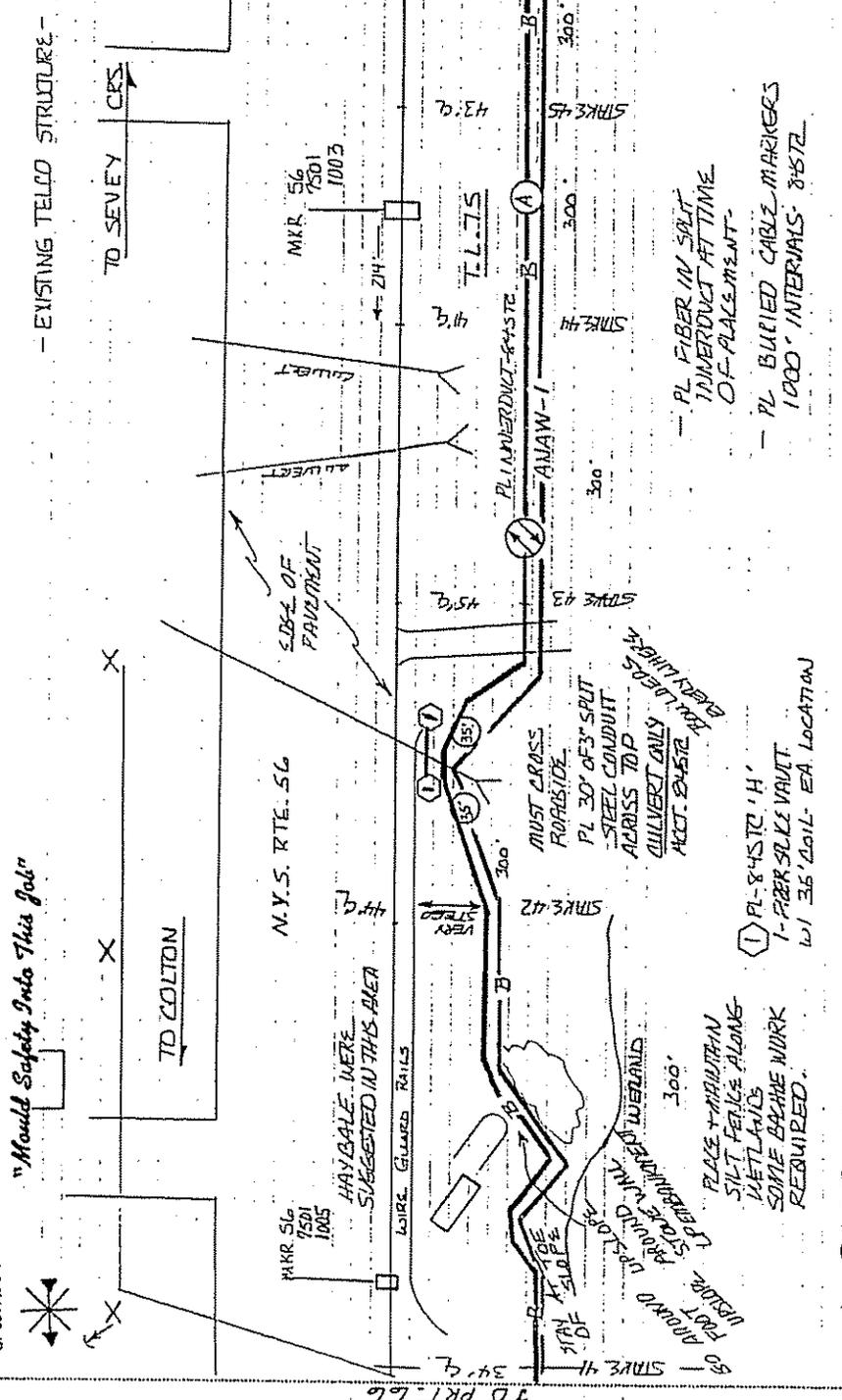
DRP
 NAME: G. RAY
 ENGINEER
 DIST. NO. 101

EP-05A (5-05)

"Mould Safety Into This Job"



GP-65 A (B-95)



"Mould Safety Into This Job"

EXISTING TELCO STRUCTURE

TO SEVEY

TO COLTON

N.Y.S. RTE. 56

HAY BALE WERE SUGGESTED IN THIS AREA

WIRE GUARDED RAILS

STAKE 41

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CP-05 A (6-05)



"Mould Safety Into This Job"

(A) SOLAN, TZ
 F 915, 1-24 CLU-SLK
 C1002, 1-24
 B149-TZ
 B45TC PL 1940' H
 PL 1940' H

TO COLTON

MATERIAL

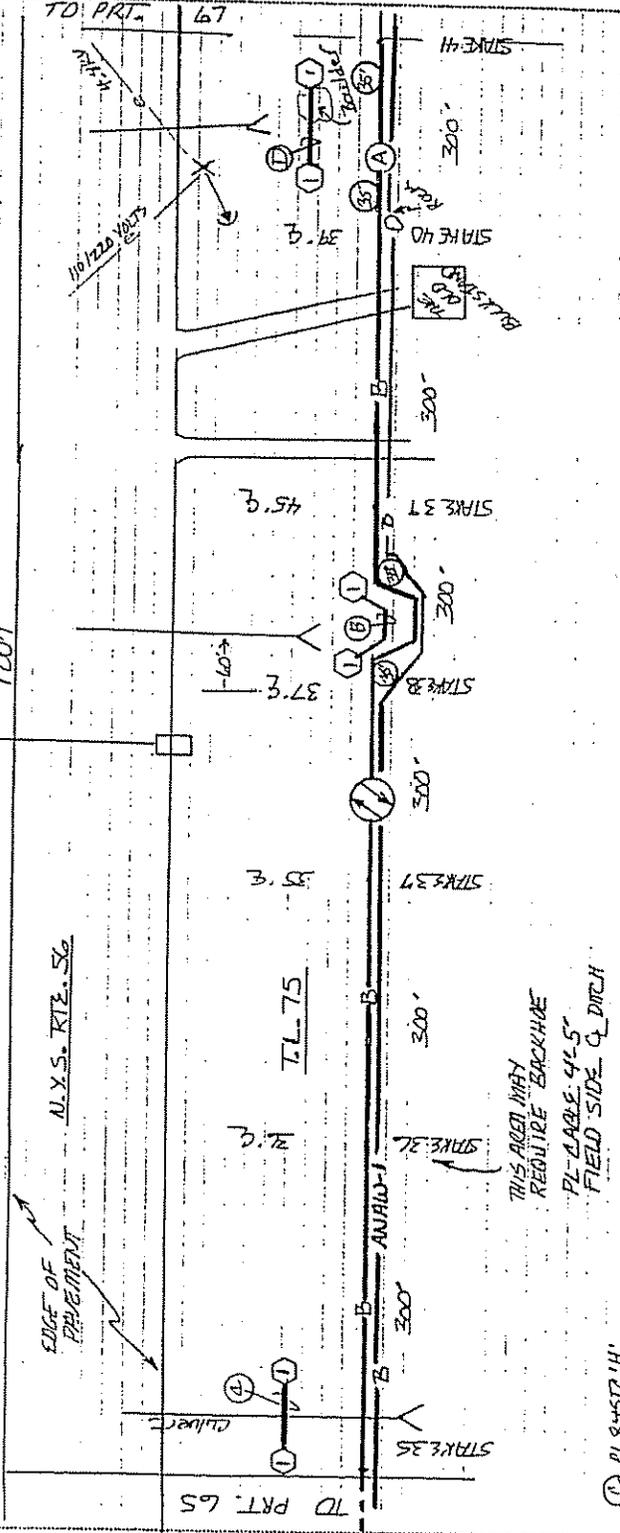
TO SEVEY CFS

SOLAN-TZ - 1940'

3" SPLIT STEEL CONDUIT - 100'

5450 1.5410 FIBERGLASS WLET - 4

1 1/4" INNER DIET - 1740'



CONTRACT INSPECTOR:
 • TO HAVE COPY OF STATE PLANS
 • TO BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES
 • TO PROVIDE "AS BUILTS" ON
 STATE D.O.T. PRINTS AS
 NECESSARY

HAND DIG TO PLACE SPLIT
 CONDUIT 5' DEEP
 NEAR END OF CURVE
 PLACE SILT FENCE
 CONTROL TURBIDITY

NO SCALE

- ① PL 845TC 14' 30' OF 3" SPLIT STEEL
- ② PL 30' OF 3" SPLIT STEEL CONDUIT-OPEN TRENCH
- ③ PL 20' OF 3" SPLIT STEEL CONDUIT B45TC 'H'
- ④ PL 845TC 14' FIBER GLASS WLET
 1. loc. Location should LEAVE 35' COIL-EN. VAULT

THIS AREA MAY REQUIRE BACKHAUL
 PL 45TC 41.5' FIELD SIDE C. DITCH

LINE NO.	REV.	DATE	BY	CHKD.	DESCRIPTION
1					STARBUCKS TRUNK
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ENGINEER: MARK HENNING

DATE: 10/11/9

DIV. MGR./O&M

NYSDEC Permit

6-4099-00017

DEC PERMIT NUMBER 6-4099-00017/00001
FACILITY/PROGRAM NUMBER(S)



PERMIT
Under the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

EFFECTIVE DATE June 20, 1997
EXPIRATION DATE December 31, 1999

TYPE OF PERMIT (Check All Applicable Boxes)

New Renewal Modification Permit to Construct Permit to Operate

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Article 15, Title 5:
Protection of Water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6NYCRR 608:
Water Quality Certification | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 27, Title 7; 6NYCRR 360:
Solid Waste Management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Article 15, Title 15:
Water Supply | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 17, Titles 7, 8:
SPDES | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 27, Title 9; 6NYCRR 373:
Hazardous Waste Management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Article 15, Title 15:
Water Transport | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 19:
Air Pollution Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 34:
Coastal Erosion Management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Article 15, Title 15:
Long Island Wells | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 23, Title 27:
Mined Land Reclamation | <input type="checkbox"/> Articles 1, 3, 17, 19, 27, 37;
6NYCRR 380: Radiation Control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Article 15, Title 27:
Wild, Scenic and Recreational
Rivers | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 24:
Freshwater Wetlands | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Article 25:
Tidal Wetlands | |

PERMIT ISSUED TO New York Telephone		TELEPHONE NUMBER 315 785-7561
ADDRESS OF PERMITTEE 624 Coffeen Street, Watertown, New York 13601		
CONTACT PERSON FOR PERMITTED WORK Helen L. Meinhold		TELEPHONE NUMBER 315 785-7561
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROJECT/FACILITY		
LOCATION OF PROJECT/FACILITY Colton/Clifton		
COUNTY St. Lawrence	TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE Colton & Clifton	WATERCOURSE/WETLAND NO. 521 7 N4 904 0
DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED ACTIVITY Install telephone communication cable from Hamm's Inn (NYS Rte. 56) to Seveys Corners and on to Star Lake along NYS Rte. 3 in accordance with the attached plan which is part of this permit.		

By acceptance of this permit, the permittee agrees that the permit is contingent upon strict compliance with the ECL, all applicable regulations, the General Conditions specified (See Reverse Side) and any Special Conditions included as part of this permit.

PERMIT ADMINISTRATOR C. Randy Vaas	ADDRESS 317 Washington St., Watertown, NY 13601
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE <i>C. Randy Vaas</i>	DATE June 20, 1997
Page 1 of <u>3</u>	



5. Site Plan Map

See Environmental Work Plan Maps

For each area of construction involving APA-jurisdictional wetlands, provide a site plan map prepared by a licensed surveyor or engineer (unless otherwise agreed to by Agency staff) showing the proposed project that is drawn to scale (i.e., one inch equals 50 feet) and which is clearly labeled with the map ratio scale and a bar scale, north arrow, date of preparation and name of preparer. Show and label all of the following within the proposed project limits for each area of proposed construction:

a) Existing Conditions:

Natural resources, including all:

- 1) waterbodies, including ponds, rivers and permanent and intermittent streams.
- 2) wetlands (to be delineated by Agency staff or by trained professionals with review by Agency staff).
- 3) flood plain boundaries and elevation of the 100-year flood plain.
- 4) areas of bedrock at or near the surface.
- 5) boundaries of existing vegetation cover types (e.g., forested, field, agricultural).
- 6) topographic contours at 2 foot intervals.
- 7) natural swales and drainage features, and
- 8) any special plant or animal species or habitats contained on the NYSDEC Natural Heritage database.

Existing human-made resources, including all:

- 1) principal and accessory buildings (label size, use and materials).
- 2) retaining walls, fencing and other structures.
- 3) public roadways, bridges, railroads, and parking lots (label size and materials).
- 4) intersecting private roadways and driveways (label size and materials).
- 5) sidewalks, stairways and other pedestrian facilities (label size and materials).
- 6) boat docks, fishing piers and other waterfront facilities (label size and materials).
- 7) culverts, headwalls, ditches, settling basins and other stormwater management facilities (label size and materials).
- 8) overhead and underground public utilities located within the ROW.
- 9) guide rails and signs.
- 10) property lines, lot lines and easement lines, and
- 11) right-of-way lines of all municipal, county and State highways

b) **Proposed Conditions, including all:**

- 1) new principal and accessory buildings (label use, size, and materials).
- 2) retaining walls, fencing and other structures (label size and materials)
- 3) all new roadway and parking areas (label size and materials).
- 4) new sidewalks, stairways and other pedestrian facilities (label size and materials).
- 5) proposed property lines, lot lines, and easement lines.
- 6) construction limit lines.
- 7) grading limit lines and final grading shown at 2 foot intervals.
- 8) permanent stormwater management facilities (label size and materials).
- 9) new or relocated private and public utilities.
- 10) new guide rail and signs.
- 11) fuel and bulk chemical storage and dispensing facilities.
- 12) docks, bulkheads, piers and other waterfront facilities.
- 13) temporary access roads and work pads.
- 14) temporary stream diversions.
- 15) limits of vegetative cutting.
- 16) new landscape development, and
- 17) limits of wetland fill and wetland mitigation areas.

6. Centerline Profile And Cross-sections N/A

Show and label the centerline profiles of all new or reconstructed roadways, trails and bridges. Provide typical cross-sections at 50 foot intervals showing existing and finished grades for all new or reconstructed roadways and parking areas (in and within 100 feet of wetland boundaries).

7. Proposed Construction and Operation Dates

- a) Estimated Start of Construction Date: October 2006 or 2007
- b) Estimated Construction Completion Date: September 2008

8. Construction Phases See attached Schedule

Will the project be constructed in more than one phase?

- No
- Yes, if so, describe each phase as to components and estimated construction and completion dates.

Construction of the selected route will be divided up into three (3) segments. A portion of the construction of each segment can be completed during winter months which may assist in minimization of wetland impacts. Phases may be concurrent.

9. Purchase of Right- of- Way and Easements

- a) Will the project involve the permanent acquisition, temporary occupancy (TO), temporary easement (TE), or permanent easement (PE) of privately owned lands?
 - No
 - Yes

If Yes, ATTACH a list of landowners, tax map parcel numbers, and size of each parcel to be acquired in fee or by TO, TE or PE.

- b) Will the project involve the acquisition temporary occupancy (TO), temporary easement (TE), or permanent easement (PE) of State Forest Preserve lands?
 - No
 - Yes, if so, list the type and size of each acquisition:

If Yes, ATTACH the supporting documentation for land to be removed from the Adirondack Park Land Bank .

10. Construction Staging Areas

a) Describe the location and proposed use of all on-site and off-site construction staging areas (e.g., for field office, equipment and materials storage, batch plants) for the project. Describe how the staging areas will be restored after construction completion.

Three (3) potential sites have been identified. [See attached]

- 1.) Town of Tupper Lake Sand and Gravel Pit - Route 3
- 2.) Newstech Sand and Gravel Pit - River Road
- 3.) Kayem Sand and Gravel Pit - Route 56

b) Show and label on a separate site plan or on the Project Site Plan all on-site and off-site construction staging areas.

c) If the staging areas will be out of the right-of-way, provide tax map parcel numbers for all involved parcels: [See attached list]

Landowner Name:

Mailing Address:

Staging Area Site Location:

Street Address:

Town:

County:

Tax Map No:

Telephone Number (daytime):

11. Waste Disposal

a) Describe the type, estimated quantities, methods of disposal and on-site and off-site disposal locations of all waste materials generated from the project.

Type of Waste Material	Estimated Quantity	Disposal Method	Disposal Location
Stumps, trees and other grubbed materials		Limit stump grubbing	Buried in ROW
Unsuitable and excess excavated soils		Land spread in ROW	
Broken concrete and asphalt (from bridges, pavements)	N/A		
Construction and demolition debris (e.g., wood, paper)	Wood pole 777 cy	Landfill	Outside of the Park
Guiderail, signs, and other metal components	N/A		
Paint chips, asbestos, excess paint and other hazardous materials	N/A		

$350 \times 40 \times 1.5 = 21,000 \text{ c\ddot{c}} \div 27 = 777 \text{ cy} \div 30 = 25 \text{ dumpsters}$

**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request
Questions #10.**

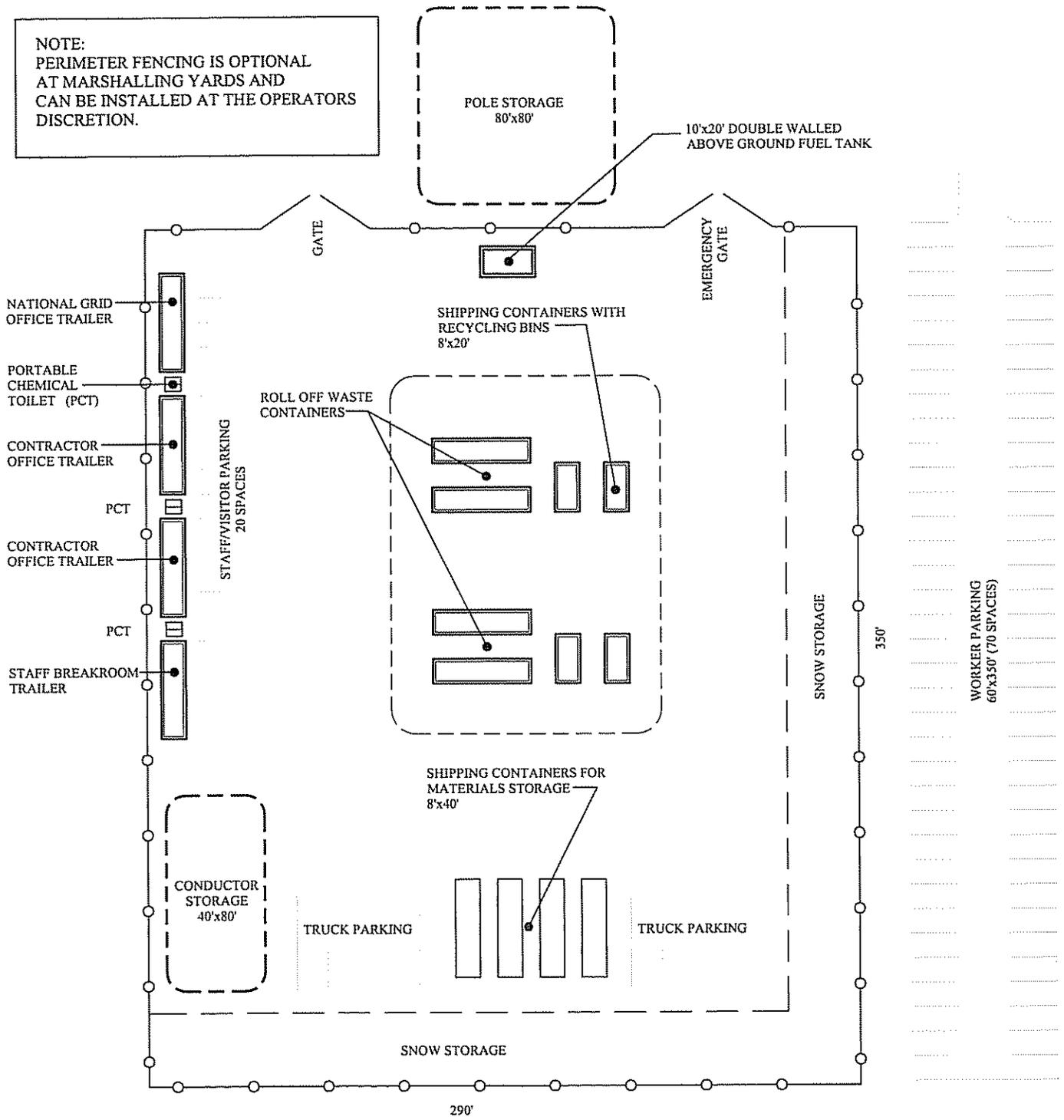
The following sites have been identified as potential locations for marshalling yards.

One or more of these locations may be used to store materials, dispatch trucks and workers on a daily basis and be the centralized operation areas. One or more office trailers will be set up at the primary marshalling yard. The secondary marshalling yard will be the location for storage of materials and truck parking.

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Owners</u>
State Route 3 East of Gale Town of Piercefield St. Lawrence Co.	Town of Tupper Lake 120th Demars Boulevard Tupper Lake, NY
River Road Town of Clifton St. Lawrence Co.	Newstech NY, Inc. Anderson Avenue Deferiet, NY
State Route 56 Town of Clifton St. Lawrence Co.	Kayem Partners 1040 5 th Avenue New York, NY 10028

See Figure 4-2 and aerial photo location maps for Potential Staging Areas P7, N4, and Alt1.

NOTE:
PERIMETER FENCING IS OPTIONAL
AT MARSHALLING YARDS AND
CAN BE INSTALLED AT THE OPERATORS
DISCRETION.



the LA group
Landscape Architecture
and Engineering, P.C.

