FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

for the

TRI-LAKES RELIABILITY PROJECT

February 17, 2006

ATTACHMENT FOR RESPONSE 19

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project Compensatory Wetland Mitigation Plan

TRI-LAKES 46kV RELIABILITY PROJECT
COMPENSATORY WETLAND MITIGATION PLAN

1.0 Introduction

The New York Power Authority (NYPA) and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (Niagara Mohawk) propose to upgrade the existing Tri-Lakes Region electric delivery facilities by installing a new 46 kV line in the Adirondack State Park within St. Lawrence County called the "Tri-Lakes Reliability Project." To determine the most appropriate route approximately 60 miles of alternate routes were studied. A Preferred and Alternate Route were selected and evaluated in detail. The Preferred Route begins at a new Stark Falls Substation and extends through the community of Sevey Corners, near the intersection of State Routes 3 and 56, and ends at the existing Piercefield Substation. The Alternate Route begins at a new substation at Newton Falls and also extends through Sevey Corners, continuing to the Piercefield Substation. Both routes share the segment route from Sevey Corners to Piercefield.

Wetlands along the Preferred and Alternate Routes were determined by either field delineation or aerial photograph interpretation. All wetlands along the Preferred Route were field delineated. The protocol for field delineation included methods described in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the 1985 New York State Freshwater Wetlands Delineation Manual (Brown *et al.* 1995).

During the route selection process wetlands have been avoided to the greatest extent practicable while still achieving the project goal of providing reliable electric service to the Tri-Lakes region. The selected routes resulted in small unavoidable impacts to wetlands. Several alternate alignments were evaluated and the refined alignments minimized impacts to wetlands along both routes. A detailed alternative route evaluation is provided in Appendix A to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the project (Tetra Tech 2005).

Total permanent impacts to wetlands along the Preferred and Alternate Routes are 6,768 square feet (0.16 acres), and 14,080 square feet (0.32 acres), respectively. Submitted applications were prepared based on earlier mapping that had identified impacts as 0.18 acres (8,256 square feet). Refinement of the location of work trials within the ROW has resulted in further minimizing wetland impacts. This document provides the compensatory mitigation proposed for the permanent impacts resulting from construction of the Preferred Route only. This mitigation proposal is an expansion of the **Mitigation Approach A**, which was previously submitted for consideration. The lands proposed are presently owned and controlled by National Grid, and on-site discussions have been initiated with the Agency and project design team. The attached plans provide for the creation of a total of 41,100SF of wetlands to compensate for permanent impacts for both the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project and the Static Var Compensator addition at the Tupper Lake Substation. Two wetland creation areas are proposed, WCA1 is 23,250SF and WCA2 is 17,850SF. While created wetlands will be used as compensatory mitigation for both the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project and the Static Var Compensator addition at the Tupper Lake Substation this wetland mitigation plan focuses on wetlands mitigation for the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project. It provides a description of the affected and proposed mitigation wetlands; includes a description of the goals and specific objectives of the mitigation plan; provides details of proposed

construction procedures to be used; and provides proposed maintenance and monitoring of the mitigation site.

2.0 Impacted Wetlands

Permanent impacts to wetlands will result from the construction of a work trail in five wetlands located between ALT2 and ALT4 of the Preferred Route (See Figure 1). Photographs of these wetlands are provided in Attachment 2. There is no existing ROW in this area unlike other sections of the Preferred Route along Routes 56 and 3. Fill in these wetlands will result from construction of a 16-foot wide work trail required to provide permanent access for maintenance of the ROW thus ensuring the reliability of the electric system in the region. Total fill in these five wetlands amount to 6,768 square feet (0.16 acres) (see Table 1). The dimensions of the fill areas for each wetland are shown in Figures 2 through 7.

Table 1. Permanent Impacts to Wetlands

Wetland ID	Class	Cover Type	Permanent Crossing Area	
			Square Feet	Acres
ALT2-6A/B	PFO/PEM	balsam fir swamp/shallow emergent marsh	928	0.02
ALT2-6C/D	PFO/PEM	spruce-fir swamp	416	0.01
ALT2-6E/F	PFO/PEM	spruce-fir swamp	2,160	0.05
ALT2-6G/ALT3-6A	PFO/PEM	spruce-fir swamp	2,592	0.06
ALT3-6C/D	PEM	shallow emergent marsh	672	0.02
		Total Fill	6,768	0.16

Most of the area affected in Wetlands ALT2-6A/B and ALT3-6C/D consists of seasonally flooded shallow emergent marsh. Dominant herbaceous plants in these wetlands include bluejoint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis)*, melic manna grass (*Glyceria melicaria),* wool-grass (*Scirpus cyprinus*) and cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea)*. The canopy in ALT3-6C/D includes red spruce (*Picea rubens)* and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) while that in ALT2-6A/B contains only balsam fir. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) occur in the shrub layer in ALT2-6C/D.

Wetlands ALT2-6C/D, ALT2-6E/F, and ALT2-6G/ALT3-6A are Spruce-Fir Swamps. These wetlands are young moderately dense stands of red spruce and balsam fir, with some American larch or tamarack (*Larix laricina*) and yellow birch. The shrub layer consists of largely sapling canopy species. Herbaceous species include cinnamon fern, goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*), sedges (*Carex* spp.), melic manna grass, and wrinkled goldenrod (*Solidago rugosa*).

Values of the impacted Wetlands ALT2-6A/B and ALT3-6C/D derive from their emergent wetland components and the presence of two cover types (see Table 2). In the Adirondack Park, emergent marsh is considered one of the most valuable covertypes for its high productivity; wildlife nesting, food and cover components; as well as its nutrient cycling capabilities. The presence of two or more cover types provides greater fish and wildlife habitat value as well. Values for Wetlands ALT2-6C/D, ALT2-6E/F, and ALT2-6G/ALT3-6A derive from their coniferous cover type and their lack of association with a permanent surface water system.

Table 2. Value of Permanently Impacted Wetlands							
Wetland ID	Class	Cover Type	Value [1,2]				Overall Value
			C	G	H	L	
Alt2-6A/B	PFO/PEM	shallow emergent marsh/balsam fir swamp	2	2	4	4	2
Alt2-6C/D	PFO	spruce-fir swamp	-	-	4	4	4
Alt2-6E/F	PFO	spruce-fir swamp	-	-	4	4	4
Alt2-6G/Alt3-6A	PFO	spruce-fir swamp	-	-	4	4	4
Alt3-6C/D	PFO/PEM	spruce-fir swamp/shallow emergent marsh	2	2	4	4	2

[1]
C: emergent marsh
G: wetland composed of two or more structural groups
H: coniferous swamp
L: wetland not part of permanent surface water system

[2] Values range from 1 to 4 with one being the highest.

3.0 Mitigation Site Characteristics

Two Wetland Creation Areas are proposed (see Figure 8). Both are within a 100 foot ROW presently owned and controlled by National Grid. The first, WCA1, is adjacent to an unnamed tributary to Tupper Lake and is located behind a local shopping center located at 94 Demars Boulevard, Tupper Lake, New York. The second, WCA2, is situated northeast of a log yard located behind 120 Demars Boulevard (Town of Tupper Municipal Building). WCA2 is adjacent to a deciduous forested wetland that is located along the northeast boundary of the ROW. The ROW also contains an abandoned rail line. It is currently used as a pedestrian/snow mobile trail by village residents. Photographs of these areas are provided in Attachment 2.

WCA1 has been subjected to numerous fills for installation of the rail line and commercial development. Realignment of the watercourses resulting from construction of the adjacent shopping center has reduced the stream to a perimeter channelized linear ditch. WCA2 also has been filled in the past but it appears that there was only one fill event, likely associated with installation of the rail line. This fill slopes towards the deciduous wetland to the northeast.

3.1 Vegetation

Existing vegetation associated with WCA1 consists of opportunistic weedy grasses, annuals and perennials. Goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.) are common in the along the edges of the ROW. Scattered shrubs occur along the northern boundary. A thick stand of alder (*Alnus* sp.) grows along the southwestern bank of the stream channel between it and the rear of the shopping center.

Vegetation associated with the ROW at WCA2 also consists of opportunistic weedy grasses, annuals and perennials. In addition to goldenrods, Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*) and common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) are sparsely scattered throughout the area.

3.2 Site Soils

Visual soils evaluations have been conducted in the area of the proposed mitigation. Soils are a mix of native tills, with some organic layers associated with former wetland areas. Construction fills consisting of sand and gravel are assumed to exist in the mitigation area. The existing soils and hydrologic connectivity are conducive to wetland creation activities.

3.3 Watershed Characteristics

Tributaries to the unnamed stream channel associated with WCA1 wind their way around the various commercial properties and discharges to Tupper Lake. There are limited habitat and water quality benefits derived from this portion of the watershed. Local topography is flat, absent of any pronounced changes in elevation.

3.4 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The goal of the proposed mitigation is to create a 23,250 square foot wetland complex consisting of palustrine scrub/shrub and emergent wetlands at WCA1 (see Figures 9 through 13) and a 7,850 square foot palustrine scrub/shrub wetland at WCA2 (see Figures 14 through 18). Total created wetlands would amount to 41,100 square feet. Reserving 17,642 square feet of this total (calculated at a ratio of 1.5:1 for "in-kind" mitigation within the same catch basin) to compensate for 11,761 square feet (0.27 acres) of wetland loss associated with the Static Var Compensator addition at the Tupper Lake Substation would leave a total of 23,458 square feet (0.54 acres) of created wetlands. This amount would be used as compensatory mitigation to offset 6,768 square feet of permanent fill associated with the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project. The mitigation plan would result in a replacement ratio in excess of 3:1 within the same major watershed.

The calculated values for the proposed mitigation wetlands are presented in Table 3. The created wetlands derive value from their emergent and shrub cover types as well as the combination of the two in WCA1. As indicated above, emergent marsh is considered one of the most valuable covertypes for their high productivity; wildlife nesting, food and cover components; and their nutrient cycling capabilities. The presence of two or more cover types has greater fish and wildlife habitat value. In addition, flood storage capacity would be maintained or improved within the channel associated with WCA1. The proposed design would also increase standing vegetation in the channel which would provide enhanced water quality benefits by allowing for greater retention, and nutrient removal and transformation. The shrub and trees planted along the stream corridor will also provide more shade resulting in improved fisheries nursery habitat. The wetland fringes will also provide bird habitat.

Table 3. Values of Mitigation Wetlands

Wetland ID	Class	Cover Type	Value [1,2]					Overall Value
			C	F	G	K	X	
WCA1	PSS/PEM	shallow emergent marsh	2	2	2	3	3	1
WCA2	PSS	shrub swamp	-	2	-	3	3	2

[1] C: emergent marsh
F: shrub swamp

G: wetland composed of two or more structural groups
K: wetland associated with open water
X: wetland that contributes significantly to open space or aesthetic value in a hamlet, moderate intensity, or low intensity use area
[2] Values range from 1 to 4 with 1 being the highest.

3.5 Alternative Sites Considered

There are no opportunities for on-site mitigation due to the linear nature of this project. Three mitigation alternatives have been explored and considered. This document presents the preferred mitigation plan. Mitigation opportunities at the Natural History Museum of the Adirondacks do not appear appropriate to compensate for project impacts. An alternative plan of reclamation of the road crossing at the north edge of the Sevey Bog continues to be investigated by the applicant.

4.0 Mitigation Work Plan

4.1 Construction Plan

The following will identify the process to be followed for developing the wetland mitigation area.

a. Project Stakeout

The construction-drawing layout will be the basis for setting the limits of construction on-site and identify the final grades to be achieved. Once the perimeter of the work area is set, construction barrier fence can be installed to identify the edge of disturbance.

Perimeter erosion control silt fence will be set at the edge of slope at or near the construction perimeter. Other measures to control runoff such as temporary sediment basins or diversion trenches will be staked out for excavation as necessary, if required.

Once the site is staked out, the contractor and authorized project environmental inspector will review the construction process and procedures to be implemented during the excavation. A construction schedule will be finalized that will allow the design professional to schedule site inspection and review grading process.

b. Equipment Preparation and Repair

Construction equipment, including excavators, dump trucks, trailers, crane pads, etc. shall be cleaned prior to entering the site and shall be in good repair. Cleaning of equipment to prevent the introduction of invasive plant types into the wetland creation areas shall consist of high pressure washing. Contractor shall inspect tracks, axles, undercarriage, and beds, and remove soil which may contain invasive plant seeds.

Mechanical equipment shall be in good repair and absent of hydraulic fluid or oil leaks. Self propelled equipment shall be refueled a minimum of 50 ft. outside the wetland and Wetland Creation Area (WCA).

c. Clearing and Grubbing

The area to be excavated will be cleared of trees and stumps as necessary. Any stumps will be disposed of off site.

d. Rough Grade Stakeout

The stakeout will be reviewed by the design professional and test pits will be excavated to the proposed finish grades. Test pits will be observed to determine whether interflow groundwater is being intercepted. Minor adjustments as may be required will be identified and incorporated into the plan to assure the best possible hydrology and mix of low lying stream topography immediately above the dominate stage of the stream in the mitigation area.

e. Rough Excavation

The site grades will be excavated down to the levels identified in the construction plan. The rough grades will be generally 6 inches below the finish grades. This will provide space for 6 inches of topsoil to be installed at the site.

f. Backfill and Final Grades

The backfill soil source will have to meet the following requirements:

- A soil source free from known invasive species.
- Organic content will be 4-12% in the rooting zone of the plants.
- Soil will be placed to minimize compaction.
- Soil with water content will be managed during the backfilling operation.
- Sub grades will be protected from compaction by use of low ground pressure equipment.
- Final grade shall have small channel features and bars that form wetland mounds to create a sinuous channel.

4.2 Vegetation

A mix of wetland shrub seed and wetland grass seed mixes as well as shrub and tree plantings will be used to vegetation the mitigation area consisting of the following materials

Seed: Seed shall meet the requirements of § 713-04, Seeds. The seed mixture shall not include the following noxious species: *Echinochloa crusgalli, Glyceria maxima, Lythrum salicaria, Phalaris arundinacea, Phragmites australis, Polygonum cuspidate, Typha latifolia, Typha angustifolia,* or *Typha glauca*. Wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged seed shall be rejected. All seed mixtures shall consist of the varieties specified below. Substitutions must be approved by the authorized project environmental inspector.

Palustrine Emergent Seed Mix (PEM): The PEM seed mix shall consist of 100 percent pure live seed from the following plant species blended on a weight percent basis at the given percentages:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Weight Percent
Agrostis alba	Redtop Grass	20
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bentgrass	15
Carex lurida	Lurid Sedge	5
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge	15
Eupatorium maculatum	Joe-pye-weed	5
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	10
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cutgrass	5
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern	5
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	10
Scirpus atrovirens	Green Bulrush	10
		100%

Palustrine Scrub/Shrub Seed Mix (PSS): The PSS seed mix amendment shall consist of 100 percent pure live seed from the following plant species blended on a weight basis at the given percentages:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Weight Percent
Alnus rugosa	Speckled Alder	15
Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood	35
Cornus stolonifera	Red Osier Dogwood	35
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	15
		100%

Upland Slope/Erosion Mix
60.8% *Agrostis auba* – red top
27.5% *Festuca rubra* – red fescue
11.7% *Lolium multiflorum* – annual rye

Woody Plants:

Scientific Name	Common Name	WCA1	WCA2
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	35 18-24" whip	50 bare root
Cornus stolonifera	Red-Osier Dogwood	25 bare root	50 bare root
Alnus incana spp. rugosa	Speckled Alder	25 bare root	50 bare root

4.3 Construction Testing and Observation

Inspections will be conducted by the authorized project environmental inspector during construction, at the following milestones:

1. Stakeout
2. Rough Grading
3. Topsoil Placement and Planting

Prior to placement of the topsoil backfill, as-built topography will be verified to assure that the design plans are implemented, and the proper hydrology is achieved.

5.0 Performance Standards

The long-term goal of the Wetlands Restoration Plan is the successful creation of wetlands to compensate for 0.16 acres of wetlands permanently filled as a result of construction of the Tri-Lakes Reliability Project. The mitigation areas will be successfully established when the areas meet the three parameter tests found in the 1987 ACOE manual. The following performance standards will be used to determine whether this goal has been achieved.

Vegetation

V1. A minimum of 30-50% area cover by noninvasive hydrophytic species for all seeded areas by the end of the second growing season;

V2. Greater than 50% of dominant plant species that have a wetland indicator status of facultative (FAC), facultative wetland (FACW), or obligate wetland (OBL) with no more than 50% of FAC species; and

V3. For planted woody species, a minimum of 85% survival based on stem count.

Soils

S1. Trend towards hydric condition within upper 18 inches of soil profile.

Hydrology

H1. Emergent wetlands will demonstrate hydrology that consists of soil saturated to the surface, water on the surface or a combination of surface water and saturated soils for at least 10 consecutive days during the growing season; and

H2. Scrub/shrub wetlands will demonstrate hydrology that consists of soil that is saturated to the surface, or the groundwater table that is within 10 inches of the surface, for at least 10 consecutive days of the growing season.

6.0 Monitoring Plan

6.1 Monitoring Schedule

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. Water levels will be monitored in the mitigation wetland by use of staff gages and small wells. Annual monitoring will be completed for Years 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 following planting.

Corrective actions will be taken to adjust water level. If water levels are too high, mounds of hummocks may be broken apart to facilitate water movements and drainage. There shall be no water level control for the WCA, but the drainage way elevation downstream of the creation area may be manipulated to increase the opportunity for inundation. Installing koir logs in the drainageways or between pit and mound hummocks will increase impoundments.