40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs
New York 12866
518/587-8100
Telefax 518/587-0180

MARSHALLING YARD TYPICAL SITE LAYOUT

Scale: 1"=60'

Figure 4-2

DRAFT MAP: STAFF WORK PRODUCT

Town of Altamont

Legend

Access Status

- No Access
- No Response
- Notify Before Entry

Mile Marker

- Mile Marker

Poles

- Poles

Primary Overhead Spans

- Primary Overhead Spans

Tax Parcels

- Tax Parcels

Proposed Transmission Line Type

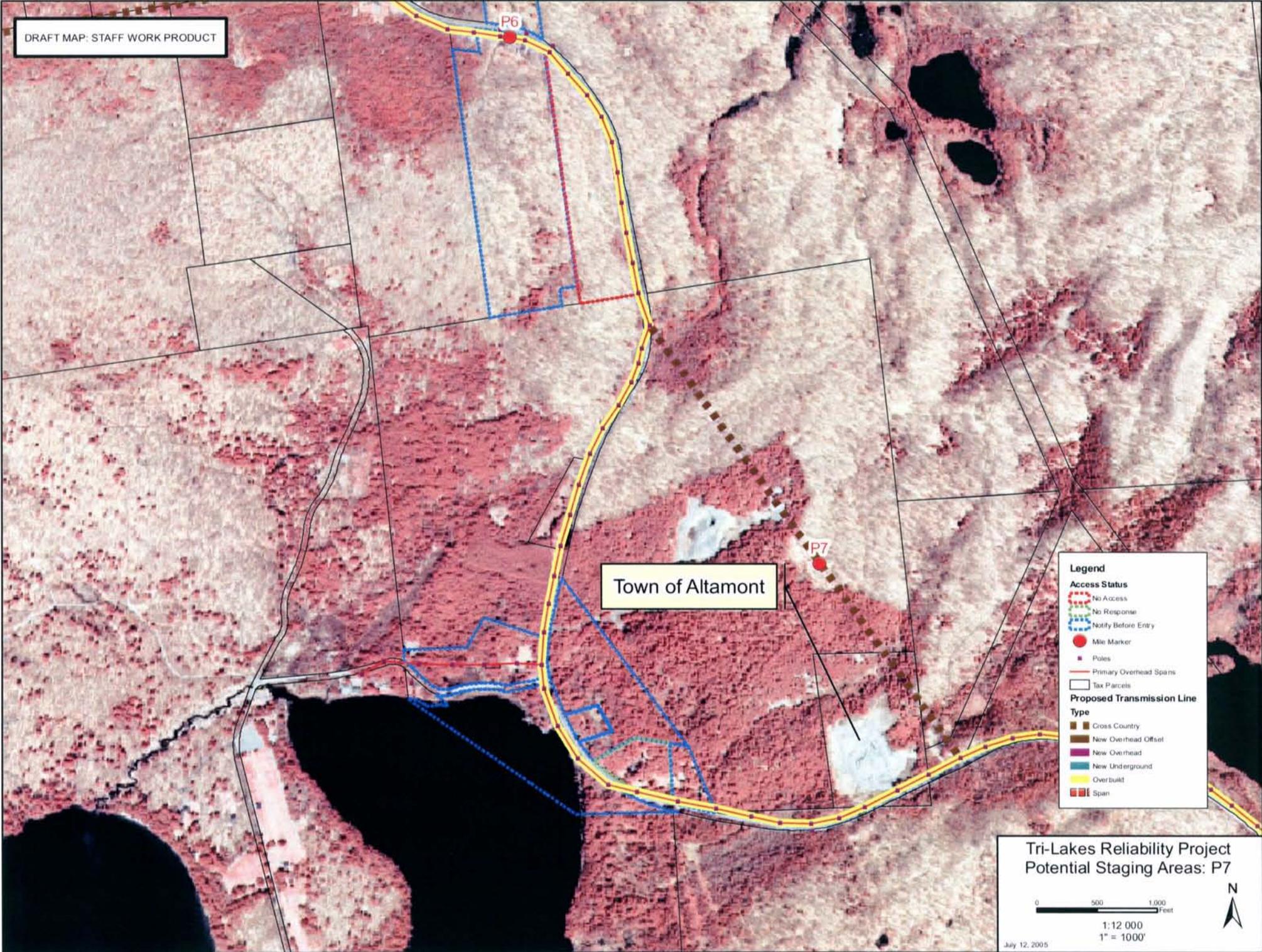
- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
Potential Staging Areas: P7

0 500 1000 Feet

1:12 000
1" = 1000'

July 12, 2005



DRAFT MAP: STAFF WORK PRODUCT

Newstech NY Inc

N4

N5

N6

Legend

Access Status

- No Access
- No Response
- Notify Before Entry
- Tax Parcels
- Mile Marker
- Poles
- Primary Overhead Spans

Proposed Transmission Line Type

- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
Potential Staging Areas: N4

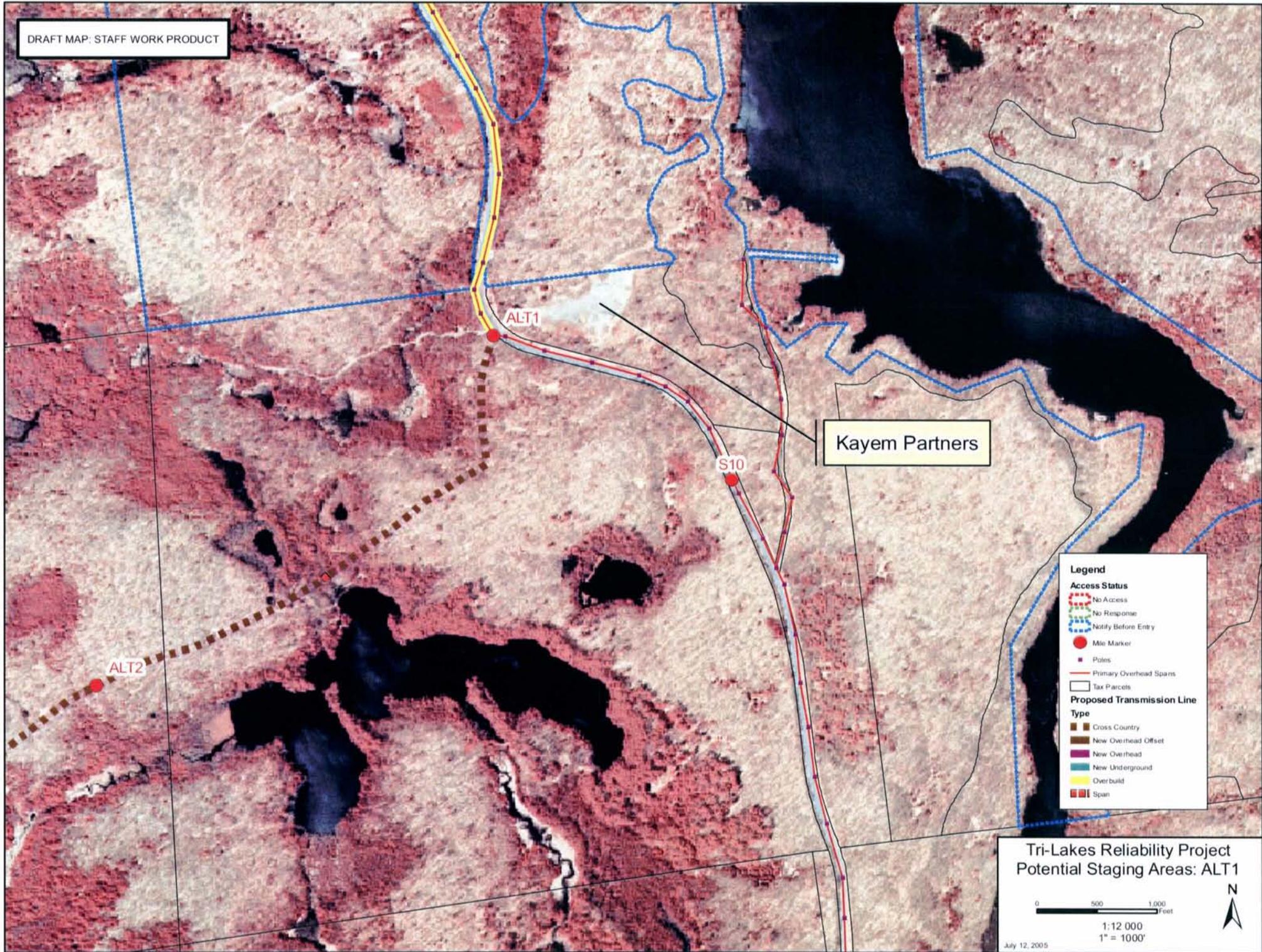
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1" = 1000'

July 12, 2005



DRAFT MAP: STAFF WORK PRODUCT



Kayem Partners

- Legend**
- Access Status**
- No Access
 - No Response
 - Notify Before Entry
 - Mile Marker
 - Poles
 - Primary Overhead Spans
- Proposed Transmission Line Type**
- Cross Country
 - New Overhead Offset
 - New Overhead
 - New Underground
 - Overbuild
 - Span
- Tax Parcels**

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
Potential Staging Areas: ALT1

0 500 1000 Feet

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1" = 1000'

July 12, 2005

N

- 3) Describe how buildings, sewer systems and other structures and facilities will be protected from flooding events.

N/A

13. Temporary Stream Diversions

- a) Will the project involve the temporary diversion of an intermittent or permanent stream or river?

- No
 Yes

If yes, describe the timing of the installation and removal of the temporary facilities in the construction work sequence:

- b) Provide and label a plan (or show on the Project Site Plan) and provide construction details showing the type, location, size and material(s) of any diversion structures. Provide construction details of all erosion and sediment control practices that will be used in conjunction with any temporary stream diversion.

14. Temporary Access Roads and Work Pads See EIR Section 4. See Tables 2-1 and 2-2, attached.

- a) Will temporary access roads or work pads be constructed in wetlands or in surface water bodies, including streams, rivers, ponds or lakes?

- No
 Yes (answer the following questions)

- 1) Describe the type, location, size and material(s) of any temporary access roads or work pads: Depending on construction season, temporary crane pads or temporary culverts may be required to cross streams or wetlands. The Preferred Route can be built by improving existing network of roads and woodland trails that do not require new wetland impacts.

- 2) Describe the timing of the installation and removal of the temporary facilities in the construction work sequence:

Temporary facilities will be removed prior to construction demobilization. All debris will be removed from the wetland and stream riparian zone. Any fill materials will be blended into the upland areas to smooth grade or to form water bars.

- 3) Describe measures to restore disturbed areas:

Disturbed areas will be graded to re-establish natural water movement and seeded with approved seed mixtures.

Table 2-1. Regulated Watercourses – Preferred Route.

Stream Identification Number	Channel Identifier ¹	Waterbody Name	Flow Regime	Legal Status ²	State Regulated (Y/N)	Stream Width (feet)	Bottom Type	Depth of Water (inches)	Flow Rate	Clearing Method	Slash Disposal Practice	Work Trail Crossing Type	Width of Protected Riparian Zone
Wild, Scenic and Recreational Regulated													
A15P910-445		Raquette River* (scenic/recreational)		B/C	Y	±350				N/A	N/A	N/A	
Article 15 Regulated													
A15P910-1061	P2-3F/G-ST	Trib. Jocks Pond Outlet	Perennial	C(T)	Y	1	-	4-8		CM-III	SD D	AT 1	100' from either side of bank
A15P910-1061	P3-1A-ST	Jocks Pond Outlet	Perennial	C(T)	Y	5-8	R	4			SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-488	S2-2D/E-ST	Cold Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-5	S	6	Moderate		SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-488	S3-3J/K-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	6-10	S, M	12-24	Slow		SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-517	S5-3A-ST	Trib. Felton Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3	S, G	12	Moderate		SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-517	S5-3D/E-ST	Felton Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	2-3	S, G	6-12	Moderate		SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-572	S9-2A/B-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-5	G, S	6	Moderate		SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-572	S9-2C/D-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-5	M	6			SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-572	S9-2G/H-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Perennial	C(T)	Y	10-15	G	36	Slow		SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-587	S13-3B/C-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Perennial	C(T)	Y	40	-	-			SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1053	Alt 4-2F/G-ST	Trib. Grasse River	Intermittent	C(T)	Y	4*	M, S	24			SD G	AT 4	
A15P910-1051	Alt 5-2A-ST	Trib. Windfall Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3	S	2	Slow		SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-581	Alt2-6C/D-ST	Trib. Crooked Lake	Intermittent	C(T)	Y	1-4	C	2-5			SD D	AT 1	
Clean Water Act Section 404 Regulated													
N/A	P3-1D-ST	Jocks Pond Outlet	Intermittent	N/A	N	3	C, G, S	Dry		CM-III	SD F	AT 6	50' from either side of bank
N/A	P7-1C-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	2	C, G, M	5			SD G	AT 6	
N/A	P8-1A-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	2-3	C, G	6			SD D	AT 6	
N/A	P8-1B-ST-A	Unnamed	Intermittent	N/A	N	1-2	M	3			SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-610	P9-2B-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	C	N	5-6	M	6-12	Stagnant		SD G		
A15P910-610	P9-2C/D-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	C	N	3-5	M	6	Stagnant		SD G		
A15P910-610	P9-2E-ST	Dead Creek	Perennial	C	N	30	M, S	36	Stagnant-Slow		SD G	AT 6	
N/A	P5-3A/B-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	2-3	M	8	Slow		SD G	AT 6	
N/A	P8-2C-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	N/A	N	1	M, B	3	Slow		SD G		
A15P910-608	P8-1B-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	D	N	2-3	S, C, G	6			SD G	AT 6	
N/A	S3-3C/D-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	1-3	S, G, M	5-8	Moderate		SD G	AT 6	
N/A	S3-3F-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Intermittent	N/A	N	1	-	4-6			SD G	AT 6	
N/A	S3-3I-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Intermittent	N/A	N	4*	-	-			SD G	AT 6	
N/A	S4-3A-ST	Trib. Cold Brook	Intermittent	N/A	N	1-3	S, G, M	6-12	Slow	SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S5-3B/C-ST	Trib. Felton Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	1-2	S, G	4-12	Moderate	SD G	AT 6		
N/A	S9-2K-ST	Trib. Carry Falls Reservoir	Intermittent	N/A	N	2-3	M	Dry	Stagnant		AT 6		
N/A	S13-1A/B-ST	Unnamed	Intermittent	N/A	N	2-5	M	Dry		SD G	AT 1		
N/A	Alt 5-2T/U-ST	Trib. Windfall Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	2-5	M	3-6	Slow	SD G	AT 1		
N/A	Alt 5-2Q/R-ST	Trib. Windfall Brook	Perennial	N/A	N	4*	-	-		SD G	AT 1		
Photo Interpreted Streams													
N/A	P11-4B-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Intermittent	N/A	N	-	-	-		CM-III	SD G	AT 1	50' from either side of bank
N/A	P11-4A-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Perennial	N/A	N	-	-	-			SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-624	P11-4C-ST	Trib. Raquette River	Intermittent	D	N	10	S, G, B	12-24			SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1053	Alt2-4B-ST	Unnamed	Perennial	C(T)	Y	-	-	-			SD D	AT 1	100' from either side of bank

*No datasheet, centerline taken, assumed <5 feet

Table 2-2. Regulated Watercourses – Alternate Route.

Stream Identification Number	Channel Identifier ¹	Waterbody Name	Flow Regime	Legal Status ²	State Regulated (Y/N)	Stream Width (feet)	Bottom Type	Depth of Water (inches)	Flow Rate	Clearing Method	Slash Disposal Practice	Work Trail Crossing Type	Width of Protected Riparian Zone
Wild, Scenic and Recreational Regulated													
A15P910-1091	N3-3A-ST	Oswegatchie River *^	Perennial	A(T); Study River	Y	230	S, C	-	Moderate	CM-III	SD D	AT 1	
A15P910-1034	N11-2E/F-ST	South Branch Grasse River	Perennial	C(T); Scenic	Y	4*	-				SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1034	N11-2J/K-ST	South Branch Grasse River	Perennial	C(T); Scenic	Y	45	S, B	5	Moderate		SD G	AT 1	
Article 15 Regulated													
A15P910-1091	N2-1G/H-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	A(T); Study River	Y	5	S, G, B	6-12	Moderate	CM-III	SD D	AT 1	100' from either side of bank
A15P910-1091	N6-2C-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	A(T)	Y	3-4	S	6	Slow		SD D	AT 1	
A15P910-1091	N6-2D-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	A(T)	Y	1	M	6	Slow		SD D	AT 1	
A15P910-1049	Alt C-1A/B-ST	Dead Creek	Intermittent	C(T)	Y	2-4	S, G	2-6	Slow		SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1049	N9-1B/C/D-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-4	M, G	24-36	Slow		SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1049	N10-1A/B-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	C(T)	Y	13	-	-			SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1049	N10-2A-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	C(T)	Y	1-3	S, M	1-8	Slow		SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1049	N12-3A-ST	Dead Creek	Perennial	C(T)	Y	15	S, G	3	Rapid		SD G	AT 1	
A15P910-1034	N13-3A/B-ST	Trib. South Branch Grasse River	Perennial	C(T)	Y	2-4	S, G	1-2	Moderate		SD G	AT 1	
Clean Water Act Section 404 Regulated													
N/A	N1-1B-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	N/A	N	2-3	C, G, V	6		CM III	SD G	AT 6	50' from either side of bank
N/A	N1-1C/D-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	N/A	N	2-3	C, G, V	6			SD G	AT 6	
N/A	N1-1J/K-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	N/A	N	2-3	M	6			SD G	AT 6	
A15P910-1582	N5-2C/D-ST	Tooley Pond Outlet	Perennial	D	N	155	S, M	-			SD D	AT 1	
A15P910-1582	N5-2E/F-ST	Trib. Tooley Pond Outlet	Perennial	D	N	5-20	M	6	Slow		SD D	AT 1	
N/A	N2-1A/B-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	N/A	N	4*	-	-			SD D	AT 1	
N/A	N2-1C/D-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	N/A	N	1	S, G	6			SD D	AT 1	
N/A	N4-3A/B-ST	Trib. Moosehead Pond Outlet	Intermittent	N/A	N	2-4	G	6	Slow		SD D	Ford	
N/A	N4-3C-ST	Trib. Moosehead Pond Outlet	Intermittent	N/A	N	3	G	4	Slow		CM I	SD F	
N/A	N4-3D/E-ST	Trib. Moosehead Pond Outlet	Perennial	N/A	N	2-4	S, G	4	Slow	CM III	SD D	AT 1	
N/A	N6-2B-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	N/A	N	1-2	M	0	N/A		SD D	AT 1	
N/A	N6-2N-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	N/A	N	5	-	-			SD D	AT 1	
N/A	N7-1A/B-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	N/A	N	4*	-	-		SD D	AT 1		
N/A	N7-1C-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	N/A	N	1-3	G, S	0.5	Moderate	CM I	SD F	Ford	
N/A	N7-1D-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Intermittent	N/A	N	2-3	G	1		CM I	SD F	Ford	
N/A	N7-1E/F/G-ST	Unnamed	Intermittent		N	1-3	S, M	12-36		CM III	SD D	AT 1	
N/A	Alt C-1G-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Perennial	N/A	N	4*	-	-			SD G	AT 1	
N/A	N9-1F-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Intermittent	N/A	N	1-2	S, G	-			SD G	AT 1	
N/A	N9-1G-ST	Trib. Dead Creek	Intermittent	N/A	N	4*	-	-			SD G	AT 1	
N/A	N11-2E/F-ST	Trib. South Branch Grasse River	Intermittent	N/A	N	4*	-	-			SD G	AT 1	
N/A	N14-3A-ST	Trib. South Branch Grasse River	Intermittent	N/A	N	4*	-	-		SD G	AT 1		
Photo Interpreted Streams													
A15P910-1090	N1-1G-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	C	N	5	C, G	4		CM III	SD D	AT 1	50' from either side of bank
A15P910-1090	N1-1H/I-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	C	N	3-4	S, G	6-12		CM III	SD G	At 6	
N/A	N1-1M-ST	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	N/A	N	4*	--	--		CM III	SD D	AT 1	
A15P910-1582	N7-4A-ST	Trib. Tooley Pond Outlet	Perennial	D	N	-	-	-		CM I	SD F	AT 6	
A15P910-1585	Alt C-1J/K	Trib. Oswegatchie River	Perennial	C(T)	Y	3-5	S, M	18-24		CM I	SD F	Ford	
A15P910-1051	N17-4B-ST	Windfall Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	-	-	-		CM III	SD D	AT 1	100' from either side of bank
A15P910-1051	N18-4B-ST	Windfall Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	-	-	-		CM III	SD D	AT 1	
A15P910-1051	N18-4C-ST	Windfall Brook	Perennial	C(T)	Y	-	-	-		CM III	SD D	AT 1	

No datasheet, centerline taken, assumed <5 feet

¹ Channel IDs are names arbitrarily assigned to streams that cross the proposed Project and indicate approximate locations along the transmission route.

² Streams are classified according to best usage under 6 NYCRR Part 701 as follows:

- Class A: waters are suitable for drinking, primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing, and for the survival and propagation of fish;
- Class B: waters are suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing, and for the survival and propagation of fish;
- Class C: waters are suitable for fishing, and for the survival and propagation of fish;
- Class D: waters are suitable for fishing.

Stream classifications modified by the standard (T), as in C(T), indicate that it may support a trout population.

* Section 10 Federally Navigable Waters

^ Pending Classification (Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act)

U Underground

A Above Ground

B Boulders

C Cobble

G Gravel

M Muck

V Vegetation

S Sand

PSS = Palustrine Shrub/Scrub

PFU = Palustrine Forested

PEM = Palustrine Emergent

A threshold of greater than 5 feet in width was set for streams to indicate that they are APA Navigable waterways.

b) Provide and label a plan (or show on the Project Site Plan) and provide construction details showing the type, location, size and material(s) of any temporary access roads or work pads. Provide labeled construction details of all erosion and sediment control practices that will be used in conjunction with the work. See EWP and EWP Maps

15. Maintenance and Protection of Traffic

a) Describe how traffic will be maintained and protected through the work zone.
Lane closures will be required. Flag persons will control traffic movement around the utility trucks when the trucks are at the roadside or in the travel lane. Traffic detail plans will be prepared in accordance with New York State Department of Transportation specifications.

b) Will the road or bridge be closed during construction and an off-site detour used?
 No
 Yes. If an off-site detour is proposed, describe the route and any impacts on the provision of emergency services.

c) For road detours, ATTACH a map (or show on the Site Plan Map) the off-site detour route and provide documentation that the route has been approved for use by the municipal, county or State highway department responsible for the detour highway. N/A

16. Fuel Storage and Handling

a) Will the project involve the storage and dispensing of motor, heating, or jet fuels or bulk chemicals?
 No
 Yes

b) If Yes, describe the type, volume, method of storage (e.g., underground tank, aboveground tank) and location of all fuel and bulk chemical storage and dispensing facilities:
Above ground storage tanks for diesel fuel may be stored at the selected marshalling yards. Tanks will have secondary containment or will be a concrete encase tanks.
See Marshalling Yard Diagram, attached.

c) Provide plans and details for all fuel storage and dispensing facilities. Show and label the facilities on the Project Site Plan. Provide a copy of the NYSDEC Tank Registration for each tank.

17. Use of Herbicides and Pesticides	See attached sheet
a)	Will the operation of the project involve the use of herbicides or pesticides? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
b)	If Yes, describe the type, proposed areas of use, storage and handling of all herbicides and pesticides: Herbicide use in upland areas will be in accordance with Transmission Right-of-Way Management Program, November 2003, and Public Service Commission Special Plan Condition which applies within the Adirondack Park, July 20, 1988, PSC Case 27605

18. Proposed Buildings and Structures	
a)	Will the project involve the construction of any new buildings? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Sub-station control building
<p>If yes, show all the buildings on the Project Site Plan. Also provide construction plans and details for all proposed primary buildings, accessory buildings; bulkheads, piers, docks, decks or other waterfront facilities; fencing ; sidewalks; stairways; and retaining walls that will be constructed as part of the project. Show plans and elevations and label dimensions, construction materials and exterior colors.</p>	

19. Utility Relocation Plan	
a)	Will the project involve the relocation of any public or private utilities? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Existing electrical distribution line will be relocated to new poles. If telephone exists on an electrical utility pole, that line will also be moved.
b)	Telephone lines that are independent of the electric lines will remain in their existing location. If Yes, provide and label a plan showing any public or private utilities that will be relocated as part of this project. Clearly indicate all areas of disturbance, including any removal of existing trees and shrubs. Describe how the disturbed areas will be restored. Along the NYSDOT corridor, additional clearing of up to 37-40 ft. beyond the pole line will be required along with danger tree clearing zone of an additional 10-13 ft.