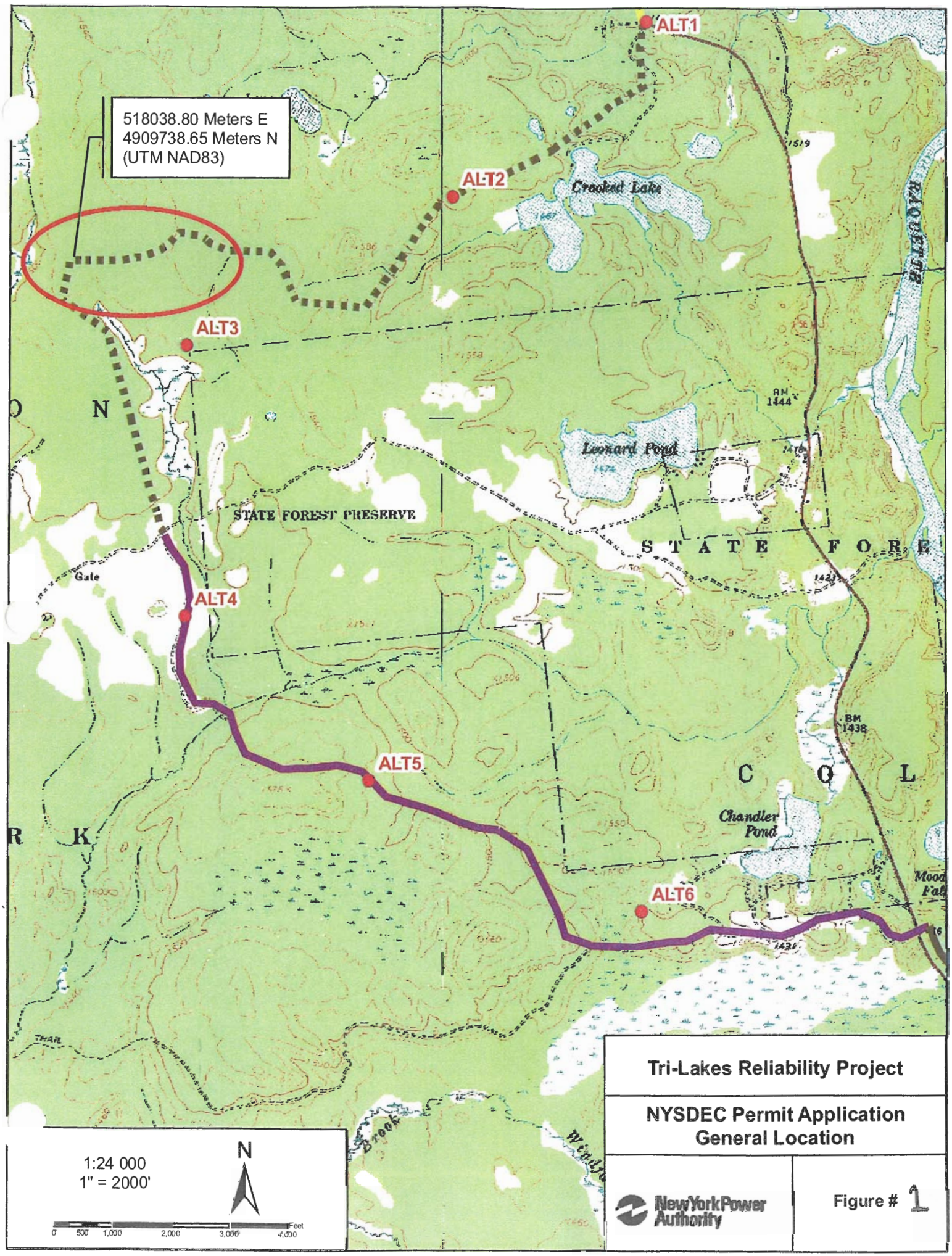
6.2 Invasive Species Control

Annual inspection for invasive species will be completed at each of the wetland mitigation areas and in the wetlands on each site. A program of annual selective removal will be completed as required to control invasive species.

Any invasive species will be selectively removed by hand picking. The plant seed top will be chipped and bagged while the remaining stalk will be dug out and removed from the wetland. The scar soil will be replanted with a preferred species.

ATTACHMENT 1

FIGURES

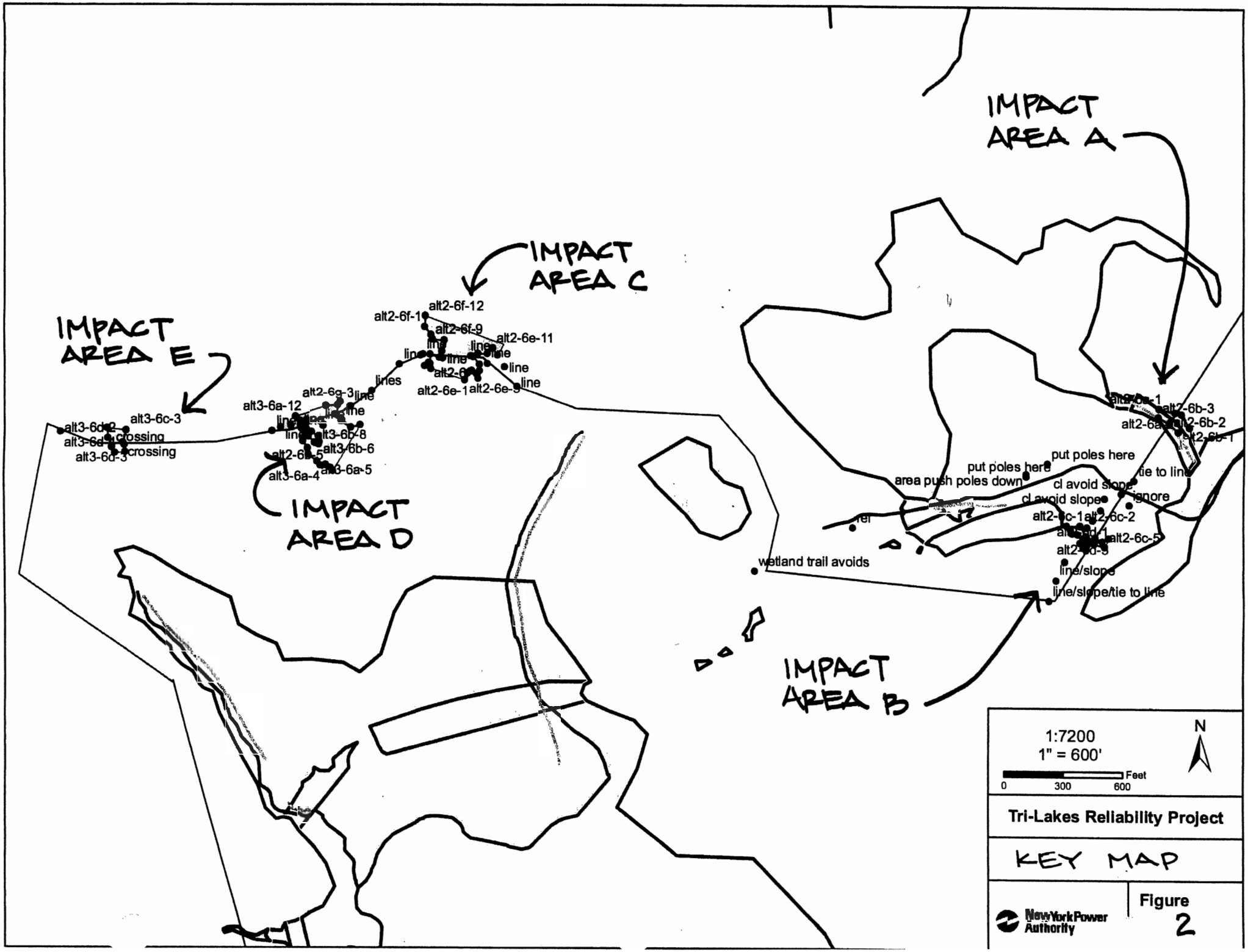


Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

NYSDEC Permit Application
General Location

NewYorkPower Authority

Figure # 1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alt2-6f-9
alt2-6e-11
alt2-6e-1
alt2-6e-9
alt3-6a-12
alt3-6c-3
alt3-6d-2
alt3-6d-1
alt3-6d-3
crossing
crossing
alt3-6b-8
alt3-6b-6
alt3-6a-5
alt3-6a-4
alt2-6b-3
alt2-6b-2
alt2-6b-1
put poles here
put poles here
area push poles down
cl avoid slope
cl avoid slope
ignore
alt2-6c-1
alt2-6c-2
alt2-6c-5
wetland trail avoids
line/slope
line/slope/tie to line
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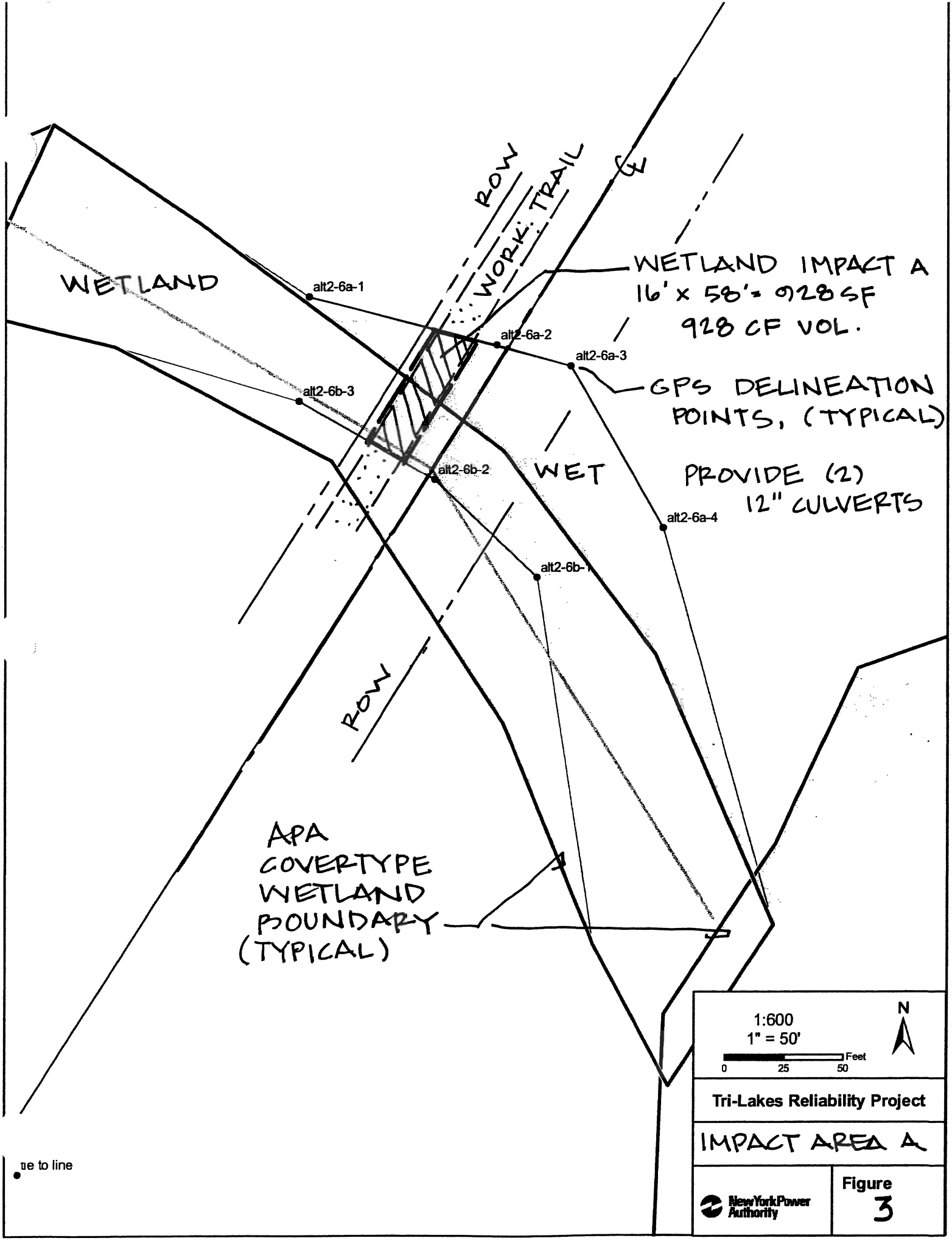
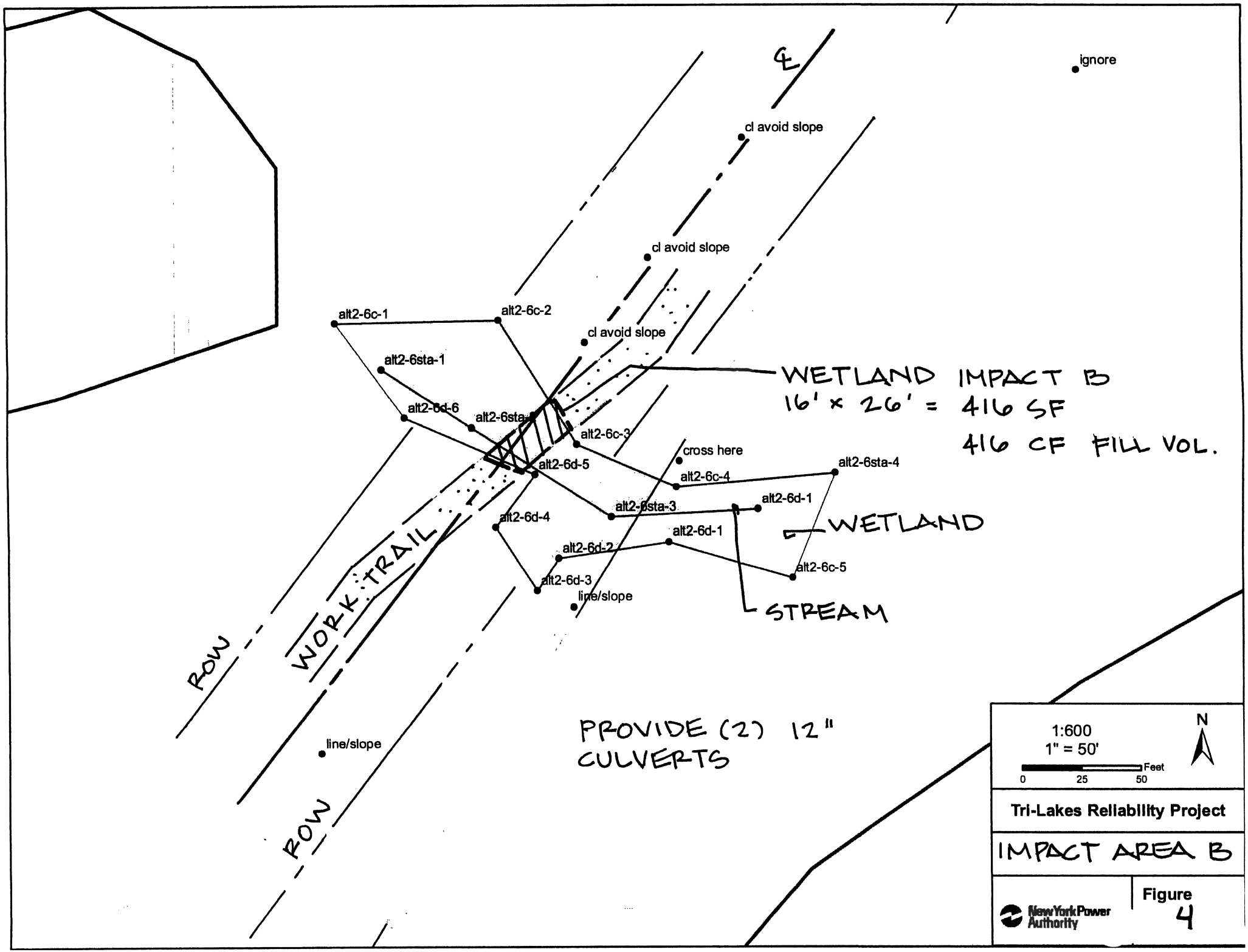
1" = 600'
Feet
0
300
600
N
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
KEY MAP
New York Power Authority
Figure
2