20. Exterior Signing	
a)	Will the project involve any new exterior signing? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes At sub-station site, a small sign identifies owner and emergency contact telephone numbers.

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Question #17**

According to the NYSPSC Case 27605 Ordering Clause 1.e. “Herbicides shall not be used within a minimum horizontal distance of 100 feet of a potable water supply or regulated wetlands [NYS DEC wetland] or protected waters. Buffer zones shall be maintained around other wetlands [APA and ACOE wetlands], perennial and intermittent streams, and waterbodies as follows:”

Herbicide Application Technique	Minimum Approach Distance
Stem Foliar	50 feet
Basal	30 feet
Cut and Stump	30 feet

The APA has no jurisdictional buffers, therefore, the lesser buffer zone requirements can be used.

It is anticipated by the Applicant that during the construction phase of the project cut and stump practices will occur, outside the 30 foot buffer zone listed above. During the first and second years following construction, stem foliar and basal treatments are anticipated in accordance with the guidelines listed above.

The APA regulations require a permit if herbicides are applied within a wetland or if used adjacent to a wetland such that herbicide residue might drain or otherwise be carried into the wetland. The NYS PSC Order minimum buffer widths are based on findings from the Empire State Electric Energy Research Corporation’s “Determination of the Effectiveness of Herbicide Buffer Zones in Protecting Water Quality on New York State Powerline Rights-of-Way”. Therefore, by using these buffers the Applicant will be in compliance with the APA regulations as the prescribed buffers prevent application within wetlands and application where herbicide residue might drain into a wetland. APA jurisdiction would include wetlands which are one acre in size or larger or wetlands (with no size limitation) adjacent to a body of water with which there is a free interchange of water.

Once the transmission line construction is completed and the line is energized and placed into service, National Grid will assume responsibility for the vegetation management of the right-of way in accordance with their PSC approved Right-of Way Management Plan and any required wetland permits relating to such right-of-way management will be obtained at the appropriate time from the appropriate authorities.

Discussions have occurred in which revisions to the above NYS PSC Order buffer widths may be warranted. These are as follows:

Herbicide Application Technique	Minimum Approach Distance
High Volume Stem Foliar	50 feet
Low Volume Stem Foliar	25 feet
Low Volume Backpack	15 feet
Cut and Stump	5 feet

At this time, the Applicant intends to use the materials and applications in accordance with the NYS PSC Order, and the label specifications. If the NYS PSC Order were changed, then the Applicant would expect to be authorized these lesser buffer width restrictions.

- b) If yes , provide a Sign Plan as follows (the sign plan must comply with 9 NYCRR Appendix Q-3):
1. Show and label on the Project Site Plan, or on a separate Sign Plan, the number, location, and orientation of all exterior signs.
 2. Provide to-scale details and specifications for each proposed outdoor sign that includes at a minimum:
 - a. Width and height from ground surface to top of each sign;
 - a. construction details and materials;
 - c. proposed text, color scheme, logos or other graphics; and
 - d. details of any raised foundations, planters or retaining walls.

21. Exterior Parking (i.e. trailhead construction/improvement)

- a) Will parking be provided as part of the project
- No
- Yes. describe the number and location of all new vehicle, boat, trailer or airplane parking spaces:
- Parking for 2-3 trucks at the sub-station will be required.

- b) Provide construction plans and details for all parking areas.
- Geofabric underlayment and gravel parking.

22. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

- a) Will the project involve clearing, grading, grubbing or excavation?
- No
- Yes See EWP Section 5

- b) If yes, provide an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The plan shall apply to all on-site and off-site construction work areas, staging areas, on-site or off-site detours, borrow areas, and wetland mitigation sites.
- 1) Provide and label all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices, including but not limited to silt fence, turbidity curtains, diversion structures, seeding, soil stabilization fabrics, and stone fill. Label the plan to show the type, size, and length of these measures.
 - 2) Provide and label typical details, special notes and specifications for all stormwater management and erosion and sediment control facilities and practices. Describe installation and maintenance requirements. Typical details shall show the type, size, materials, and installation methods.
 - 3) Identify temporary practices that will be converted to permanent facilities.

- 4) Provide an implementation schedule for staging temporary erosion and sediment control practices, including the timing of initial placement and the duration each practice is to remain in place.

23. Stormwater Management Plan See EMP Section 5.0

- a) Will the project involve a cumulative disturbance of one or more acres of land area by clearing, grading, grubbing or excavation and does the project involve a stormwater discharge to Waters of the United States?
 No
 Yes
- b) If yes, you may be required to obtain coverage under the NYSDEC Stormwater General Permit. Provide a copy your Stormwater Management Plan required pursuant to the general permit.

24. Proposed Landscape Development See attached description

- a) Will the project involve landscape development (e.g., planting of trees and shrubs for screening, aesthetics or erosion control or establishment of turf areas)?
 No
 Yes Limited landscape plantings will be installed at the sub-station.
- b) If yes, provide a Planting Plan as follows:
- a) Provide and label on the Site Plan Map or a separate a plan the location of all proposed planting. Provide a keyed list that provides the species and common names, sizes, and whether the plants are nursery grown or field collected.
 (Note: The planting plan should only include native species or ornamental plants commonly found in the vicinity of the project site).
- b) Provide specification, typical planting details, and seed mixes for temporary and permanent grassed areas.
- c) Provide a plan for maintenance and care of all plantings during the initial period of establishment and during any post-construction warranty period.

25. Wetlands See Tables 2-4 and 2-5, attached.

- a) Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of any wetland acreage by filling or draining?
 No
 Yes. Amount of acreage to be lost: _____* square feet.
- b) If you checked Yes to any of the above questions, you may be required to provide a Wetland Mitigation Plan (described below) as part of your Special Information Request. Contact the Agency for a copy of the Agency's Wetlands Mitigation Guidelines for further information.

<u>Preferred Route</u>		<u>Alternate Route</u>	
Wetland Clearing	13.6 ac	Wetland Clearing	20.2 ac
Wetland Fill	0.1836 ac	Wetland Fill	0.3213 ac

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Plantings around the sub-station cannot interfere with visibility of the interior yard inside of the fence and the wire security along with the wire priority zone. This restricts plantings to a height of 6-8 ft., therefore, dwarf tree and yews are the only available species for plantings at the sub-station.

The grass seed mixture will be the Agway Adirondack mix of Canadian boreal creeping red fescue (43.65%), perennial rye (34.3%), and bluegrass (17%) or NYSDOT late summer or fall mix or Niagara Mohawk Gas fescue red top mix (EWP, Section 5.2.1).

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**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
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Question #25**

The jurisdictional status of delineated wetlands was determined by measuring the distance between APA wetlands and the delineated wetland. For delineated wetlands which touched, overlapped, or were within 165 feet (Article 24-0105.7) of an APA cover type wetland, they were determined to be an APA wetland. If a delineated wetland did not meet this criteria, it was determined to be an ACOE wetland. In addition to jurisdictional status, connection to waterways was determined. Regardless of jurisdictional status, if a delineated wetland was within 165 feet of a waterway, it was determined to be connected. See Figure “Wetland Connection to Other Waterways”, Maps 1 through 8, attached, and Tables 2-4 and 2-5, attached.

Table 2-4. Impacted Wetlands – Preferred Route.

Channel Identifier	Wetland Type	Connection to Other Waterways	APA or ACOE Jurisdictional Status	Wetland Clearing Impact (acres)	Wetland Length Along ROW (feet)	Access* Trail Type	Clearing* Method	Slash Disposal* Practice	Wetland Fill Impacts
P1-3A/B	PFO/PSS	N	APA	0.08	65	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
P1-3C/D	PSS	N	APA	0.09	80	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
P1-3E	PFO/PSS	N	APA	0.01	32	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
P2-3A/B/C	PFO/PSS	N	ACOE	0.01	30	AT 2	CM I	SD F	
P2-3F/G	PFO/PSS	N	APA	0.04	40	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
P2-3H/I/J	PSS	N	ACOE	0.22	181	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
P2-3K	PSS	N	APA	0.24	192	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
P3-1A/B/C	PSS	Y	APA	1.19	1,061	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P5-3A/B	PSS/PEM	N	ACOE	0.01	11	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P6-3A	Brush	N	ACOE	0.06	77	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P6-3B/C	PFO	N	ACOE	0.30	448	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P7-1A	PSS/PEM	N	APA	0.13	319	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P7-1B	PSS/PEM	N	APA	0.00	2	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P7-1C	PSS/PEM	N	APA	0.03	85	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P8-1A	PEM	N	APA	0.04	141	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
P8-1B	PFO	Y	APA	0.30	451	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P8-1C	PFO	Y	APA	0.02	57	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P8-2A	PEM/PFO	N	ACOE	0.01	29	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P8-2B	PEM	N	ACOE	0.05	62	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P8-2C	PFO	N	ACOE	0.00	26	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P8-2D	PEM/PSS	N	ACOE	0.01	19	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P9-2A	PEM	N	ACOE	0.02	33	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P9-2B/C/D	PSS	Y	APA	0.45	514	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P9-2F	PSS	Y	APA	0.00	7	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P9-2H	PSS	Y	APA	0.03	84	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P9-2I	PFO/PSS	N	ACOE	0.06	104	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
P11-4A	PSS	Y	APA	0.15	171	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
P11-4C	PFO/PSS/PEM	Y	APA	0.09	57	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
S2-2A	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.08	103	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
S2-2B	PFO/PSS	Y	APA	0.11	171	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S2-2D/E	PSS	Y	APA	0.08	124	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S2-3A	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.20	293	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S2-3B	PFO	Y	APA	0.10	161	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3A/B	PFO	Y	APA	0.20	228	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3C/D	PFO	Y	APA	0.26	427	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3E	PFO	Y	APA	0.09	164	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3F	PFO	N	ACOE	0.19	273	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3G	PFO	N	ACOE			AT 6	CM I	SD F	
S3-3H	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.02	36	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3I	PEM	N	ACOE	0.01	11	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3J/K	PFO/PSS	Y	APA	0.30	307	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S3-3L	PEM	N	ACOE	0.00	10	AT 6	CM III	SD G	

*See Legend on Page 2-15.

Channel Identifier	Wetland Type	Connection to Other Waterways	APA or ACOE Jurisdictional Status	Wetland Clearing Impact (acres)	Wetland Length Along ROW (feet)	Access* Trail Type	Clearing* Method	Slash Disposal* Practice	Wetland Fill Impacts
S4-3A	PFO	Y	APA	0.09	160	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S4-3B	PFO	N	ACOE	0.01	60	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S5-3A	PSS	N	APA	0.19	241	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S5-3B/C	PEM	N	APA	0.01	20	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S5-3D/E	PFO	Y	APA	0.49	717	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S5-3F/G	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.17	357	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S6-3A	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.11	162	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S6-3B/C	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.27	353	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S6-3D	PEM	Y	APA	0.07	138	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S6-3E	PEM	N	ACOE	0.00	37	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3A/B	PEM	Y	APA	0.35	666	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3C	PEM	N	APA	0.11	202	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3D	PEM	N	ACOE	0.02	31	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3E	PEM	N	ACOE	0.09	117	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3F	PSS	N	ACOE	0.08	105	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3G	PEM	N	ACOE	0.08	92	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3H/I	PFO	N	ACOE	0.05	87	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S7-3J/K	PEM	Y	APA	0.07	571	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S8-3A	PEM	N	ACOE	0.16	202	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S8-3B	PEM	N	ACOE	0.04	46	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S8-3C	PFO/PEM	N	APA	0.08	125	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S8-3D	PFO/PEM	N	APA	0.08	126	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S8-3E/F	PFO/PEM	N	APA	0.60	816	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S9-2E/F	PFO	Y	ACOE	0.08	122	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S9-2J	PEM/PFO	Y	ACOE	0.06	84	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S9-2L/M	PFO	N	ACOE	0.04	66	AT 6	CM III	SD G	
S13-1A/B	PFO	N	ACOE	0.14	84	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
S13-1C/D	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.15	88	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
S13-1E/F	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.15	88	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
S13-3A	PFO	N	ACOE	0.06	33	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
S13-3B/C/D	PFO	Y	APA	1.61	929	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt1-2A/B	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.44	253	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
Alt1-2C	PEM	N	ACOE	0.00	11	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
Alt2-2A/B	PEM	N	ACOE	0.06	40	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
Alt2-6A/B	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.10	58	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0.02 acres
Alt2-6C/D	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.05	32	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0.01 acres
Alt2-6E/F	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.34	195	AT 4	CM III	SD D	0.05 acres
Alt2-6G-Alt3-6A	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.29	168	AT 4	CM III	SD D	0.06 acres
Alt3-6C/D	PEM	N	ACOE	0.11	63	AT 4	CM III	SD D	0.02 acres
Alt3-2A/B	PFO/PEM	N	APA	0.06	195	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
Alt3-4B	PFO/PSS	Y	APA	0.04	23	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
Alt3-4C	PFO/PSS	Y	APA	0.03	16	AT 1	CM III	SD D	
Alt4-2A	PEM/PFO	N	ACOE			AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt4-2B	PEM	N	ACOE	0.00	16	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt4-2C	PEM/PFO	N	ACOE			AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt4-2D/E	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.01	89	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt4-2F/G	PFO	Y	APA	0.63	394	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-2A/B/C/D/E/F/G/H/I/J/K	PFO/PSS/PEM	Y	APA	0.01	18	AT 1	CM III	SD G	

*See Legend on Page 2-15.

Channel Identifier	Wetland Type	Connection to Other Waterways	APA or ACOE Jurisdictional Status	Wetland Clearing Impact (acres)	Wetland Length Along ROW (feet)	Access* Trail Type	Clearing* Method	Slash Disposal* Practice	Wetland Fill Impacts
Alt5-2M/N	PSS/PEM	N	ACOE	0.01	71	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-2O/P	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.01	32	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-2Q/R	PEM/PFO	Y	APA	0.00	22	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-2S	PSS/PFO	Y	APA			AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-2T/U	POW	N	APA	0.03	43	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-2V/W	PEM/PFO	N	ACOE	0.02	35	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-2X/Y	PFO	N	ACOE	0.00	32	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt5-3A/B	PFO	Y	APA	0.61	388	AT 1	CM III	SD G	
Alt6-3B	PSS	Y	APA	0.06	70	AT 1	CM III	SD G	

*See Legend on Page 2-15.

Table 2-5. Impacted Wetlands – Alternate Route.

Channel Identifier	Wetland Type	Connection to Other Waterways	APA or ACOE Jurisdictional Status	Wetland Clearing Impact (acres)	Wetland Length Along ROW (feet)	Access* Trail Type	Clearing* Method	Slash Disposal* Practice	Wetland Fill Impacts
N1-1B	PSS/PEM	N	ACOE	0.28	353	AT 6	CM III	SD G	0
N1-1C/D	PSS/PEM	Y	APA	0.66	568	AT 6	CM III	SD G	0
N1-1G	PSS	Y	ACOE	0.05	60	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N1-1H/I	PEM	Y	ACOE	0.09	127	AT 6	CM III	SD G	0
N1-1L	PFO/PEM	Y	ACOE	0.02	39	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N1-1M	PEM	Y	ACOE	0.04	53	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N2-1A/B	PFO	N	ACOE	0.01	9	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N2-1C/D	PFO	N	ACOE	0.07	41	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N2-1E/F	PFO	N	ACOE	0.03	21	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N2-1G/H	PSS	N	ACOE	0.05	28	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N2-1I/J	PFO	N	ACOE	0.09	61	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N2-1K	PSS	Y	ACOE	0.07	43	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N3-3A	PFO	Y	ACOE	0.02	10	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N3-3B/C	PFO	N	ACOE	0.15	90	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N3-3D/E	PFO	N	ACOE	0.07	45	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N3-3F/G	PFO	N	ACOE	0.51	301	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N3-3H/I/J/K	PFO/PEM	Y	APA	0.53	297	AT 4	CM III	SD D	0.10 acres
N4-2A/B	PFO	N	ACOE	0.02	12	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N4-2C/D	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.24	198	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N4-3D/E	PFO	N	ACOE	0.11	67	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N4-3F/G	PFO	N	ACOE	0.13	78	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N5-2A/B	PFO/PEM	Y	ACOE	1.10	640	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N5-2D	PFO/PSS/PEM	Y	ACOE	0.06	32	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N5-2G/H	PSS/PFO	N	ACOE	0.16	88	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N5-2I/J	PFO	N	ACOE	0.38	223	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N5-2K/L	PFO/PEM	N	ACOE	0.11	63	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2A/B	PFO	N	ACOE	0.57	347	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2C/D	PEM/PSS	N	ACOE	0.12	65	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2E/F	PEM/PSS	N	ACOE	0.30	208	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2G/H	PFO	N	ACOE	0.15	83	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2I/J	PSS	N	ACOE			AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2K/L	PSS	N	ACOE			AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2M	PEM	N	ACOE			AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N6-2N	PFO/PSS	N	ACOE	0.06	29	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N7-1A/B	PFO	N	ACOE	0.08	47	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N7-1E/F/G	PFO/PSS/PEM	N	ACOE	0.41	223	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N7-4A	PSS/PEM	Y	ACOE	0.02	45	AT 6	CM I	SD F	0
AltC-1A/B	PFO	N	ACOE	0.02	16	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
AltC-1C/D	PFO	N	ACOE	0.24	141	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
AltC-1E/F	PSS	N	ACOE	0.44	257	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
AltC-1G/H/I	PFO	N	ACOE	0.70	427	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
AltC-1	PFO	N	ACOE	1.13	657	AT 2	CM I	SD F	0
N9-1A	PSS	N	ACOE	0.04	125	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N9-1B/C	PFO	Y	APA	0.02	26	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0

*See Legend on Page 2-15.

Channel Identifier	Wetland Type	Connection to Other Waterways	APA or ACOE Jurisdictional Status	Wetland Clearing Impact (acres)	Wetland Length Along ROW (feet)	Access* Trail Type	Clearing* Method	Slash Disposal* Practice	Wetland Fill Impacts
N9-1E	PSS/PEM	Y	APA	0.05	58	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N9-1F	PSS	Y	APA	0.11	123	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N9-1G	PSS	Y	APA	0.14	145	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N9-1H/I	PFO	Y	ACOE	0.03	18	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N10-1A/B	PFO/PSS/PEM	Y	APA	0.19	270	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N10-2A/B	PFO/PSS/PEM	N	APA	0.17	205	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N11-2A/B	PFO/PSS	Y	APA	0.11	129	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N11-2C/D	PFO/PSS	Y	APA	0.27	324	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N11-2E/F	PSS	Y	APA	0.01	19	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N11-2G	PFO	Y	ACOE			AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N11-2H/I	PSS	N	ACOE	0.09	131	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N11-2J/K	PSS	Y	APA	0.60	705	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N12-3A/B	PSS/PEM	Y	APA	0.30	325	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N12-3C/D	PFO	Y	APA	0.18	227	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N12-3E	PFO	Y	APA	0.01	49	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N12-3F	PFO	Y	APA	0.01	34	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N12-3G/H	PFO	Y	APA	0.20	269	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N13-3A/B	PEM	Y	APA	0.09	102	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N14-3A	PEM	N	APA	0.25	181	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N14-3B	PEM	N	APA	0.07	110	AT 1	CM III	SD G	0
N14-3C/D	PFO/PSS	N	APA	0.69	355	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N15-4A	PEM	N	ACOE	0.24	158	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N15-4B	PSS	N	ACOE	0.18	106	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N15-4C	PSS	N	ACOE	0.40	236	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N16-4A	PFO/PSS	N	ACOE	0.42	243	AT 2	CM III	SD D	0
N16-4B	PSS	N	ACOE	0.18	109	AT 2	CM III	SD D	0
N17-4A	PFO	N	ACOE	0.44	256	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N17-4B	PEM	Y	ACOE	0.42	246	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N18-4A	PFO/PSS	N	ACOE	0.54	312	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N18-4B	PSS	Y	ACOE	0.28	162	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0
N18-4C	PEM	Y	ACOE	0.34	195	AT 1	CM III	SD D	0

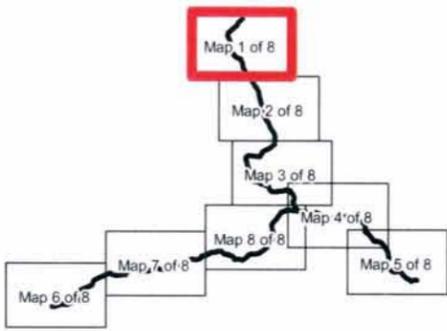
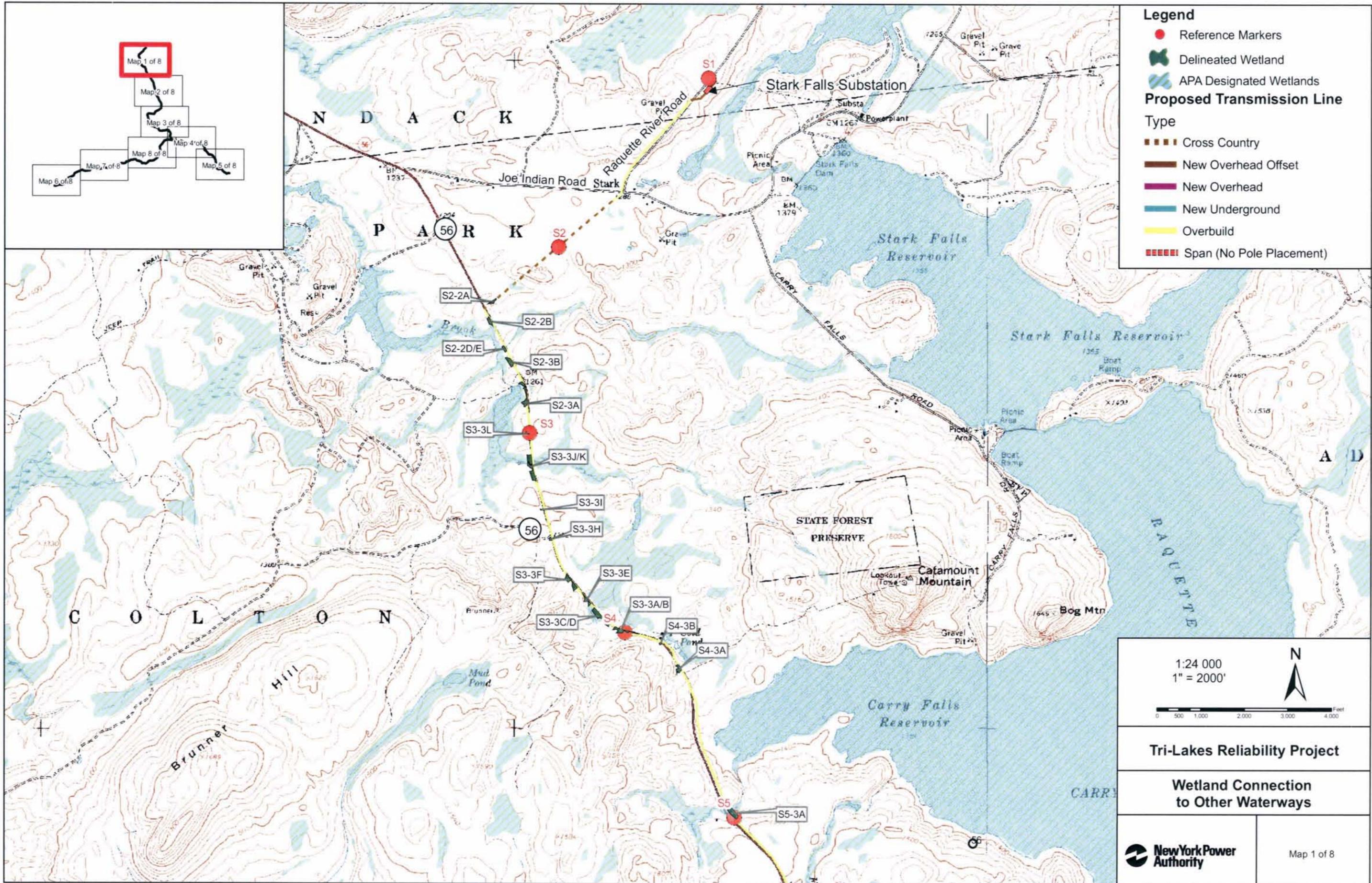
*See Legend on Page 2-15.