WETLAND
alt2-6a-1
alt2-6a-2
alt2-6a-3
alt2-6b-3
alt2-6b-2
alt2-6a-4
alt2-6b-1
ROW
WORK: TRAIL
WETLAND IMPACT A
16' x 58' = 928 SF
928 CF VOL.
GPS DELINEATION POINTS, (TYPICAL)
WET
PROVIDE (2) 12" CULVERTS
ROW
APA COVERTYPE WETLAND BOUNDARY (TYPICAL)
1:600
1" = 50'
Feet
0
25
50
N
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
IMPACT AREA A
New York Power Authority
Figure 3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ignore
cl avoid slope
cl avoid slope
cl avoid slope
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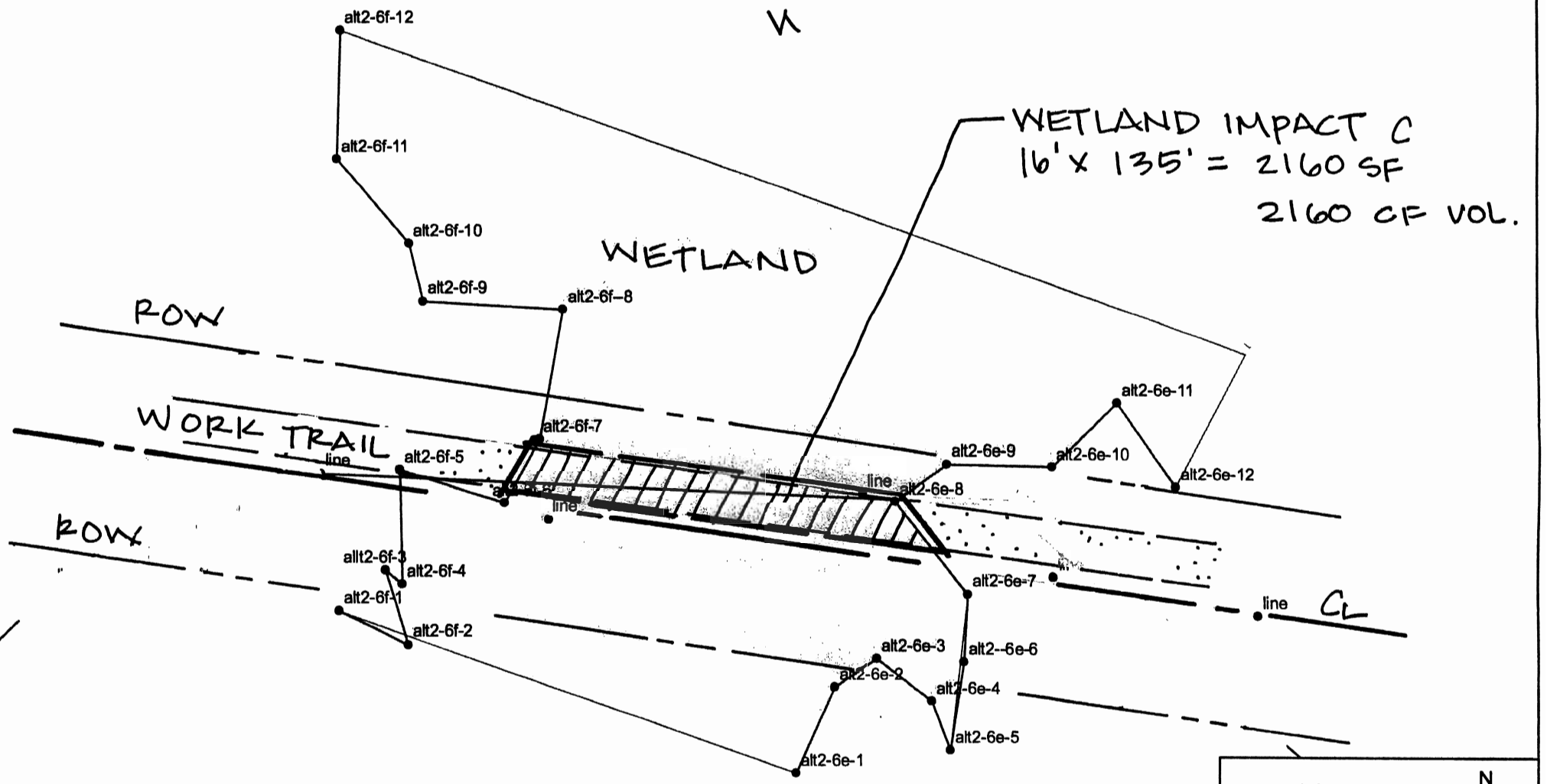
alt2-6c-3
alt2-6d-5
cross here
alt2-6sta-4
alt2-6c-4
alt2-6d-1
alt2-6sta-3
alt2-6d-4
alt2-6d-1
alt2-6d-2
alt2-6c-5
alt2-6d-3
line/slope
WETLAND IMPACT B
16' x 26' = 416 SF
416 CF FILL VOL.
WETLAND
STREAM
WORK TRAIL
ROW
ROW
line/slope
PROVIDE (2) 12"
CULVERTS
1:600
1" = 50'
Feet
0
25
50
N
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
IMPACT AREA B
New York Power Authority
Figure
4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alt2-6e-2
alt2-6e-4
alt2-6e-5
alt2-6e-1
line
line
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line
N
WETLAND IMPACT C
16' x 135' = 2160 SF
2160 CF VOL.
WETLAND
ROW
WORK TRAIL
ROW
CL
PROVIDE (3) 12" CULVERTS
1:600
1" = 50'
Feet
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25
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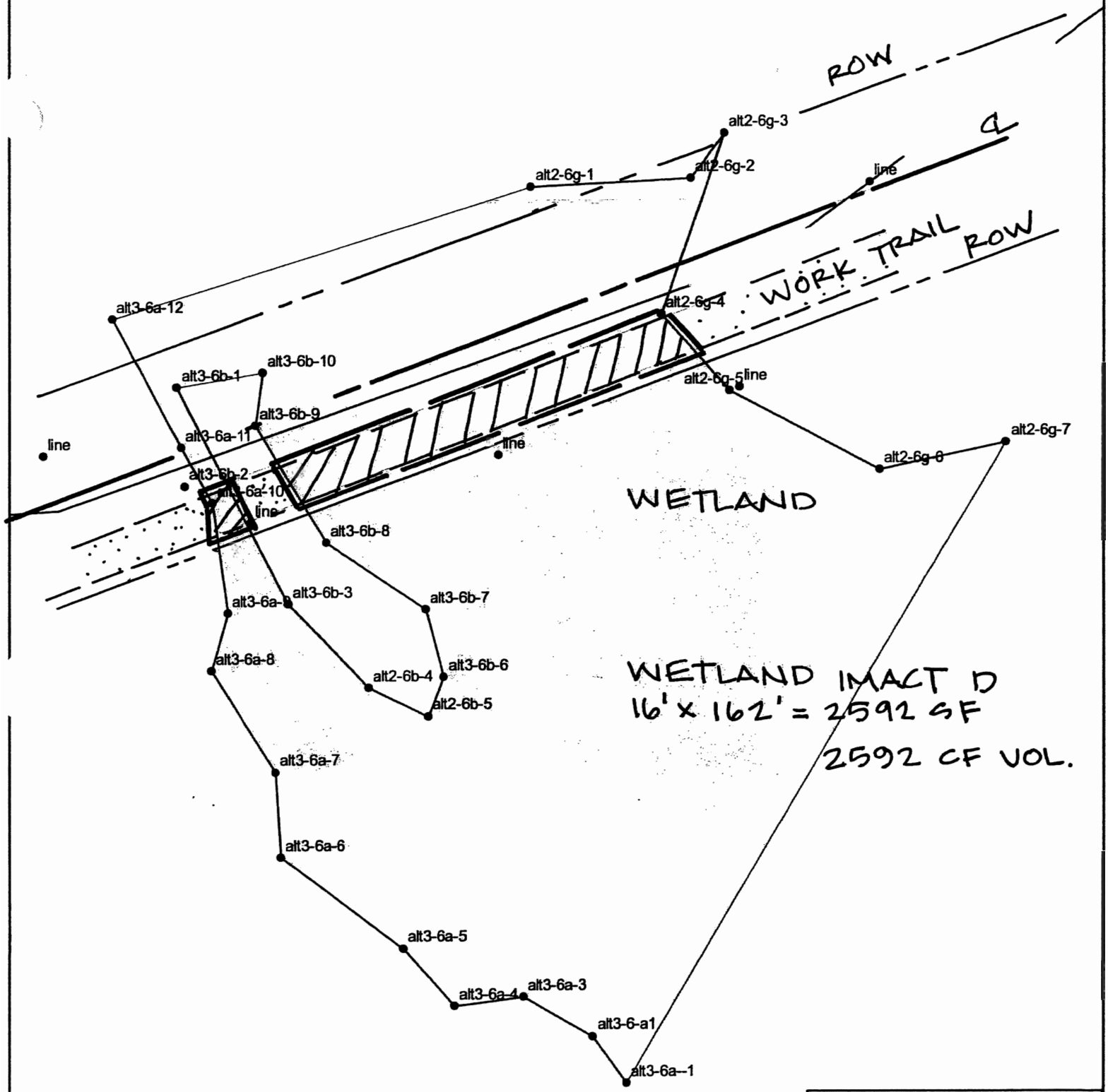
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
IMPACT AREA C
New York Power Authority
Figure
5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WORK TRAIL
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alt3-6b-1
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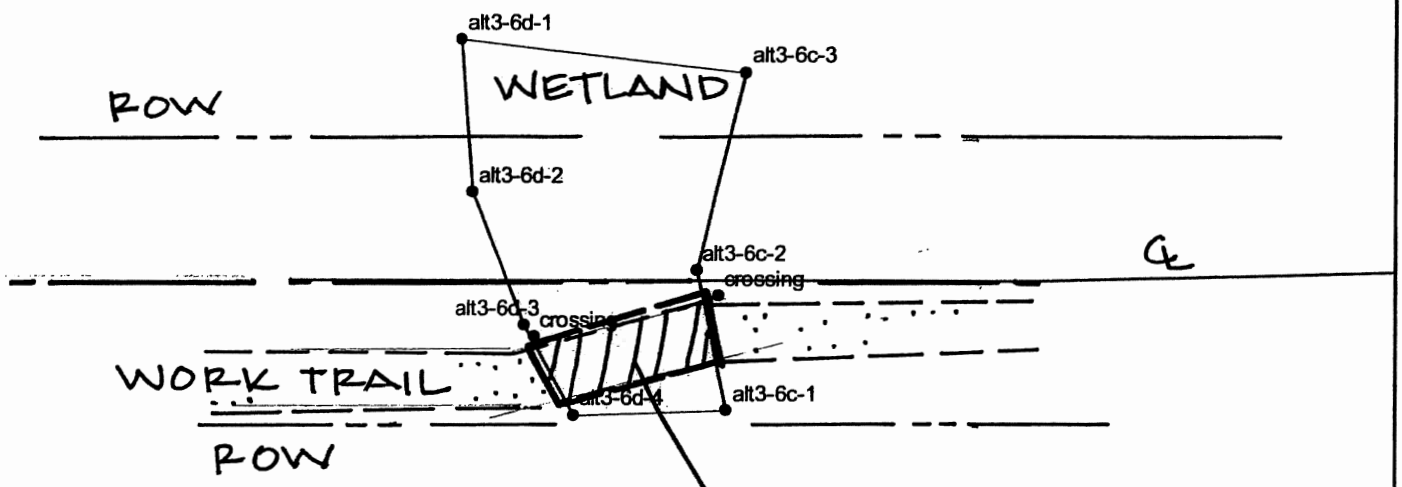
line
alt3-6b-9
alt3-6a-11
line
line
alt2-6g-7
alt2-6g-6
alt3-6b-2
alt3-6a-10
line
WETLAND
alt3-6b-8
alt3-6b-3
alt3-6b-7
alt3-6a-9
alt3-6a-8
alt2-6b-4
alt3-6b-6
alt2-6b-5
WETLAND IMACT D
16' x 162' = 2592 SF
2592 CF VOL.
alt3-6a-7
alt3-6a-6
alt3-6a-5
alt3-6a-4
alt3-6a-3
alt3-6-a1
alt3-6a--1
PROVIDE (3) 12" CULVERTS
1:600
1" = 50'
Feet
0
25
50
N
Tri-Lakes Reliability Project
IMPACT AREA D
New York Power Authority
Figure
6