Legend

Access Type 1 (AT-1)	Off ROW work trail in uplands on existing stone/gravel road, or new trail on firm level soils. Minor topdressing may be required.
Access Type 2 (AT-2)	Firm level soils with minor grading necessary, plus drainage devices. Locate within ROW along structure centerline, or new work trail as indicated on EWP maps.
Access Type 3 (AT-3)	Firm soils with steep slopes requiring 12 inches minimum of select borrow or crusher run, plus drainage devices, locate within ROW and switchback as necessary to negotiate steep slopes.
Access Type 4 (AT-4)	Soft soils requiring geofabric and 12 inches minimum of select borrow or crusher run, plus drainage devices.
Access Type 5 (AT-5)	Temporary fill atop geofabric, removed prior to restoration.
Access Type 6 (AT-6)	Existing paved roads and adjacent improved ROW, utilized during the construction of the Project, with minor improvement for pole access.

Clearing Method I (CM-I)	CM-I consists of clearing the designated areas of all woody plants, including desirable species. Herbicides may be applied to remaining stumps as directed by this EWP.
Clearing Method II (CM-II)	CM-II consists of clearing the designated areas of any woody plant species that have potential for growing into the wire security zone. All growth shall be cut as close to the ground as practicable. Reasonable care shall be taken, in as so far as practical, to retain desirable species found within CM-II zones. Herbicide may be applied to all remaining stumps within a designated CM-II as directed by this EWP.
Clearing Method III (CM-III)	CM-III shall consist of selectively clearing the designated areas, removing only those tall-growing species that have invaded or can be expected to invade the wire security zone within five years. As an adequate cover of desirable species is established on the site, the tall growing species will be removed.
Clearing Method IV (CM-IV)	CM-IV shall consist of selectively removing and/or trimming, in the designated areas, those tall growing species which have invaded or can be expected to invade, the wire security zone within five years. Trees with more than 25 percent of the crown within the wire security zone will be removed unless otherwise designated on the Project plans.

Slash Disposal Practice A (SD-A)	SD-A consists of separating, tree length skidding and yarding the merchantable timber in designated areas along the ROW. Where, in the opinion of the Environmental Inspector, a site may be damaged by the tree length skidding, the timber will be bucked into logs.
Slash Disposal Practice B (SD-B)	SD-B consists of collecting and piling the slash in designated areas. In this case, the slash consists of all unmerchantable wood (less than 6 inches in diameter at the large end), such as tops, limb wood and saplings.
Slash Disposal Practice C (SD-C)	SD-C consists of collecting and piling all unmerchantable wood larger than 6 inches in diameter at the small end, in designated areas. Unless otherwise directed by the Environmental Inspector, the logs will be piled adjacent to the work trail so as to avoid interference with construction activities.
Slash Disposal Practice D (SD-D)	SD-D consists of dropping and lopping all downed material so that it lies as close to the ground as practical and branches and limb wood would not exceed one-foot average depth.
Slash Disposal Practice E (SD-E)	SD-E consists of burning the slash within designated areas after collecting and piling. Slash larger than approximately 6 inches in diameter at the small end will be stacked along the access road for potential firewood utilization.
Slash Disposal Practice F (SD-F)	SD-F consists of chipping slash on site in designated areas.
Slash Disposal Practice G (SD-G)	SD-G consists of removing slash from the site which is less than 6 inches in diameter at the large end, including tops, limbwood and saplings. However, the large diameter wood (six inches or more in diameter) may be scattered or piled on the site. The small diameter slash may be removed to another portion of the right-of-way with a designated slash disposal practice of other than SD-G or SD-H.
Slash Disposal Practice H (SD-H)	SD-H consists of removing all slash from the site.



Legend

- Reference Markers
- Delineated Wetland
- APA Designated Wetlands

Proposed Transmission Line Type

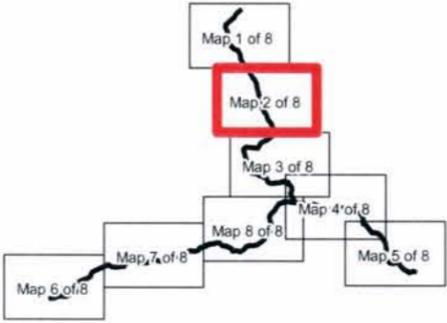
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- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span (No Pole Placement)

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1" = 2000'

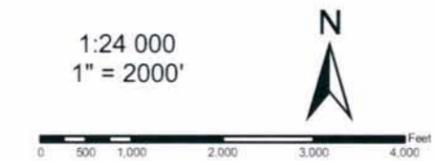
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways





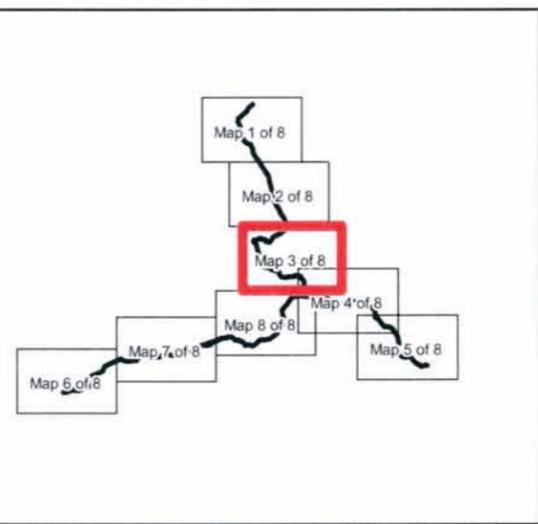
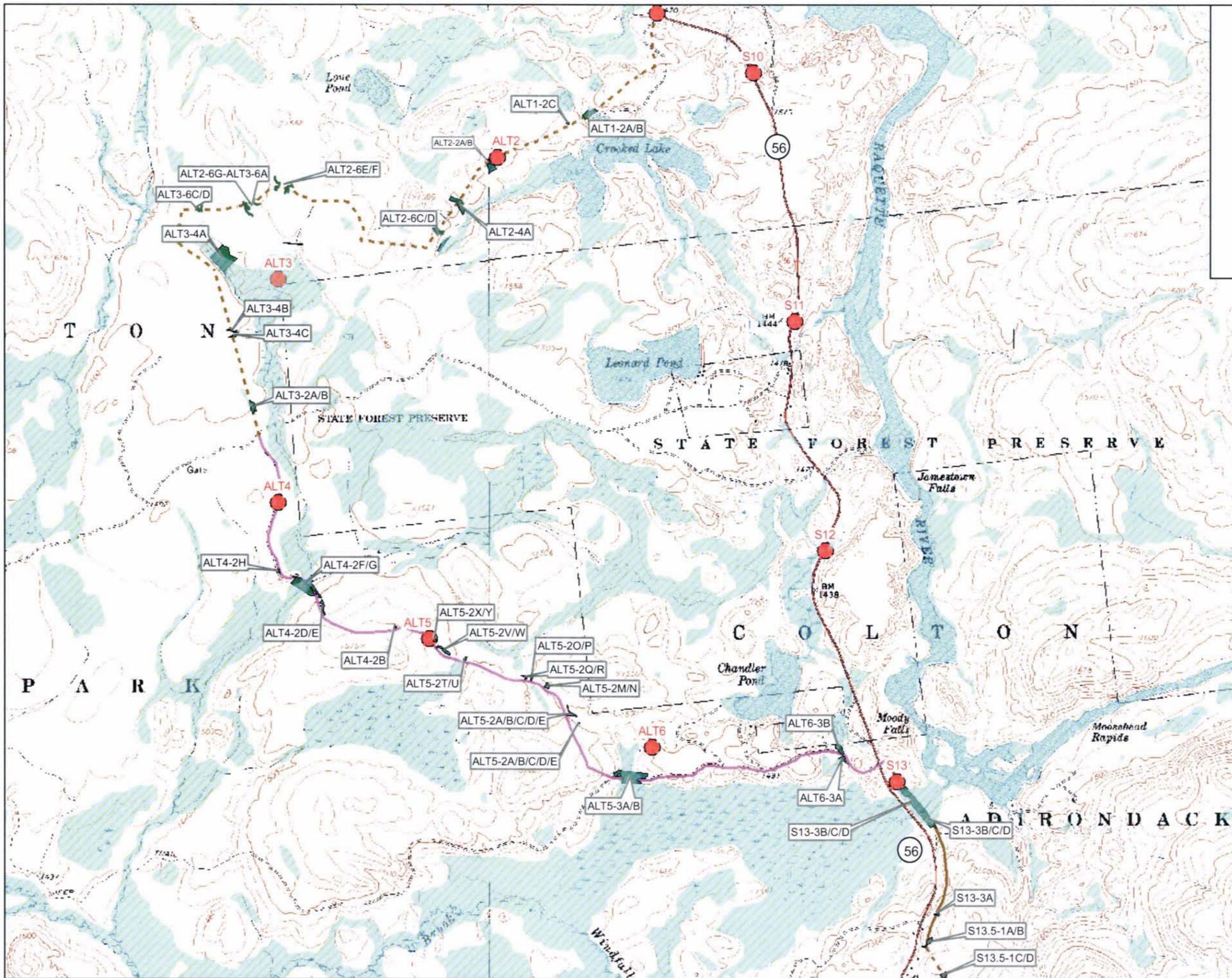
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- Reference Markers
 - Delineated Wetland
 - APA Designated Wetlands
- Proposed Transmission Line Type**
- Cross Country
 - New Overhead Offset
 - New Overhead
 - New Underground
 - Overbuild
 - Span (No Pole Placement)



Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways





Legend

- Reference Markers
- 🍃 Delineated Wetland
- 🌊 APA Designated Wetlands

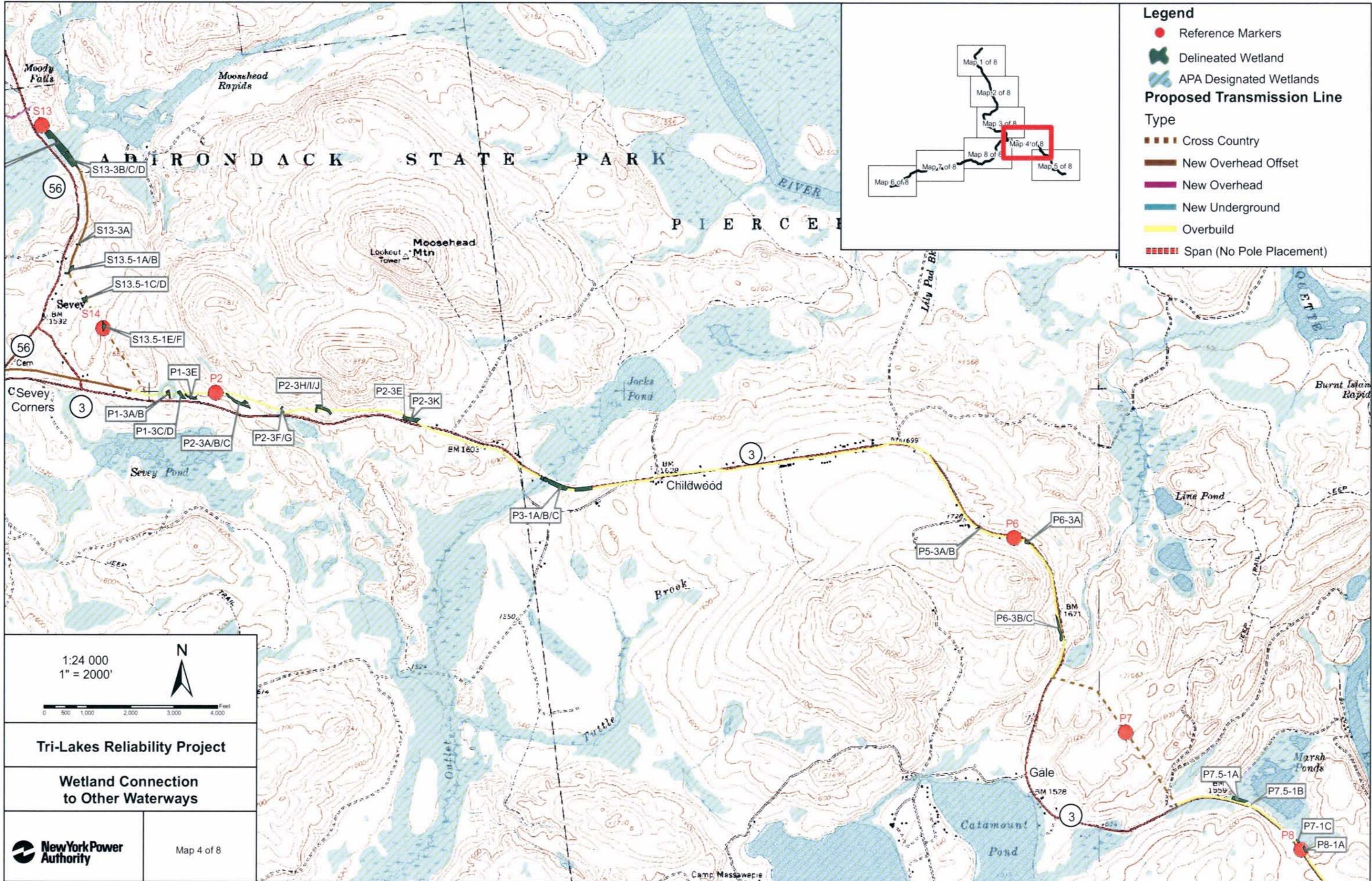
Proposed Transmission Line Type

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- 🟤 New Overhead Offset
- 🟪 New Overhead
- 🟩 New Underground
- 🟨 Overbuild
- 🔴 Span (No Pole Placement)

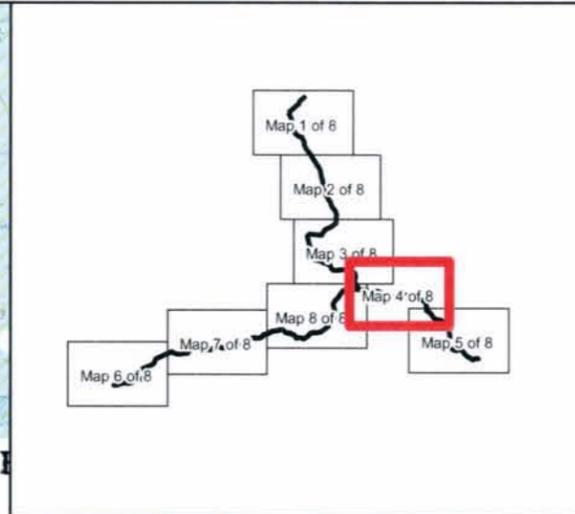
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1" = 2000'

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways



- Legend**
- Reference Markers
 - Delineated Wetland
 - APA Designated Wetlands
- Proposed Transmission Line Type**
- Cross Country
 - New Overhead Offset
 - New Overhead
 - New Underground
 - Overbuild
 - Span (No Pole Placement)



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1" = 2000'

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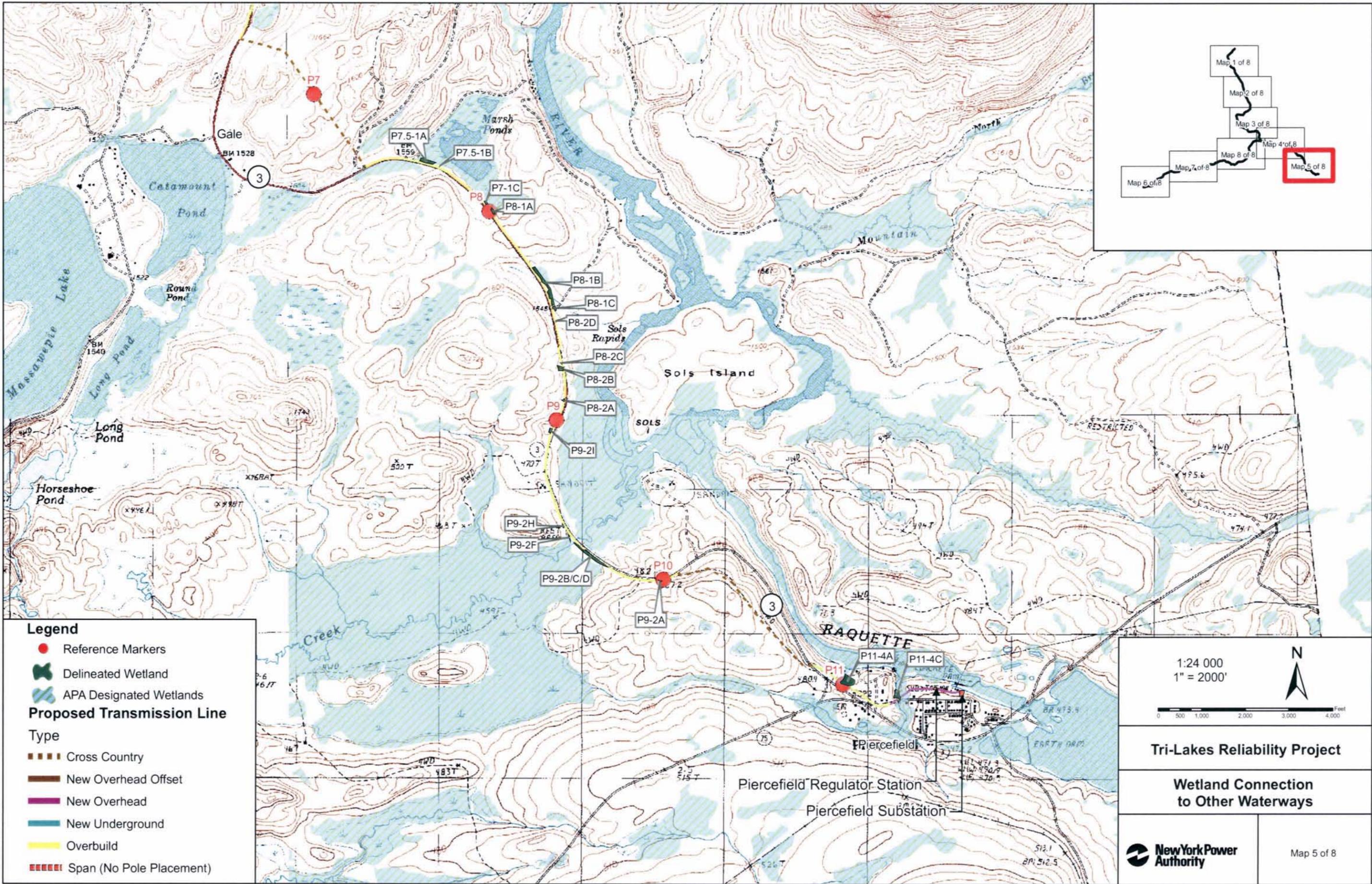
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways

New York Power Authority

Map 4 of 8



Legend

- Reference Markers
- Delineated Wetland
- APA Designated Wetlands
- Proposed Transmission Line**
- Type
- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span (No Pole Placement)

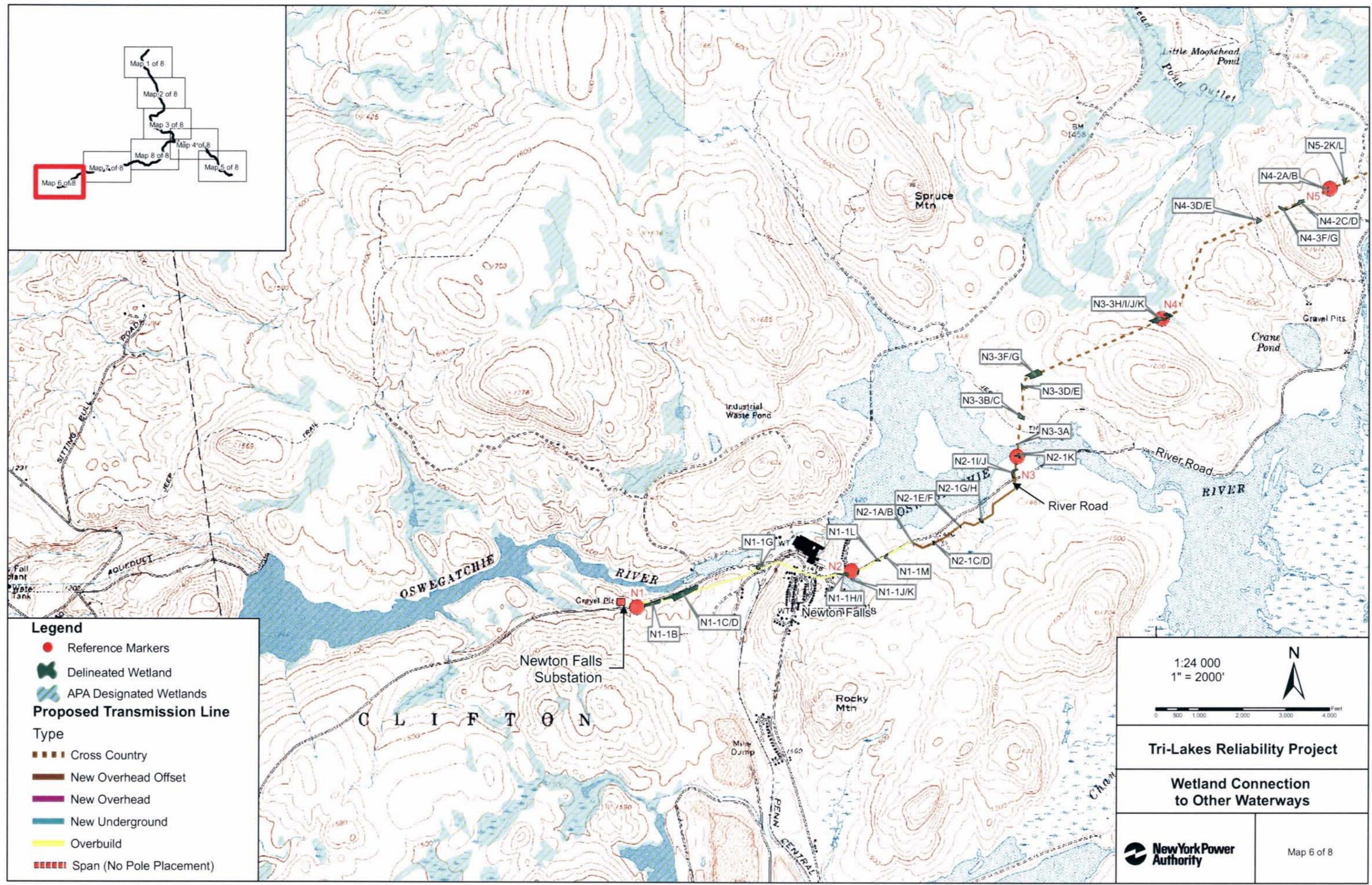
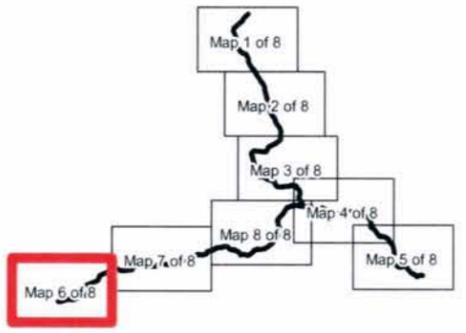
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Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways





Legend

- Reference Markers
- Delineated Wetland
- APA Designated Wetlands

Proposed Transmission Line Type

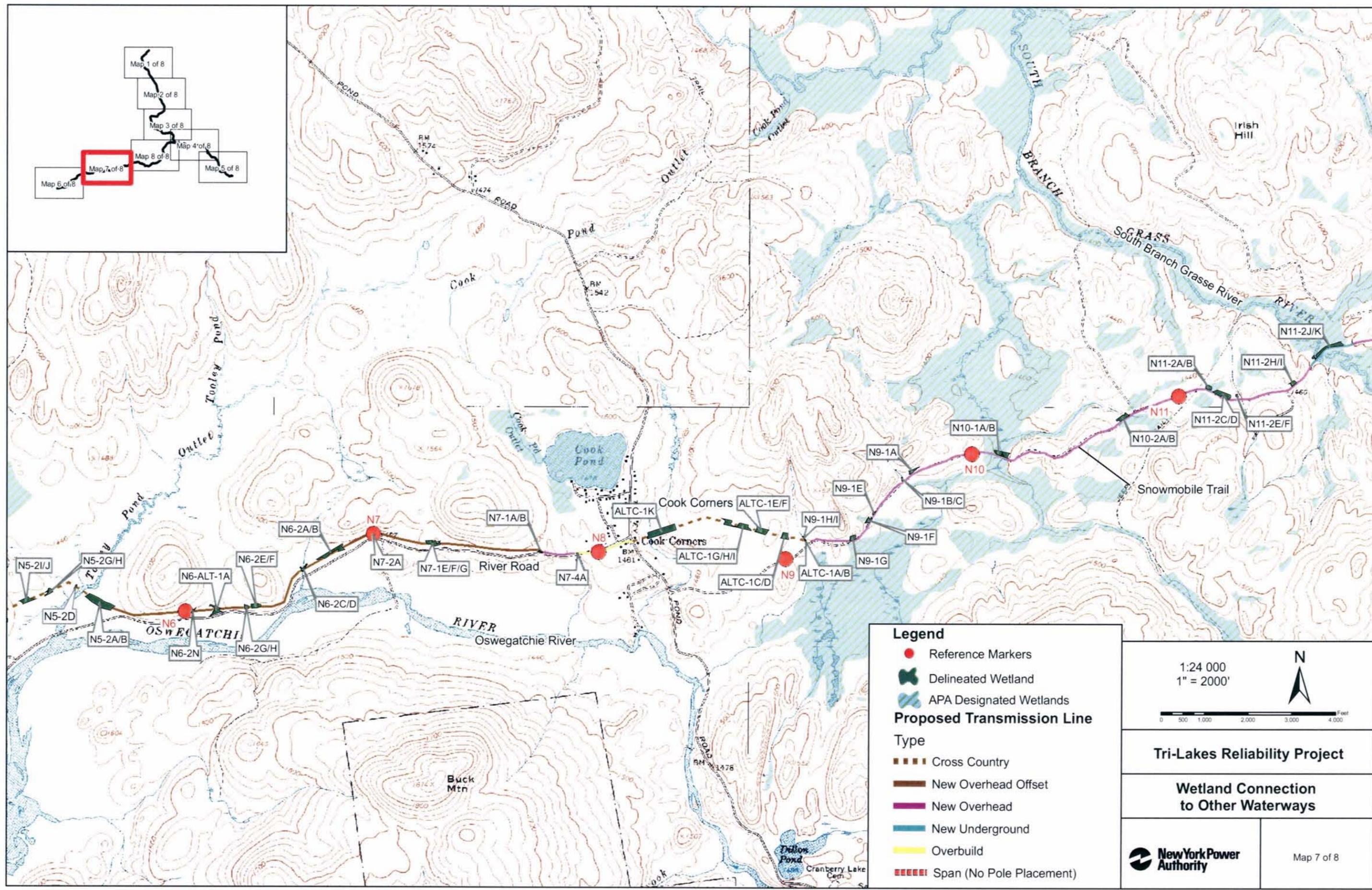
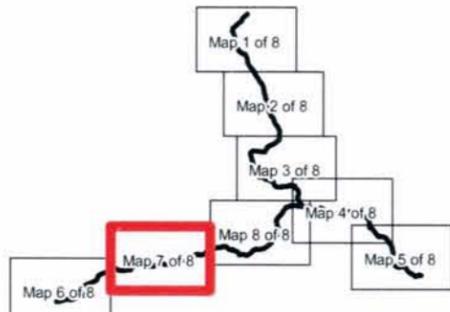
- Cross Country
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- Overbuild
- Span (No Pole Placement)

1:24 000
1" = 2000'

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways





Legend

- Reference Markers
- Delineated Wetland
- APA Designated Wetlands

Proposed Transmission Line

Type

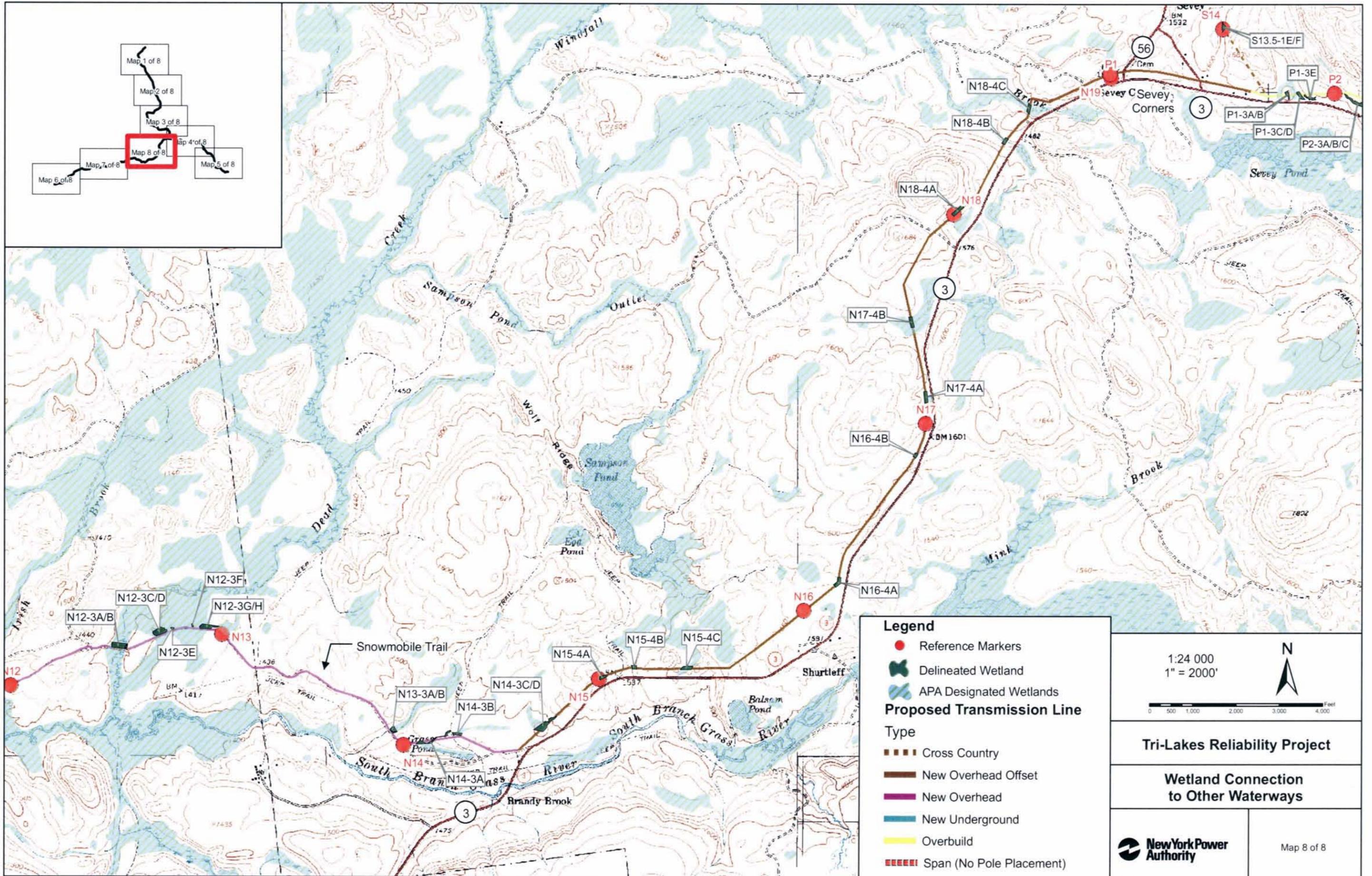
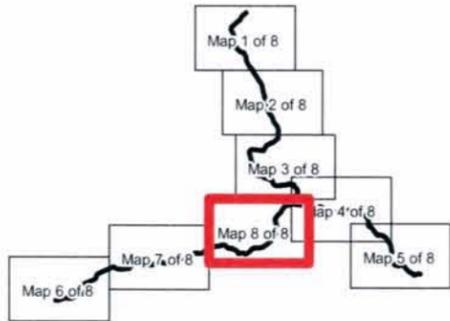
- Cross Country
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- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span (No Pole Placement)

1:24 000
1" = 2000'

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways





Legend

- Reference Markers
- Delineated Wetland
- APA Designated Wetlands

Proposed Transmission Line Type

- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span (No Pole Placement)

1:24 000
1" = 2000'

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Connection to Other Waterways



- c) If directed by the Agency's Environmental Program Specialist, provide a Wetland Mitigation Plan that includes narrative and graphic portions. The narrative portion should include the following:

Existing Conditions at Impacted Wetland Sites:

Describe existing conditions, including:

- 1) Existing wetland acreage and boundaries.
- 2) Existing wetland cover types (e.g., forested wetland, scrub-shrub, emergent marsh, wet meadow, bog).
- 3) Dominant plant species.
- 4) Probable wetland functions and values (e.g., flood storage, wildlife habitat).
- 5) Source of existing wetland hydrology, water depth and hydroperiod.
- 6) Existing wildlife present.
- 7) Nature, extent and duration of project impacts.
- 8) Avoidance measures taken, including why complete wetland avoidance is not feasible.
- 9) Minimization efforts taken and how the selected alternative reduces wetland impacts to the greatest extent practicable.

Proposed Mitigation Measures:

Describe the wetland mitigation measures, including:

- 1) Wetland mitigation goals and objectives.
- 2) Type of mitigation proposed (e.g., on-site/off-site replacement, in-kind/out-of-kind replacement, enhancement, restoration).
- 3) When the mitigation construction will occur within the overall project construction schedule and sequence of operations.
- 4) How the proposed mitigation will compensate for lost functions and values.
- 5) Existing plant, soil and hydrological characteristics at each proposed mitigation site.
- 6) How the water regime will be established at each proposed mitigation site.
- 7) Whether vegetation will be established by seeding and/or planting or by natural re-vegetation.
- 8) Any constraints and limitations of the proposed mitigation site(s).
- 9) Who will own the mitigation site(s) after construction completion of the project.
- 10) Who will be responsible for maintaining the mitigation site(s) in a healthy and functioning state.
- 11) Describe the mitigation monitoring program, including:
 - ▶ methodology for determining successful restoration, creation or enhancement
 - ▶ changes in hydrologic conditions
 - ▶ establishment and growth of plants
 - ▶ development of hydric soils
 - ▶ use of the site by fish and wildlife
 - ▶ contingency measures and triggers for mid-course corrections

The graphic portion of the Plan should include:

Maps

- 1) Show and label on a separate site plan or the Project Site Plan each of the proposed wetland mitigation areas, including:
 - ▶ Location, boundaries, cover types and acreage of any existing wetlands impacted by the construction of the project, including existing wetlands at the mitigation site(s)
 - ▶ Location, boundaries, cover types and acreage of all proposed wetlands
 - ▶ All surface waterbodies, including intermittent streams
 - ▶ Proposed existing and final contours (6 inch contours required) for the proposed mitigation site(s)
 - ▶ All existing and proposed water control inlet and outlet structures
 - ▶ Side slopes and proposed water depths
 - ▶ Planned plant communities, either by planting or natural re-vegetation
 - ▶ Temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices to protect existing and constructed wetlands

Sections

- 2) Provide latitudinal and longitudinal cross-sections through the wetland mitigation areas showing existing and proposed contours, side slopes, inlet and outlet structures, and cover type boundaries.

Typical Details

- 3) Provide typical details and specifications for the construction of the wetland mitigation site(s)

If this Plan is developed by a land use professional, please provide that persons name and qualifications.

26. Operational Maintenance of the Site

Identify who will be responsible for the operational maintenance of the activity:

Name: Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation Attn: Michael King
Address: 300 Erie Blvd. West, Syracuse, NY 13202-4250
Telephone Number:

State when maintenance will occur and what maintenance activities will be undertaken:

Saranac Service Center

Annual aerial inspection with follow-up walkover inspection.

**Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request
Question #25c Wetland Impacts & Mitigation**

The Adirondack Park Agency requires a wetland mitigation plan as part of the APA application for the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project (the Project).

This Project will require minimal wetland fills for work trails needed for continuous access along that portion of the Preferred Route around the Raquette Boreal Forest. These wetland fills have been minimized to the greatest extent practical by numerous ROW and work trail routing iterations. The rigorous process of planning to optimize the avoidance and minimization was necessary to meet the central regulatory requirements of the State and Federal agencies. Adherence to the process has reduced focus on possible mitigation strategies that will not interfere with meeting the “no net loss” criteria of the government. This plan presents a number of projects that can be completed prior to significant wetland disturbance and will be fully in place prior to completion of the power lines. Impacts to wetlands will be further minimized through the use of best management construction practices such as the use of geomats, geogrids, and cellular confinement systems.

For illustration, see the *Wetland Crossing Plans*, attached.

Existing Conditions at Impacted Wetland Sites

Question 1) Existing wetland acreage and boundaries:

Lands to be converted to utility ROW

Preferred Route: 119.4 acres

Alternate Route: 173.5 acres

Preferred Route

Wetland clearing: 13.7 acres

Wetland cover- forest: 10.7 acres

Wetland cover- non-forest: 2.9 acres

Wetland within 30 feet of center line of DOT ROW: 0.73 acres

Alternate Route

Wetland clearing: 20.2 acres

Wetland cover- forest: 12.8 acres

Wetland cover- non-forest: 7.5 acres

Question 2 and Question 3) Existing wetland cover types, and Dominant plant species:

The area of impact on the Preferred Route is at the headwaters of the Sevey Bog. This area is a mix of hardwood forest in which extensive timber harvesting has been completed and is managed for timber production. The area also contains black spruce and coniferous swamp.

The Alt2 – Alt3 section crosses terrain that is flat to rolling, with a few low hills. The uplands are covered mainly with successional northern hardwoods forests that have been selectively logged in the past 5 to 10 years. Dominant trees include sugar maple, red maple, beech, yellow birch, black cherry, red spruce, and balsam fir. In most places, the canopy is relatively open due to the recent occurrence of logging. The part of Alt2 lying east of wetland Alt2-6A/B has not been logged very recently and is more of a beech-maple mesic forest with a relatively closed canopy.

A large area in the middle of the Alt2 – Alt3 section appears to be an old conifer plantation in which Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) is the dominant tree. Other trees of low to moderate abundance in the plantation include balsam fir, red spruce, black cherry, and white pine. The tree canopy is relatively dense, and light intensity at ground level is very low. Consequently, growth of herbaceous plants is sparse and much of the ground is carpeted with mosses such as *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Dicranum scoparium*, *Ptilium crista-castrensis*, and *Polytrichum* sp. To some extent, the Norway spruce in this plantation area has spread, and scattered individuals and small clusters of Norway spruce can be found in adjacent areas covered with successional northern hardwoods forest.

Within the Alt2 segment, stretching about 700 m (2,275 ft.) westward from wetland Alt2-6A/B, there is also a small area that has been identified as spruce–northern hardwood forest. It is a successional woodland with a relatively open canopy composed mainly of balsam fir, red maple, black cherry, red spruce, and tamarack.

Within the Alt2 – Alt3 segment, there are several wetland covertypes. The largest areas are occupied by spruce-fir swamp, which is an open-canopied wetland dominated by balsam fir, red spruce, and tamarack, with a few yellow birches and red maples in places. The shrub layer is dominated by the same coniferous species. In most places, the ground surface is covered with moss carpets composed of several species of *Sphagnum*. Herbaceous species include *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *Coptis trifolia*, *Gaultheria hispidula*, *Carex* spp., and *Dalibarda repens*. This covertype is found in wetland area Alt2-6E/F and the wetland bounded by lines Alt2-6G, Alt3-6A and Alt3-6B.

Two wetlands, Alt2-6A/B and Alt3-6C/D, are broad drainageways occupied by shallow emergent marsh vegetation. Herbaceous plants such as *Calamagrostis canadensis*, *Scirpus cyperinus*, *Glyceria melicaria*, *Solidago rugosa*, and *Osmunda cinnamomea* are dominant in most of the wetland, although on the edges there are trees such as balsam fir, red spruce, red maple, and yellow birch. Patches of *Sphagnum* mosses are also common. Water can be observed flowing at the surface in these wetlands, but there are no clearly defined channels.

One of the wetlands in the Alt2 segment, Alt2-6C/D, is a narrow area of riparian wetland centered on a small stream (Alt2-6STA). The vegetation covertype is essentially a coniferous swamp of balsam fir and tamarack with low-bush blueberries, a continuous carpet of *Sphagnum* mosses, and a herbaceous layer with *Osmunda cinnamomea* and *Cornus canadensis*.

Question 4) Probable wetland functions (e.g. flood storage, wildlife habitat):

As a headwater area, the primary value of the wetland is as an area of water movement and water storage. The wetland hydrology is variable, based on the seasonal shifts in the water cycle, as well as actual amounts of precipitation. Water levels in the wetland are expected to be highly variable, both to seasonal fluctuation and position of the fill in the wetland.

Question 5) Source of existing wetland hydrology, water depth, and hydro-period:

These wetlands are areas of interflow discharges on the confining layer of local mix till soils. Within the central area of each wetland is a watercourse.

Question 6) Existing wildlife present:

Wildlife species occurring within the Adirondacks region and associated with the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project Area are characteristic of northern hardwood forest habitat, which primarily consists of hardwood communities interspersed with boreal softwood stands. These two diverse forest communities contain a mixture of local highlands, rivers, lakes, and wetlands that provide habitat for many wildlife species. This section addresses wildlife species common to the area. Species observed during field survey efforts are reported in the following Table.

Wildlife Species Observed During Field Surve

Species	Scientific Name	Preferred Route	Alternate Route
Amphibians			
Eastern Newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>		X
Spring Peepers	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>		X
Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>		X
American Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>		X
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>		X
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens pipiens</i>	X	
Reptiles			
Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	X	X
Birds			
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	X	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	X	X
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	X	
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	X	X
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>		X
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	X	
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>		X
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>		X
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>		X
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	X	
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		X
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>		X
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>		X
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>		X
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	X	X
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	X	X
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapilla</i>	X	X
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	X	X
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	X	X
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	X	X
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>		X
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>		X
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>		X
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	X	X
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>		X
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>		X
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>		X
House/Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus spp.</i>		X
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	X	X
Mammals			
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	X	X
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	X	X

Wildlife Species Observed During Field Surve

Species	Scientific Name	Preferred Route	Alternate Route
White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	X	
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	X	X
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	X	
American Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	X	
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	X	X

A variety of migratory songbirds typical of mixed-wood forests may be present in the proposed Project Area, including various warbler, vireo, woodpecker, and thrush species. In addition, the denser regions of spruce forest in the Adirondacks provide suitable nesting habitat for species with a tendency to higher elevations, like a variety of flycatchers, kinglets, and common raven (*Corvus corax*). Common forest raptors including the broad-winged hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), as well as several owl species, and osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), may be found near larger waterways in the vicinity of the Project Area. Forest mammals typically present in the Project Area include red (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) and gray squirrels (*Sciurus pennsylvanicus*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamius striatus*), fisher (*Martes pennanti*), marten (*M. americana*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). While not common, moose (*Alces alces*) may occasionally wander into the northern parts of the Project Area from Canada. A wide variety of snakes, turtles, small mammals, and amphibians also occur in the northeastern mixed forest habitat within the Project Area.

The Preferred and Alternate Routes cross several residential areas. These provide both open and edge habitat for avian species such as the European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), eastern kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), and indigo bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) and a variety of small mammals frequently associated with human impacted environments like raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis nigra*), and opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*). In addition, recent logging activities have created several patches of pioneer and early successional stage forest tracts providing a variety of ecotones and the subsequent species that utilize these areas.

Forested, scrub-shrub, and emergent freshwater wetlands with associated open water habitats exist within the Project Area. These highly productive environments provide preferred habitat to numerous species. Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity is evident along many of the ponds and small streams within the Project Area. Also muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), and several members of the weasel family rely heavily on wetlands for denning, feeding, and breeding. Various amphibian species also use these areas for reproduction. A diversity of waterfowl species may be found in association with the wetland and open water habitats in the Project Area. Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), American black duck (*Anas rubripes*), mallard (*A. platyrhynchos*), and wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*) are common breeders and several transients such as teal, gadwall (*Anas strepera*), and widgeon (*A. americana*) use the area ponds

and lakes during migration. The common loon (*Gavia immer*) also breeds in the Project Area.

Portions of the Project Area are also used for hunting. Common game species in the area are wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), white-tailed deer, and black bear. In addition, the area attracts many people that enjoy the recreational aspect of non-game species like the many neotropical migratory songbirds, waterfowl, raptors, and large mammals.