PROVIDE (1) 12" CULVERT

1:600
1" = 50'
Feet
0 25 50

N

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

IMPACT AREA E

New York Power Authority

Figure 7

WCA 2

WCA 1

ROUTE 3

TUPPER LAKE

1:4,800

1 inch equals 400 feet

0 400 800 Feet

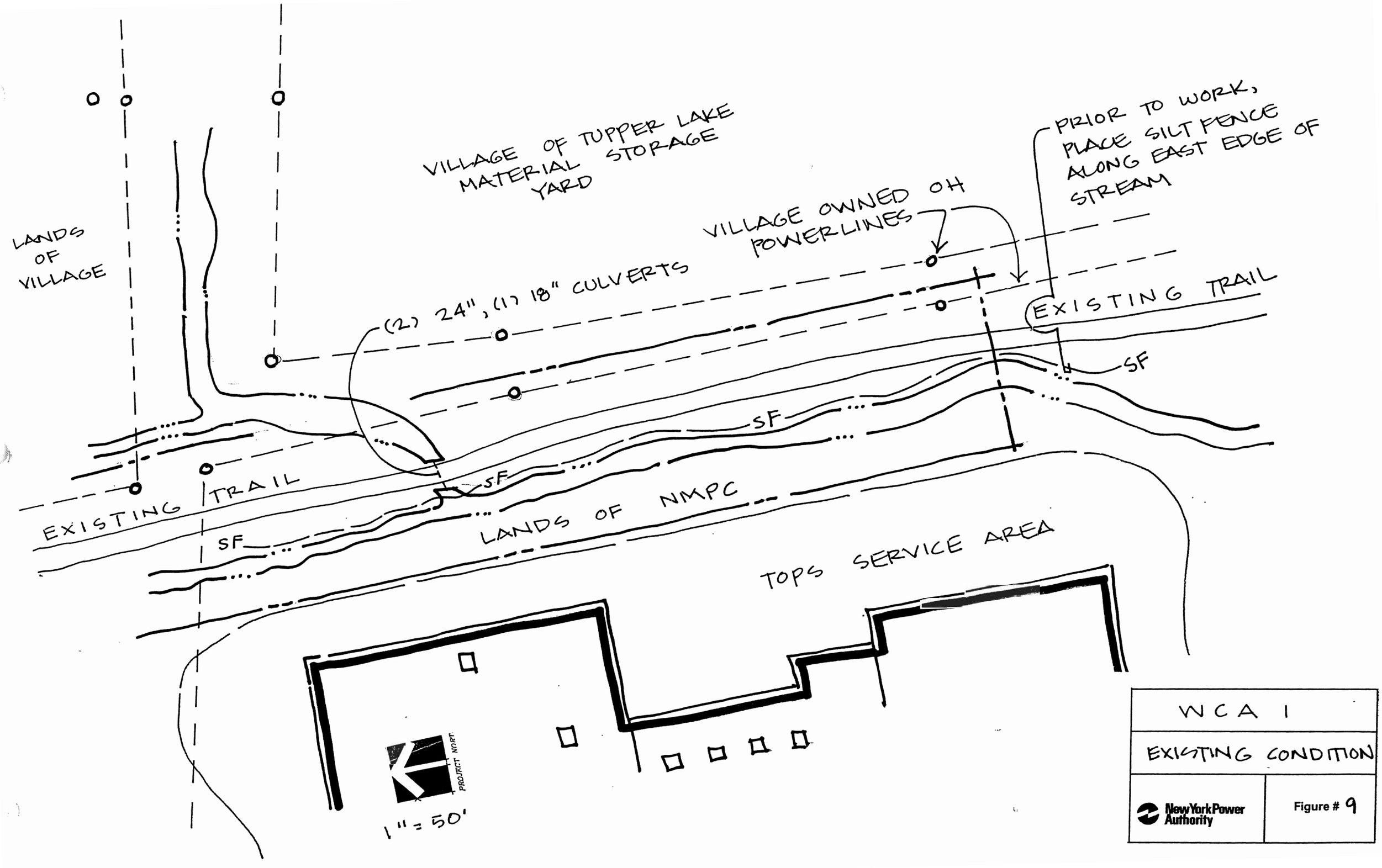
N

Tri-Lakes Reliability Project

Wetland Creation Area
Location Map

New York Power Authority

Figure # 8

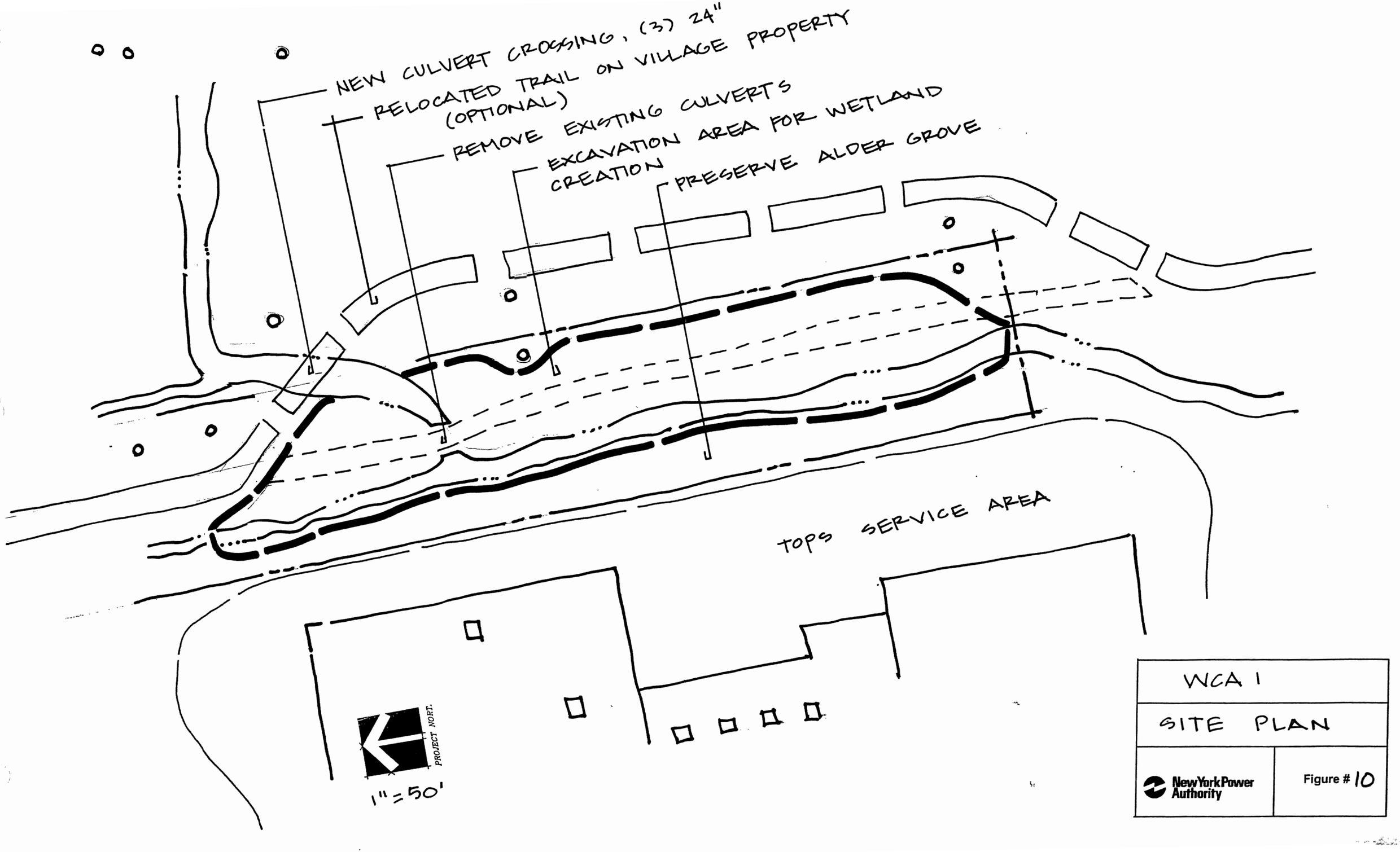


WCA 1

EXISTING CONDITION

New York Power Authority

Figure # 9

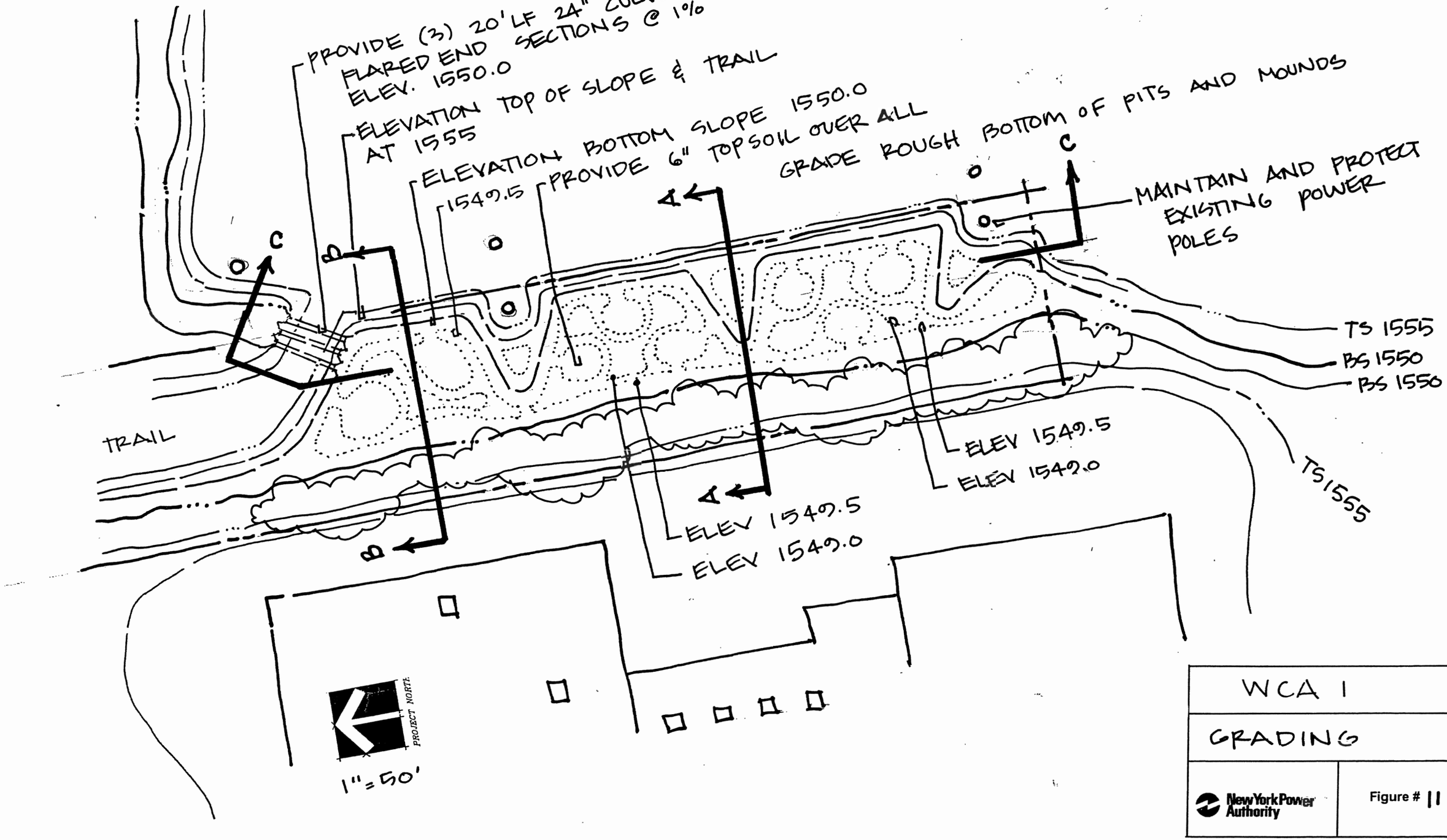


WCA 1

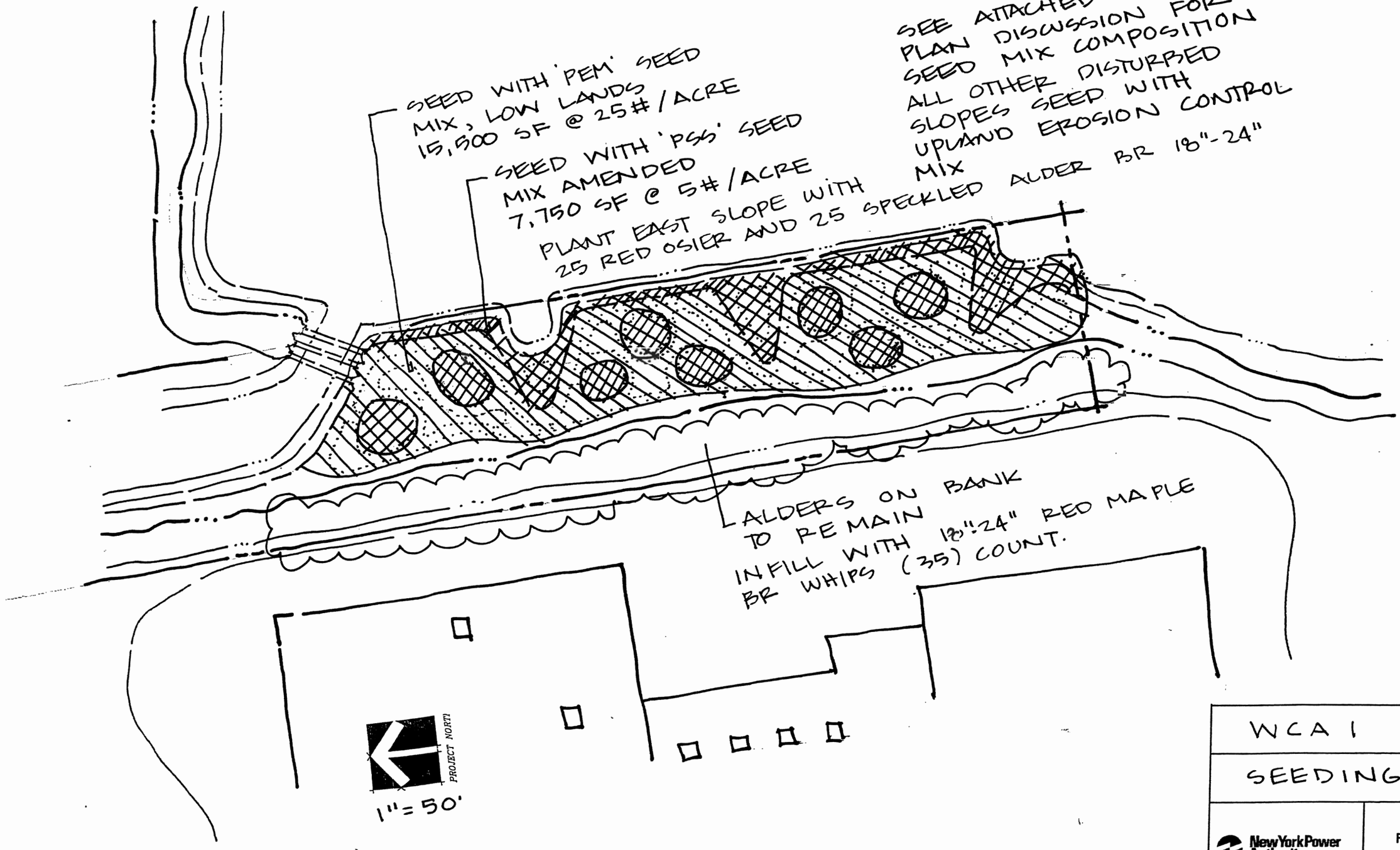
SITE PLAN

New York Power Authority

Figure # 10



WCA 1	
GRADING	
New York Power Authority	Figure # 11

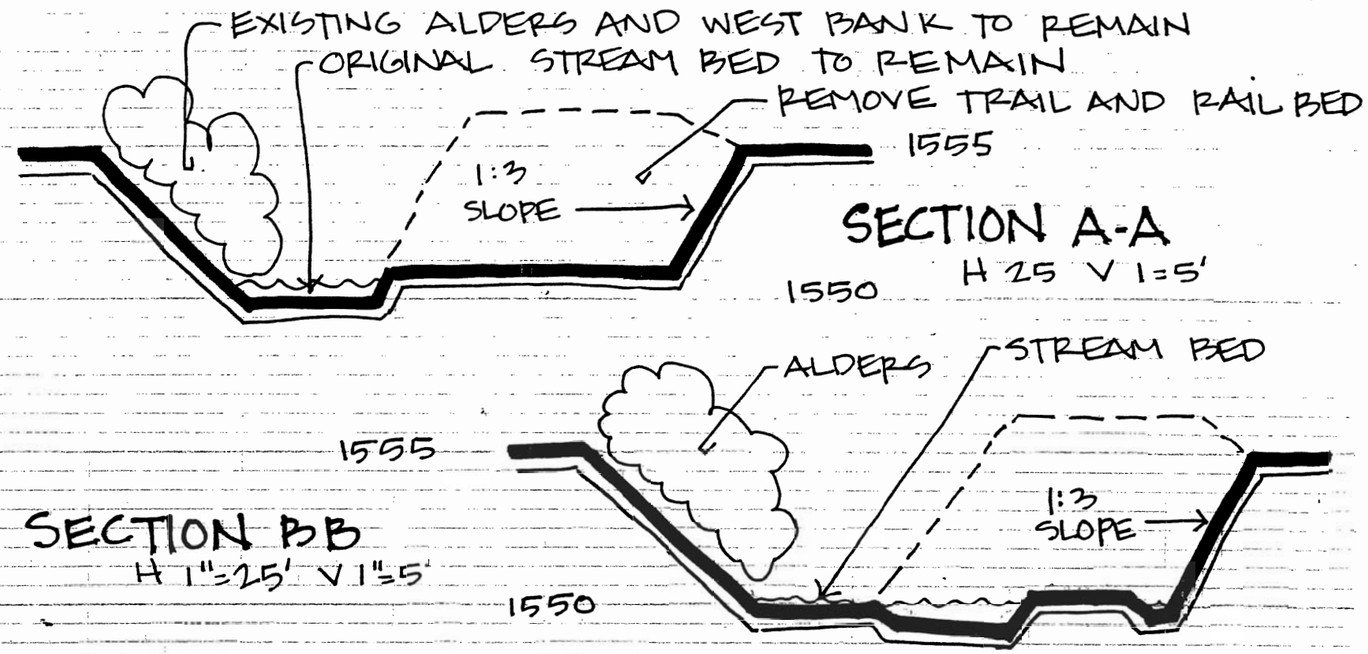