The area of the crossing is not recognized as spruce grouse habitat. Recent surveys of spruce grouse habitat have not detected the bird in Sevey Bog. A new survey of the project area for spruce grouse activity is currently being completed. The historic spruce grouse habitat is approximately 1-1.5 miles south of the wetland crossing.

Question 7) Nature, extent, and duration of project impacts:

The Preferred Route will require approximately 6,768 sq ft of fill in order to build a continuous access work trail along the transmission line. This will be for permanent access and is necessary to create a transmission line that can be accessed for emergency repairs as rapidly as possible. Access for repairs is necessary in order to have a transmission line that is reliable. The fills will allow passage of both normal water flows and flood flows. At flood stage, the work trails will be submerged.

The project impacts will include permanent, new roads fills on the Preferred Route, and rehabilitation of existing woodland trails, as well as new permanent fills on the Alternate Route.

Cumulative impacts in wetlands is a major concern for this Project. Wetland impacts have been avoided and minimized to the greatest extent practicable through careful line and work trail routing. The APA Section 578.3(p) does not regulate clearing of wetlands under three acres. Using the calculated wetland clearing impacts and the EWP mapping, it was determined that there are no impacts to any one wetland that is equal to or greater than 3 acres. In fact, the largest total clearing impact to any one wetland is 1.3 acres along the Newton Falls Route and 1.22 acres along the Stark Route. See the following Table, entitled *Clearing in Wetlands Identified as APA Covertypes Wetlands*.

**CLEARING IN WETLANDS IDENTIFIED AS
APA COVERTYPE WETLANDS**

Wetland Channel Identifier	Acres
P7-1A	0.13
P7-1C	0.03
P8-1A	0.04
Total	0.20
P9-2B/C/D	0.45
P11-4A	0.15
P11-4C	0.09
Total	0.69
Alt5-2O/P	0.01
Alt5-2T/U	0.03
Total	0.04
Alt4-2F/G	0.63
Total	0.63
Alt3-4A	0.63
Alt3-4B	0.04
Alt3-4C	0.03
Total	0.70
Alt2-4A	0.1
Alt2-2A/B	0.06
Alt1-2A/B	0.44
Total	0.60
S8-3C	0.08
S8-3D	0.08
S8-3E/F	0.6
S7-3A/B	0.35
S7-3C	0.11
Total	1.22

Wetland Channel Identifier	Acres
S6-3B/C	0.27
S6-3A	0.11
Total	0.38
S3-3A/B	0.2
S3-3C/D	0.26
S3-3E	0.09
Total	0.55
S2-3A	0.2
S3-3J/K	0.3
Total	0.50
S2-2B	0.11
S2-2D/E	0.08
S2-3B	0.1
Total	0.29
N12-3G/H	0.2
N12-3F	0.01
N12-3E	0.01
N12-3C/D	0.18
N12-3A/B	0.3
N11-2J/K	0.6
Total	1.30
N9-1E	0.05
N9-1F	0.11
N9-1G	0.14
Total	0.30

Each grouping of wetlands with a total acreage is the total area to be cleared in a wetland complex that is considered to be a continuous APA wetland.

**Database was APA Oswegatchie Covertypes wetlands and project wetland delineation.
Any wetland within 50m of an APA designated area was included as part of the APA designated wetland complex.*

Question 8) Avoidance measures taken, including why wetland avoidance is not feasible:

The selected routes have made extensive use of existing public road networks to limit the wetland impacts and reduce clearing impacts. The top course, or carriageway, of the work trail will be roughly 12 feet wide and the base width will be up to 16 feet wide.

Both the Preferred and Alternate Routes utilize the existing networks of private woods roads to access the ROW cross-country segments. The Preferred Route will require 1,308 feet of new work trail and will utilize 19,963 feet of existing woods roads. The Alternate Route will require 10,511 feet of new work trail and will use 60,332 feet of existing woods roads used for access.

In order to gain access to all pole sites and allow nearly complete linear access, the Preferred Route will require 7,930 square feet of wetland fills. These fills will either be corduroy with geo-fabric and gravel tops, or TerraCell with gravel fill. The TerraCell materials come in eight-foot wide panels, resulting in a 16-foot wide road base.

The Alternate Route will require 860 linear feet of fill to stabilize the existing network of woods roads to access the work trails, predominantly in the area between Reference Markers N3 and N9. To be conservative, a 16-foot wide fill base will be utilized. The total area for wetland fill for access to the Alternate Route is 13,760 square feet.

Use of the existing woods roads avoids new impacts by predominately combining disturbances into areas that have already been modified by past woods road impacts. This avoids new impacts to wetlands.

Question 9) Minimization efforts taken and how the selected alternative reduces wetland impacts to the greatest extent possible:

The work trails are designed for one-way traffic which reduces the overall fill width. To confine fills, geofabric, geogrids and confinement cells (TerraCells) will be utilized. Given the techniques required for the materials listed above, it will be feasible to minimize the base of fills to 16 feet or less in width and build a work trail that is accessible in all seasons. In an area of weak soils the geogrid and confinement cells can be used to create a fill lift that is 0.5-0.75 feet without requiring a tapered slope. If the above materials were not utilized, base fill width would have to be greater to accommodate the slope taper.

In crossing areas where surface water exists, small drainage culverts will be placed to pass water across the fill to minimize hydrology impacts. The fills supported by geogrids will pass water in a diffused manner that will aid in the preservation of wetland hydrology.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Question 1) Wetland Mitigation goals and objectives:

The project has region wide positive impacts to health, safety, and general welfare of the community. The proposed mitigation will be completed within the Raquette River watershed.

There will be a 1:1 mitigation ratio for permanent fills.

Question 2) Type of mitigation proposed:

As indicated in the Adirondack Park Agency Wetland Mitigation Guidelines, the first choice for wetland impact mitigation is in-kind, on-site replacement to achieve a no net loss of wetland acreage and functions. The nature of this Project is similar to NYS DOT projects, where the land occupation is linear and offers little or no opportunity for on-site mitigation. In addition, and in contrast to NYS DOT projects, the proposed Project ROW is not owned by either Niagara Mohawk or the New York Power Authority but will be taken as an easement. No other lands are owned by either Niagara Mohawk or NYPA in the project area. The only lands that could have accommodated the mitigation of wetlands are the properties formerly held by the Paul Smiths Electric Company, and granted to New York State by Niagara Mohawk.

Absent the availability of on-site replacement opportunities, off-site options must be explored. As Niagara Mohawk/NYPA owns no lands within the study area, lands would have to be purchased, ideally within the same watershed as the impacted wetlands, or alternate mitigation methods proposed. Wetland mitigation options include:

- Off-site replacement or reclamation. Three reclamation or wetland improvement projects are being considered. A single project will be selected upon negotiation with the agencies. Potential projects are the Tupper Lake substation, the Raquette River, and Sevey Bog.
- An environmental benefit project of invasive species control, for Japanese Knotweed and Common Reed Grass, will be completed in the project area.

Wetland Mitigation Proposal

It is estimated that the amount of permanent fill to be placed for the construction of access trails and construction pads associated with the Preferred Route of the 46 kV transmission line for the Preferred Route are approximately 8,000 square feet.

Three mitigation plans are under preliminary consideration in order to meet the no net loss requirements of the agencies and address avoidance, minimization, and mitigation standards. It is expected that one mitigation plan will be selected for full consideration. A focus on the sequence of wetland protection is included in the review. NYPA, in

conjunction with state and federal regulatory agencies, will also focus on determining appropriate levels of avoidance and minimization in advance of settling on the level or amount of mitigation. The construction schedule allows for mitigation construction in advance of the wetland impacts.

Mitigation Approach A- Tupper Lake Substation

The Tupper Lake substation, which is part of the National Grid SVC project, requires filling of wetlands. A mitigation proposal for those unavoidable put forth by National Grid included the removal of historic fill associated with a rail bed crossing of the wetlands adjacent to the substation. The existing fill material is currently being utilized as part of the trail system within the Village of Tupper Lake. These trail connections are important to the community and need to be maintained.

A nearby stream channel associated with the wetland complex has been straightened and modified in the past and would benefit from restoration to a more natural, meandering stream course. This stream is currently classified as a trout stream.

Restoring the stream channel associated with the wetland complex will require cooperation of the underlying property owners and property adjoiners. National Grid, local municipalities, and permit from the APA and NYSDEC.

The mitigation approach will involve the removal of portions of the historic railroad bed fills, while maintaining trail connections (possibly through use of a boardwalk) and stream relocation to include meanders and other natural features. The restored riparian stream corridor would be re-planted with compatible native species.

Due to the stream gradient, this portion of the channel will be maintained as a pool segment.

Mitigation Approach B- Raquette River

The Natural History Museum of the Adirondacks has proposed wetland and stream bank restoration along the Raquette River at the museum site. The wetland mitigation will improve and stabilize the Raquette River riparian zone by restoring or enhancing approximately 400 feet of river frontage in between the two proposed observation decks.

Mitigation Approach C- Sevey Bog Road Reclamation

In the vicinity of Sevey Bog, along an existing logging road off of Route 56, there is an existing wetland crossing (north side of the bog) that is approximately 250 feet in length. This road is currently utilized by a lumber company and leasees for access to their property and is planned to be utilized by the project for access and construction. The mitigation proposal is to remove the existing fills (approximately 4,000 SF) and restore the area to reconnect the black spruce conifer wetland that was isolated by the construction of the wetland crossing. Once stone fill is removed, a combination of

topsoil and organic materials will be used to backfill the area. This action will restore hydrology. Transplants of native wetland species will be used to improve the rate of recovery of the restored wetland area. The construction access trail and logging road will be relocated north to an upland area, which will require land purchase or an easement from two property owners. This project has significant benefits by improving the hydrology of the wetland that is currently filled.

Environmental Benefits Project- Invasive Species Control

The applicant is committed to minimizing transport or spread of invasive species in the ROW and in the project areas along Route 56 and Route 3. Field studies have verified the presence of invasive species in the project area. A map has been prepared to illustrate the areas that require invasive species control along NYS Route 56 (See *Invasive Species Locations* map, following section).

The specific proposed control program for Route 56 involves approximately 10,000 ft. of ROW and can be completed as an independent control by a NYSDOT qualified contractor and a NYSDEC certified applicator. The plan is to use herbicide in accordance with the general permit used issued to NYSDOT, NYSDEC, and the Adirondack Nature Conservancy.

Recommendations and Costs

Overall, this project has very small wetland impacts of 8,000 SF for the Preferred Route and 14,000 SF for the Alternative Route. At these levels of impact, it is important to find projects that are meaningful and will be successful. Building mitigation wetlands of 8,000-20,000 SF is difficult and, therefore, it is appropriate to focus on environmental benefit projects or reclamation projects other than wetland mitigation.

To give context to the project scale, a budget for the wetland mitigation costs needs to be considered. Assuming that mitigation costs between \$30,000-\$50,000 per acre, and that a 2:1 (Replacement: Impact) ratio is used, a mitigation project of 16,000 SF to 28,000 SF might be required. Therefore, a budget of \$15,000-\$32,000 would be the appropriate range of cost or \$23,000 as an average cost. (This is not a final commitment to spend a specific amount on mitigation. It is the Applicant's view that the benefits of the project will outweigh the impacts).

Invasive Species Control

The APA, NYSDOT, NYSDEC, and the Adirondack Nature Conservancy have worked together to inventory and control invasive vegetative species in the Park by developing management plans specific to certain locations. To date the work has focused primarily on purple loosestrife. Other terrestrial plant species that are found in the Park and are considered invasive include garlic mustard, common reed grass and Japanese knotweed. Environmental construction methods used to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plant species in the Park are based on procedures found in the NYSDOT

Environmental Procedures Manual, Section 4.8.4 (June 22, 2005) and Attachment 4 of NYSDOT's "Invasive Species Control Methods for Maintenance and Construction" (9/10/04) and Appendix A of APA's Individual Permit Issued Under General Permit 2002G-2, "Management of Terrestrial Invasive Plant Species In or Within 100' of Wetlands in the Adirondack Park."

The environmental analysis completed to date has identified six locations of invasive species along Route 56. See the following map, *Invasive Species Locations*. In addition, both Japanese knotweed and Common Reed grass were found at the Kayem Sand Pit, which may be used as a marshalling yard. If the sand pit site is used for a marshalling yard, this invasive plant will be removed and controlled at the site.

Prior to the start of construction, detailed field topographic survey and woodland assessments will be completed. A detailed survey for invasive species will be conducted at this time to assure that a comprehensive assessment is completed prior to finalizing construction drawings. Based on the data determined in the field assessment, and on the above referenced documents, a remedial program for control of invasives will be prepared. The preferred treatment period will be during the 2006 growing season.

The general approach to invasive species control will be the use of herbicides. All herbicide use shall be in accordance with label instruction, state and federal law (including adjacent landowner notification requirements) and will be conducted by, or under, the supervision of certified applicators familiar to working in NYSDOT and utility corridor ROWs.

Japanese Knotweed Control- Herbicide Use

Methods: Use Glyphosate or Trichlopyr (Garlon) formulations only.

Effectiveness: Glyphosate or Trichlopyr (Garlon) treatments in late summer or early fall are much more effective in preventing regrowth of Japanese knotweed the following year. Empirical evidence is that Garlon is more effective than Roundup in causing Japanese knotweed mortality.

Strategy:

- Late June- Cut or mow down stalks, and remove stalks from the site.
- Allow knotweed to regrow.
- After August 1, spray knotweed with ROUNDUP, RODEO, or GARLON.

Cautions: Established stands of Japanese knotweed are difficult to eradicate, even with repeated herbicide treatments. However, herbicide treatments will greatly weaken the plant and prevent it from dominating a site. Adequate control is usually not possible unless the entire strand of knotweed is treated; otherwise, it will re-invade via creeping rootstocks from untreated areas.

Common Reed Grass (Phragmites) Control- Herbicide Use

Methods: Use glyphosate formulations only. Apply after tasseling stage when nutrients going back to the rhizomes will translocate the herbicide into roots. After 2 to 3 weeks following application of glyphosate, cut or mow down the stalks to stimulate the emergence and growth of plants previously suppressed. If the plants are too tall to spray, cut back in mid-summer and apply glyphosate when re-growth reaches 2 to 3 feet tall. Use spray bottle for individual foliar spot treatments. For smaller sites, use swab or syringe with a large gauge needle to apply 1-2 drops directly to cut stems if cutting is done first.

Effectiveness: Herbicide use is a 2-year, 2 step process because the plants may need a touch-up application, especially in dense stands since subdominant plants are protected by thick canopy and may not receive adequate herbicide in the first application.

Cautions: This herbicide is not selective (kills both monocots and dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally, distilled) water, because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants. Don't apply in windy conditions, because spray will drift and kill other plants. Don't apply if rain is forecast within 12 hours, because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose Rodeo formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

Disposal of Invasive Species Debris

Invasive species debris will be disposed of at the Star Lake Transfer Station or transported out of the Park in sealed bags by the herbicide applicator.

Additional Measures

In addition, the following measures will be completed to prevent the spread of invasive species during construction:

- Each area found to contain invasive species will be quarantined by an enclosure to prevent the spread of plants during construction. Appropriate signage will be developed to warn of the invasive species.
- A management plan will be prepared for each species and area, based on the above.
- The encounter will be reported and a copy of the management plan sent to the Nature Conservancy and the APA for approval.
- The use of straw for mulch will be limited (no hay will be used as per APA requirements)
- As described in Section 3.1.3 of the EWP, prior to deployment of equipment to the Park, all undercarriage and tracks will be cleaned and free of soil.

Invasive Species Locations Tri-Lakes Reliability Study

1:60,000

1 inch equals 5,000 feet

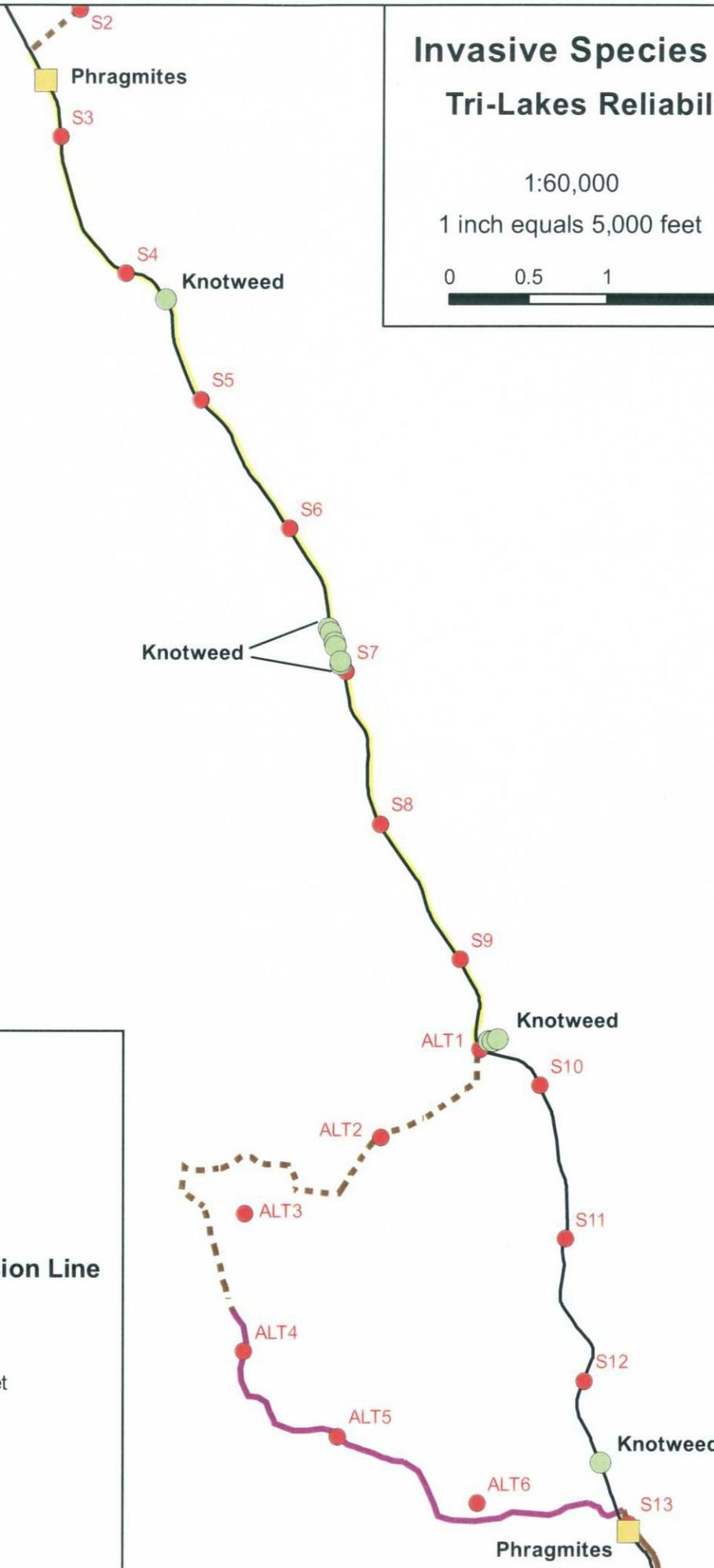


Legend

- Knotweed
- Phragmites
- Reference Marker
- State Highway 56

Proposed Transmission Line Type

- Cross Country
- New Overhead Offset
- New Overhead
- New Underground
- Overbuild
- Span



- As part of daily and weekly safety and procedure reminders, workers will be informed about the importance of preventing the spread of invasive species.
- Environmental Inspector will make daily inspections of the enclosures to ensure that the area has not been accidentally entered. Equipment that has entered the area will be removed and taken to the marshalling yard for cleaning. All mud and debris from the cleaning will be disposed of as a solid waste at an approved landfill outside of the Park.
- Native seed mixes will be applied to exposed soils upon completion of construction.

Question 3) When will the mitigation construction occur within the overall project construction schedule?

It is anticipated that the Project will be complete and operational during Fall 2008. Wetland mitigation construction will likely occur in Fall 2007 and Spring 2008.

The wetland reclamation and environmental benefits project will be completed or substantially completed prior to project construction.

The schedule will allow the mitigation wetland to be constructed and growing prior to energizing of the new 46 kV transmission line. Early start of pre-construction monitoring will allow multiple growing seasons to occur prior to the project completion date of September 2008.

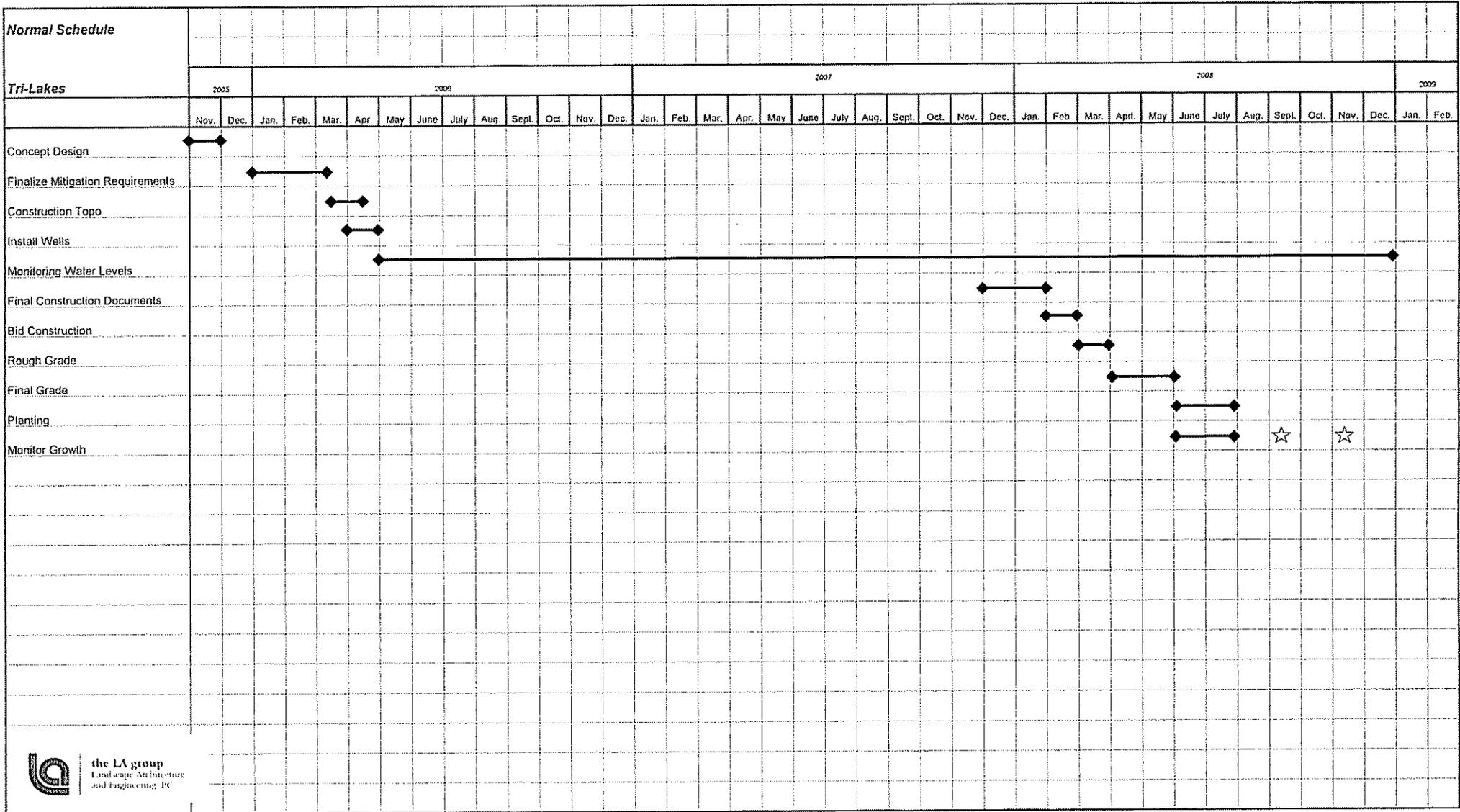
The two Scheduling Charts, *Normal Schedule* and *Fast Track Schedule*, located on the following pages, represent two timelines of design goals to be met in order to develop the mitigation wetland or water course reclamation at the selected site. All the design goals are similar but the timing is slightly different depending on whether the fast track or normal schedule is utilized.

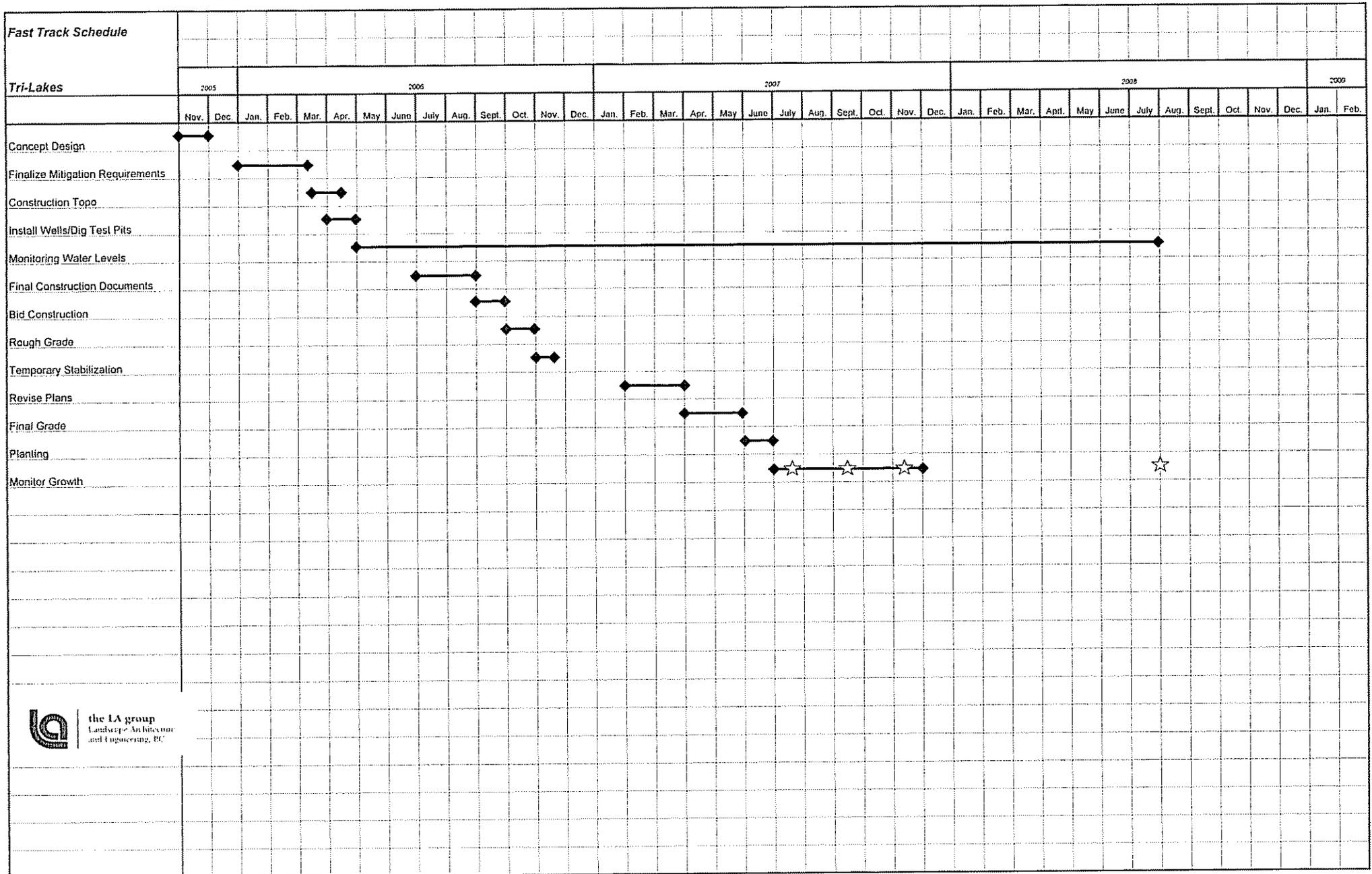
Monitoring of a selected site is an important component of the overall design schedule. Multiple season monitoring allows for data collection during both normally wet and dry periods of a year.

Critical to wetland success is meeting minimum hydrology during the dry portions of the growing season. Therefore, it is preferable to collect data during the summer. This information will be utilized to develop the grading plans for the site (USACOE Wetlands Engineering Handbook ERD/EL TR-WRP-PE-21, March 2000).

For the fast-track design, the seasonal water levels will be estimated by deep-hole test pits and careful mapping of the soil layers that indicate changes in moisture content.

Question 4) How will the proposed mitigation compensate for lost values and functions?





The proposed mitigation area is within the overall watershed of the Raquette River.

Question 5) Existing plant, soil, and hydrological characteristics at each proposed site:

See discussion of proposed wetland mitigation options.

Question 6) How will the water regime be established at each proposed mitigation site?

Excavation will be required to intercept the local water table, and to provide longer residence time within the wetland.

Question 7) Will vegetation will be established by seeding and/or planting, or by natural re-vegetation:

The mitigation wetland will require the use of bare root, 1-2 gallon potted plant materials, and over-seeding with Northeast Hummock mix. The following Table identifies *Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites*.

Question 8) Constraints and limitations of the proposed project sites:

See discussion of proposed wetland mitigation option.

Question 9) Who will own the mitigation site(s) after construction completion of this project:

During construction and for the first two years after construction, the mitigation area will be owned by National Grid (formerly Niagara Mohawk). At the end of the two years, the mitigation area will be deeded to a conservancy group, if it is well established. Transfer will include a protective deed covenant to prevent subdivision, filling, draining, or other detrimental disturbance. If the selected mitigation site is located on the property of the Natural History Museum of the Adirondacks, the museum will retain ownership.

Question 10) Who will be responsible for maintaining the mitigation site(s) in a healthy and functioning state:

National Grid (formerly Niagara Mohawk).

Question 11) Describe the mitigation monitoring program:

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
Floating Aquatics						
Water-shield (<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>)	dull purple flrs. (summer), perennial, nonpersistent	permanently inundated, 1-6 ft.				STC
Yellow water lily (<i>Nuphar luteum</i> , <i>N. advena</i>)	yellow flowers, perennial, nonpersistent	regularly to permanently inundated, 1-3(6) ft.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
White water lily (<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>)	white flowers (June - Sept.), perennial, nonpersistent	permanently inundated, 1-3 ft.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Water smartweed (<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>)	pink flower spike (June - Sept.), perennial, nonpersistent	regularly to permanently inundated to 3 ft.				NEWP, STC
Submerged Aquatics						
Watercress (<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>)	Forms creeping mats in shallow water; small white flrs. (all summer)	streams and small ponds, 2 in. - 1 ft. depth.				STC
Sago pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>)	dull pink flrs. on emergent spike (May - July); narrow submerged leaves.	permanently inundated to at least 1 ft.	2 ft	4 ft.	6 ft.	NEWP, STC
Emergent Aquatics						
Pickerelweed (<i>Pontederia cordata</i>)	Spike of violet blue flrs. (June - Sept.); elongate heart-shaped lvs.; perennial, persistent.	Regularly or permanently inundated up to 1 ft, or saturated.	1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Northern arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>)	White flrs. (July - Sept.), perennial, nonpersistent	regularly to permanently inundated, up to 2 ft. deep	2 ft	4 ft	6 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Lizard's tail (<i>Saururus cernuus</i>)	Nodding spikes of white flowers; perennial, nonpersistent; spreads rapidly (over 1ft per yr.)	Regularly to permanently inundated, up to 1 ft deep.	2 ft	4 ft	6 ft	STC, PLN

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
Hardstem bulrush (<i>Scirpus acutus</i>)	Leafless stems to 5 ft tall, with brown inflorescence in a small terminal spray; perennial, nonpersistent.	Regularly to permanently inundated, up to 5 ft deep.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Soft stem bulrush (<i>Scirpus validus</i> ; = <i>S. tabernaemontani</i>)	Leafless stems to 6 ft tall, with brown inflorescence in a small terminal spray; perennial, nonpersistent.	Regularly to permanently inundated, up to 2 ft deep.	2 ft	4 ft	6 ft	NEWP, PLN
American burreed (<i>Sparganium americanum</i>)	Inflorescence of greenish ball-shaped heads spaced on stem; to 5 ft tall, perennial, nonpersistent.	Regularly to permanently inundated, up to 0.5 ft deep.	2 ft	4 ft	6 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Greenfruit burreed (<i>Sparganium chlorocarpum</i>)	Inflorescence of greenish ball-shaped heads spaced on stem; to 4 ft tall, perennial, nonpersistent.	Regularly to permanently inundated, up to 2 ft deep.	2 ft	4 ft	6 ft	STC
Giant burreed (<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>)	Inflorescence of greenish ball-shaped heads spaced on stem; to 6 ft tall, perennial, nonpersistent.	Regularly to permanently inundated, up to 2 ft deep.	2 ft	4 ft	6 ft	STC, PLN
Wet Meadow Plants						
Sweet flag (<i>Acorus calamus</i> , <i>A. americanus</i>)	1-4 ft swordlike lvs., infl. inconspicuous; perennial, nonpersistent.	Reg. to perm. inundated up to 0.5 ft., or saturated.	1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Swamp milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>)	To 6 ft tall; clusters of pink to purplish-red flrs. (June - Aug.); perennial, nonpersistent.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated, or saturated soil.	Recommended for planting in clusters at irregular intervals.			NEWP, STC, PLN
New England Aster (<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>)	1-6 ft. tall; violet-blue flrs. (Aug. - Oct.); perennial, semi-persistent.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated, or saturated soil.	Recommended for planting in clusters at irregular intervals.			NEWP, STC, PLN
Blue joint grass (<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>)	Up to 5 ft tall; spreads < 0.2 ft/yr.; perennial, persistent.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
Bottlebrush sedge (<i>Carex comosa</i>)	1.5-4.5 ft tall; spreads < 0.2 ft/yr; graminoid w/ brushlike infl.; perennial, nonpersistent.	Seasonally, regularly, or perm. inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Fringed sedge (<i>Carex crinita</i>)	1.5-4.5 ft tall; graminoid w/ brushlike infl.; perennial, nonpersistent.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Hop sedge (<i>Carex lupulina</i>)	1.5-3.5 ft tall; tufted graminoid w/ brushlike infl.; perennial, nonpersistent.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.				NEWP, STC
Tussock sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i>)	1.5-3 ft tall; graminoid forming large tussocks; perennial, semi-persistent.	Seasonally, regularly, or perm. inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Turtlehead (<i>Chelone glabra</i>)	1.5-2.5 ft tall; short spike of large white flrs. (July - Sept.); woodland perennial, nonpersistent.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Spinulose woodfern (<i>Dryopteris spinulosa</i>)	Evergreen fern, up to 3 ft tall; woodland perennial, persistent.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.				STC
Joe-pye weed (<i>Eupatoriadelphus maculatus</i> , = <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>)	2-6 ft tall; terminal cluster of pinkish flrs. (July - Sept.); perennial, persistent, in open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Blue flag iris (<i>Iris versicolor</i>)	1.5-4 ft tall; blue-violet flrs. (May - July); perennial, nonpersistent, in both woods and open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Soft Rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>)	1-3.5 ft tall; tufted, round, leafless stems; spray of flrs. inconspicuous, brownish; perennial, persistent, in open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
Rice cutgrass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>)	2-5 ft tall; forms dense patches; perennial, semi-persistent, in open areas.	Seasonally, regularly, or perm. inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Cardinal flower (<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>)	2 -4 ft tall; spikes of scarlet flrs. (July - Sept.); perennial, nonpersistent, in wooded and open areas.	Regularly to permanently saturated.	Recommended for planting in clusters at irregular intervals.			NEWP, STC, PLN
Ostrich fern (<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>)	Fern with clustered fronds up to 5 ft tall; perennial, semi-persistent, in woods and somewhat open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Monkey-flower (<i>Mimulus ringens</i>)	Up to 3 ft. tall; lavender flowers in upper leaf axils (July-Aug.); perennial, nonpersistent, in open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	Recommended for planting in clusters at irregular intervals.			NEWP, STC, PLN
Cinnamon fern (<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>)	Fern with clustered fronds up to 5 ft tall; perennial, nonpersistent, in woods and somewhat open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Royal fern (<i>Osmunda regalis</i>)	Attractive fern with delicate fronds to 5 ft tall; perennial, nonpersistent, in woods and somewhat open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.	0.5 ft	1.0 ft	1.5 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Swamp butter-cup (<i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i>)	Low rosette plant; yellow flrs. (Apr. - May); forms patches; annual, nonpersistent, in woods & open areas.	Seasonally to regularly inundated up to 0.5 ft, or saturated.				STC
Woolgrass (<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>)	Graminoid forming small tussocks; 4-6 ft tall flowering stems with spray of spikelets covered with cottony brown fibers; perennial, persistent.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.	1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	NEWP, STC, PLN
Wrinkled goldenrod (<i>Solidago rugosa</i>)	3-4.5 ft tall; yellow flrs. (late summer); perennial, semi-persistent; in open areas.	Irregularly to seasonally saturated.				STC
Marsh fern (<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> , = <i>T. thelypteroides</i>)	Fern occurring in patches or intermixed with other plants; perennial, nonpersistent; in open to wooded areas.	Irregularly, seasonally, regularly, or permanently saturated; some inundation.	1 ft	2 ft	3ft	NEWP, STC

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
American cranberry (<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>)	low, spreading groundcover with small lvs; pink flrs. (June - Aug.) and red berries; perennial, persistent; open areas, edges of wooded swamps.	Irregularly, seasonally, regularly, or permanently saturated; some inundation.				NEWP
Blue vervain (<i>Verbena hastata</i>)	1.5-5 ft tall; dense spikes of small blue flrs. (June - Oct.); perennial, persistent; in open areas.	Irregularly, seasonally, regularly, or permanently saturated; some inundation.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Shrubs						
Speckled alder (<i>Alnus rugosa</i> = <i>A. incana</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i>)	reaches 12-20 ft tall; inconspicuous flowers in catkins; deciduous.	Seasonally to regularly inundated or saturated				NEWP, STC, PLN
Brook-side alder (<i>Alnus serrulata</i>)	reaches 12-20 ft tall; inconspicuous flowers in catkins; deciduous.	Seasonally to regularly inundated or saturated				STC
Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>)	Tall clumped shrub, sometimes treelike, to 20+ ft tall; white flrs. emerge before lvs. unfold; deciduous, on hummocks.	Irregularly, seasonally, regularly, or permanently saturated; some inundation.				NEWP, C&W, PLN
Black chokeberry (<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>)	Medium shrub (3-8 ft tall); white flrs. (May), black berries; deciduous, in wooded and open wetlands.	Irregularly to seasonally saturated; some inundation.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Silky dogwood (<i>Cornus amomum</i>)	Medium shrub, 5-8 ft tall, with purplish red stems; clusters of small white flrs. (May - July), blue berries; deciduous, in wooded and open wetlands.	Irregularly to seasonally saturated; some inundation.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Red osier dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>)	Medium shrub, 5-8 ft tall, with bright red stems; clusters of small white flrs. (May - July), white berries; deciduous, in wooded and open wetlands.	Irregularly to seasonally saturated; some inundation.				STC, C&W, NEWP, PLN

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
Winterberry holly (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>)	Med. to tall shrub (5-15 ft); inconspicuous flrs., red berries that stay into the winter; deciduous, in wooded and shrubby wetlands; prefers some shade.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC, C&W, NEWP, PLN
Swamp azalea (<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>)	Med. shrub (3-8 ft); white, sometimes pink flrs. (June - July); within or on edge of wooded wetlands; prefers some shade.	Seasonally to regularly inundated or saturated.				NEWP, PLN
Swamp rose (<i>Rosa palustris</i>)	Low to med. shrub (2-5 ft); pink flrs. (June - Sept.), red fruit; in open, shrub- or herb-dominated wetlands.	Irregularly, seasonally, or regularly saturated; some inundation.				NEWP, PLN
Pussy willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>)	Med. to tall shrub (6-16 ft); fuzzy catkins early in spring; in open and shrub-dominated wetlands.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Sandbar willow (<i>Salix exigua</i>)	Low-growing shrub (to 6 ft.). In open wetlands and on stream banks.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP
Silky willow (<i>Salix sericea</i>)	Med. to tall shrub (6-16 ft); in open and shrub-dominated wetlands or near running water	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC
Elderberry (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>)	Med. shrub (3-9 ft.); flat-topped clusters of white flrs. (June - July), purple to black berries; in open and partly wooded wetlands; needs some direct sunlight.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC, NEWP, C&W, PLN
Narrow-leaf meadowsweet (<i>Spiraea alba</i>)	Low shrub (2-4 ft); pyramidal clusters of white flrs. (June - Aug.); wet meadows, swamp edges.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC
Broad-leaf meadowsweet (<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>)	Low shrub (2-4 ft); pyramidal clusters of white to pinkish flrs. (June - Aug.); wet meadows.	Irregularly, seasonally, or regularly saturated; some inundation.				NEWP

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
Highbush blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	Med. shrub (6-12 ft.); small white to pinkish flrs. (May - June); wet meadows and hardwood swamps.	Seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP, STC, PLN
Wild raisin (<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i> ; = <i>V. nudum</i> var. <i>cassinoides</i>)	Med. To tall shrub (6-10 ft); small white flrs in flat-topped clusters (May-July), blue-black berries; shrub swamps, wet woods and swamps.	Seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP, STC
Northern arrowwood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i> , <i>V. recognitum</i>)	Med. shrub (6-12 ft); small white flrs in flat topped clusters (May - June), blue-black berries; wet meadows and swamp edges.	Seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC, NEWP, C&W, PLN
Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>)	Med. to tall shrub (6-15 ft); small white flrs in flat-topped clusters (May - June), blue-black berries; wet meadows and hardwood swamps.	Seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC, NEWP, C&W
American cranberrybush (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i> , <i>V. opulus</i> var. <i>trilobum</i>)	Med. to tall shrub (6-15 ft); small white flrs in flat-topped clusters (May - June), red berries, often persisting into winter; wet meadows and open swamps.	Irregularly or seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC, NEWP, C&W, PLN
Trees						
Balsam fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>)	Tall evergreen (40-60 ft); flat needles 0.4-1.2 in long, often arranged in one plane, giving branches a flattish appearance; in swamps and open bogs.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP
Red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Fast-growing tree (60-75 ft tall); brilliant red foliage in fall.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				STC, NEWP, C&W, PLN
American larch (<i>Larix laricina</i>)	Med. to tall tree (to 60 ft); deciduous conifer; whorls of needles that turn yellow in fall.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP

Commercially Available Plants for Adirondack Region Wetland Creation Sites

Species	Aesthetic Characteristics ¹	Water Depth and/or Regime	Suggested Spacing (ft OC) for uniform ground coverage in			Suppliers ²
			1 year	2 years	3 years	
Black spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>)	Med. tree (30-40 ft); conifer with small needles (< 0.5 in); in swamps and open bogs.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP
Eastern hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)	Med. to tall tree (to 100 ft.); conifer with small needles (0.25-0.6 in); in swamps and on edges of other wetlands.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP
Black willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>)	Medium tree (30-60 ft.); deciduous tree with long, narrow leaves; in open wetlands and floodplains of streams.	Irregularly to seasonally inundated or saturated.				NEWP, STC, PLN
<p>¹ Persistence refers to the tendency of the plant's remains to be visible after the growing season. At the end of the growing season, a persistent plant remains standing as dry, upright stems. Semi-persistent plants may remain standing for a portion of the dormant season, or do fall over but remain as dry clumps. The above-ground portion of nonpersistent plants break down or wash away at the end of each growing season.</p> <p>² Suppliers of plants: NEWP = New England Wetland Plants, STC = Southern Tier Consulting, Inc., C&W = Congdon & Weller Wholesale Nursery, Inc., PLN = Pinelands Nursery & Supply</p>						

Application for State Agency Projects for Construction of Trails Involving Wetlands
Supplemental Information Request
Question 25c Wetland Impacts & Mitigation

mitigation area will be deeded to a conservancy group, if it is well established. Transfer will include a protective deed covenant to prevent subdivision, filling, draining, or other detrimental disturbance. If the selected mitigation site is located on the property of the Natural History Museum of the Adirondacks, the museum will retain ownership.