WCA 1

SEEDING

NewYorkPower Authority

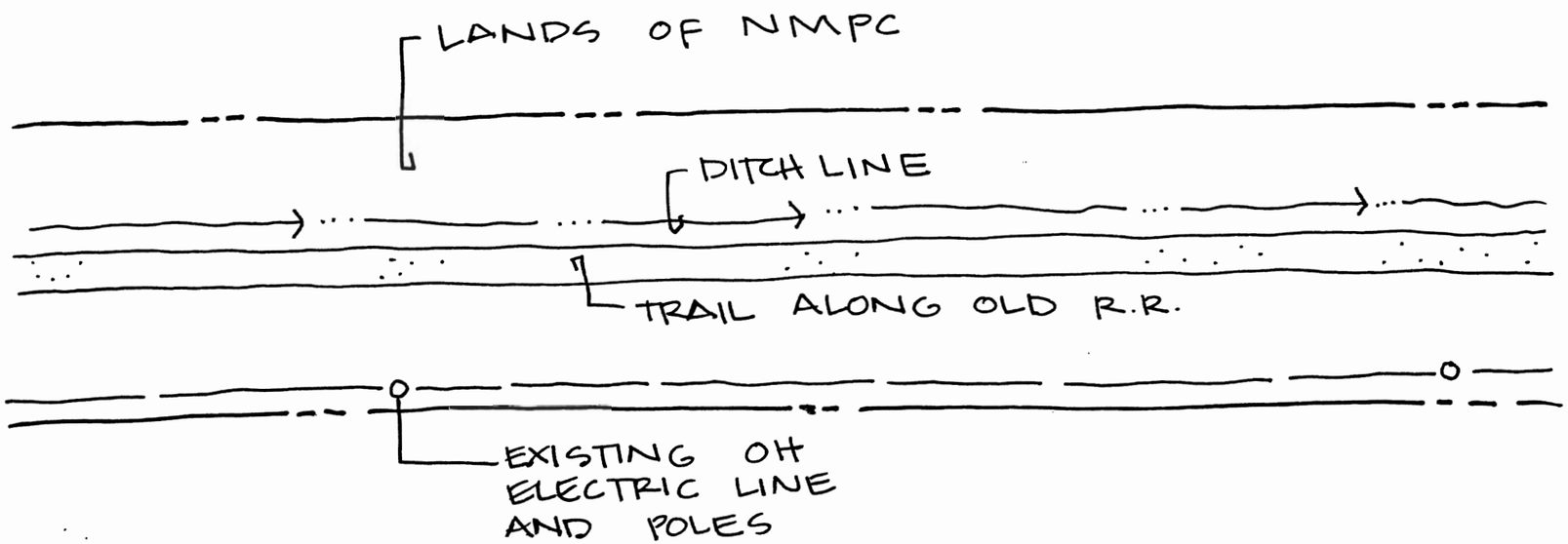
Figure # 12



WETLAND CREATION AREA 1

WCA 1

WCA 1	
SECTIONS	
New York Power Authority	Figure # 13



PROJECT NORTH

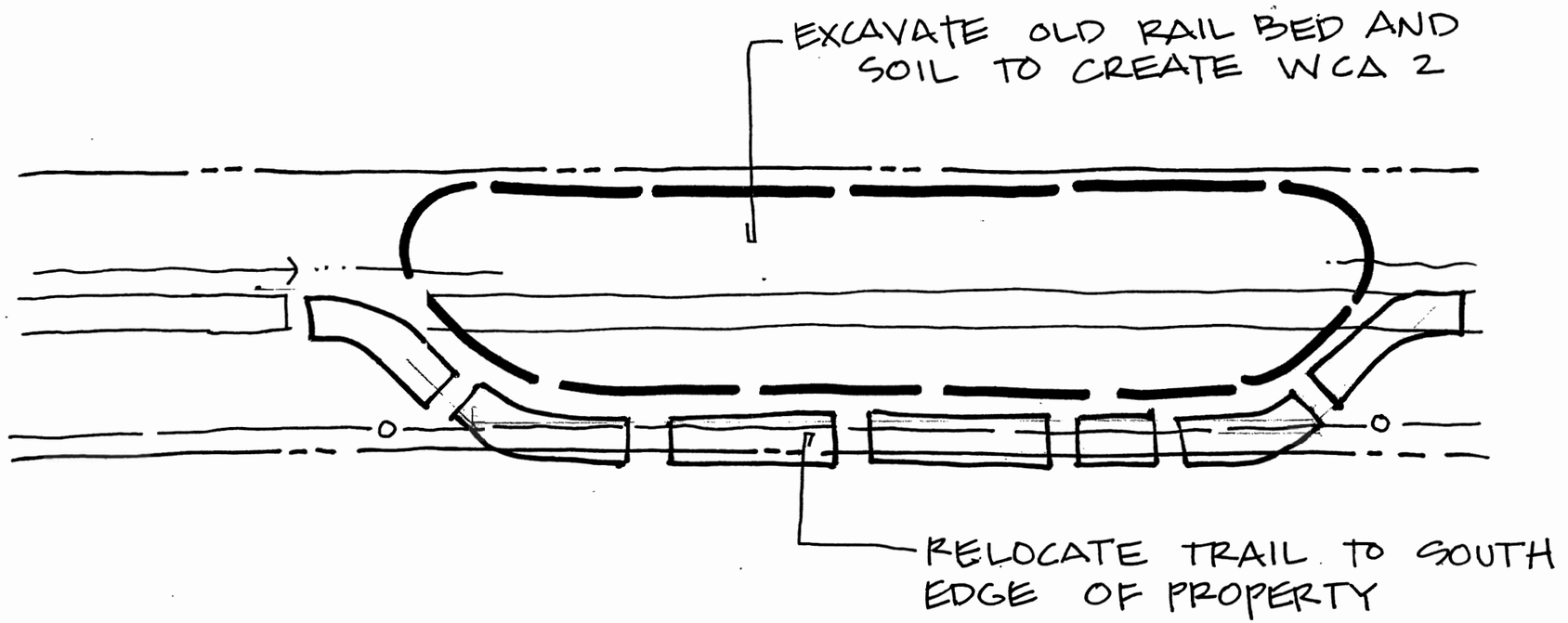
1"=50'-0"

WCA 2

EXISTING

New York Power Authority

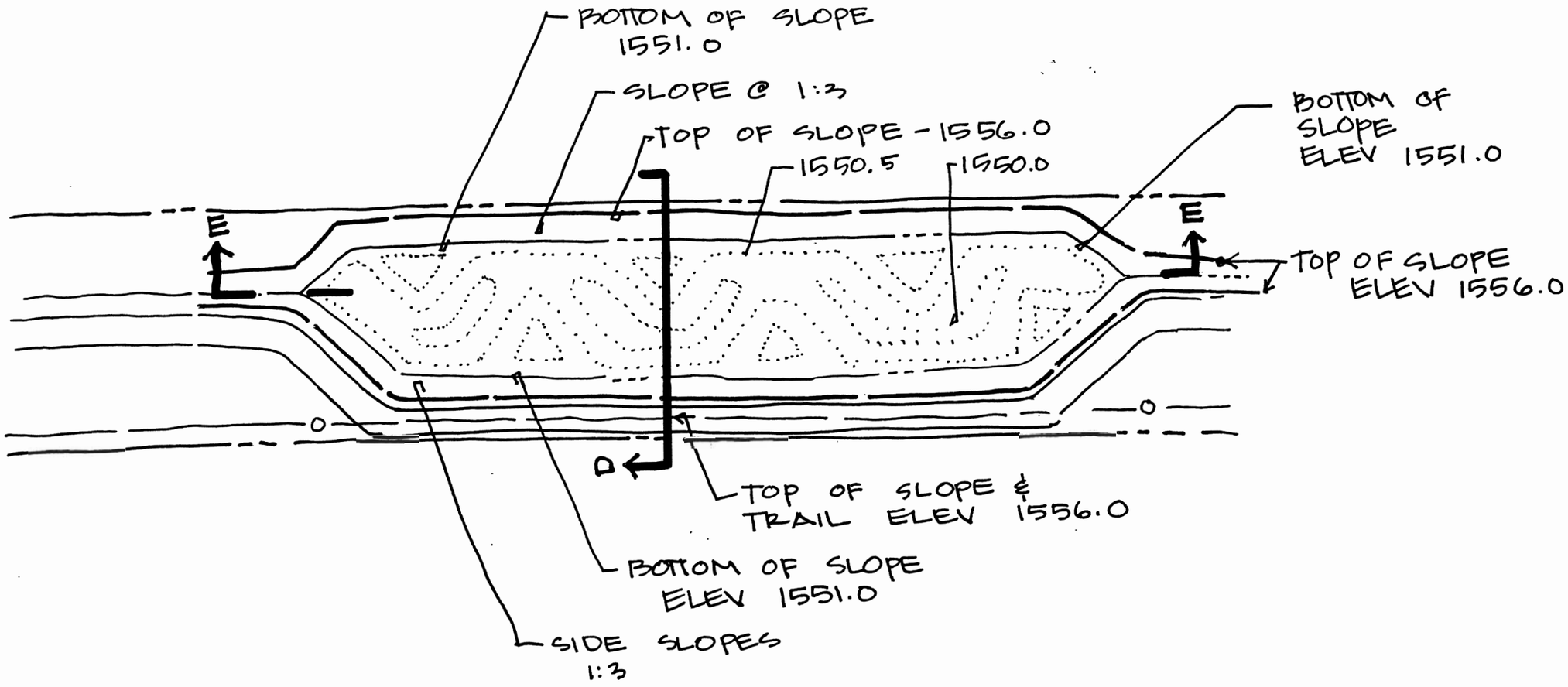
Figure # 14



PROJECT NORTH

1" = 50'-0"

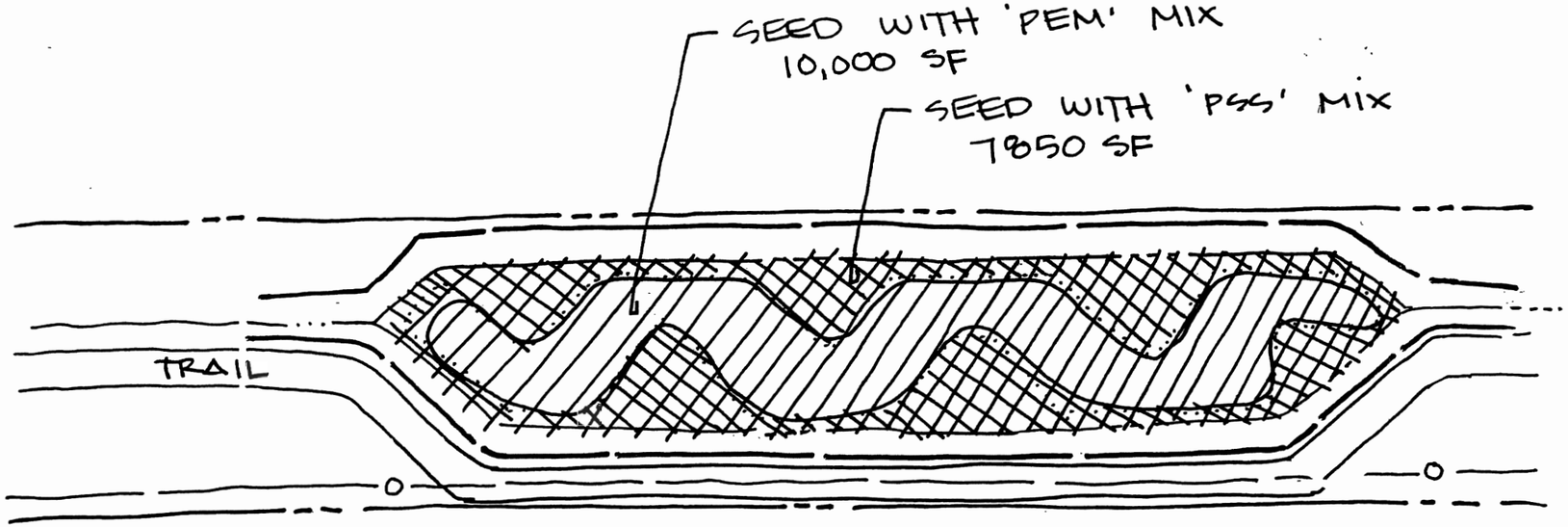
WCA 2	
SITE PLAN	
New York Power Authority	Figure # 15



PROJECT NORTH

1" = 50'-0"

WCA 2	
GRADING	
New York Power Authority	Figure # 16



SEED ALL UPLAND DISTURBED AREAS WITH EROSION CONTROL MIX

PLANT LOWER SLOPES WITH BR SHRUBS 18"-24"

50 SPECKLED ALDER
50 RED MAPLE
50 RED OSIER DOGWOOD

PROJECT NORTH

1" = 50'-0"