Question 10) Who will be responsible for maintaining the mitigation site(s) in a healthy and functioning state:

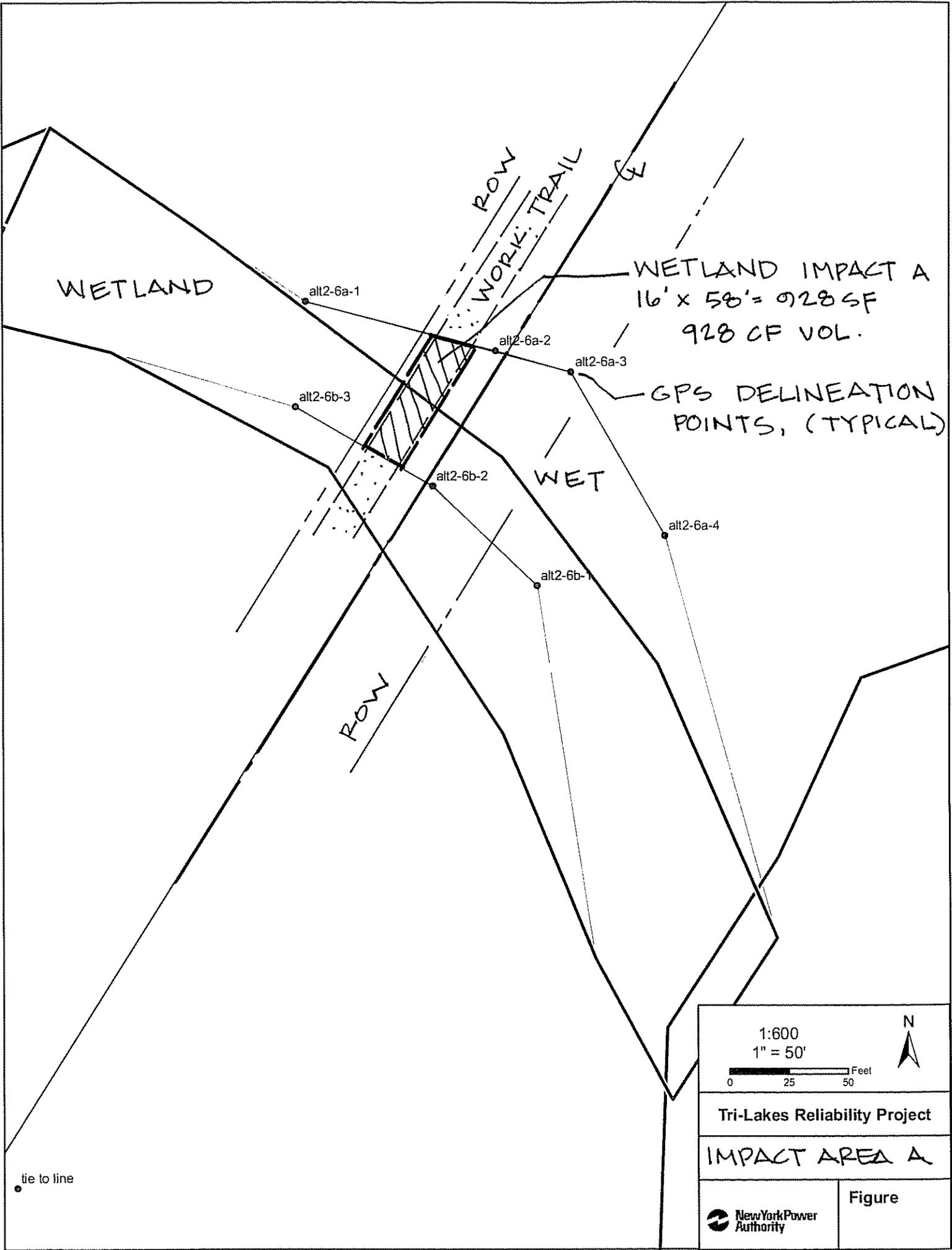
National Grid (formerly Niagara Mohawk).

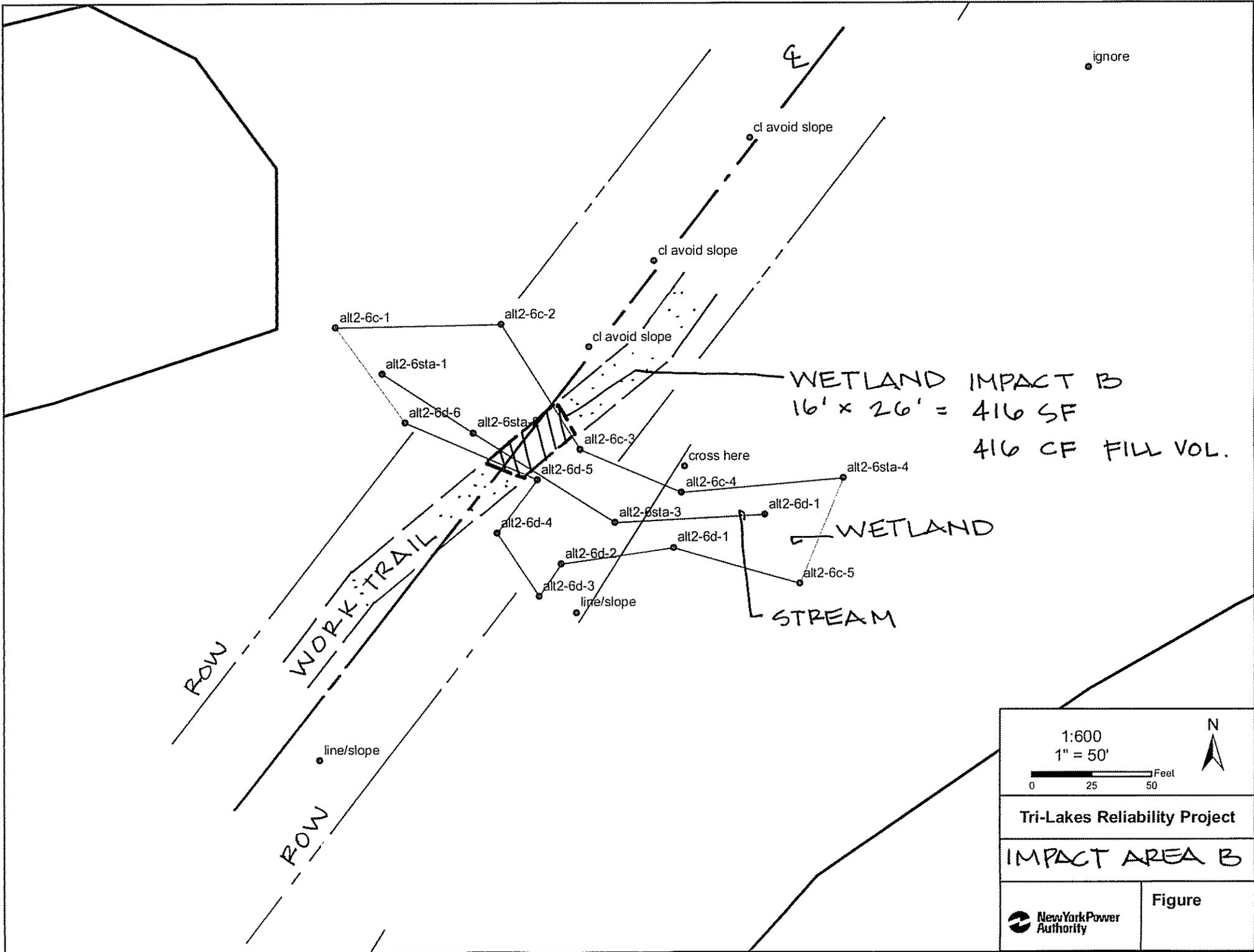
Question 11) Describe the mitigation monitoring program:

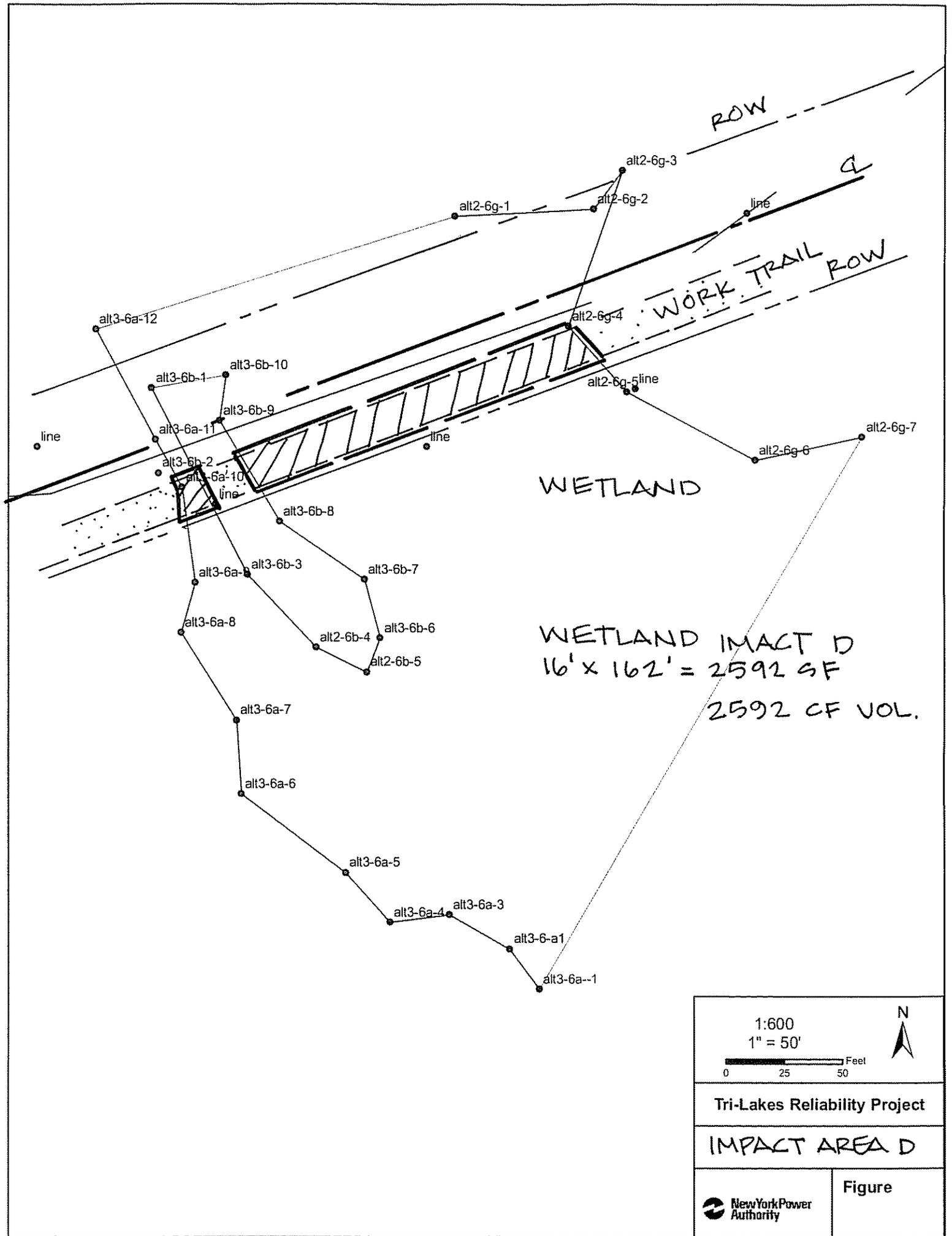
The first assessment of the wetland conditions will be made at the end of the growing season following planting. This will include establishment of permanent monitoring locations for both photographs and plant density and diversity sampling. Annual monitoring will be completed for years 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 following planting. Surface water elevations will be monitored.

The first assessment of the wetland conditions will be made at the end of the growing season following planting. This will include establishment of permanent monitoring locations for both photographs and plant density and diversity sampling. Annual monitoring will be completed for years 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 following planting. Surface water elevations will be monitored.

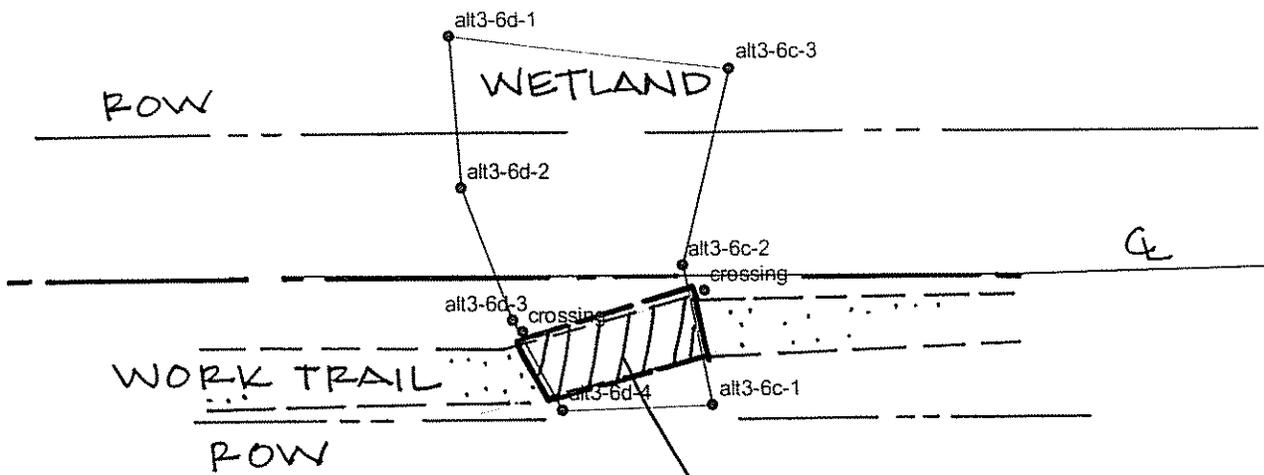
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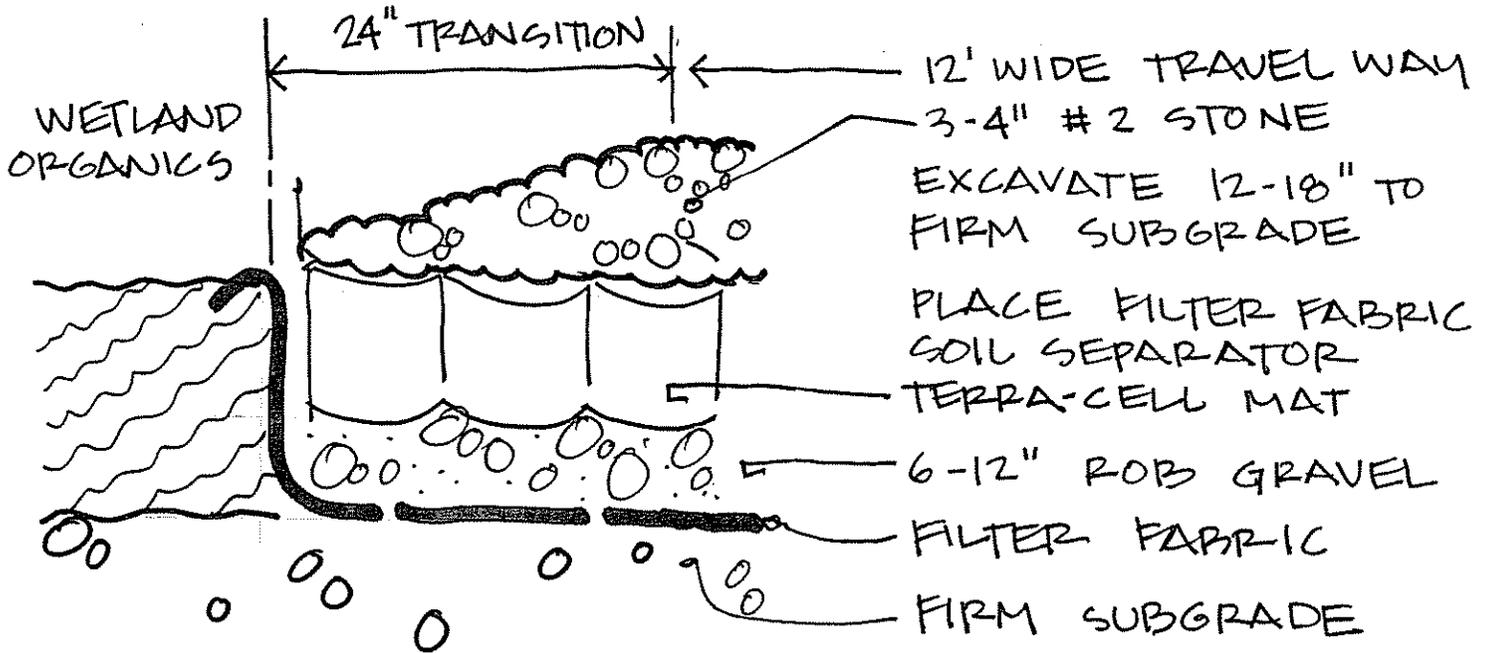
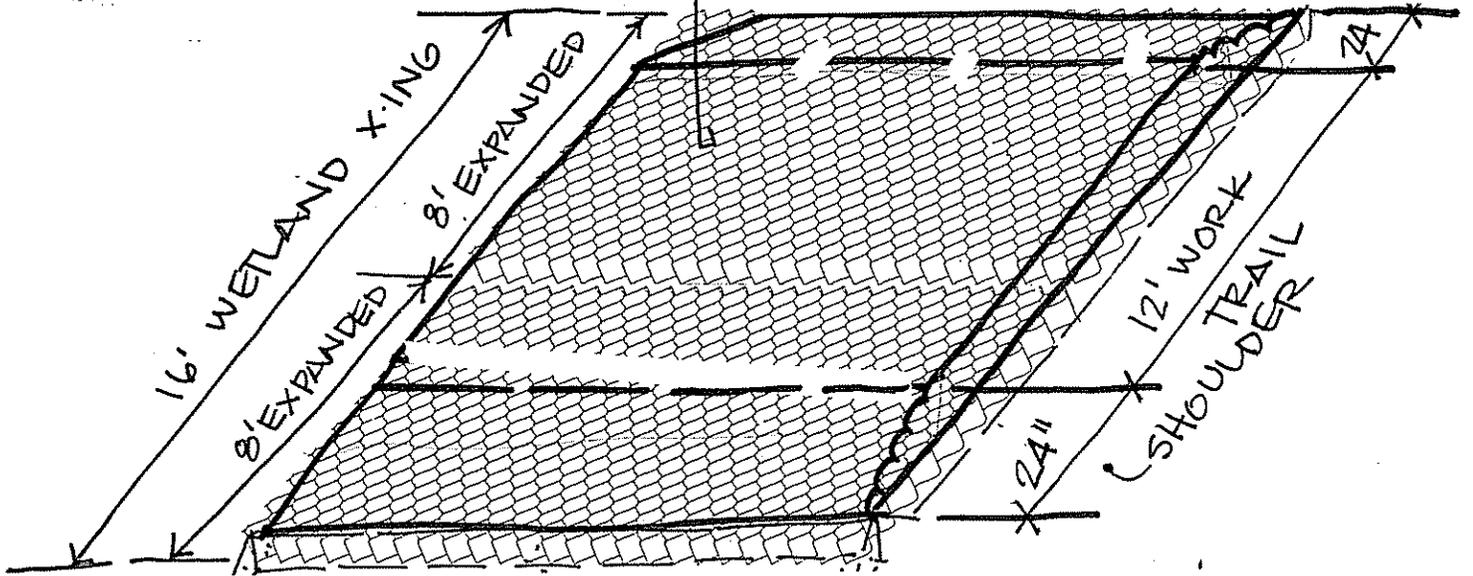
<p>1:600 1" = 50'</p> <p>0 25 50 Feet</p>		<p>N</p>
<p>Tri-Lakes Reliability Project</p>		
<p>IMPACT AREA D</p>		
<p>New York Power Authority</p>	<p>Figure</p>	



WETLAND IMPACT E
 16' x 42' = 672 SF
 1008 CF FILL VOL.

1:600 1" = 50' 		
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project		
IMPACT AREA E		
	Figure	

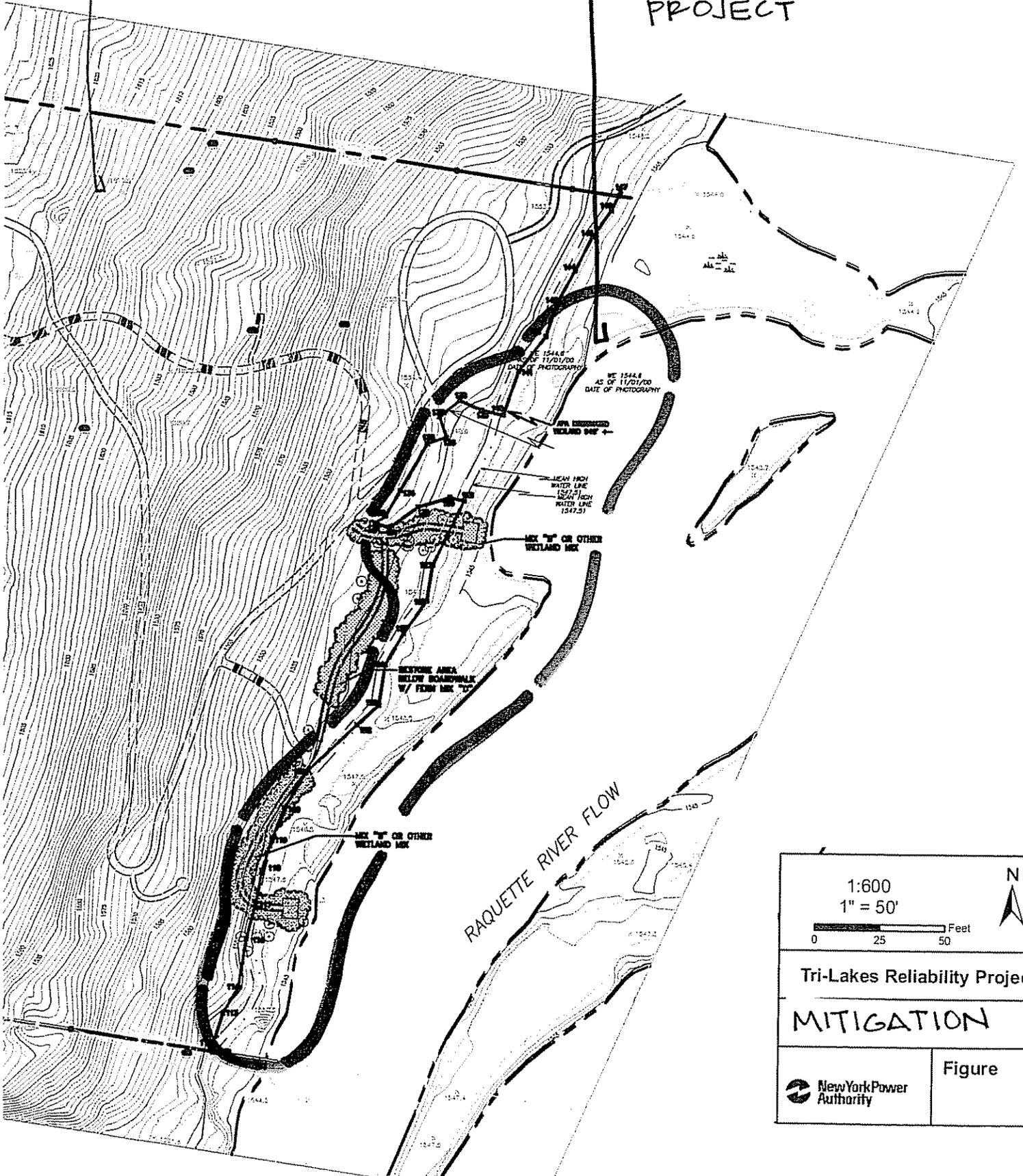
WORK TRAIL CONSTRUCTED OF SIDE-BY-SIDE "TERRACELL" SYSTEM OVER FILLED 3-4" WITH 2" GRANULAR MATERIAL
 PROVIDE 12" CULVERTS AT 20' OC TO MAINTAIN CROSS FLOW.



WETLAND CROSSING
 NTS

LANDS OF
NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM OF THE
ADIRONACKS

LOCATION OF
PROPOSED STREAM-
BANK RESTORATION/
IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT

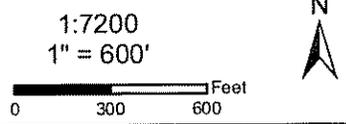


<p>1:600 1" = 50'</p> <p>0 25 50 Feet</p> <p>Tri-Lakes Reliability Project</p> <p>MITIGATION</p> <p>New York Power Authority</p>		<p>N</p>
<p>Figure</p>		

2) CONSTRUCTION
OF ALTERNATE
WORK TRAIL AND
LOGGING ROAD

1) REMOVAL OF
EXISTING WETLAND
CROSSING AND
RESTORATION

SEVEY BOG



Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

MITIGATION

	Figure
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