1/4/06

WCA 2	
SEEDING	
New York Power Authority	Figure # 17

SECTION D·D

H.SCALE 1"=50'
V SCALE 1"=5'-0"

SECTION E·E

WCA 2
SECTIONS

WCA 2	
SECTIONS	
New York Power Authority	Figure # 18

ATTACHMENT 2

PHOTOGRAPHS

IMPACTED WETLANDS

PHOTOGRAPH 1. Wetland ALT2-6A/B (SW VIEW) 11/14/05

PHOTOGRAPH 2. WETLAND ALT2-6C/D (SW VIEW) 11/14/05

IMPACTED WETLANDS

PHOTOGRAPH 3. WELTAND ALT2- 6E/F (W VIEW) 11/16/05

PHOTOGRAPH 4. WETLAND ALT2-6G-ALT3-6A (SW VIEW) 11/16/05

IMPACTED WETLANDS

PHOTOGRAPH 5. WETLAND ALT3-6C/D (W VIEW) 11/16/05

MITIGATION SITE

PHOTOGRAPH 1. WCA1 (SE VIEW) 12/22/05

PHOTOGRAPH 2. WCA1 (NW VIEW) 12/22/05

MITIGATION SITE

PHOTOGRAPH 3. WCA2 (RIGHT SIDE) (NW VIEW) 12/22/05

PHOTOGRAPH 4. WCA2 (NE VIEW) 12/22/05